DONAN'S WATER ROUTE

PROPOSES NEW WAY FOR CROSSING THE CONTINENT.

By Joining Great River Systems He Would Unite the Commerce of East and West.

A water-level route across the Continent is the novel proposal of Colonel Pat Donan, the well-known Portland writer on commercial and transportation matters. He advances this plan in the New York World of October 27, as the means to bring the East in touch with the Pacific Coast and the Oriental trade. He writes in praise of the Columbia River as the Western outlet of this great inland water route, locates the future "commercial emporium of the Pacific Coast" on the Columbia, "where river, rail and ocean meet." Where could this be but Portland? Colonel Donan's article follows:

"I once lived in New York, but coming back to it after a few years' absence I find myself almost lost in the vast maze of its changes and improvements. It has swept with the rush of a whirlwind of prosperity to the second cityhood of the world—and in many respects the first.

"And yet I cannot help doubting whether one in a hundred of your keen-visioned men of affairs fully appreciates the tremendous change that is impending, that has, in fact, begun, in New-World trade—the mighty westward trend of traffic that is already setting in, and is bound to grow in strength and volume every day. It means sooner or later an 'about face' in the business of a hemisphere, an ultimate revolution in the commerce of the world. It means that American merchants and manufacturers and shippers, who have long worshiped only the rising sun, are about to turn part at least of their homage to the setting sun.

"It means an awakening to the fact that 800,000,000 people in Asia, Africa, Australia and the Pacific archipelagoes are commercially worthy of sharing the attention heretofore given wholly to 200,000,000 in Europe. It means that ere long the Pacific Coast, instead of the Atlantic Coast—or certainly no less than the Atlantic Coast—is to be the front door of America; that all the routes of commerce for centuries past are to be revised, if not reversed, and that 'Old Bullion' Tom Benton was a prophet and a son of a prophet when, standing in his place in the Senate 60 years ago, he pointed to the mighty and then almost unknown wilderness of the West and exclaimed: 'There lies the East! There lies India!'

"Railways and steamships and electric wires are fast turning his prophecy into history, and the contest is on for control of the commerce of nearly a billion of people—full half the population of the globe.

"It is a prize worth the mightiest efforts of giants in political, commercial and financial warfare. According to the latest obtainable statistics the merchandise exports of Asia are $1,006,365,000 a year, and the imports are $989,150,000 a year—an aggregate in even figures of $2,000,000,000 a year, or nearly one-thirtieth of the total foreign commerce of the United States during the 112 years from 1789 to 1901.

"Of this vast trade the United States and Canada last year got $213,000,000, or a trifle over 10 per cent, and of that tithe the Pacific Coast ports of the United States—Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, San Francisco and San Diego—got $74,125,000, of which the imports amounted to $48,625,000, and the exports to $27,500,000. All this has grown from nothing in a young man's memory. In 1867 one small steamer sailing from San Francisco handled the entire Asiatic trade of the Pacific Coast. In 1881 there were but 40 clearances of steam vessels for Asia from the whole Coast—all but one of them from San Francisco. Last year there were 509 entrances and clearances of steam and sail vessels in Asiatic trade at the Pacific Coast ports of the United States alone. The regular Asiatic steamer lines now include 61 steamships, making about 250 round trips a year, and half of all the steam merchant vessels building in the United States today, or 71,750 tons, are for the Pacific Coast.

"For a greater share of this mighty golden harvest of the Orient, Russia is pushing her 6000-mile trans-hemispheric railway from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, and advancing her outposts to the borders of China and Hindoostan; Great Britain is maintaining her prodigiously costly East Indian establishment, her North and South African foothold, and her Canadian Pacific Railway and steamship lines, and Germany, France and Italy are grasping at every available foot of Oriental land or sea.

"For this, our great American railroad systems are combining and consolidating, cutting down grades, eliminating curves, driving tunnels and shortening time, and powerful corporations are building 20,000-ton steamships, capable of making the trip across the Pacific in from 10 to 14 days.

"With all mercantile creation reaching for it, an ever-increasing volume of this magnificent treasure-tide of trade is bound to flow through our Pacific gateways. A homely old Southern adage says, 'The longest pole takes the persimmon'; but, other things being equal, it is the shortest route that gets the traffic—and we of the sunset shores have the shortest route. Our Pacific ports are thousands of miles nearer to the great commercial centers of Eastern and Southeastern Asia than your Atlantic Coast cities, or any of the ports of England or Northern Europe. Portland, Or., or San Francisco, for instance, is 5000 miles nearer Hong Kong or Shanghai than New York or Boston is by way of the Suez Canal, and about 3000 miles nearer than Liverpool or Hamburg.

"The distance from New York to Yokohama or Canton is 2500 miles less, and from Chicago 4500 miles less via the Pacific Coast than via Suez. Even with the Nicaragua or Panama Canal completed, your shortest route by far to the commerce, for which the whole world is competing, would still lie through our doors.

"Shortness of routes means quickness of transit. The shortest is the quickest. Never before in human history has it been so true as it is today, that 'time is money.'

"With shortness and quickness assured, cheapness completes the trinity of considerations that must eventually control all movements of commerce. We Pacific Coasters hold 'an Arkansaw hand'—which, as you are perhaps aware, consists of 'five aces and a bowie-knife'—on the shortness and quickness. With your all-ocean lines you have, so far, a trifle the advantage in cheapness over routes that include from 3000 to 3200 miles of railway transportation, but even this slight handicap is being rapidly swept away. During the past two decades, railroad freight rates throughout this country generally have been cut down fully one-half, and the reduction process still goes on. Quadrupling the weight and power of locomotives, increasing from four to sixfold the carrying capacity of cars, leveling and straightening of tracks and keen competition for traffic are sending tariffs lower every year, but, sooner or later, the titanic contest will resolve itself into a question of a water-level route across the Continent.

Task Most Feasible.

"That, you think, is an impossibility, a chimera? Not a bit of it! Look at your map. On the eastern slope of the Continent you have the water levels of the Hudson and St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes, and through them, from Chicago or Duluth, to the Mississippi. From the headwaters of your Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac and James Rivers it is but a few steps to the headwaters of the Ohio—water levels all the way. Down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and up the Mississippi and Missouri to the mouth of the Platte, you still follow water levels, and all the waters are navigable. This seems plain and easy, but there is more to come.

"From where the Platte River empties into the Missouri, just below Omaha, to the summit of the Rocky Mountains—the Continental divide—stretches, for 550 miles, a water-level region, smooth as a barroom floor, and from the headwaters of the Platte to the headwaters of the Columbia it is hardly a stride. Your special dispatches have told how J. Pierpont Morgan, one of our modern incarnations of the Colossus of 'roads,' halted his special trainful of Episcopal bishops and clergymen a few mornings ago to show them the waters running on one side to the Atlantic Ocean and on the other to the Pacific. To the eastward it is a down-grade water-level along the Platte and the Missouri to the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. To the westward it is a down-grade water-level, along the Great Snake and the Columbia, to the Pacific Ocean. And there is no other—it is the only one.

"Look at your map again. North and south, from the Rockies to the Coast, run ranges on ranges of huge mountains—spurs of the Rockies and Sierras, the Cascade and Coast Ranges; up and down, everywhere, like a gigantic lot of cornrows, 1000 miles across and from 6000 to 12,000 feet high. There is but one break in the cloud-piercing mountain barriers, and that is where the Columbia River has burst its way through to the ocean. Has it ever struck you that it is the only great river in North, Central or South America that empties into the Pacific Ocean south of the Yukon? Do you know that it is third, if not second, in magnitude and importance among the rivers of North America?

Mighty Railway, Too.

"It is the only river that cleaves a pathway through the mighty basalt and granite barricades of the Cascade and Coast Ranges between Alaska and Mexico, and ultimately the great bulk of Oriental commerce must follow its level. It may or may not be true that 'trade follows the flag,' but it is ever and forever true that it follows the water levels. An unbroken river-bank water-level route from the Mississippi and the Missouri to the crest of the Rockies, and from there to the Pacific Ocean is bound to catch it 'a-coming and a-going.' No huge mountains to tunnel or tug over with two engines to every 10 cars; no everlasting climbing up and then climbing down again, but simply following the waters that unite to form the greatest river on the Pacific side of the new world.

"The day is not far distant when a mighty double, or triple, or quadruple track railway will traverse its grand valley, instead of the single-track line of today. Then, where river, rail and ocean meet will arise the 'commercial emporium of the Pacific Coast' that Thomas Jefferson and John Jacob Astor planned 90 years ago. Somewhere near the junction of a great railway system and a great river with the greatest ocean on earth will be, must be, the metropolis of the American Occident; will be, must be, the gateway to the Orient."

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

C Whitney, Ohio
W L Mason, N Y
N Nathan, Chehalis
G F Wentworth, Taco
H T Wills, Dawson
Mrs Wylie & dau, do
Joe Israel, S F
Geo W Kirske, S F
J G D Jeffery, N Y
H M Wolf, Belfast
H W Erskine, S F
J Weinberg, N Y
M A Brumm, N Y
G P Snell & wf, San Jose
E J Lewis, Chgo
F W Kobbe, U S A
H A Howard & wf, SF
H M Chittenden, Sioux City
Mr & Mrs Brune, N Y
Geo Hanson, S F
C G Jacobs, Or City
F C Miller & wf, city
A F Biles & wf, do
Miss Vera Henderson, Nome
Miss Kathleen Henderson, Nome
Mrs O B Young, Nome
J W Gunn & wf, city
Mrs M E Hanley, Seat
Thomas I Worthington, Victoria, B C
Jas Heller & wf, city
R B Dawson & wf, Nome
M J Coleman, Dawson
B B Broomell, Tacoma
F S Smith & wf, city
Mrs C D Lane & md, Nome
J A Adams, do
W J Platt, S F
W J Trimble, Seattle
F C Austin & wf, city
H C Schade, city
M Mayer, S F
A H Moore, Indpls
B M Godsal, do
C H Callender, Knppts
M H McCune, do
F M Elmendorf, S F
D S Fotheringham, Butte
Mrs Baillee, Tacoma
W H Barker, Astoria

THE PERKINS.

C J Pedrick, S F
D R E Selwick, McMin
A A McFarland, Alby
B H Hauser, Astoria
Wm M Pinkstar, Jr, city
P Metli, Roseburg
A Schroder, Astoria
G M Gleason, city
Jas Stevenson, Astoria
N Nelson, St Jo
D W Stevens, city
C D Brown, city
Wm Gray
Mrs Gray
Geo D Meiville
Mrs Melville
S Bertrand, Seattle
Mrs Bertrand, do
D Harold, do
Mrs Harold, do
H H Wells, Mpls
D W Talmon, Mayville
W Harper, U S A
Mrs Harper, do
W Hayfield, S F
Miss Hayfield, do
M T Nolan, Dalles
H A Taylor, Umatilla
E Coburn, Pullman
Virginia Calhoun, S F
A A McNary, Salem
R E Creel, Albany
C C Harris, Forest Gr
Jas Leonard, Wallace
R C Hunt, St Paul
Jno N Hartley, Oleque
Mrs Hartley, do
Mrs E J Hunter, Olymp
Dan Kelly, Kelso
Mrs Kelly, do
Mrs Marostler, Marran, Wt
A A Bigart, Sheridan
Mrs Bigart, do
John Perem, S F
A F Atkins, St Paul
I N Allison, Hillsboro
F W Dingley, Tillamk
J Flaraty, Seatti
R Mitchell, Portland
Mrs Wm T Hislop, Pendleton
W W Weatherford, Arlington
Master Weatherford, do
J C Yager, The Dalles
W E Sherrill, Hood R
R B Lloyd, Trenton, NJ
Ben Blesinger, Phila
Early Rose, S F
J R Aitkin, Huntingtn
C M Vasser, Pomeroy
Mrs C M Vasser, do
Mrs Vasser, do
Wm Kleinberg, Seattle
Col Wm E Rapson, Columbus City, Wn
R C Kirkpatrick, Dallas
Mrs Kirkpatrick, do
E R Spangler, St Louis
A B Copper, Los Ang

THE IMPERIAL.
C. W. Knowles, Manager.

H W Parry, Seattle
E Montgomery, city
John L Kenney, N Y
Alf Grant, N Y
Chas I Deane, W W
C B Manard, do
Donald Harold, do
Mrs Harold, do
J R N Bell, Baker
Mrs W J Furnish, Pendleton
F A Smith, Salem
A W Howell, Vancou
S E Purvince, Salem
K Osburn, Astoria
Miss Osburn, do
Mrs F L Carr, Montezano, Wash
T W Burgisbaus, Mpls
Mrs N L Ayer, do
E Myers, Springfield
Mrs E Myers, do
C C Bockhouse, Omaha
A W Gans, S F
J K Blakesly, St Helen
J J Leonard, Astoria
Nat Goldsmith, St Jo
Mrs C L Houston, Asto
J G Masher, S F
Mrs Masher, S F
Mrs Myrtle Meisinger, S F
W A Hubbard, Minn
A J Darling, Mich
Mrs Darling, do
R A Daly, Canada

THE ST. CHARLES.

W E Parrott, Alaska
D B Huffton, S D
L D McEwen, Olequa
H S Lyman, Astoria
W L Gray, Vancouver
J R Murphy, Tacoma
Jas Haines, do
W T Gilmore, Seattle
L M Underwood & wf, Colorado
P Bonser, city
L H Weston, Whatcom
H A Hansen, Astoria
J T Secrist, Vancouver
N F Linngren, Olequa
J Fowler, do
Jas Shugarts, McCormick
C Goodell, do
B L Barlow, La Du
J F Cottrall, Astoria
W T Cottrall, do
L S Dailey, Neb
F A Olson, city
O C Riley, do
J F Short, Hood River
O L Barber, Woodburn
L B Whitlock, do
A Conrad, do
Chas Scollard, Astoria
S Brisbine & dau
Edna Ostell, Olympia
J W Johnson, city
W G Rhude, Gray's R
A E Holmes, do
W E Parrott, Alaska.
I R Hammer, Scott's M
L R Baldwin, do
W M Irvin, Eagle Crk
W R Higgins, Cashalis
H G Thompson, Dallas
C F Gisher, Orchard
J F Graham, Marshfd
Jno Bocker, Greenville
Emil Olson, Aberdeen
Jno B Wisner, Salem
C P Blankenship, do
C F Lansing, do
E D McKay, Castle Rk
W J Thomas, do

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle.

European, first-class. Rates, 50c to $1.50. One block from depot. Restaurants near by.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.

American plan. Rates, $3 and up.

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma.

European plan. Rates 50c and up.

Cutter Bear at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Nov. 3.—The revenue cutter Bear arrived in port tonight, after discharging ballast at the Puget Sound navy-yard. She will sail at noon tomorrow for San Francisco, going first to Comox for coal. Captain Tuttle's orders are to load his bunkers to their capacity, which is taken here as an indication that the Bear may be sent on to Winter at Honolulu.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Gedney, which has arrived from Summer work in Alaskan waters, is ordered to make hydrographic surveys and soundings in San Juan Channel of Puget Sound. After completion of this work the Gedney will return to Seattle to have a new set of boilers installed.

Thurston County Clerk's Fees.

OLYMPIA, Nov. 3.—The fees of the County Clerk's office for October amounted to $227 70, the largest for any month for six years. The Clerk's office is the only one in the county that is self-supporting.

HIS INITIAL SERMON

DR. GEORGE C. CRESSEY PREACHED ON PERSONAL RELIGION.

Large Congregation Greeted Him at First Unitarian Church—Dr. Ackerman Returns from the East.

Rev. Dr. George Croswell Cressey, formerly of Northampton, Mass., the new pastor of the Church of Our Father, preached his first sermon in the church yesterday morning. The auditorium was crowded, and Dr. Cressey made a fine impression on the congregation. He took as his text Job 1:8, "A perfect and an upright man," and preached an eloquent sermon on "Personal Religion." He spoke in part as follows:

"Personal religion is the only kind of religion we have any use for. Theology is useful and necessary. It is the framework, the skeleton, which gives form to religious thought, but in and of itself it is on the same planes as all philosophy of whatever nature. So, too, is it with formal religion. Rites, ceremony, symbols, have their place and value, but in themselves alone they are no more vital then the laws of decorum and courtesy which are current in enlightened communities. It is personal religion, beginning in real conviction, arousing the feeling, and influencing, leavening and controlling life, which we need for society, for our Nation and for the world.

"The first element in or fruit of practical religion—in one sense its foundation—is the feeling of personal obligation or stewardship. Our gifts, graces, talents, faculties, are not strictly our own. They come to us from the treasure-house of the Infinite, and are to be used for the good of others as well as of ourselves; they are to be regarded least of all as a ground for vanity, conceit, the assumption of superiority over others, but always as the gift of God, for the development and right use, not for the possession, of which we are to be praised. It comes easy to men to have an eye to the business of others and to prescribe to them their duties. If, thus, we might attach our own talents and ascribe our own opportunities to our neighbor, and then proceed to judge him, we should gain a fair estimate, perhaps, of our own obligations. There is a little word of one syllable given in our English grammars as a defective verb, with only one tense—and that tense the present, a very significant fact—which stands for a mighty reality, a silent whisper in the soul, yet the echo of the voice and command of God himself, 'ought,' 'I ought,' or 'I ought not.' And, again, there is another word which fulfills the behest of the Infinite energy which has wrought in the universe through centuries and ages—'will,' 'I will' or 'I will not.' Let man feel the thrill of these forces in the soul, and he has at least the inspiration of genuine personal religion.

"There are many, however, who do their duty as they see it, who are narrow—moving, as it were, between two parallel walls—and these walls often close together. True religion is lofty and wide in its vision, looking from the mountain top over stream and vale and forest to the horizon where earth and sky are seemingly one. The truly religious man has magnanimity, greatness of soul—breadth of vision. Magnanimity, indeed, is not strictly a virtue, but the foundation of all virtues; not a grace, but the essence and perfection of all graces. It banishes hatred from the life, forgives as it seeks to be forgiven, scrutinizes well its own action, but is generous and lenient toward others. It compels admiration; it is in harmony with nature, with the grandeur of the universe, with the truth and mercy of God."

The speaker here illustrated the effect of magnanimity of character upon the heart of our Nation and of the world by a reference to our martyred President. Continuing, he said:

"One element or quality still remains necessary to practical religion, equally great in itself, an essential characteristic of Christianity—sympathy. But sympathy is more than pity, which is an easy, often selfish, feeling, which may involve some idea of our own superiority. Sympathy not only feels for, it feels with; it not only weeps with those who weep, but it rejoices with those who rejoice; it finds joy and contentment in the good fortune of others, in the progress and happiness of the world.

"A profound sense of duty, magnanimity, sympathy, we may summarize them all in the great thought of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

At the close of the discourse the speaker added a few words of a more personal nature concerning the purpose and opportunity of the pulpit today, saying:

"Its chief work is not to teach a system of doctrine, nor yet primarily to prescribe to men precisely how they shall act under special conditions of life, but rather to present the great truths of religion in such a manner as to influence and inspire them in hope and confidence to work out their own salvation. In short, not only instruction, but still more inspiration, is the function of the modern pulpit.

"However happy human life, there are always the shade of sadness and the fullness of mystery. We are living together on the narrow reef of time, the ocean of infinity on every side beating upon its shores; above, the beacon lights of truth radiant, yet so distant.

"Is it not our highest duty and privilege to think together in faith, to feel together in hope, to work together in charity?"

RETURN OF DR. ACKERMAN.

Pastor of First Congregational Church Made Extensive Trip.

After three months' absence, Rev. Dr. Arthur W. Ackerman preached in his own pulpit at the First Congregational Church yesterday. He was afterward interviewed by an Oregonian man, and said that he spent a restful and enjoyable vacation in Eastern cities, but was glad to return home again to the climate of the Pacific Coast.

"I left Portland August 1," proceeded Dr. Ackerman, in answer to queries, "and I stopped two Sundays at Salt Lake City, preaching at the First Congregational Church. My next stop of interest was made at Sheffield, Ill., where I had previously spent over four years. Two Sundays were passed in Chicago, Ill., and I preached one Sunday at the New England Congregational Church. I next preached in the First Presbyterian Church, Austin, Ill., and then I went to Upper Montclair, N. J., where I preached in the Union Congregational Church. Next came Worcester, Mass., where I spoke in the Union Congregational Church, and I returned to Montclair, N. J., to preach in Dr. Bradford's church. Two more Sundays were passed in the Union church, Worcester, Mass., and then I attended the meetings of the Foreign Mission Board, held at Hartford, Conn. I am a corporate member of the board, and was also a member of the nominating committee. We faced a debt of $102,000 this year, but the money was all raised in one evening.

"From Hartford I went to Portland, Me., to attend the meetings of the National Council, for one week. I was a member of the nominating committee of the body, and preached in one of the Baptist churches on the morning of the Council Sunday. I also assisted Dr. Noble in the administration of the Lord's Supper, in the State-Street Congregational Church, where the Council met. I next spoke at the Second Parish Church. Next Sunday I went to my old home at West Medford, Mass., where I first joined the church. Many of my old friends who knew me as a boy came to hear me preach. Afterward I attended the meetings of the American Missionary Association, at Oak Park, Ill., and on the following Sunday I preached at the New England Church, Aurora, Ill. Last week Thursday I arrived in Portland. During my travels in the East I preached every Sunday, with one exception. There are evidences of much prosperity in Eastern cities at present. Latterly, the weather turned cold, and I was glad to get back to this delightful climate again."

Dr. Ackerman preached in the morning on "Alfred the Great; or the Life That Lasts," taking for text Revelation, ii:7. He said in part:

"A thousand years and not yet forgotten is worth being written against any man's life. A thousand years and still a power for good is better yet. It was thought to be remarkable that after one generation Daniel Webster should have received such honor as has been recently accorded him, but 400 generations have passed since Alfred was laid to rest, and men are still writing the story of his life and dedicating monuments to the memory of him who left on record that it was ever his desire to live honorably while he was alive, and after death to leave to them that should come after him the memory of his good works.

"The key word to Alfred's life is struggle; struggle to be able to stand, to secure standing room, to stand straight and to keep the standing room he had won. He came to his self-mastery when he yielded himself to Christ; in that surrender he won his greatest victory; in that service he laid the foundation of the life that lasts. His father's way of living the religious life was not enough for him who sought to show his love and gratitude in new ways of service and that proved the genuineness of his loyalty. There were men in those days who looked with fear on a full, free service that could not be confined within the narrow channels of alms for the poor and gifts to the pope. He must needs learn to be open and true and spontaneous and meet the suspicions of good men with a godly life. The pope anointed him in his boyhood as the future King of the West Saxons, but between him and his kingdom were the Danes, who swept down on the shores of Britain for the struggle of civilization with barbarism, Dane and Saxon, Thor and Christ. At the age of 20 Alfred made up his mind that 'though all the rest of England were prostrate at the pirates' feet, Wessex should stand, and if it fell, fall fighting.' That resolution put the crown on his head and gave him a kingdom that was not to be measured by miles square, but by the love and confidence of his people.

"In this struggle for order and unrightness of life he sought a just proportion of the expenditure of time and strength and possession. He wrote a book in which he says that the three essentials of good government are 'men of prayer, men of war, men of work,' and declares that no man's life is complete without these elements in due proportion. And so he ordered his busy daily life, giving half of his time to the service of God and half to his people, half of his income to worldly purposes and half to churches, schools, monasteries and the poor. If there is to be symmetry in the sweep and rush of our modern life there must be ordering of the life so that together with the long reach of ambition and the broad sweep of sympathy there shall also be the uplift toward God and eternal verities.

"Is it wonderful that the world will not allow the memory of this man to fade? Do we not find in his deep morality and sincere religious life the carrying power of his greatness?"

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

"Kind of Witnesses Needed in the Twentieth Century."

A large congregation assembled yesterday morning at Centenary Church, East Ninth and Pine streets, to hear Rev. W. B. Hollingshead, on the subject, "The Kind of Witnesses Needed in the Twentieth Century." The sermon was based on the text found in Acts 1:8, "But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." He said in part:

"In the chapter of the text we are told of Christ's last visit to Mount Olivet, the place where he had so often resorted before. For some reason a last meeting, the last word or message from our loved ones is solemn and sacred to us. In long years afterwards we cling to them, recalling them with tears. They are full of inspiration. At Gethesemene Christ's last message was given to his disciples. Throughout his life he had spoken many wonderful things to them, but his last earthly message here was the dearest to them. They had clung to the idea that his realm was of a material kind, and that he was to remain with them always. Their wonder was complete when they witnessed the marvel of his ascension.

"God had been with these disciples in the person of his Son. In the olden time the center of attraction was Jesus, and the burden of their sermons was repentance and redemption through the remission of sins. Transformation of heart and life was taught to be necessary. This was the keynote of the gospel. The central thought of the workers at that time was Christ crucified. All their success was attributed to him. Plain sermons were preached by Stephen, that went down deeply into the hearts of his hearers. His words were effective because they came from a heart full of inspiration from above.

"The apostolic church was purely spiritual; it was, therefore, a church of power, visited often by manifestations of the Holy Spirit. But as the years passed on it became a church of formality only, and lost as a consequence its power. It seemed for a time that the church would fail in its mission, but after the lapse of considerable time, a German monk came to the front. Martin Luther, invested with divine strength, aroused the sleeping religious sentiment of the people, and through the Reformation Europe was aflame with the new Christianity. Later on the church again degenerated and lost its evangelizing power, and again came the awakening. It was John Wesley who, searching for the higher life and full of holy zeal, rebuilt God's church. Then the revival fires began again to burn in the hearts of men and spread all over the world. We are a part of this great awakening, and represent in it our lives. Our lives and our deeds show to the eyes of the world what we know of Christ. We have God with us, we have power, if we suffer and sacrifice. If we stand out boldly against vice and corruption, as did Martin Luther, we shall in the 20th century be visited by manifestations of his spirit, as in the days of Pentecost.

"Let us so live before God that the power of the Holy Spirit will be shown in your midst."

REV. AND MRS. M. D. DUNNING

WHO WILL LEAVE OREGON TO ENGAGE IN MISSION WORK IN JAPAN.

FOREST GROVE, Nov. 2.—Rev. and Mrs. M. D. Dunning are to leave Forest Grove to engage in the mission work of the Congregational Church in Japan. Rev. Mr. Dunning has handed in his resignation as pastor of the Congregational Church here, to take effect this month. It can be truly said that few pastors have been more popular in Forest Grove than Rev. Mr. Dunning. He has been here a little over two years.

Rev. and Mrs. Dunning will leave Forest Grove November 30 for the East. They will visit in Massachusetts and Michigan until February. They will then come to San Francisco, and about the 15th of the month will leave for Kyoto, Japan, where they are to be stationed.

CARNIVAL FINANCES.

Receipts Were $44,242 and Disbursements $35,902; Profits, $8339.

General Owen Summers and Assistant Secretary A. N. Gambell yesterday issued a statement of the finances of the Portland Carnival. This shows that the total receipts were $44,242 11, and the total disbursements, $35,902 84, leaving to be returned to the subscribers to the $15,000 guarantee fund $8339 27. These figures show what the promoters have already realized that the Carnival was the most successful ever held in Portland. The statement follows:

Receipts.

Exposition, 1899		$ 69 32
Subscribers to a guaranty fund		14,202 50
Admission tickets sold		21,152 90
Railroad coupons taken up		1,273 30
Admissions to Multnomah Field		4,503 10
Percentage concessions, viz: The Lunette, $246 72; the snake show, $231 13		527 85
Space concessions		2,967 50
DeCaprio, account of advance		150 00
John Vince, account horse show		65 16
City of Portland, memorial stand		23 90
Russell & Blyth, repairs to roof		120 00
L. D. Cole, bill-posting		4 00
Sale of material		82 88
Total		$44,242 11

Disbursements.

By warrants drawn, printing and advertising, viz—		
Printing posters	$380 00	
Posting and distributing	752 91	
Country press	377 00	
Oregonian	700 00	
Telegram	200 00	
Press agents and reporters	270 00	
Printing special tickets	23 00	
Postage	16 00	$ 2,820 91
Exhibits, agriculture, and horticulture—		
Pay of attendants and labor	$825 47	
Purchase and collecting exhibits	116 05	
Freight and hauling	105 64	
Decorations	48 69	
Rent of material	24 00	
Nails and hardware	31 88	
Lumber	18 20	
All other expenses	29 35	$ 1,309 78
Exhibits (fisheries)—		
Pay of attendants and labor	$286 50	
Pipe and plumbing	74 00	
Baskets and screens	32 05	
Lumber	33 11	
Carpenter work	34 43	
Asphaltum, etc	16 90	
Freight and hauling	11 40	
All other expenses	25 45	$ 603 83
Mining exhibit—		
Pay for labor	$ 64 00	
Pipe and plumbing	40 55	
Transportation	21 30	
Carpenter work	65 85	
Freight and hauling	68 60	
Grinder and concentrator	77 65	
Assays	44 80	
Other expenses	12 10	$ 395 85
Office of secretary and treasurer—		
Pay of assistant secretary	$400 00	
Pay of stenographer and typewriting	198 95	
Stationery and typewriter supplies	44 60	
Postage and priting	64 32	
Rent of office	37 50	
Office furniture	33 10	
Pay of ticket-takers and sellers	1052 10	
Pay assistant treasurer	125 00	
Ticket-case and boxes	17 50	
Cost of admission tickets	162 30	
Other expenses	26 00	$ 2,161 27
Carnival expense, superintendent's department—		
Pay of superintendent, 3 months	$450 00	
Pay of guards, watchman, janitors and laborers	2601 20	
Pay for decoration, fountain, etc	1459 70	
Carpenter work	277 75	
Pipe and plumbing	151 12	
Bunting and flags	145 83	
Dry fountain	98 10	
Hardware	31 78	
Signs and banners	55 60	
Expense account field—		
Repairing track	$ 20 00	
Awning	180 00	
Grandstand	705 00	
Architect services	45 00	
Sawdust	20 50	
Surveying and plans	30 00	
Other expenses	24 35	
Repairing roof	120 00	
Removing rubbish	30 60	
Rope and twine	21 04	
Other expenses	131 45	$ 6,537 93
Music—		
DeCaprio's band	$4510 00	
Everest's band	3298 50	
DeCaprio (advance)	150 00	$ 6,958 50
Athletics—		
M. A. A. Club, account of athletic games	$542 65	
H. E. Mitchell, football	70 00	
Pacific Bridge Company, platform	115 00	$ 727 65
Shows and entertainments—		
Pay of Ali Zada	$303 00	
The Christians	372 55	
The Lungreens	478 00	
The Yodlers	1440 00	
Hermann	296 35	
Norvello	40 00	
Indians	535 64	
Cakewalk	290 05	
The Austins	22 50	
Edward Shields	150 00	
...edding day	46 75	
Baby show	15 35	
Elks' day	34 50	
Fireworks	925 00	
Bicycle chute	96 50	
Advertising	23 44	
Telegrams	56 91	
Labor	125 50	
All other expenses	44 67	$ 5,206 71
Military—		
Printing and postage	$ 26 50	
Prizes	1000 00	
Cost of subsistence, etc	467 45	
Sham battle	200 00	
Telephone, long distance	4 45	$ 1,698 40
Horse show		$ 1,000 00
Light, heat and power—		
Portland General Electric Company	$2543 75	
T. A. Huffaker	52 00	$ 2,595 75
Rent building and grounds—		
Russell & Blyth, rent	$1750 00	
M. A. A. C. (field)	1000 00	
C. H. Carey	50 00	$ 2,800 00
Women's department—		
Carpenter work	$ 48 00	
Decorating	98 25	
Cooking school	50 00	
Rent showcases and furniture	8 00	
Pay of Mrs. H. E. Battin	100 00	
All other expenses	22 65	$ 326 91
Art department—		
Carpenter work	$ 37 00	
Decorations	66 00	
Printing	13 50	
Prizes	150 00	
All other expenses	14 60	$ 285 50
Miscellaneous—		
Exhibit circulars, and premium lists	$ 68 75	
Badges	29 50	
Insurance	66 00	
Diplomas	55 00	
Pacific Pottery Company	21 25	
All other expenses	20 60	$ 271 10
Native Sons	$100 00	
Woodmen, prizes	150 00	
Concessions refund, etc	52 75	$ 302 75
Total warrants		$35,902 84
Balance		$ 8,339 27
Set aside for clearing Multnomah Field	$175 00	
Set aside for contingencies	139 86	
Returned to subscribers on guarantee fund, 56½ per cent	8024 41	$ 8,339 27

THE PORTLAND CARNIVAL COM.
O. SUMMERS, President.
A. N. GAMBELL, Assistant Secretary.

Brought to Oregon in 1843.

Roseburg Review.

E. H. Lenox, of this city, has an old church record brought to Oregon by his grandfather, David Lenox, in 1843. The roster contains the record of the organization of the first Baptist Church in Oregon, as follows:

"TUALETIN PLAINS, Oregon Ty., May 25, 1844.—Constitution of West Union Baptist Church.

"Whereas, in the Providence of God, a few names of us, the professional followers of Christ, who hold to the faith, one God and one baptism, have been thrown together in these wilds of the West, and being members of churches in the United States, desirous of keeping up the worship of God in our neighborhood and our families, agree that we hereby constitute and come into union, first giving ourselves to the Lord, and then to each other, and covenant that we will meet together to worship God, and keep the commandments and ordinances of God's houses, and are hereby constituted into a church."

Then appears a list of the members for several years following. They were: William Beagle, Lucinda Beagle, David T. Lenox, Louisa Lenox, Henry Sewell, Alexander Blevins, Lavina Blevins, Elder Vincent Snelling, Adelia Snelling, Nineveh Ford, John Holman, Patsy Holman, Mary Ann Lenox, Elizabeth Lenox, Thomas M. Ramshale, Lucinda Hill, Sarah Enyart, Brazilla Constable, Lewis Lineberger, Mrs. Lineberger, Lucella Emerick, Jumfranda Jones, Perry Beagle, William F. Hall, Lucy Davis, Joseph Davis, John Zachary, Daniel Zachary, Allen H. Hall, William Porter, Solomon Emerick, Henry Lavelly, J. H. Johnson, Washington Lenox, David Lenox, Mrs. Barnes, Ellener Brock, John White, Mrs. Kitchen, Mrs. Elizanne Lee, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Barnes, Mrs. Johnson, Maland Brock, Benjamin Kitchen, William Higgins, E. H. Lenox, Eli Harper.

The articles of faith of the organization and the minutes of the meetings of the church and Sunday school for a number of years following make the record one of much interest and value.

The attendance of pupils at the Dallas public school has become so large that it has been found necessary to put in a large number of extra seats. The six rooms are taxed to their utmost capacity.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Nov. 3.—Maximum temperature, 58; minimum temperature, 42; river reading at 11 A. M., 1.5 feet; change in 24 hours, .1 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., none; total precipitation since September 1, 1901, 4.55 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1901, 6.32 inches; deficiency, 1.77 inches; total sunshine November 2, 1901, 3:30; possible sunshine, November 2, 1901, 10:06.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Rain has fallen today in Washington and along the Northern Oregon coast. Elsewhere in the North Pacific states generally fair weather has prevailed.

It is warmer this evening in Western Oregon, California, Northern Nevada and Southeastern Idaho.

The indications are for showers Monday over the greater portion of this district.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland at 8 P. M. for 28 hours ending midnight November 4:

Portland and vicinity—Showers; southerly winds.

Western Oregon—Showers; cooler south portion; southerly winds.

Western Washington—Showers; southerly winds.

Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho—Showers, warmer extreme north portion; east to south winds.

Eastern Oregon—Probably showers; winds mostly southerly.

Southern Idaho—Generally fair weather; southerly winds.

A. B. WOLLABER,
Acting Forecast Official.

TUB TRUTHS.

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