YOUNG ORATORS DEBATE

MERITS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Speakers Were Selected From Portland University and Portland High School—Former Were Victorious.

The trouble in the Transvaal was settled last night, at least so far as the Portland high school is concerned. The defeat occurred at the assembly hall of the high school, and the occasion was the first debate between the Columbian Society, of the Portland university, and the To-Logelon Society, of the Portland high school. The question was discussed in this form:

"Resolved, That the recent action taken by England in interfering with the local government of the Boers is justifiable." The Columbian society affirmed and the To-Logelon denied. Professor Edward Maslin Hulme was chairman and Milton W. Smith, Judge M. C. George and R. E. Sewell were judges.

The decision was awarded to the affirmative, by a vote of two to one. When Judge George announced the verdict, there was considerable surprise shown and expressed by the audience, who expected a different verdict.

The audience was a large one, the hall being literally packed, and high school girls being much in evidence. The speakers were attentively listened to, and the audience was by no means sparing with applause. As a rule, the men would stamp their feet in approval of a good point made and the young women and school girls would clap their hands when a budding young orator would give his hair a particularly graceful flourish or when there was a particularly pretty intonation of the voice.

Herman Allen, of the affirmative, opened the debate. He reviewed the history of South Africa, from the time Cape Colony was settled by the Dutch in 1652; spoke of the decline of the Dutch in the latter part of the 18th century, and of the cruelty of the Dutch to their slaves. England, he said, stepped in at this time. Napoleon was defeated, and Cape Colony fell into English hands. He described the three great treks and gave causes for them, and went into details on the different treaties with England. One of his strong points was that the British did treat the Boers fair and that under English rule all nationalities are treated alike and are given the franchise.

Earl Parker, of the To-Logelon, spoke first on the negative. He said the Boer government was democratic in Cape Colony and was satisfactory until the English introduced a military rule. He described the first great trek to the north, and gave as one of the causes of South African trouble the misdirected zeal of the missionaries. England's act in making the Boers restore to the Kaffirs conquered territory was mentioned, and the trek across the river Vaal. He described the convention of 1884, which gave England suzerainty over the country, and which was never ratified. He denied that such suzerainty existed. Said that it was made null and void by the treaty of 1884, which gave England no right to meddle in Transvaal affairs. Mr. Parker closed his argument by asking the affirmative 10 questions, among which were: Why was the treaty of 1881 annulled? Why was not the suzerainty of England mentioned in the treaty of 1884? Why did Lord Derby and Chamberlain both say that the suzerainty of England was dropped by the treaty of 1884, and why did England refuse to arbitrate the trouble?

Charles Guy Wakefield was the next speaker. He argued that England's occupation of Cape Colony was just, and spoke of Boer unrest prior to British rule. He said slavery and not oppression was the cause of the trek; that the Boers did not form a republic in 1881; that the Jameson raid was not an attempt to bring the Transvaal under British rule; that the Transvaal, when free, was unable to govern itself; that England never started out grabbing for territory; that the Boers were a hindrance to the development of South Africa; that England was only defending her citizens, and that her defense of her colonies was right.

George Hart followed in what was decidedly the best speech of the evening, for the negative. He dealt with the alleged grievances of the Uitlanders. Dynamite was one. He said an American mining engineer was appointed to examine it, and that the material was considerably cheaper in the Transvaal than at the Kimberley mines, in English territory. No discrimination is made between the Boers and Uitlanders. All pay alike. The monopoly dates before the convention, and England tacitly approved of it then. He said the Dutch had a right to teach what language they pleased in the state schools; that they didn't object to English schools if the Uitlanders wished to pay for them. In regard to political gatherings being prohibited, he said they were not objected to until hired agents of the South African Chartered Company began their seditious agitations. He mentioned such meetings being forcibly suppressed in Ireland. Regarding aliens having no voice in levying taxes, he said such was the case in the United States and all other countries. The same argument applied to the jury system of the Boers. In what country, he asked, are criminals tried by alien jurors?

He dwelt at length on the alleged petition of the Uitlanders, and then took up another English grievance—the import duties. Here Mr. Hart made use of the "deadly parallel," showing the duties on the necessities of life to be higher in Cape Colony than in the Transvaal.

Omar Corwin Spencer came next, and advocated the rights of the English. He said the history of the Boers had always been one of unrest, and that they had always refused to live within the pale of civilized government. As did the preceding speakers, Mr. Spencer referred to the great treks, the different treaties with Great Britain, the discovery of gold in the Transvaal and the subsequent rush of Uitlanders to that territory. The Boer, he said, always retrograded and looked with envy on the advent of civilization. He compared him with the North American Indian, and said the course now pursued by Great Britain had been taken by the United States in regard to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, "and who," he cried, "dare insinuate that we are grabbing out for territory?"

Mr. Spencer was followed by William Killingsworth, of the To-Logelon Society. He made an earnest, logical speech. He began by saying that the treaty of 1881 was not ratified by the Transvaal government, and was, therefore, null and void. Even had it ever been in force, it was nullified by the treaty of 1884, which did not refer to any suzerainty of Great Britain. England, he said, claimed to be fighting for the oppressed. Why has she not heard the cries of the oppressed Dutch in British Guiana? Mr. Killingsworth divided his speech in three subjects, which he handled separately: First, the franchise; second, the convention of 1884, and the violation of that treaty by the English; third, the alleged suzerainty of the English. The speaker's peroration was eloquent and forceful, and his arraignment of the English in their alleged violation of treaty rights was severe.

Mr. Wakefield replied in rebuttal. He recapitulated the arguments of his colleagues, and said English supremacy in South Africa would be a benefit to humanity. That conditions worse than slavery existed, and the Boers had violated the spirit, if not the letter of all the treaties. He asserted that the Jameson raid was entirely a personal matter, and there was no desire on England's part to grab territory. In conclusion, he said it would be just and right for the Boers to give way to English civilization even if they did own the country.

Professor Hulme stated that another debate would be had next Saturday night between the two societies. This question will be discussed:

"Resolved, That the immigration of illiterate foreigners be prohibited."

FOUND HEPPNER GUILTY.

Judge Hennessy Fines Him for Violating Insurance Ordinance.

Judge Hennessy yesterday decided that H. A. Heppner was subject to city license as an insurance broker, and fined him $10 for refusing to pay the license fee to Deputy License Collector Rogoway. The Judge gave his views on the matter as follows:

"The defendant is charged with violating an ordinance of the city of Portland which compels insurance brokers to pay a license. The ordinance defines an insurance broker to be a person or firm representing one or more insurance companies. It is admitted that the defendant represents an insurance company and solicits insurance and that he gets his commissions from the company.

"In addition to the definition in the ordinance above referred to, the Fourth American and English Encyclopedia of Law, page 960, defines a broker as an agent employed to make bargains and contracts between other persons in matter of trade, commerce, etc., for a compensation.

"It seems to me both under the definition in the ordinance and the legal publication to which I have referred, the defendant is a broker.

"The defendant further contends that the general insurance law passed by the legislature of 1899 is amendatory of the charter, and takes its place, and therefore the city has no further right to license or tax insurance agents or brokers. I do not believe this is the law. Only recently our supreme court decided in the case of Ladd vs. Gambell, city auditor, that the Bancroft bonding act was not amended or repealed by the charter passed in 1898, which seemed to have purposely omitted all reference thereto. The plaintiff in that case contended that said act was repealed by implication, which is the same contention made by the defendant in this case. The supreme court held that repeals by implication are not favored, and that if two laws upon the same or similar subjects can both stand, they will be upheld.

"This disposes of the two contentions of the defendant. I desire further to state that it is a general rule of statutory construction that all laws and ordinances will be upheld when such can be reasonably done. The acts of the legislature have been passed by the representatives of the people, and are to be sustained, unless they violate some constitutional provision. To declare an act unconstitutional or without force is a serious matter for any court, and I do not believe should be done, unless it is shown to be such beyond any reasonable doubt."

MAY GO TO GLASGOW.

Portland Man Slated as Commissioner to World's Fair.

According to dispatches from Washington, M. Muir Picken, a Portland business man, has been united on by the Oregon delegation in congress for one of the commissioners from the United States to the exposition at Glasgow, next year. Besides this recommendation, it is understood that Mr. Picken has the backing of representatives from one or two other Western states, and of a number of men who stand high with the administration. The commission to visit Glasgow will be composed of a general commissioner and three others; one from the East, one from the Middle West, and one from the Pacific coast.

Mr. Picken is particularly well fitted for the position. He is a native of Scotland having been born in Ayrshire. He came to America in 1882; to the Pacific coast in 1884, and to Portland in 1887. He was educated in the profession of mining engineer, and worked at that business until six or seven years ago, when he took up mercantile pursuits. He is at present with the firm of T. M. Sinclair & Co., 50 Front street.

The importance of having the Pacific Northwest represented on this commission is apparent. Great Britain, and especially Scotland, is a large purchaser of Oregon and Washington exports, and their capitalists are ready to invest in mining enterprises in this section. Mr. Picken is thoroughly informed regarding the resources and products of this section as well as of the entire country, and for this reason those who know him are urging his appointment.

PERMANENT EXHIBIT.

Committees Intend to Complete Canvass for Funds Tomorrow.

Real, persistent work will begin tomorrow on raising funds for establishing in Portland a permanent exhibit of the products of the state.

A joint meeting was held yesterday of the committees representing the Chamber of Commerce, the board of trade, the Manufacturers' Association and the state board of horticulture. It was resolved at once to push the permanent exhibit project, and subcommittees were appointed as follows:

Messrs. McMasters and Connell, to canvass the East Side manufacturers and warehouses.

Messrs. McMonies, Livingstone and Smith to canvass among the wholesalers.

Messrs. Holman and Batchelder, to canvass among the department stores, the larger retailers and the breweries.

Messrs. Grindstaff and Dosch, to canvass among the real estate owners.

There is a balance of $1200 to be raised to complete the $2500 needed to establish a permanent exhibit, and the members of the subcommittees express confidence in their ability to raise it all in one day. They are workers, and since the Manufacturers' Association indorsed the project and joined in pushing the work, the prospects have become brighter. The committees will begin work in earnest tomorrow forenoon.

If the canvass is a success, the permanent exhibit will be opened up at once in a central part of the business section of Portland.

COMPLIMENTARY MENTION.

Of Geo. A. Heidinger & Co. by the Music Trade Review.

The following complimentary mention of Geo. A. Heidinger & Co. was clipped from the current issue of the Music Trade Review, of New York:

Geo. A. Heidinger & Co., who recently opened up at 131 Sixth street, Portland, Or., are advertising in a thoroughly up-to-date manner the Steck, Krakauer, Sterling, Huntington and other pianos which they are handling.

Their many announcements in the daily papers are dignified and couched in language that cannot fail to impress readers.

SMITH'S DANDRUFF POMADE

Cures dandruff, itching scalp, eczema, stops falling hair and makes hair grow. Price 50 cents, at all druggists. Sample free. Address Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

WARMEST SALE IN TOWN.

Beginning Monday morning, we will place on sale our line of men's $3 and $3 50 shoes at the remarkably low price of $2 25. All our men's $2 and $2 50 shoes at $1 50 a pair. Our ladies' vici kid and fine box calf shoes, worth $2 25 to $2 50, at $1 65 a pair. Our entire line of ladies' button and lace shoes, formerly $1 50 and $2, will be sold at $1 10. 300 pair of ladies' button shoes and Oxford ties, at 49c a pair. Union Mercantile Co., 229 Morrison street, between First and Second streets.—The Bargain Store.

"Hunger is the best sauce." You will have a good appetite if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WANT NO CAR LINE THERE

DRIVING ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS ON MACADAM ROAD.

They Think the Track Would Seriously Interfere With the Driveway—City Engineer's Views.

An encroachment on Portland's only convenient driveway, the Macadam road, by the street-car lines, will be fought to the bitter end by the Multnomah Driving Association. This fact was apparent at a meeting held in the office of Cake & Cake last evening to consider the proposed Corbett-street extension of the City & Suburban, which was authorized by the council some time past. It seems that the railroad company has the privilege of occupying the Macadam road only if they are unable to construct their road through on Virginia street. What degree of cost shall be considered an effectual obstruction in the meaning of the ordinance so that the Macadam road may be used, is not specified. At the meeting last evening a committee of five prominent members of the driving association was appointed to keep the matter in hand, and see that no stone is left unturned to keep the railway track off the drive.

President H. C. Breeden occupied the chair, while Secretary Gus Rosenblatt attended to the duties of his office. Several members of the association, besides City Engineer W. B. Chase and Councilman Jameson, who had been invited, were present. The president explained the object of the special meeting to be consideration of the possible encroachment on Macadam road, and invited discussion as to what the association had best do to prevent it. H. M. Cake first addressed the meeting, with more particular reference to the judicial aspect of the situation. Macadam road is a county thoroughfare, still under the control and direction of the county commissioners, and Mr. Cake thought the only effect of the council's franchise was to give the railroad the privilege of occupying the road if no objection were made by the county commissioners. It was not a right, the speaker said. The passage of the ordinance was considered illegal, also, as the matter was reopened for the vote of a councilman in the affirmative after it had been dropped. Mr. Cake thought it an outrage on the people that this drive should be obstructed, and probably ruined, by the street-car franchise, when the track could be laid along Virginia street, without impairing the privilege of horsemen and traffic going in that direction. In his opinion the railway should continue along Virginia street to the Taylor Ferry road.

A. B. Ferrera spoke briefly, stating that he was present when the matter was first brought up in the council, and afterwards interviewed large numbers of the property-owners and persons affected, with the result of finding there was almost universal objection to the railway occupying the driveway on Macadam road. If the track shall be laid on the road, there will be left only 30 feet for the main road, bicycle track and gutter, which he regarded as inadequate space for a pleasure drive and business thoroughfare. Besides, if the cars were close against the driveway, horses would become frightened, and thus the road would have to be abandoned. If the track were laid two or three blocks back of Macadam road, in the speaker's mind it would have a tendency to develop a country now but little used, and thus benefit the district, instead of seriously injuring it by forcing away travel.

Judge A. H. Tanner was of the same opinion. He voiced the sentiment of Mr. Cake as to the necessity of the association acting immediately and strenuously, if necessary, to prevent the road being destroyed as a driveway. He thought a committee should be appointed to preserve whatever rights the association possessed, and bring to bear all possible influence in favor of retaining this picturesque section. He also questioned the right of the city to grant a franchise over a county road. The county commissioners were the only persons having jurisdiction in the premises. If the railway was operated along the road, in the mind of the speaker, the driveway would have to be abandoned.

A property-owner of the section affected, H. C. Leonard, voiced the sentiments of the members of the association. He had always taken a great interest in the driveway, and believed all efforts should now be made to prevent the car line from getting on Macadam road. The street west was just as good for a car line, and all the property-owners in that district, so far as he had learned, were in favor of holding the railway off the driveway.

From City Engineer Chase it was learned that the franchise was alternate in its privileges. It was for a track down Virginia street, but if this could not be used, then the track could be laid down below on Macadam road. The degree of difficulty to be met with on Virginia street before the change could be made, was not specified, nor the person to judge whether a track on Virginia street was possible. Mr. Chase held he had been very reliably informed by the property-owners and persons interested in the railroad company that there was no desire to get down on Macadam road. Representatives of the City & Suburban had said that the road would operate better above. As to whether the council had the right of granting a franchise on a county road, Mr. Chase said the rule was that the council had no jurisdiction over county roads until they were taken possession of by the city. Past experience demonstrated that the county commissioners were willing to surrender their control to the city whenever any desire was shown on the part of the city to possess it. While the action of the council in this case might not be a legal right for the railroad to occupy Macadam road, it could be construed by the county commissioners as an act of possession justifying their surrendering control.

Councilman Jameson informed the association that he had opposed the street-car line occupying the road, and would aid them in any manner possible to keep the track off. He further stated that in his opinion the ordinance was invalid owing to technical defects at the time of its passage, which consisted in the reopening of the case for an affirmative vote, without giving those who had changed their minds opportunity to so express themselves by ballot.

In view of the fact that the railroad people were not now intending to occupy Macadam road, no immediate action was thought necessary. That nothing would be overlooked, however, Mr. Wilson moved that a committee of well-informed members be appointed to keep the matter thoroughly in mind. For this committee the president selected Messrs. Cake, Kimball, Leonard, Ferrera and Judge Tanner.

C. A. Lohmire brought a matter to the attention of members which, though not pertinent to the meeting last evening, will be taken up in due time. This was to have the matter of improving the Macadam for a first-class driveway brought to the attention of the state legislature. He spoke of the scenic beauties of the road, its accessibility to the city, and the large sums that were being expended by other cities in the same work. He said New York had laid out over $2,000,000 for a fine driveway, and that San Francisco would, during the next five years, expend probably $5,000,000 in the same manner. Secretary Rosenblatt stated that this subject had been considered, and would be taken up in formal manner in time for the next meeting of the legislature.

Sunnyside Republican Club.

At last night's meeting the Sunnyside Republican Club elected the following delegates to the state league convention: R. F. Robinson, J. D. Mickle, C. R. Flemming, J. T. Wilson, Willis Fisher, J. H. Hustis, W. M. Stevenson.

Sunnyside club is getting directly in line for future work, and will hold a stag social February 3. It also has a committee in the field to devise ways and means to equip the membership with uniforms and torches, and intends to take an active part in the coming campaigns. This club was the opener of last campaign, and has a very active membership, and is always first in line.

BUTTER CASE GOES OVER.

Judge Hennessy Reserves His Decision Until Tuesday.

The process butter case came up for trial in the municipal court yesterday morning, and Judge Hennessy, after hearing the testimony and arguments, concluded to reserve his decision until next Tuesday.

The roll of butter over which the case was started by Food Commissioner Bailey was purchased by him at the grocery of H. Hewitt, and Mr. Hewitt was placed on the stand as the first witness for the state. He said he had purchased the butter from Page & Son, and that it was good and sweet; and that his customers liked it so well that it was difficult to induce them to try any other brand.

Mr. Bailey said he had sent the sample in question to the state chemist at Corvallis, who immediately certified to its being process butter. Mr. Bailey did not purchase any of the butter from Page & Son, he explained, as the firm did only a wholesale business, and would not sell less than a case.

Professor Shaw, state chemist, testified that he had tested the butter to see whether it was oleomargarine or "process," and found that it belonged to the latter class. He simply used a test tube several inches long. The tube containing the sample is held over a gas-jet. Pure butter will create considerable foam and little crackling noise, while process butter shows little foam, but makes considerable noise. Process butter is a decoction of old, rancid butter, through which sweet milk is mixed by a certain process. There are several different processes patented.

The defendants testified that the butter in question had been purchased by them as the best Iowa creamery, last June, and they were not aware of its being process butter. They had paid 18 cents a pound, which was the highest wholesale price for creamery butter at that time, and the firm from which it was bought sold it as the best creamery butter. The defendants further stated that they had never bought a pound of process butter.

PROSPEROUS GILLIAM COUNTY

Condon Editor Says Prospects Are Exceedingly Good.

S. A. Pattison, of the Condon Globe, who was in Portland yesterday, thinks Gilliam county is well along in the swim of prosperity, notwithstanding the low price of wheat. Crops never looked so forward at this time of year, he says, and a large number of new settlers have located in the Ferry canyon country, within the past year. Although considerable land is yet open for homesteaders in the southern end of Gilliam, he thinks another twelvemonth will see it all taken up by bona fide settlers.

Condon people are by no means uneasy over the prospect of removal of the county seat, as the bulk of population is adjacent to Condon, and the present county seat would therefore be retained by a good majority, should the question come before the voters again.

Gilliam county has about the smallest debt of any county in Oregon, which has any debt at all, as the amount of outstanding warrants is only about $5000. The scrip, therefore, sells readily at par, and the county's credit is good. No courthouse has yet been erected in Condon, though if it were not for the loss of several townships to the new county of Wheeler last winter, a courthouse would have been erected ere this. Although the citizens of Gilliam county are not in any rush about erecting county buildings, he expects to see a neat courthouse adorning the town ere long.

Oncoming down through the rich wheat-growing section known as Schuttler Flat, Mr. Pattison noticed that considerable wheat was on the point of "jointing," but had fortunately been set back by a few nights' frost. Nothing can prevent a splendid crop in Gilliam county in 1900, he thinks, except a very unfavorable spring, which the farmers up there are not worrying themselves about.

DRIFT BREAKS AWAY.

Large Mass Leaves Madison-Street Bridge for Astoria.

The bulk of the drift raft which had been lodged against the east end of the Madison-street bridge was sent down stream in a body yesterday afternoon, as soon as a gap 200 feet wide was made by pulling the piling out of the way. A steam tug hitched to several of the logs from the lower side, and nearly half an acre of dead trees followed the leader like a flock of sheep. A number of beach-combers who were lying in wait in small boats below found the mass too large to handle, and so contented themselves with rescuing an occasional log from the liberated drift, which evinced a determination to pursue its course to the sea intact.

The second span from the east side is now self-supporting, as the new truss is in position, but the deck and sidewalks are yet to be laid. The force was yesterday engaged in setting up new timbers on the span next the foot of Hawthorne avenue, and in driving additional piling to support the third span, while the work of renewal goes on. A sign to wheelmen at each end of the torn-up portion of the bridge reads: "Wheelmen dismount before crossing the span. By order of the county court."

The contractors have pushed the work, regardless of Sunday, ever since the drift came down the river, but the men will be permitted to rest today, as all danger from the bridge being carried away by a combination of freshet and drift is now considered past.

READ · THESE · PRICES

For Cash Only

Bissell's Sweepers	$2.00
Bissell's Grand Rapids Sweepers	$2.25
Bissell's Cycle Bearing Sweepers	$2.50
Sofa Pillows, $4.00 value.	$2.95
Sofa Pillows, $1.65 value.	$1.25
Sofa Pillows, 75c value.	60c
No. 325½ Quartered Oak Chiffonier, serpentine front, worth $21.50, now	$15.50
No. 183 Desk, antique oak, French mirror, value $11.00, now	$7.75
No. 718 antique oak Chiffonier, worth $20.00, has large mirror, now	$16.75
No. 717 Chiffonier, same as 718, without glass	$12.00

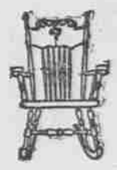
For Cash Only

Sheets, 2x2½ yards, good quality	45c
Sheets, 2½x2½ yards	50c
Pillow Cases, 45x36	13c
Brass Curtain Rods	10c
Glassware—	
Pepper and Salt Shakers, worth 10c	5c
45c Glass Pitcher for	30c
40c dozen Glasses for	25c
70c dozen Glasses for	55c
25c Large Dish	15c
$1.25 Lemonade Set	95c
20c Glass Dish	15c
15c Glass Dish	10c
10c Glass Dish	5c
Glass Set of Sugar, Butter, Spoonholder, and Creamer	70c

For Cash Only

Comforters—	
$1.50 value for	$1.05
$1.75 value for	$1.25
$2.00 value for	$1.50
$2.25 value for	$1.75
$3.50 value for	$2.75
Palms—	
$2.25 value for	$1.95
$2.75 value for	$2.00
$3.50 value for	$2.95
Jardinieres—	
60c value for	45c
85c value for	65c
$1.50 value for	$1.20
$2.00 value for	$1.50
$2.50 value for	$2.00
$4.00 value for	$3.00

Solid oak Indian stool... 90c



Antique Cobbler Seat Rocker $2.25

Antique Wood Seat, large arm Rocker $1.90

H. E. EDWARDS, 185, 187, 189 and 191 First Street

IN THE CHURCHES.

(Continued from Nineteenth Page.)

ices, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Wednesday, 7:30.

Lutheran.

German Trinity, Albina—Rev. Theodore Fleckenstein, pastor. Preaching, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30.

Immanuel (Swedish)—Rev. John W. Skans, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 and 8. St. Paul's Evangelical (German)—Rev. August Krause, pastor. Preaching, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Bible study, Thursday, 7:30.

Methodist Episcopal.

Centenary—Rev. L. E. Rockwell, pastor. Services, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12; Epworth League, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Central—Rev. W. T. Kerr, pastor. Services, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12:15 Epworth League, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Mount Tabor—Rev. A. S. Mulligan, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Epworth League, 6:30; Junior Epworth League, 3; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Second German—Rev. Charles Preising, pastor. Services, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Sunnyside—Rev. S. A. Starr, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; general class, 12:15; Epworth League, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Trinity—Rev. A. L. Hawley, pastor. Services, 10:40 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:40; Epworth League, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Presbyterian.

Mizpah—Rev. W. T. Wardle, pastor. Services, 11 and 8; Sunday school, 9:45; Y. P. S. C. E., 7; Junior Y. P. S. C. E., 3:30; prayer, Thursday, 8.

Third—Rev. Robert McLean, pastor. Services, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12; boys' brigade, 5:30; young people's meeting, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:45.

Cumberland—Rev. G. A. Blair, pastor. Services, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12; Junior Y. P. S. C. E., 3:30; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Grand-avenue (United)—Rev. John Henry Gibbson, D. D., pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:45.

Calvary—Rev W. S. Gilbert, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12:30; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30.

United Brethren.

First—Rev. F. E. Del, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Junior Y. P. S. C. E., 3; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Unitarian.

First—Rev. William R. Lord, pastor. Services, 11; Sunday school, 12:30; Young People's Fraternity, 7.

Plenty of Work at Railroad Camps.

Goldendale (Wash.) Sentinel.

The Oregonian is still telling about the great prosperity, but the Portland Y. M. C. A. officers say there are more idle young men in that city than in four years past.—Salem Journal.

They are generally dudes, who are afraid of getting up a sweat. Work can be had at any of the railroad camps in this county or in Sherman county, at good wages.

WHITE SEWING MACHINES

AGENCY CHANGED TO

HUNT HARDWARE CO.

Second and Morrison Streets

Needles and Fixtures Kept.

SUMMERS' CLEARANCE SALE

NOT TOO LATE

Our Annual Clearance Sale will begin Monday, January 8—do not forget. The best bargains in all kinds of Chinaware, Crockery, Lamps and Housefurnishings in the city. Save money by waiting for Summers' Clearance Sale.

O. SUMMERS 111 THIRD STREET 267 WASHINGTON ST.

TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc.

KIDNEY AND URINARY

Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

Such as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or confinement.

DISEASES OF MEN

Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, impotency, thoroughly cured. No failures. Cures guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, enlarged prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver troubles, cured WITHOUT MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphlet on Private Diseases sent Free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address

Doctor Walker, 132 First St., Corner Alder, Portland, Or.

AMERICAN DENTAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

(INCORPORATED) HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO

A NEW DEPARTURE IN THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY

THE PORTLAND DENTAL PARLORS, Corner Fourth and Washington Streets

Have secured the exclusive right to use the plans on the Pacific Coast. Your teeth kept in repair for $1.00 a year up. Nothing in the history of dentistry in America has met with such marvelous approval of all classes of people as has these plans—to have your teeth cared for by the year. While these plans are comparatively new, already in the East thousands of people are availing themselves of this wonderful opportunity.

First, we place your teeth in good condition, using the most scientific appliances known in dentistry, charging you one-half the usual prices charged for first-class work. Second, we enter into contract with you to keep in repair, not only those teeth we operate upon, but all your teeth, by the year for a stipulated sum, including the cleaning of the teeth twice a year. The public are invited to call and carefully examine the plans, contracts, etc., of the Association at the office in the Washington Block.

Additional rooms will be fitted up and two new operators are on the way from Chicago.

EVERY FORM, CONTRACT, ETC., IS PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT

GOOD LIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CITY