CONTRASTED WITH OUR "CONGRES SIONAL PRESIDENTS."

An Interesting Study in Political History by a Supporter of the Mc-Kinley Administration.

Ainsiee's Magazine for April contains an interesting political article by George Le-land Hunter, entitled "Our Congressional We make the following ex-

It is not a heathy sign for the people of a nation always to be crying for a strong man to protect them against the folly or wickedness of their Legislators. It indi-cates that they have lost faith in their ability to work modern political institu-tions. It shows a fatal eagerness to shirk relitions are suppossibility. Couring recent political responsibility. During recent years a majority of the newspapers of ntinental Europe have repeatedly asserted that only in England does Parliamentary government hold its own. In Germany an Emperor, conspicuous for en-ergy and resolution, has exalted the po-aition of the Executive, depressing cor-respondingly the position of the Reichstag. In Austria, government by imperial de-cree has recently supplanted government the representatives of the people. In the enemis of popular govrnment would ed in their attempt to install a dic-In the United States the power President appeared at one time to have increased, owing to the ersonal force and integrity of a man, tho, distrusting members of City Counclis, Legislatures, and Congress, had ve-toed his way into the Presidential chair. The New York Nation, on the 15th of June, The New York Nation, of the saving power 1899, said: "The faith in the saving power manifest of parliamentary institutions, so manifest during the first half of this century, has way to scepticism and distrust, ity-five years ago the people's dearest interests were cheerfully intrusted to the wiedom of a Legislative Assembly. . . The forefathers fought for repretoe of civil and political liberty; the sons cry out that the blessings are small and the evils are great. tative government, as the only guaran-

It is quite true, as the Nation says, that many today doubt the advantages of repentative government, but it is also true at in the United States at the time of adoption of the Constitution there was no undue confidence in Legislatures or Congress. In pre-revolutionary days, the American colonists retained an enthusiastic affection for George III—who, they argued, had been deceived by bad councillors—long after they had come to regard the English Parliament with distrust and even with hatred. During the Revolution they saw more clearly the mistakes than the virtues of the Continental Comments. virtues of the Continental Congress, And when independence had been won on the battle-field, and military necessity no longer constrained the dissatisfied, mur-murs against the inefficiency of the central Legislature became

sequently in the Constitutional con vention there were some so disgusted with representative government that they were ost ready to vote for hereditary mon Executive should have the power of absolute veto. Others, radically republican, still adhered to the idea of a Parliament responsible only to the people and unhampered by executive interference. Lue result of the compromise, which permits a two-thirds majority of each house to override a veto, has been to preserve in a marvelous manner the balance of power between the Executive and the legislative departments. archy, and felt that at the very leas

For convenience, I shall call Presidents no have been free users of the veto power "King Presidents," and their opposites "Congressional Presidents." The most striking examples of the "King President" are the two Democrats, Jackson and Cleveland, and the two Republicans, Johnand Grant; the most striking examples of the "Congressional President" are the two Democrats, Jefferson and Monroe, and the two Republicans, Lincoln and McKin-

"King Presidents" have been inspired by to protect the people against other representatives. Jackson, being able to persuade the people that he was right, greatly expended the people that he was right, greatly expenses the chief manistrate. ed the authority of the chief magistrate When one Congress fought him, the peo-ple sent him another that was submissive nson could not command the support of the people, and by his attempt at absorber the people, and by his attempt at associa-ism exalted the power of Congress. Grant, though the idol of the people to the end, could not get a submissive Congress. Cleveland, who was swept into office by a wave of popular protest against existing political abuses, retained the admiration the people well into his second term No President ever treated Congress with such disdain as he.

e politician. Avowedly and intentiona ly he endeavored to show that he looked by he emissions as the center of government, on Congress as the center of government, on himself as the servant of Congress. But his personality was so attractive, and the party behind him so strong, that Congress almost without exception followed his initiative. The result of the Jeffersonian policy of allowing the representatives of the people to govern became apparent under Madison. The authority of the President visibly declined. During the "era of good feeling," under Monroe "era of good feeling," under Monroe, authority of Congress was greate an at any other time in the history of our country. It did not occur to a President nominated in Congressional caucus to resist the body that had made him. Under Lincoln, the authority of the President which, in the interval since Jackson, had declined, noticeably increased, partly owing to Lincoln's political ability, partly opportunity of war.

As the veto is the bludgeon which the masterful Executive employs to beat an offending legislative body into submission, it is clear that the number and importance of a President's vetoes will to a cer-tain extent measure his self-assertiveness. The following table of vetoes is instruct-

First six Presidents First sixteen Presidents

to see more than one side of the unable to see more than one side of the shield, adapted by nature to military rather than civil command, showed his opinion of Congress by vetoing 12 bills, three more than all his predecessors. Johnson, who also had an overconfidence in his own judgment, used the veto 21 times, twice more than any predecessor events. twice more than any predecessor except Jackson, and suffered the extreme indig-

a bill over McKinley's veto.

Jackson was the first President to take the Napoleonic pose. His distrust of Congress had not been lessened by the fact that in 1824, when the election was thrown into the House of Representatives. John Quincy Adams was preferred to himself. So, in 1828, when elected by a large majority, he was quite in the mood to look on Congressmen as the false representa-

OUR "KING PRESIDENTS" tives and himself as the only true representative of the people. And before long the people, worshiping him as the hero of New Orleans, came to believe that he could do no wrong, and that he was their pecudo no wrong, and that he was their peculiar champion. The more enemies he made among the rich, the intelligent, the respectable, the firmer was his hold upon the poor, the ignorant, the unfortunate, He finally attained such regal position that he was able to name his own successor. And Van Buren was by no means the last Presidential candidate who sought the sheiter of General Jackson's "ample military coat tail."

Yet, in 1834, the Senate of the United States, by a vote of \$\mathbb{E}\$ to \$20, had passed the following resolution to censure Jackson for his course toward the Bank of the United States: "Resolved, That the President, in the late executive proceed-

President, in the late executive proceed-ings in relation to the public revenue, has sumed upon himself authority and powassumed upon himself authority and pow-er not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." In sup-porting the resolution, Henry Clay ac-cused the President of "open, palpable, and daring usurpation." After having assumed all the powers of the Govern-ment, executive, legislative and judicial, be hed ended by settings the medic purse. he had ended by seizing the public purse, as Caesar had seized the treasury of Rome. "For more than 15 years," said Mr. Clay, "I have been strugging to avoid the present state of things. I thought I perceived in some proceedings (of General Jackson's) during the conduct of the Seminole War, a spirit of de-fiance to the Constitution and to all law." And Calhoun, comparing Jackson and his followers with Caesar, said: "With money I will get men, and with men money, was the maxim of the Roman plunderer With money we will get partisans, with partisans votes, and with votes money, is the maxim of our public pilferers."

Grant's Administration is a most signal illustration of the folly of expecting the

military hero to display the virtues of the statesman. For certainly no more modest, massuming and well-intentioned man ever lived in the White House. His eighth and last message to Congress is almos pathetic. In it he said: "It was my for tune or misfortune to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any pre-vious political training. . . . Under such circumstances, it is but reasonable to uppose that errors of judgment must have occurred. . . . (But) failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent," Grant was unable to get over the military habit. He could not force himself to allow Congress to perform its constitutional duties unhampered. His vetoes were numerous, and not always well considered. As John Sherman says: "The policy adopted (by Grant as President), and the controlling influences around him were purely personal. He consulted but few of the Senators or members, and they were known as his personal friends. . . This was a period of bitter accusation, extending from the President to almost every one in public life. . . General Grant habit. He could not force himself to al one in public life. . . . General Grant was so honest that he did not suspect others, and no doubt confided in and was friendly with those who abused his confi-dence. It was a period of slander and

Two Presidents, Johnson and Clevelan did not need military training to make them imperious. The first, despite Congressional training, the second, perhaps for lack of it, attempted to override Congress. But as neither was deified in the eyes of the people by military glory, net-ther had a lasting hold upon the affec-tions of the people. So that Congress without fear of retribution passed 15 out of 21 veto bills over Johnson's veto, and the House of Representatives having im-peached him, the Senate failed by only one vote to give the two-thirds majority necessary for conviction.

Johnson's extraordinary inability to ap preciate the nature of representative government appears in his address "To the People of the United States," issued on the occasion of his retirement from the Presidency. He gives an alarming de-scription of the dangers that "the govern-ment may be wholly subverted and overthrown by a two-thirds majority in Con gress," and laments because "encroach ments upon the Constitution cannot be prevented by the President alone, however devoted or determined he may be, and because unless the people interpose there is no power under the Constitution to check the idea that they were the special and pe-culiar representatives of the people chosen

a dominant majority of two-thirds in the
Congress of the United States," and because "the veto power lodged in the Exec utive by the Constitution for the interest and protection of the people, and exer-cised by Washington and his successors has been rendered nugatory by a partisan majority of two-thirds in each branch of the National Legislature."

Cleveland was, indeed, an extraordinary President in ordinary times. With a natural self-confidence multiplied a thousandfold by his meteoric rise into National prominence, he tried to manage Congress by buildozing it as he had previously man-aged the City Council of Buffalo and the Legislature of New York. And although he failed to establish, like Jackson, an all-powerful personal machine, and al-though, by 1894, he had succeeded in allenamong "Congressional Presidents" Jef- though, by 1884, he had succeeded in allen-ferson is an extraordinary example of the sting not only the representatives of the people, but the people themselves, to such an extent that the New York Tribune said, "President Cleveland is politically the most lonely man on earth," he did succeed in getting himself twice renominated and once re-elected. . . . I should like to say much about Lincoln,

the third of the "Congressional Presidents" whom I have named, for more than any other he illustrates what enormous good can be done by the skillful politician. At a period when recrimination was rife, when every defeat in battle brought an avalanche of abuse upon the administration, when those who were loyal were divided into numerous cliques, each with its panacea, Lincoln patiently and gently waited until both Congress and people wanted what he wanted, and then acted immediately, vigorously, acted immediately, vigorously, ively. Extremists were never effectively. satisfied with Lincoln. They called him an opportunist. They lost patience with his dilly-dallying. They could not see with the eyes of posterity which perceive that Lincoln was right in refusing to issue

the Emancipation Proclamation until the critical moment had come. Lincoln never hesitated to offer office to those willing and able to help him. The personnel of his Cabinet was always dic-tated by political considerations. He obtained the support of a great New York newspaper by appointing its editor min-ister to one of the European capitals. He Johnson 21 tried to settle factional quarrels in the First twenty-one Presidents 122 cleveland 243 of patronage. The result of his political McKinley 2 and the people trusted him. It was clear total vetoes to date 55 that no recognition of the political sagacity was that Congress trusted him. that no personal opinion would be pre-It will be noticed that Jackson, a man of strong prejudices which he sometimes mistook for principles, all the more adamantine of purpose because constitutionally sequently his opinion always received the sequently his opinion always received the most respectful consideration from Con-gress, and had more persuasive influence than that of dictatorial Presidents.

The training of President McKinley has been such that he certainly ought to be a "Congressional President." He was a member of the House of Representatives for 13 years, during which he rose to the Jackson, and suffered the extreme indig-nity of having 15 bills passed over als veto. Grant in his two terms wrote 43 islation. Here he learned to understand veto Grant in his two terms wrote 43 veto messages. Cleveland, fresh from autocracy from Buffalo and Alhany, wrote 301 in his first term—over twice as many as all the 21 Presidents who preceded him—and 42 in his second term. Washington wrote two, John Adams none, Jefferson none, Monroe one, Van Buren none, Lincoln three, Arthur four, McKinley two. Five bills were passed over Cleveland's yeto. Not a single member of either House has yet voted in favor of passing a bill over McKinley's veto.

Jackson was the first President islation. Here he learned to understand the real motives of the average Congressman, and to appreciate the fact that many of his fellow-members were men of honesty. Here he watched with impatience the non-Congressional attitude of cleveland. Here he became the acquaintance or friend of Republicans and Democrats who were later to support or oppose the policies of his administration. Here he acquired an intimate knowledge of the working of the entire governmental machine.

machine President McKinley is at once a partisan and a peacemaker. He has settled many party quarrels, and is said never to have been a participant in any. At times he has shown a loyalty to others almost too altruistic to seem credible in political

The most notable instance was in 1888.

when the Ohio delegation went to the National Republican Convention pledged for Sherman. There were several candidates, and the contest was prolonged. The delegates were becoming weary. There was an admirable chance for a "dark horse." When it came to the sixth ballot some one yoted for William McKinley. The delegates cheered. The state following gave him I7 votes, It looked like McKinley. His labors for Sherman, his pleas for the Ohio Senator as he went from delegation to delegation, had won support for himself. Then McKinley, with a stern look in his face, stepped on a chaft stern look in his face, stepped on a chair and began to speak. There was in his voice a tone not natural to it, a defiant tone. The Ohio delegation had been in-structed for Sherman, he said, and duty forbade McKinley to remain stlent. "I should not respect myself if I could find it in my heart to do, or to permit to be done, that which could even be ground

for any one to suspect that I wavered in my loyalty to Ohio, or any devotion to the chief of her choice and the chief of mine. I do not request—I demand—that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me."

McKinley's nomination at the St. Louis
Convention in 1896 was the natural result of his career as party leader. Other
Republican leaders as well as the Republican rank and file called for McKinley.
All were his friends, for he had antagon-

"What Jesus Would Do" Suggest Series of Sermons by Rev. Dr. Alexander Blackburn.

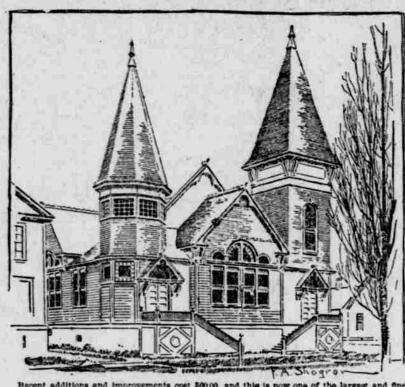
At its last business meeting, Hassalo-Street Congregational Church adopted the

following resolutions: "Whereas, the Rev. R. W. Farquhar, who has served us so faithfully as our pastor for the past two and a half years, has resigned his pastorate with us, being impelled thereto by the condition of his health.

health,
"Resolved, That we, the members of
Hassalo-Street Congregational Church, of
Portland, Or., express hereby the feeling
of deep regret with which we accept his
resignation and consent to the severance
of the ties of affection which his pastorate has created.

"Resolved, That as a preacher of the would promote the interests of the party as well as the interests of the country. It is as party leader that McKinley has been able to wield the vast influence unity raised in the divine life, and the

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SALEM.



Recent additions and improvements cost \$6000, and this is now one of the largest and fi churches in the capital city. The auditorium will seat 600 persons.

which some companies of and others. It whom fruitage.

Some say he is too submissive, stand by "Resolved, That as a pastor he has ever some say he is too submissive, stand by him through thick and thin. They are alert to checkmate moves made against him or his administration by political op-ponents. In return, they reap the reward that comes from the control of political patronage. They take counsel with the President, and can therefore explain the motives of the Administration to the country at large. They advise the President, and as he often gives in to them, they are able with better grace to give in to him upon occasion. President McKinley has not been content, however, to main-tain harmony within the ranks of his own party. He has made numerous ef-forts to enlist the aid of political oppon-ents. It is hardly necessary to add what ents. It is hardly necessary to add, what everybody knows, that he has done this with remarkable, success. Critics who are hostile to parliamentary

government in general, and to a "Con-gressional President" in particular, find a point of attack in the harmony that now exists between Congress and the execu-tive. They see in this harmony the degeneracy of our institutions.

Last year the New York Nation said: "There was to be, while he (McKinley) was President, none of that incessant disagreement and quarreling between the Executive and Congress which marked and marred the second administration of Mr. Cleveland. Instead of an irritable and pig-headed President, we were to have one all susvity and infinite tact, and instead of an President. instead of an Executive and Congress at perpetual loggerheads, we were to see the two moving on in spheric harmony. Distinct notice of the change to come was served in Mr. McKinley's inaugural when he said: *
"'I do not sympathize with the senti-

ment that Congress in session is danger-ous to our business interests.' And there was a veritable cry, 'I'm wid ye, me byes!' in his first annual message to Con-gress, of which the opening sentence was: 'It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the Fifty-fifth Congress . . . with many of whose Senators and Representatives I have been associated in the legislative service."

It cannot be denied that in harmony there is danger, and that when the wheels of the governmental machine run smoothly we have quite as much need to be on the watch as when they creak. But hu-man nature is such that the average citizen must be spurred to his civic duty by the necessity of reform, and not until corruption is rife will he exert himself. "to turn the rascals out." Then he calls for non-compromisers to hold the elec-tive offices. Then he demands a "King President." But inasmuch as it is more important to do than to undo, and as con-structive statesmanship remains impos-sible while the Executive devotes himself ly we have quite as much need to be on sible while the Executive devotes himself to the task of thwarting Congress, and Congress devotes itself to the task of thwarting the Executive, there comes a time for recrimination to cease. Then, with Congress and a "Congressional President" working together, we begin to appreciate what a brilliant part in world history belongs to the seventy million men and women of the United States.

DREAMING.

Sitting alone in the firelight's glow, Dreaming of joys of the long ago, Laughing and clapping his hands in gice— This is a picture I often see. As I walk down the excet in the evening

And glance through a window into a room Where an old man sits in his easy chair, And dreams of the pust which was rosy

Around him there throng from memory's hall. The friends of his youth, and he loved them all, And his children, the pride of his manhood's prime.
To his deaf old ears, in a rhythmic rhyme,

Are singing the songs their mother sung In the bygone days, when they both were young.

And he smiles with a joy that is only known.

To an old, old man, as he dreams alone.

His hair is as white as the driven snow. His face is wrinkled, but his eyes are aglow, As he walks once again through the scenes of his youth, en he took for his motto, Faith, Friend

and Truth. And now as he drifts down life's turbid stream He has nothing to do but to dream, just to dream.

Of the pictures and fancies that lie in the past,

Of joys elysian, too fleeting to last!

How I envy him thus, as be eits in his chair. Weighed down by the years, and the snow

Weighed down by the his hair.

For I know that ere long a vision more sweet Than any his fancy has painted will greet His dreamy old eyea. And the land of the leal. Will bring to him joys that are lasting and real. While I must toil on, unloved and alone.

With not even a dream I can claim as my own!

—T. Frangei Crawford.

seed sown cannot fall in producing rich

been ready to respond to the calls of his congregation, entering into their joys and sorrows, and, like his Divine Master, administering such consolation as each oc-casion demanded.
"Resolved, That we tender him and his

regret the necessity for his having to take the needed rest, and we hope and pray that amid the scenes of his native land and the greetings of family and friends, he may be recuperated and fitted for many years of service in the Lord's vine-

Forbes Presbyterian Church

At the annual congregational meeting of the Forbes Presbyterian Church Thursday night, the reports showed all branches of the work in good condition. The total congregational expenses amounted to \$925, exclusive of \$44 missionary offerings and \$20 assembly fund. The church received \$20 assembly fund. The church received \$400 for the year from the Home Mission-ary Board toward the pastor's support. There is a debt of 1500, which falls due next January, and which the church will take measures to liquidate when due. The board of elders was enlarged to six in and two new men, James Eilis and C. R. Donnell, were elected, and will be installed Easter Sunday morning. The treasurer, G. W. Swank, to whose untiring energy the financial condition of the church is largely due, declined re-election, and George W. Cheadle was elect-ed treasurer for the ensuing year. T. W. Vreeland was elected congregational secretary. In addition to the six elders, five trustees were also elected. The new year begins with much to encourage the con-

First Baptist Church.

The recent publications on "What Jesus Would Do" suggested to Rev. Dr. Alexander Blackburn, of the First Baptist Church, a series of sermone for Passion Week on "What He Did Do," as follows: Sunday morning—"He Was Baptized." Sunday evening—"He Overcame the Devil. Monday evening-"He Revealed the Fa-

Tuesday evening-"He Wrought Mira-

Wednesday evening-"He Uncovered the Pit to Warn Us." Thursday evening-"He Opened Heaven to Win Ua."

Friday evening-"He Died on the Cross." Easter Sunday-Morning, "He Rose from the Dead." Evening, "He Ascended to Heaven.

The music will be in charge of Professo W. M. Wilder, assisted on Sundays by a chorus of male voices. The musical programme for today fol-

lows: Morning—Andante......T. Mee Patilson Hymn—Anthem, "The Male Chorus"..... Offertory—"Offertoire Elevation"..... Postlude—"Processional" Baleman

Postlude "Processional Evening - Schubert Anthem Male chorus Offerfory in B flat Clarke Tenor solo Mr Forman Postlude Batiste The revival meetings will be continued during the week with special topics to be

St. David's Church.

At the 11 o'clock service at St. David's Episcopal Church today, the rector, Rev. George B. Van Waters, will deliver a sermon on "The Atonement" at 11 A. M., and in the evening on "Divine Love." Services at St. David's during the week

will be as follows: Holy communion every day at 7 A. M., excepting Good Friday; three-hour service on Good Friday from 12 M. to 5 P. M. An offering will be taken at 1:30 for the propagation of the gospel among the Jews. Those retiring from the church will please do so during the sing-

Sunnyside Methodist.

At Sunnyside Methodist Church, Rev. W. S. Harrington, D. D., presiding elder of New Whatcom District, Puget Sound Conference, will preach at 11 o'clock. In the evening the pastor, Dr. S. A. Starr, will preach on the theme, "Working and Re-ceiving Wages." Sabbath school at 10 o'clock, C. A. Gatzka superintendent. The o'clock, C. A. Gatzka superintendent. The Epworth League devotional service at 6:30 will be led by Stanley A. Starr. The subject will be "Chriet, Our Missionary Model." Addresses will be delivered by Professor J. H. Whitaker, President W. R. Insley and others. The following special music has been prov'ded: Mrs. Professor Whitaker, late of Singapore, will sing in her native language; a duet, "Saved by Grace," will be sung by the Misses Royal; solo, "Cast Thy Bread Upon the Waters." Stanley A. Starr. The Starr-Walker quartet will sing.

The musical programme follows:

Morning—Preiude, "Rest, Spirit, Rest"

WORK IN THE CHURCHES

(Amilie); anthem, "Project To the Lord"
(McPhall); offertery, "Cavatina" (Belline);
poetinde, "Bridal Chorus" (Cowen).
Evening-Prelude, in A (Schumann); anthem, "Come Unto Me" (Henderson); offertory, "No. N" (Bernet); postlude (S. Clarke). Professor C. A. Walker, leader;
LY OBSERVED.

Clarke). Professor C. A. Walker, leader;
H. D. Crockett, organist.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.
At Grace Methodist Episcopal Church,
Rev. Hugh D. Achison, the pastor, will
preach in the morning a sermon appropriate to Palm Sunday, on "The Meaning
of the Royal Claims of Jesus," and at
7:20 on "Jeeus and the Life More Abundant." Sunday school at 12:15, with Bible
classes for adults, one for young men led
by the pastor. Epworth League prayer
meeting at 6:20. The following musical
programme will be rendered by the choir,
under the direction of Miss Blanche Sorenson, with Mrs. E. M. Bergen as organist:
Morning—Organ "Quartet" (Haydn); anthem, "Cast Thy Bread Upon the Water,
"alto and tenor duet (Simpkins); offertery,
"Elevation" (Baptiste); contraito solo, "A
Dream of Paradise" (Gray), Miss Blanche
Sorenson; organ postiude (Clark).

Evening — Organ, "Cantabile" (Lemaigre); anthem, "Incline Thine Ear to
Me"; contraito solo (Himmel); offertory,
"Meditation" (Brewster); organ, "Vienna
March" (Clark).

First Christian Church.

First Christian Church. At the First Christian Church, Rev. J.
F. Ghormley will take for his morning theme, "The Test of Discipleship." In the evening he will present some of the phenomena of psychic law, his theme will be, "Mesmer and His Ism." New members will be received into the fellowship at both services. Special musical programmes have been arranged. W. F. Werschkul, music director; Mrs. Ella Jones, organist.

Hassalo Congregational. The Hassalo Congregational.

The Hassalo Congregational church, in Holladay's Addition, will hold special services during the week commencing Monday evening. The services will be held every night, excepting Saturday night. Fine music will be a feature of the services, which will also be especially interesting. A cordial welcome will be extended to all who attend.

First Congregational. The services at the First Congregational Church will be of unusual interest. In the morning special Palm Sunday music will be rendered, and the pastor will preach on morning special Paim Sunday music will be rendered, and the pastor will preach on, "Assisting in the Lord's Triumphal En-try." In the evening there will be a spe-cial musical service. The choir, augmented by an extra quartet, will render Stainer's crucifixion, an oratorio of great power, in a manner which is well known to the Port-land public as the personnel of the choir attests. A short address will also be given on "The Fact of the Atonement." All seats are free and the public is cordially invited to be present. The musical programme

are free and the phase are to be present. The musical programme will be us follows:

Morning-Organ prelude, "Andante Religioso" (Lemaigre); anthem, contraite and tenor solos, "Jerusalem" (Parker-Rece), response, "The Lord's Prayer"; offertory, organ solo, "The Palme" (Faure); postlude (Barrett).

(Barrett).

Evening-Organ prelude, "Grand Offertoire" (Blessner); "The Crucifixion" (Stainer); offertory, "Serenade" (Frank Taft);
postlude, "Choristers' March" (Mason).
W. A. Montgomery, choir director; Ralph
W. Hoyt, organist.

First Unitarian.

Palm Sunday will be observed at the Unitarian Church by appropriate music, and a sermon by the minister, Rev. W. P. Lord. The confirmation class meets at 12:30 P. M., subject, "The Church." The Fraternity meeting will be held at 7 o'clock, subject, "The Five-Talent Man." The church will observe Good Friday by a service in the chapel, at 7:45 P. M. Dr. Eliot will conduct the service and speak upon a subject appropriate to the occasion. The church is making its usual Easter preparations in an elaborate musical programme in the church, and also for the Sunday school. New windows for the church have been talked about for some time, ever since a generous woman connected with the church gave a considerable sum for this object before leaving the city last winter. It is said that the new windows may be put in place for Easter. The Pacific Conference of Unitarian Church is to meet this year at Berkeley, Cal. Dr. Eliot is to preach the inaugural sermon, Tuesday evening, May I. preparations in an elaborate musical prosermon, Tuesday evening, May 1.

Trinity Episcopal Church. At Trinity Church, the services during Holy Week will be as follows: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, morning prayer, 10:30; evening prayer, 5; noon, 20-minute service, men only, 12:05. Thursday-Holy communion, 10:30; ever ing service, 5; noon, 20-minute service, men only, 12:05.

Good Friday-Morning prayer, 10:30; Passion service from 12 to 3 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 8.

Rev. Dr. Morrison will sing "The Palms" at both services today. Y. M. C. A.

The musical programme for this after-noon at 3:20, at the Y. M. C. A. follows: March-"Hands Across the Sea"....Sousa Orchestra. Song-"True-Hearted, Whole-Hearted"

Overture—"Stradella"......Flotow
Orchestra.
Song—"Abide With Mc".......Parks
Orcgon Male Quartet.
Address—"Abraham, a Study of Titled
Nobility" Nobility H. L. Boardman, McMinnville. President H. L. Boardman, McMinnville. Song—"God is Calling Yet", McGranahan Congregation, quartet and orchestra.

United Evangelical. At the First United Evangelical Church, East Tenth street, Rev. C. T. Hurd, the pastor, will preach this morning on "Self-Denial," In the evening, Rev. G. L. Lovell, of Williamsport, Pa., will occupy the pulpit. He is a classmate of Mr. Hurd and comes to join the Oregon United Evangelical conference.

Cumberland Presbyterian. Rev. G. A. Bilss will occupy his pulpit in Cumberland Presbyterian Church, East

Side, The morning subject will be: "The Gospel Applied." Evening subject, "The Story of the Sons of Rizpah; or, a Mother's Deathless Love." Good music may be expected. Centenary Methodist. At the Centenary Methodist Church Rev. L. E. Rockwell, D. D., will have a special interest today. Bishop Thoburn will be present at the services, but will not preach. "The First Palm Sunday

will be the subject of the children's hour meeting at 4 P. M. The Epworth League meets at 6:50 P. M. The subject will be "The Power of the Epworth League in Our Mission Field." Mrs. Rockwell will Forbes Presbyterian Church.

At the Forbes Presbyterian Church, the pastor will preach morning and evening. The morning theme will be "Zeal in Servce." There will be gospel service in the evening. The Young People's Society will meet at 6:45 and will be led by Miss Mabel First Universalist.

At the First Universalist Church, Rev.

Hervey H. Hoyt, pastor, will preach at the morning service at 11 o'clock, on the subject: "Going With the Multitude." Sunday school at 12:15; Y. P. C. U., at 6:20; "Victory"; evening preaching service at 7:30. The musical programme is as follows:

Anthem-"When Gathering Clouds Around I View"..... Offertory-Tenor solo, "The Palms" "Nune Dimittis" Sullivan

Taylor-Street Methodist.

Rev. Dr. Kellogg will preach at the Taylor-Street Methodist Episcopal Church this morning and evening. The morning theme will be "Making Friends With Money." This evening the subject will be "The Great Evangelist of the Century." Serv-ices will be held Tuesday and Thursday evenings, appropriate to Holy Week Great preparations are being made for Sunday.

Universal Brotherhood. At 410 Marquam Building, Lotus Group, 10:30 A. M.; subject, "Life's Critical Mo-

Immanuel Baptist. Rev. Stanton C. Lapham will preach at Immanuel Baptist Church at 10:45 and 7:20. Theme of the evening sermon, "Christ's Answer as to the Payment of Tribute to Caesar." Sunday school. 11:45. Junior Young People's Society, 5 P. M.; young people's prayer meeting, 6:30; midweek prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

St. Mark's Episcopal. At St. Mark's, today being Palm Sunday, there will be two celebrations of the holy communion. At the 11 o'clock celebration, Dr. W. A. Cumming will sing "The Palms" as an offertory anthem. In the evening the rector will conclude his series of Sunday evening Lenten addresses on the "Kingdom of God." taking for his subject "The Future of the Kingdom."

Grace Methodist Church. The Easter services of Grace Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, assisted by the choir and the Oregon Male Quartet, will be held in the church at 5 o'clock P. M., on Easter Sunday. The programme First Spiritual Society.

The First Spiritualist Society will meet in Artisans' Hall, Third and Washington streets; conference, 11 A. M.; Lyceum, 12:39. J. H. Lucas and E. W. Allen will address the meeting in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Second Baptist.

The pastor, Rev. Ray Palmer, will breach at the Second Baptist Church this morning on "All Things to All Men." His vening subject will be "Angels of Mer-Shiloh Mission,

The superintendent, Rev. J. H. Allen, will preach at Shiloh Mission at 10:30-and 7:30. The evening subject will be "Why the Angels Are Not Given in Marriage."

Church News.

The revival services at the First Baptist Church, conducted by the pastor, Dr. Alex-ander Blackburn, and his own people, have been well attended, and the results at the end of three weeks are encouraging. There has been no effort to count converts, but first of all to increase the spirituality of the members. The subject tonight will be: "An Old Soldier's Appeal to His People." There will be a mass meeting of the Young People's Christian Temperance Union Sunday, at 3:30 P. M., at Calvary Presbyterian Church, Eleventh and Clay streets. Addresses by Rev. E. M. Bliss,

Rev. Ray Palmer and others. Rev. Dr. G. W. Gue, presiding elder of Portland district, left for the East a few days ago. At the last session of the Oregon conference he was elected a delegate to the General Conference, which meets in Chicago during the month of May, Before that time Dr. Gue will go on to New York, and also visit his son, Arthur, in Detroit. He expects to be gone about

CHURCH DIRECTORY. Baptist.

Second—Rev. Ray Palmer, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday School, 12; Junior, Union, 3:30; Young people, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30; Christian culture class, Thursday, 8:30. Calvary—Rev. Eben M. Bliss, pastor. Services, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 11:45; B. Y. P. U., 6:30; prayer, Thursday,

Grace (Montavilla) - Rev. N. S. Hollcroft, pastor. Services, 7:30 P. M.; Sunday chool, 10: prayer, Thursday, 8. Park Place (University Park)—Rev. S. Hollcroft, pastor. Services, 11; Sunday

school, 10; junior meeting, 3. Immanuel — Rev. Stanton C. Lapman, pustor. Preaching 19:30 and 7:30: Sunday chool, 11:45; Young People's meeting, 6:30. Third—Sunday school at 10, George E. Jamison, superintendent; preaching at 3 by Dr. Alexander Blackburn, of the First Baptist Church.

Christian. Rodney-Avenue-Rev. A. D. Skaggs, pasfor. Services, II and 7:30; Sunday school. First—Rev. J. P. Ghormley, pastor.
Services, 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school,
12:15; Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30.
Woodlawn (Madrona) — Rev. A. D.
Skaggs, pastor. Services, 3 P. M.

Christian Science. First Church of Christ (Scientist), 217

Dekum building—Services at II A. M. and 7:39 P. M. Subject of Sermon, "Dectrine of Atonement," Children's Sunday school, 12; Wednesday meeting, 8 P. M. Portland Church of Christ (Scientist). Auditorium-Services, 11 and 8; subject, "Doctrine of Atonement," Sunday school, 12; Sunday and Wednesday evening meetings, 8.

Congregationalist.

German-Rev. John Koch, pastor. Services, 19:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Y. P. S. C. E., Tuesday, 7:30; prayer, Wednesday, 7:30. Sunnyside—Rev. J. J. Staub, pastor Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10;

Young People's Society, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30. Hassalo-Street-Rev. R. W. Farquhar, pastor. Services, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Mississippi-Avenue—Rev. George A. Tag-

gart, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Juniors, 3; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30. First-Park and Madison streets, Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School, 12:15 P. M.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:15 P. M.

Entscoual. St. Stephen's Chapel-Rev. Thomas Nell Wilson, elergyman in charge, Morning prayer and sermon, 11; evening services, 7:30; Sunday school, 9:45; holy communion, after morning service on first Sunday in Church of the Good Shepherd-Services

at 11 by Rev. E. T. Simpson.
Trinity-Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector; Sunday school, 5:30; morning prayer and sermon, 11; evening prayer and sermon. St. Davhi's - Rev. George B. Van

nts." All interested in Universal Waters, rector. Holy communion, 7; otherhood are cordially invited to at- Sunday school, 9:45; morning prayer, and sermon, 11; evening prayer and ser

St. Mark's-Rev. John E. Simpson, rec-St. Mark's—Rev. John E. Simpson, rector, Holy communion, 7:35; Sunday school, 19; merning prayer, sermen and holy communion, 11; evening prayer, 7:30.

St. Matthew's—Rev. J. W. Weatherdon, clergyman in charge. Holy communion, 8; Sunday School, 9:45; mosning service and second celebration, 11; evening service, 7:30.

St. Andrew's Sermon 2:15 by De Lude.

St. Andrew's-Sermon, 3:15, by Dr. Judd. Evangelical.

Emanuel (German)—Rev. E. D. Hornschuch, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; prayer, Wednesday, 7:30; Y. P. A., Friday, 7:30.

First (German)—Rev. F. T. Harder, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Y. P. A., 6:45; revival services all the week at 7:30 P. M.

Memorial—Rev. R. D. Streyfeller, pastor. Sunday services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Y. P. A., 6:30; Junior Y. P. A., 5: prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30; young

3; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30; young people's prayer, Thursday, 7:30. Evangelical (United).

East Yamhili Mission-Rev. Peter Bittner, pastor. Services, Il and 7:20; Sunday,
school 10; K. L. C. E., 6:20; prayer,
Thursday, 7:20; Junior League, Saturday,

First United-Rev. C. T. Hurd, pastor, Services, Il and 7:30; Sunday school, 10, K. L. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30. Second—Rev. H. A. Deck, pastor. Services, Il and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Keyne League, 6:30; prayer, Weds 7:30. Friends (Quakers).

Friends, East Thirty-fourth and Salmon streets—Rev. A. M. Bray, pastor. Serv-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. The

Fleckenstein, paster. 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 7:36; Sunday school, 9:30; Bible study, Thursday, 7:30. Zion's (German)-Services, 10 and 7:30;

Sunday school, 9:30; Christian day school, Monday to Friday.
St. James's (English)—Rev. Charles S. Rahn, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12:15.

Methodist Episcopal. Second German-Rev. Charles Priesing pastor. Services, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30. Taylor-Street (First)—Rev. H. W. Kellogg, D. D., paator. Services, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12:15; Epworth League and prayer meeting, 6:30; Subordinate League, 5. Centenary-Rev. L. E. Rockwell, pastor.

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

Mount Tabor-Rev. A. S. Mulligan, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Epworth League, 6:30; Junior Epworth League, 3; 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, paster.
Services, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 5:40; Epworth League, 6:30; prayer, Thurs-

Shiloh Mission-Rev. J. H. Allen, perintendent. Services, 10:30 and 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 meet-ing, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:45. Cumberland—Rev. G. A. Blair, paster. Services, 19:30 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 Gibson, D. D., pastor. Services, II and 7:39; Sunday school, 19; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:45. Calvary—Rev. W. S. Gilbert, pastor. Mrs. Mann, soprano soloist and director of chorus; Miss Fisher, organist. Serv-

ces. 11 and 7:30 Roman Catholic. St. Mary's Cathedral-Most Rev. Arch-bishop Christie, pastor. Services, mass and sermon, 6, 8 and 10:30; mass for chitdren, 9; Sunday school, 9:30; vespers and sermon, 7:30; questions answered at evening services; week days, mass, 6:30 and & Unitarian.

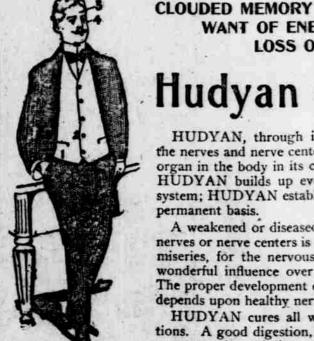
First-Rev. W. R. Lord, minister; Rev. T. L. Eliot, D. D., minister emeritus. worship, 11: Sunday school and confirclass, 12:30; Young People's Fraternity, 7.

Universalist. First-Rev. H. Ha Hoyt, minister. Services, 11 and 7:30; Y. P. C. U., 6:30.

THE LIFE OF GovernorIsaac I. Stevens

(Major-General in the war), by his son, will be published in May by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$5 by subscription, \$6 after publication, Remit subscriptions to the author, General Hazard Stevens, 8 Bowdoin avenue, Boston, Mass.

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