D'URBANO DISCIPLE OF FRENZIED ART

WHEN CREATORE awoke one morning in Kansas City and discovered himself famous—not as Phidias and Homer were famous, but famous in the way of commercial advantage advanced from the ranks of the wind section by sheer gymnastic force, there were other Italians in America who began to sit up and take notice. What was the secret? "Is it possible that our novelty-craving, sensational people want a conductor to be a jumping-jack?" they asked themselves and formed one conclusion. This was indeed the current demand of this strange public. Creatore made money on his nerves and muscles. Why shouldn't others?

There is a man here in town called D'Urbano. He is the leader of what he calls D'Urbano's Royal Italian band. Portlanders will know more of him and the organization, for they have been engaged by the management of the Oregon Water Power company as a summer fixture at Oregon's Coney Island—The Oaks. For the present, however, no one knows the eccentric conductor's antecedents, nor whence he came, but the guess is safe that at some time or another he played under Creatore's wand.

D'Urbano is an exaggeration, rather than an imitation, of Creatore. He goes the original one better by acting madly all the time. Creatore's scowls and clenched teeth and wind-mill effects usually occurred in the dramatic passages of great operatic selections. D'Urbano spreads it on to the same thickness, and apparently with as much passion in one thing as in another. The simplest two-step rouses his southern blood, from the audience's point of view, as easily as "Tannhauser." He may shed bitter tears at "William Tell," but with no less emotion he directs "Sarah Has Went Away." In other words, D'Urbano has learned that the public's eye must be pleased as well as the public's ear.

D'Urbano is tall and thin—very thin. He is also sinewy. He has a crop of coal black hair that would nearly fill a two-peck measure. In action he is a whirlwind, twisting and turning, drumming the atmosphere with his baton and making faces—his hair conducting itself to match. When he humps himself like a camel and hisses at his musicians through his grinding teeth, or sings with the instruments as if to assist the poor fellows who are blowing their lungs away, D'Urbano is a composite picture of frenzied art. His general demeanor seems to say something like this: "Come, boys—now—be with me—ah! Good—blow—blow on, giants! Come—go it—louder—up—up—don't, oh don't desert me now—just a moment, boys—quick—now! 'Tis done!"

Then he turns around and bows.

A pleasing thing always is a stirring Italian band, and if this organization itself is not a hit at The Oaks, it will not be the fault of D'Urbano—the Svengali, slender, shaggy, springy, disciple of Creatore. For his performance is worth the trip.

The idealistic drawing of D'Urbano is the work of L. C. Mulligardt, a London artist, who has lived some time in Boston, and who is paying Portland a visit as the guest of President W. H. Hurlburt of the Oregon Water Power & Railway company. The sketch shows the leader directing "Il Trovatore," and is perfectly true to life. D'Urbano has just come to a trill at the foot of a crescendo, and is about to lift the band up into the flies by swishing his baton perpendicularly.

Signor d'Urbano Under Full Head of Steam.

Oiled Roads of California

OILED roads in California are the most wonderful and economical solution of the dust problem. More than this, where the experiment has been given thorough test, it is found that oil has the effect of forming a remarkably firm and permanent pavement, which will sustain a good load, and answers the requirements of light driving.

Oregon's good road movement has forced especial study here of the situation in the southern state. Oregon is not producing the crude oil used in this work, but it is held by many that the oil can be shipped here and used at less cost than many other forms of road improvement, with better results to the traveling public. These statements are being investigated by several road supervisors and superintendents of streets, and it is possible that the present year will find Oregon making experiments with oil on roads.

Thus far California is the only state which has actually adopted the practice of oiling its roads. This method has recently been tried to a very limited extent in Texas with success. A few experiments have been made in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Colorado and the District of Columbia. In California oil as a dressing for roads has been found adapted to the most widely differing climatic conditions. The principal driveways of Golden Gate park, San Francisco, have been treated with oil. They resembel the finest asphalt pavement, only many persons prefer the oiled roads to the asphalt. The mountain stage road into the Yosemite National park has been oiled for a distance of 20 miles from its initial terminus at Raymond to eight miles above Wawona.

Oil on roads is both cheap and lasting. In the beginning oil was found cheaper than water in laying the dust because its effects are more permanent. It does away with the necessity of a large and expensive sprinkling system. Sometimes one application of oil will do away with dust and sand forever. One coat of oil applied on a sand foundation at Colton, San Bernardino county, made a surface that today is hard, smooth and clean.

As a result of the use of oil on bad roads there are today throughout the length and breadth of California, in 40 of its 57 counties, 2,776 miles of oiled roads, of which 552½ miles are city streets and avenues. Besides this there are 1,099 miles of oiled railway roadbed.

First Use of Oil.

This use of oil for laying the dust was inaugurated by the road supervisors of Los Angeles in 1898. One of the highways leading into the city was for a stretch of six miles in an intolerable condition. Dust several inches deep formed in the ruts, and was so fine that it flew in clouds across country, making nearby houses almost uninhabitable and injuring orchards and growing crops. Water was expensive and had to be used constantly to lay the dust effectively. In the dilemma the supervisors turned to oil.

In the case of the first road treated it was soon learned that valuable as oil was for laying the dust, this was not the only or even the most extraordinary result obtained. With increased use of oil on roads it was generally found that when oil was applied it immediately began to bind together the loose particles constituting the road surface, whether clay, sandy loam, loose sand, gravel, or the fine material on the top of the macadam. A tough stratum formed resembling an asphalt pavement. Roads built on drifting sand or clayey dust, no matter how deep, where trotting with a buggy was impossible and where it became a very laborious process for a pair of strong horses to pull a ton, became indurated, resilient and firm, so that driving teams could trot with ease and the same pair of horses pull two and one half tons more comfortably than they formerly did one ton. These results were not obtained immediately, but they never failed to follow persistent treatment with oil.

All California Interested.

The success attained by Los Angeles became more widely known, and many other California cities and country districts began using oil. Equal results were found possible under varying conditions. Oiling roads in populous centers and thriving rural districts soon spreading. Remarkable instances have been recorded, where a sandy road that was almost impassable much of the summer became through the use of oil a firm-surfaced thoroughfare, admitting the hauling of a load equal to those taken by city drays and trucks. One striking instance is often named.

Among the roads running south from the railroad track in the town of Chino, California, is a stretch over which every season nearly 40,000 tons of sugar beets are hauled to the factory, the traffic often averaging 750 tons a day. The foundation of this road is a loose sand. It has been surfaced with a material containing some clay. Formerly the loaded wagons often stalled and had to be dug out. After three seasons of treatment with oil the road was as easy to drive over as a good city street, and after six years from the first oiling effectually sustains the heavy travel, although the majority of wagons used on it have heavy tires. The benefits of the oil were experienced immediately after the first application was made, but the surface stratum under successive treatments grew thicker and firmer, until the road has become virtually perfect. Another road not far distant from the one just mentioned passed over drifting sand just like the worst to be found at Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Treated two seasons with oil this road became admirable.

How Roads Are Prepared.

The permanency of an oiled surface has not been fully tested, as the oldest in California are yet in service and seem practically unimpaired. This forms an important element of the cost, hence figures on the economy of oil are not yet accurate. But the initial cost is known. This is very low.

In preparing a highway for oil the requirements are not heavy. A smooth, reasonably firm surface is required, but under this it is not necessary to place an artificial foundation. In oiling a sandy stretch which seems to be nothing but a bed of this shifting, mobile material, smoothing the surface and rolling are the only preliminaries. Uniform density in the foundation is required, to prevent breaking of the firm surface when it is formed. Finally, a uniform distribution of oil should be accomplished, using liberal quantities, and it is found quite important that a certain amount of sand be distributed over the surface to absorb the oil and to become the wearing element of the tough, hard surface that is formed. An outline of the method of using the oil at Golden Gate park and other prominent drives of San Francisco has recently been furnished by the superintendent of streets in that city, and will be an invaluable guide for those studying the problem. This formula is as follows:

"Before oiling, the roadbed should be carefully prepared, well graded and shaped, and the surface smoothed and packed as firmly as possible. If the roadbed is dry to a depth of over one inch give it a thorough soaking with water, and as soon as the surface is dry, again apply the oil as much in quantity as the material will absorb. This has reference to a road never oiled before.

"The roadbed being properly prepared, the next operation is the heating of the oil. Our system is to run a coil of steam pipes of two inches diameter placed in a four-wheeled sprinkling barrel of 650 gallons capacity, with ordinary sprinkling attachment. Any sprinkler that is successful in distributing water will serve the purpose.

"We use two wagons, one on the road, while the oil in the other is heating. Steam for the heating of the oil is furnished from the boiler at the pumping station.

"The oil should be heated to a temperature of between 250 and 300 degrees Fahrenheit. As soon as it is heated the horses should be started up and driven at a smart pace to the prepared roadway, and the oil applied much the same as if sprinkling with water. A force of men follow with rakes to stir in the dust and allow the oil to penetrate the solid roadbed, as much oil being applied as the material will absorb. Should any pools form, sprinkle as much sand or dust as the oil will take up, stir with the rake, and in a few hours the road will be ready for use.

"In oiling the road, whether for the first time or subsequent to previous oiling, we find it most convenient and satisfactory for carrying on the work to close a portion of the roadway or to fix up one side of the road at a time, keeping the travel on the other side. When the side operated on is oiled and dusted, we turn the travel on that side while the other part is worked. Under this plan little complaint is heard from the traveling public.

"Should the oiled surface wear through the spots, forming little depressions, all that is necessary to repair it is to take a common stable broom, sweep out the loose dust or gravel, fill the hole with a little oil, spreading enough dust or gravel to absorb it, care being taken not to apply too much, or the repaired portion will be found too soft and will require a second sprinkling of sand or dust to make the patch even with the main surface. We use a common hand watering pot for applying the oil in repair work.

"The oil we use is the heaviest we can procure and is from 14 to 16 gravity, and costs 72 cents a barrel delivered. About 400 barrels are required to coat a mile of driveway 16 feet in width."

At this rate of consumption for coating a road or highway, it will be seen that the cost for the oil alone does not exceed $288 a mile. The preparatory work is not nearly so costly as for any other form of pavement, with the possible exception of ordinary macadam.

IBSEN'S "A DOLL'S HOUSE"

(Continued from Page Sixteen.)

this man. This one criticism is all that can justly be urged against Miss Barrymore's interpretation. It is admittedly a rather large flaw; but on the other hand there is so much good to be said that as a whole her acting may be taken as a triumph for her. It is distinctly a modern Nora which she presents and as such it is refreshing and to a certain degree consistent.

They say that everything is possible in human nature. One thing is not possible; traits do not suddenly spring into full grown life. They develop gradually, be this development conscious or unconscious, be they due to heredity or experience. So Nora developed both through heredity and experience. She was probably all that Miss Barrymore showed us, but she was more, too, than this. Miss Barrymore has depicted, in a word a sympathetic Nora, one who delights and pleases. In doing this she has exhibited talent much greater than heretofore suspected. The praise which has been on all sides heaped upon her was not unmixed with surprise. Miss Barrymore has more than justified herself in playing this role, even though she falls short thereby of the greatest heights.

"A Blot in the 'Scutcheon."

While speaking of Ibsen mention should be made of a series of special performances by the Progressive Stage society of "The Master Builder." This play was produced here several years ago with John Blair and Miss Florence Kahn in the principal roles. Its present presentation is surely within the reach of every one, since the price of admission is 50 cents. This is popularizing the great Norwegian with a vengeance. As if this were not enough for one week we have also had a Shakespeare production and a Browning play.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Le Moyne gave a special performance of Browning's "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon" for a charitable purpose. The performance went so well and was so enthusiastically received that this week she has given three matinees and is to produce it the whole of next week.

"A Blot in the 'Scutcheon" is not a very pleasant play, nor for that matter, from a purely technical standpoint, is it a very great one. It is said that Browning wrote it in a short space of time, for Macready. It manifestly lacks in consistent development and in rounded characterization. It is declamatory and intensely tragic; but somehow it does not quite move. In fact it depresses. The beauty of the lines and their terse, fervent rythm charm the ear. Power and intensity are also evident; but that element of inevitability which should characterize a play of this kind is missing. It strikes one as a dramatic incident rather than as a great tragedy.

It is a strange fact that Browning, who possessed to such an unusual degree the intensity and sense of the tragic, which are manifest in his poems, should fail of being a playwright. There is scarcely one of his great poems which is not splendid in its sense of the dramatic. There is for example a whole play is such a little poem as "The Laboratory." And yet when he comes to the writing of plays, the structure and mere mechanics seem to hamper him.

"A Blot in the 'Scutcheon" is a piece one should see if the opportunity is granted, but it is not a play which convinces and moves as much as far less worthy efforts made by men more conversant with the stage and its limitations and demands. In regard to its present production it may be said that it is excellently staged and intelligently acted. Mrs. Le Moyne, who reads Browning with greater distinction than probably any other artist on the stage, brings to the role of Guendolen, the brilliancy of personal charm and exquisite art. In the cast there are also Miss Grace Elliston, William Beach and J. W. Albaugh, Jr.

Other Jottings.

A production of "Romeo and Juliet" at the American theatre calls for passing notice in that it marks the beginnings of a new stock company formed by George Fawcett. Miss Percy Haswell was the Juliet. Mr. Fawcett contemplates several productions of somewhat unusual character and there will probably be more extended notice of this venture in the future.

For the rest another musical comedy, evidently designed for a summer run made its debut last Monday at the Herald Square. It is caled "The Rollicking Girl" and is being played by an excellent company including Sam Bernard, Hattie Williams, Joseph Coyne and Aimee Angeles. The piece is undoubtedly in for an extended success.

WOMAN WHO EARNS $12,000 A YEAR

From the New York World.

THE highest-salaried woman in the United States is employed in the offices of the Equitable Life Assurance society—Miss Anna L. Amendt, first assistant to Gage E. Tarbell, the second vice-president. Her salary is $12,000 a year. You call. A junior clerk takes your name. If Miss Amendt so desires, you may see her. It may be added that of the hundreds that come to see Mr. Tarbell of a business day, not one in 10 ever gets by Miss Amendt. She can transact his business with the average caller fully as well as Mr. Tarbell himself. It is her business to relieve her chief from all the possible detail that appertains to the business of life insurance.

Unlike Miss Katherine I. Harrison, the $10,000 secretary of H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil, Miss Amendt will see any one who has any reasonable business mission. You enter. Before you sits a woman well along in the thirties, with a bright look of girlhood still in her face. It is a keen face—frank, honest, engaging. Above it is a wealth of fluffy brown hair, tinged at the temples with just the slightest suspicion of gray. The figure is trim; the poise alert.

You glance at the clothes of the woman whose inquiring face asks your business even before her lips can frame the question. You catch the gleam of jewels on her hands and glint of gold at her throat and waist. Yet the attire of this woman of affairs is cut in the severest lines. It impresses you as being of expensive material and of stylish cut, and so it is.

The equitable believes that its employes should be well dressed. Miss Amendt is no exception to the rule.

This is the remarkable woman who has a salary of $12,000 a year and earns nearly as much more from writing insurance policies outside of business hours—the only woman in the United States who receives a regular salary of $250 a week.

From Miss Amendt the humblest caller who really has business with the Equitable will receive the same treatment as the star general agent of the Equitable. This is a part of Miss Amendt's theory of success. It is Miss Amendt's special province to attend to this agency business for Mr. Tarbell. She keeps in touch with everything appertaining to her department in the United States and Canada. The general agents in all the large cities in all that territory do their business chiefly with her, and all the smaller men, of course, are under her dominion.

To the visitor having business with the Equitable Miss Amendt is all smiles and cordiality. In a moment she grasps the meat of the business, and the rest is easy. One caller is hardly out of the way before another is announced.

Said Miss Amendt: "I started in Mr. Tarbell's office in Chicago as a stenographer, and when he came here in 1893 to be second vice-president I was taken along with several others. I lived in Logan, Ohio, where I was born, and when my father lost his money I had to teach school to help along the family. Every night when I went to bed I hoped I wouldn't wake up in the morning—I hated it so. Finally I saved up $300 and I went to Chicago to learn stenography. "I took the course and got my diploma. The Equitable needed a stenographer, and I got the place at $15 a week. The work interested me; I took hold and finally became Mr. Tarbell's secretary and stenographer. He was general agent for the northwestern territory then, with his headquarters in Chicago, but he was made vice-president and came to New York.

"That was 13 years ago. Our business here grew so large that other stenographers and secretaries were needed, and so I became one of the assistants to Mr. Tarbell, as I am now. For the past six or seven years I haven't done any stenographic work, now I have three or four stenographers of my own, and my secretary, Miss Rice."

Miss Amendt herself turns in more than $200,000 worth of insurance to the Equitable every year. This puts her in that favored class of agents who do more than $100,000 a year, the goal of every life-insurance man who seeks for policies.

Asked about women in life insurance, Miss Amendt said:

"Life insurance is the best business in which a woman can engage. The possibilities for women in life insurance are limitless. With all the women who are working at it now, and many of them making large commissions, it is still a new field, and it is utterly impossible now to tell what the developments eventually will be.

"She learns to read human nature, which is the telling part of the business. She meets many busy people. It is generally left to her to diagnose at a glance the needs of a person, just as a physician prescribes for a patient. She must know just what kind of insurance a client needs, and she must be able in a moment to suggest the most profitable form for his investment."

In Other Words.

From the Chicago News.

"Those who dance," remarked the man with the quotation habit, "must pay the fiddler."

"Or, in other words," said the grass widower, with a sigh, "those who wed must pay alimony."

CHURCH SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church—The pastor, Rev. Edgar P. Hill, D. D., will preach morning and evening; in the evening the sermon will be to railroad men and the visiting conductors and their wives have been specially invited; services begin at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Piedmont—Corner Cleveland avenue and Jarrett street; Rev. L. Myron Boozer, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Sabbath school at 10 a. m., Charles Vasper, superintendent.

Arbor Lodge Chapel—Corner Bryant and Curtis streets. Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; sermon by Rev. L. M. Boozer at 4 p. m.

Sellwood—Corner Seventeenth and Spokane avenue; Rev. D. A. Thompson, pastor. 10 a. m., morning worship; Rev. A. D. Soper, of the Peoples' Institute will preach; 7 p. m., Christian Endeavor; 7:15 p. m., special song service; 8 p. m., "A Personal God."

Third—East Pine and Thirteenth streets; Rev. Andrew J. Montgomery, pastor. Services at 10:30 and 7:45; the pastor will preach in the morning; mass meeting for boys and girls for evening; special music and illustrated sermon.

Marshall Street—Rev. C. W. Hays, pastor; corner North Seventeenth and Marshall streets. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 7:15 p. m.

Mizpah—Jerome R. McGlade, pastor. In the absence of the pastor, this pulpit will be supplied with preaching; 10:30 a. m., the moderator of the Portland Presbytery, Rev. D. A. Thompson of Sellwood, will preach; at 8 p. m., Rev. George M. Roach will preach. Special music.

Calvary—Corner Eleventh and Clay streets; Rev. W. S. Gilbert, pastor. 10:30 a. m., "The Beauty of the Lord;" 7:45 p. m., Bishop S. C. Breyfogle of the German Evangelical church will preach. This will be a union service. Choir—Miss Linehan, soprano; Miss Connolly, alto; Dr. George Ainslie, tenor; Mr. George Street, baritone; Mr. H. W. Milligan, organist.

First United—Sixth and Montgomery streets. Preaching, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school, 12:20. On account of the absence of the pastor, Rev. J. A. Speer will preach morning and evening.

Zion's—East Twenty-eighth street, near Glisan; A. W. Reinhart, pastor. Services in the German language at 11 a. m.; in the English language at 8 p. m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Street—Dr. Francis Burgette Short, pastor. 9:30 a. m., classes; 10:30 a. m., "Indued With Power;" 12:15 p. m., Sunday school; 6:30 p. m., Epworth league, leader, Samuel Connell; 7:30 p. m., "The Gospel Train;" Brothers Burwick and Clark, the railroad evangelists, will conduct the service; O. R. C. members cordially invited.

Sunnyside—Yamhill, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets; T. B. Ford, pastor. 11 a. m., "The Existence of God, a Natural and Historical Necessity," the second sermon in the series on, "Fundamental Facts in Christianity;" the Epworth league will have charge of the service in the evening.

Free—Corner of East Ninth and Mill streets; J. Glen, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m.

Grace—Clarence True Wilson, D. D., 10:30 a. m., "The True Dignity of Man;" 7:30 p. m., "Lessons From Life's Railroad Experiences," with especial reference to the visiting O. R. C. delegates; the Epworth league will attend in a body; class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; Epworth league anniversary at 6:30 p. m.

Trinity—East Tenth and Grant; Rev. Harold Oberg. Services morning and evening; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Epworth league at 7 p. m.

Centenary—Corner East Pine and Ninth streets; William H. Heppe, D. D., pastor. 10:30 a. m., holy communion and sermon by Rev. A. N. Fisher, D. D.; 7:45 p. m., the pastor will preach the second sermon on, "The Best Armor for Life's Battles;" 3 p. m., love feast; 12:15, Sunday school; 6:30 p. m., Epworth and Junior leagues. Large chorus and children's choir at evening service.

BAPTIST.

The White Temple—Corner Twelfth and Taylor streets; Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher, D. D., pastor. 10:30 a. m., sermon by Rev. H. Wyse Jones, state evangelist for Oregon, "Love's Surprises;" 12:10 a. m., Bible school; 6:20 p. m., B. Y. P. U. meeting; leaders, W. F. Young and John Corliss; 7:30 p. m., sermon by Rev. H. Wyse Jones, on "The Devil Outwitted." Musical program: Morning—Voluntary, "The Answer," (Wolstenholme); quartet, "Thy Hallowed Presence," (Carter); solo, "Abide With Me," (Liddle) Miss Ethel Lytle; postlude, "Moderato," (Weber). Evening—Voluntary, "Offertoire in F," (Batiste); chorus, "Appear Thou Light Divine," (Morrison); "Glory Chorus" leading congregational singing, Professor Belcher, director. Quartet, Miss Ethel Lytle, Miss Ethel Shea, Mr. H. E. Martin, Professor J. W. Belcher. Miss Grace Kemp, organist.

Central—East Twentieth and East Ankeny streets; William E. Randall, minister. 10:30 a. m., "People That Dream and People That Do;" 12 m., Bible school; 7 p. m., Christian Endeavor; 7:45 p. m., "Home Makers; Home Breakers." Professor W. F. Werschkul, musical director; Miss Ruth Shogren, organist.

Second—East Seventh and Ankeny streets; Rev. S. G. Lapham, pastor. 10:30 a. m., "A Voice in the Wilderness;" 12 m., Bible school; 6:45 p. m., Young People's union; 7:45 p. m., first sermon of a series on "Questions for You," "Will God Give Every Man a Fair Chance?"

Calvary—Corner East Eighth and East Grant streets; A. Lawrence Black, pastor. 11 a. m., "The Problems of the Small City Church;" 7:30 p. m., "The Necessity, Nature and Method of the New Birth;" 10 a. m., Bible school, under leadership of J. W. Howell; 6:30 p. m., the young people, Mrs. Alma Morgan, leader; Bible school and preaching in German from 2 to 4 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.

St. David's—East Twelfth and Belmont streets; Rev. George B. Van Waters, D. D., rector. Morning prayer, 11; evening prayer, 7:30; Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.

Trinity Chapel—Nineteenth, near Washington street; Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector. Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service, 10:50 a. m.; evening service, 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.

Chapel of the Transfiguration—Sixth street near Oak; Rev. W. R. Powell, chaplain. Service and sermon, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.

St. Paul's—Woodmere; Rev. W. R. Powell, in charge. Service and sermon, 7 p. m.

St. John's Memorial—Sellwood; Rev. W. R. Powell, in charge. Sunday school, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7:45.

Good Shepherd—Sellwood street and Vancouver avenue, Albina; Rev. John Dawson, rector. Sunday school, 10 a. m.; morning prayer and litany, 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon, 8 p. m.

St. Andrews—Peninsula; Rev. John Dawson, rector. Afternoon service, 3 p. m.

St. Stephen's Chapel—Thirteenth and Clay streets; Rev. H. M. Ramsey, M. A., priest in charge. 7:30 a. m., holy communion; 9:45 a. m., Sunday school; services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Ascension Chapel—Portland Heights; Rev. H. M. Ramsey, in charge. Evening prayer, 4 o'clock; Sunday school at 3.

Church of Our Savior—Woodstock. Services, evening prayer and sermon at 3:30; Sunday school at 2:30.

St. Matthew's—First and Caruthers streets; Rev. W. A. M. Breck, in charge. Service and sermon, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.

St. David's—8 a. m., holy communion; 9:45 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., matins and sermon; 7:30 p. m., evensong and sermon. Frederick W. Goodrich has arranged the following program of music: Morning—Prelude, "Andante in G," (Smart); offertory, "Prelude to Lohengrin," (Wagner); postlude, "Grand Choeur in B flat," (Dubois). Evening—Prelude, "Absendied," (Schumann); offertory, "Melody in F," (Rabenstein); postlude, "Priest's March," (Mendelssohn).

CONGREGATIONAL.

First—Madison and Park streets; Rev. E. L. House, D. D., pastor. 10:30 a. m., "Underneath;" 7:30 p. m., "What a Man Over One Hundred Years Old Wrote."

First—Of St. Johns. Services in Bickner's hall at 7:45 p. m.; preaching by Rev. W. L. Upham of Oklahoma.

University Park—Rev. D. B. Gray, pastor. Services in Artisan temple, Portsmouth; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.

Hassalo Street—East Seventh street north and Hassalo; Rev. Charles E. Chase. 10:30 a. m., service with sermon; 12 m., Sunday school; 6 p. m., Christian Endeavor; no evening service.

Highland—Corner Prescott and East Sixth street north; Rev. A. M. Rockwood, pastor. 10 a. m., Sunday school; 11, a temperance rally to be addressed by Dr. Tufts of the Anti-Saloon league on "Shall We Have Saloons in Precinct 55?" 8 p. m., Junior Endeavor; 7:45 p. m., sermon by the pastor on "Battles That Do Not Have to Be Fought Over Again."

Mississippi Avenue—Corner of Mississippi avenue and Fremont street. 10 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., preaching service; 6:45 p. m., Young People's meeting, Peter Hudson, leader; 7:45, preaching service. Rev. R. D. Nicholls of Kalama, Washington, will preach both morning and evening.

Sunnyside—Corner East Taylor and East Thirty-fourth streets; Rev. J. J. Staub, pastor. 11 a. m., "I Will Help Thee;" 8 p. m., "The Treasures of Divine Grace;" 10 a. m., Sunday school, S. C. Pier, superintendent; 7 p. m., Christian Endeavor service, Miss Edith Roe, leader.

CHRISTIAN.

Central—East Twentieth and Salmon streets; Rev. J. F. Ghormley, D. D., will speak at 10:30 a. m., on "Christian Citizenship;" 7:45 p. m., "In His Name;" prelude, "The Next Mayor." Special music. Mrs. McPherson Gale, director; Miss Eva Ryan, organist.

Rodney Avenue—Corner Rodney avenue and Knott street; Albyn Eson, minister. 11 a. m., "Defective Goodness;" 9:45 a. m., Sunday school; 6:45 p. m., Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor; 7:45 p. m., "The Man in the Background."

First—Corner Park and Columbia streets; E. S. Muckley, minister. 10:30 a. m., "A Recipe for Weariness;" 7:45 p. m., "A False Philanthropy of Life;" Bible school, 12:15 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.

LUTHERAN.

St. James' English—Corner West Park and Jefferson streets; J. A. Leas, pastor. Services at 11 a. m.; confirmation service, music by the choir; 10 a. m., Sunday school, music by the orchestra; 7 p. m., Luther league.

Norwegian Synod—Corner East Tenth and Grant streets; O. Hagoes, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30.

Norwegian—45 North Fourteenth street; Rev. J. M. Nervig, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; 9:45 a. m., Sunday school.

Y. M. C. A.

The big men's meeting at the Marquam theatre at 4 p. m. will be addressed by "Jim" Burwick, a railway conductor, who is in the city attending the conducters' convention. A. H. Clark, also a conductor, will sing a solo and conduct the singing; men only; seats free. Boys' meeting at Y. M. C. A., talk by Conductor R. W. Robinson of the C., B. & Q., on "Strong Boys," Sunday at 3:45 p. m. Boys invited.

ZION.

The Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion—Rev. John Alex. Dowie, First Apostle. Service held in Alisky hall, second floor, Third and Morrison streets; subjects, 3 p. m., "The Threefold Prophetic Song by Isaiah of Salvation for Spirit, Healing for Body and Power of Holy Living;" 8 p. m., testimony and praise meeting by those miraculously healed by the power of God, led by Rev. Charles Ashley, elder.

UNITED EVANGELICAL.

East Side—Corner Fargo and Kerby streets; Rev. J. Bowersox, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; 10 a. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., Junior Endeavor; 6:45 p. m., K. L. C. E.

St. Johns—Corner of John and Ivanhoe streets; E. E. McVicker, pastor. 11 a. m., "Sabbath Desecration," evening service, 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; Junior K. L. C. E., 2:30 p. m.; Senior K. L. C. E., 7 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First—Scottish Rite cathedral, Morrison and Lownsdale streets. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; subject, "Soul and Body;" Sunday school at close of morning service.

Second—Auditorium building, Third, between Taylor and Salmon streets. Services, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., "Soul and Body;" Sunday school, 11 a. m. in the reading rooms.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

First—Corner Tenth and Clay streets; Theo. Schauer, pastor. Services in Calvary Presbyterian church, corner Eleventh and Clay streets; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Bishop Breyfogel will preach in the auditorium of the Calvary Presbyterian church at 7:45 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

First—171½ Second street, Foresters' hall; E. H. Mowre, pastor. Regular services, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; 10 a. m., Sunday school; 7 p. m., Epworth league.

UNIVERSALIST.

First—East Couch and East Eighth; W. F. Small, pastor. 11 a. m., "The Divinity of Man," to be followed by a unique "after" service; 12:55 p. m., Sunday school.

UNITARIAN.

First—Yamhill and Second; Dr. G. C. Cressey, pastor. 11 a. m., service with discourse, "So-called Unbelief and the Things That Remain;" Sunday school, 12:30 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bible Spiritual Society—A. O. U. W. hall, Selling-Hirsch building, corner West Park and Washington streets; Sunday, at 11 a. m., short talks and tests; at 7:45 p. m., lecture by Rev. Dr. R. E. Goon of San Francisco, followed by tests by Mrs. H. E. Coon.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—Alisky building, hall 400, corner Third and Morrison streets. Services at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Reformer First German—Tenth and Stark streets; G. Hafner, pastor. Services 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. 7 p. m.

Millennial Dawn—G. A. R. hall, northeast corner Second and Morrison streets; special service at 2:30 p. m., address by Bro. W. H. Bundy of Allegheny, Pa.

Adventist—Corner East Eleventh and Everett; C. Edwin Leland, pastor. 8 p. m., "The Great Apostasy in the Church, a Subject of Prophecy."

The First Spiritual Society—Artisans' hall, Abington building, Third, near Washington street. Mrs. Hull will lecture on "Humanity versus Christianity" at 11 a. m., and on "The Responsibility of Spiritualists" at 7:45 p. m.

New Thought Society—300, third floor Alisky building, corner Third and Morrison street, 8 p. m., Dr. T. W. Butler on "The Gospel of the New Age."

People's Christian Union—Free religious society, F. E. Coulter, leader and teacher. Meets in Unity hall, 234½ Morrison street; 11 a. m., "The True Basis of Life;" 12:15 p. m., "How to Make Good Out of Evil;" 7:45 p. m., concert by Union Orchestra; 8:15 p. m., "Natural Light and Its Spiritual Cause."