

SOCIETY

Mrs. D. C. Freeman and Mrs. Geo. O'Connor were hostesses at two delightful functions this week, at the home of Mrs. Freeman, 458 Jefferson street. Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. O'Connor were hostesses at two delightful functions this week, at the home of Mrs. Freeman, 458 Jefferson street. Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. O'Connor were hostesses at two delightful functions this week, at the home of Mrs. Freeman, 458 Jefferson street.

course luncheon. The guests for the afternoon were Mesdames Hy, Korff, H. S. McGowan, A. J. Perkins, L. M. Beebe, — Wheaton, I. D. Larimer, M. A. Middleton, R. A. Washburne, M. M. Peery, R. E. Hendricks, Mr. Ball, Chas. Hurd, J. L. Clark, J. J. Pennell, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Jessup, Mrs. Glenn and Mrs. John Bovard.

Last night the Sophomore class of the University gave its annual dancing party in the new gymnasium. As this was the first big college dance of the year, the students have been anxiously looking forward to it all week. The patronesses were Mrs. Pennell, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Jessup, Mrs. Glenn and Mrs. John Bovard.

The Fairmount Christian Endeavor Society enjoyed a very pleasant time at a social held at the home of Miss Merle Stearns on Friday evening November 27. A delightful evening was spent in playing games. Light refreshments were served. Everyone departed enthusiastic over the good time they had had.

The local association of the University of Oregon Alumnae had its second social meeting of the year at the home of Mrs. Lawrence Harris, '06, on West Fifth street Friday afternoon of this week. The pastime was needlework and Mrs. Harris presided over a short business session, in which it was decided that the association meet once every month excepting December. At the close of the afternoon light refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Harris, '06, Mrs. E. D. Bryson, '09, Miss Greta Lauck, '09. On the third Friday in January Miss Suzanne Hair, '08, and Miss Mable Kuykendall, '09, will entertain the alumnae at the Tri Delta house.

FADS AND FASHIONS

By Maude Griffin.

New York, Dec. 3.—Perhaps there will come a time when the woman of fashion will supply her needs from day to day. It will be when the high cost of living is among the ancient and dead topics, however. Yet, if one could afford it, it would be possible to adopt a new style daily, for really nothing equals the variety of modes, unless it is their cost.

Much has been said about simplicity, but the woman who would be well dressed at all times has found that it is only simplicity of design that can be reckoned upon. It is difficult to accomplish this much-discussed simplicity in the sewing room. Modish frocks and wraps are quite without the pale of the home dressmaker, and one must be unusually well drilled in the intricacies of dressmaking to attempt even the most unpretentious of the winter designs. The demands of cut and line can only be met by experienced dress makers, and there is always expense to figure upon where experience is to play a part.

With the opera in full swing, one has a splendid opportunity to study the modes. The woman to whom an evening at the opera with its high priced seats is almost as much of a luxury as the fur wraps studied the modes, of course, from the standpoint of their imitative possibilities. And, he it said for the comfort of many, that these imitative possibilities are large, because of effects continue to be among the first considerations of Dame Fashion and of those who are easily achieved in many of the inexpensive fabrics which duplicate all the most fashionable materials of costly design.

Coats occupy a place of prominence, of course, although the heavier velvets, cloths and broads are really just making their full appearance. Until this season drove them in for very untimeliness, gauze wraps flourished often with swathings of the richest furs. The coats of the present, while all are enveloping and often twice too big for their wearers, apparently, as though they were intended to be wound around them again and again, are still straight in line. The deep bands of fur at the bottom of many coats drag them into the desired lines.

A coat that can be copied in any of the smart cloths or less expensive fabrics, is built up of old rose velvet, combined with silver. It hangs from the shoulders in an apparently shapeless manner, but there is a perfect fit about the shoulders. The neck is finished with a shawl collar of old rose velvet, and this is so arranged that furs can be worn over it, or soft wrappings of chiffon or decorations of embroidery or braided used in connection with its decorative scheme. At the end of the collar there are two heavy silver and rose silk cords, finished with large buttons to match and at the end of cords are immense tassels of silver. Like all of the ultra-smart models, the coat is youthful in design and can be worn by a debutante with as much grace and appropriateness as the most seasoned matron.

In wraps as well as in frocks there are seen very stunning combinations and among the most artistic are sapphire blue velvet combined with white and leaf green velvet with sapphire blue. When one cannot employ furs in combination with velvet there are splendid fur cloths and imitations which are so beautiful that even women of means do not hesitate to affect them. Panther skins are the latest cry in furs and there is an effort to make panther effects a rage. Already panther furs have been seen if not heard of, and panther mixtures may be looked for among the fabrics. Many luxurious looking, though simple in effect, frocks are displayed for formal winter wear. Among the latest types is one embodying the latest ideas from Paris. It is in bishop purple silk gauze, built over soft sat-

FINISH SUSLAW 22 PER CENT GAIN IN P. O. RECEIPTS JETTY INSIDE OF FIVE MONTHS INSTEAD OF 14

William Jacobson, a member of the firm of Wakefield & Jacobson, of the Pacific Bridge Company, who have the contract to build the south jetty at the mouth of the Siuslaw river, was in Eugene over night and during the forenoon today on his way to Portland, after having been at the scene of the contract since the work began. The seventh day of December is his 57th birthday, and he always spends that day at home, so he left his work and set out in time to be in Portland on that date.

Finish in Five Months

Mr. Jacobson to a Guard reporter this morning said that about \$60,000 of the \$100,000 available for this contract has already been used up, and that 2600 feet of jetty has been completed. The work is progressing satisfactorily, Mr. Jacobson says, but he fears that his company is losing money on the job. This cannot be ascertained, however, until it is completed. If there is any profit at all, he says, it will be small. He expects that the jetty will be finished inside of five months.

Rock Is Expensive

At the present rate a scow load of rock is being used every day in constructing the big breakwater, the rock being quarried 8 miles up the river from the mouth. The expense of getting this rock out is one thing that will cut down the company's profit on the job. Mr. Jacobson says it is very hard to handle, and this, together with the distance that it has to be hauled, makes it very expensive.

WILL NOT BUILD FROM MEDFORD TO PACIFIC OCEAN

An absolute and unqualified denial of the report published in a southern Oregon paper to the effect that the Hill interests contemplate building a line of railway from Klamath Falls through Medford and Jacksonville to Crescent City, a port in northern California, is made by E. P. Shannon, assistant to John F. Stevens, president of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle, and head of the Hill lines in Oregon.

The report referred to stated that the portions of the Pacific & Eastern already constructed would be used as a part of the line, and that the Pacific & Eastern survey from Klamath Falls to a pass 22 miles south of Crater Lake would be utilized. The Pacific & Eastern is now a Hill line, having been purchased from John R. Allen. The fact that G. A. Kyle, formerly a prominent Hill official, is consulting engineer for a mile of new road being built by the Rogue River Valley Railroad company up Jackson creek is taken as an indication that that road is also to become a part of the supposedly proposed new line.

"There had been some talk of such a line being built," said Mr. Shannon, "but the plan has been definitely abandoned. Kyle would not be like by to use Mr. Kyle, one of our former officials, if we intended to build such a line and wished to shroud our movements in mystery, as is supposed. John R. Allen is not connected with the Hill interests. He bought the Pacific & Eastern and we purchased it from him. That is as far as the connection goes." — Oregonian.

NEWS FROM COTTAGE GROVE AND VICINITY

Last Friday evening our esteemed townsman, Chas. F. Walker, received a severe stroke of paralysis at his home in this city. He is recovering as rapidly as could be expected, we are pleased to report.

Mrs. Lucy Holland returned home from a visit to Yreka, Cal., Monday. She says there is lots of snow at Yreka, Ashland, Medford and Grants Pass, it having commenced snowing at those places the day before Thanksgiving. No snow here.

Portland parties, through their local representative, Chas. Burkholder, have a thirty-day option on the Harding farm of 1200 acres near Cottage Grove at \$65 per acre. It is the intention of these parties, if the deal is consummated, to sub-divide this big farm, set it to fruit and sell in five and ten-acre tracts.

Dr. and Mrs. J. O. VanWinkle spent Thanksgiving day with Mrs. VanWinkle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Hutchinson, at their home twelve miles west of Eugene where Mr. Hutchinson is principal of what is known as the Central High school. They returned home Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Laribey, of Portland, formerly of Minnesota, Mrs. Laribey being a sister of Mrs. J. M. Comer, of this city, arrived here Thursday for a visit and are accompanied by Mrs. Comer's cousin, Mrs. Abbie Stanbough, and husband whom she had not seen for 50 years, when they were children. A more pleasant occasion than usual was the Thanksgiving supper at the Comer home on Wall street owing to the fact that these relatives and most of the children were home on this occasion.—Leader.

LOST VALLEY NEWS

Special Correspondence.

Lost Valley, Nov. 28.—Rains with prophesies of high water are the order of the day now.

Wilbur Hyland's log drive is in the river opposite Dexter now.

Rev. D. E. Baker closed a series of meetings Thursday morning at the Baptist church. Nine conversions and eight baptisms were the result of his efforts. Rev. Baker delivered his lecture, "Up Salt River Without a Paddle" Thursday night. It was well attended and enjoyed by all present.

W. H. Fenton and wife have returned from Eugene, where she has been undergoing treatment for blood poisoning.

The Dexter-Pleasant Hill basketball game resulted in a tie score. When it was played off, Dexter succeeded in making a goal. This speaks well for Dexter, as they have never played before, though Pleasant Hill was somewhat handicapped, two of her men being unable to be present. Any team wishing a game with Dexter should address Robert Tate or G. H. Fenton, Dexter, Oregon. They expect to play Pleasant Hill again next Saturday night.

There is talk of having a Christmas tree at the hall on Christmas evening.

An expert figures that a steel bridge can be erected at Corvallis across the Willamette for \$60,000, which is \$35,000 less than the Albany bridge cost.

ISRAEL'S NEW COVENANT NOW TO BE ESTABLISHED

So Declares Pastor Russell In Remarkable Sermon.

Messianic Kingdom the Power to Bring About God's Will on Earth.



PASTOR RUSSELL

Brooklyn, December 4.—Pastor Russell continues to use the Academy of Music, our largest Auditorium, whenever he speaks in Brooklyn, the "Tabernacle" being of insufficient capacity. He had a splendid audience today of thoughtful-looking people, evidently chiefly from the middle walks of life. Asked why so few of the wealthy attended, his characteristic reply was: "Of my Master it is written, 'The common people heard him gladly.'" He spoke from the following text:—

"The Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the Messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in. Behold he shall come, saith Jehovah of Hosts; but who may abide the day of his coming?"—Malachi iii, 1-5.

Six thousand years ago in Eden our Maker, in justly sentencing his disobedient children to death, intimated that ultimately the Seed of the woman would bruise the serpent's head. This hidden promise was the first intimation of the Divine mercy which our gracious Creator purposed in himself from before the foundation of the world. Ever noble, kind and gracious our Creator restrained his mercy for the good of his creatures—that they might learn to appreciate the exceeding sinfulness of sin. For the good of the angels also, and that they might fully know of his justice, as well as of his wisdom and power, God insisted upon dealing with his creatures from the standpoint of exact justice. They had sinned and thereby had forfeited all claim upon the eternal life which he had given them conditionally.

Eternal torment, as we have already seen, did not in any sense or degree enter into the Divine intention. His sentence upon man, plainly stated, was, "Dying thou shalt die," not, "Living thou shalt live in torment." The soul that sinneth it shall die" (Genesis ii, 17; Ezekiel xviii, 4). God intended to exemplify in his dealings with our race a principle of Divine government to be made operative everywhere—ultimately amongst all his creatures on the spirit plane, as well as upon the earthly.

Long centuries after, in the seventh generation of Adam's children, God spoke prophetically through one of these, Enoch, saying, "The Lord cometh with ten thousands of his holy ones to execute justice in the earth—to establish righteousness amongst men. Time passed on, but sin prevailed and the coming of the Great Deliverer was still future.

Next God spoke to Abraham, after first he had tested his faith and loyalty. To him he mentioned the same great Deliverer who would bruise the serpent's head and who would come in great glory with ten thousands of his holy ones. To Abraham he gave assurance that this One, in some way, would be identified with his posterity, so that he might properly be called the Seed of Abraham. He said, "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

The Divine Programme was not changed, but more explicit statements were given respecting it. Thereafter all taught of God would know to look for the Messianic blessing through Abraham's Seed. Besides, the Covenant was afterward confirmed with an Oath to Abraham; later, to Isaac; later, to Jacob. That Covenant promise became the basis of God's adoption of the entire nation of Israel—all of Jacob's children. They were heirs of the Abrahamic Covenant—the Oath-Bound Covenant. If so great an honor from the Almighty God has made some of the Jewish people at times to appear arrogant and proud, let us not forget that to err is human—to forgive, Divine. Perhaps if we were in their stead our imperfections would similarly display themselves.

CITY OF MEDFORD HAS 8840 POPULATION

Medford, Or., Dec. 2.—The census bureau at Washington has announced the population of the city of Medford to be 8840, an increase of 392 per cent over the population of 1900 which was 1791. This increase is greater than that of any other city in the country, with the exception of Oklahoma City, whose per cent of increase was 398.

Medford's greatest percentage of growth occurred during the last three years, the estimated population at that time being 2969. The census of Medford was taken last May. Since that time the population has been increased to 10,000, according to deposits in the banks and estimates made by contractors and postal authorities.

MINNESOTA'S POPULATION IS GIVEN AS 2,975,078

Washington, Dec. 1.—The population of the state of Tennessee is 2,184,789, according to statistics of the 13th census, made public yesterday. This is an increase of 144,173, or 8.1 per cent over 2,020,616 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 253,098, or 14.3 per cent.

The population of the state of Minnesota is 2,075,078, according to statistics of the 13th census made public yesterday. This is an increase of 324,314, or 18.5 per cent over 1,750,764 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 440,160, or 33.8 per cent.

nal life. Year after year, century after century, they failed, and discouragement took the place of hope. God was teaching them a great lesson respecting the need of better sacrifices than those of bulls and of goats, and also teaching them that there is no other means of justification in his sight. They got blessings under the Covenant—educational blessings, but not the blessing hoped for, not life eternal. Hence they were not in a position to become, as they had hoped, a national Messiah, a national Seed of Abraham, for the blessing of all the nations.

God gave them kings for a time, but these were unable to accomplish the great things hoped for. But the promise of a personal Messiah was made, and that he should be of the lineage of David, a great King, far superior to the great, wise and rich Solomon. Messiah would be David's Son and yet David's Lord (Psalm cx, 1; Matthew xxii, 42-44). Here, as God intended, Israel began to get the thought of a personal Messiah, a King of glory, who would use their nation as his instrumentality for the conquering of the world, when every knee should bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God.

A New Covenant and Better Mediator

The next lesson for Israel to learn was that a change of Dispensation must come, that, as Moses had mediated the Law Covenant, so an antitypical Moses, a greater than Moses, would induce them into the blessings and privileges of a still better Covenant, a Covenant more favorable to them and under which they could gain eternal life. This New Covenant was particularly set before them through Jeremiah's prophecy (xxxiii, 31-34). And this, combined with the statement of Moses respecting a greater Mediator, helped their faith to take a fresh hold upon the Oath-Bound Abrahamic Promise—"In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

If a great enough Mediator should come as the promised Messenger of God, and should establish a better Covenant, under which Israel could have eternal life, and if he, as the offspring of David, should become their King, then indeed Abraham's Seed, the nation of Israel under that great Mediator-King, would be fully qualified to bless all the families of the earth. The thought of this glory to their nation became a fresh inspiration, and around it gathered the fifty odd thousand of Jews, out of all the tribes of Israel, who returned from Babylonian captivity under the edict of Cyrus, offering them this privilege.

Through the Prophet Ezekiel the Lord again made mention of the fact that their Law Covenant, made at Sinai, must, before their great blessing of restoration, give place to a New Covenant, a better Covenant. Speaking of the time when he would gather them out of all lands and would fulfill to them the promise made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and make them a great nation, and use them for the blessing of other nations, the Lord declares, "Not for your sakes do I do this, O House of Israel, but for my name's sake." He then proceeds to tell them that at the time he would receive them back again into his love and favor he would also humble their pride by restoring the Samaritans and the Sodomites—peoples whom Israel detested as inferiors and sinners.

God declares that neither of these peoples had ever committed as serious sins against Divine goodness as had Israel, and that when he would again bless Israel he would bless also these other peoples in their midst. Let me quote his words: "When thy sisters, Sodom and her daughters, shall return to their former estate, and Samaria and her daughters shall return to their former estate, then thou and thy daughters shalt never turn to your former estate. * * * Nevertheless I will remember my Covenant with thee in the days of thy youth, and I will establish unto thee an everlasting Covenant, * * * and I will give them (Sodomites and Samaritans) unto thee for daughters, but not by thy Covenant (not under the old Law Covenant); but under the New (Law) Covenant of the future, and I will establish my Covenant with thee; * * * in order that thou mayest remember and be confounded, and never open thy mouth any more, because of thy shame, when I am pacified toward thee for all that thou hast done, saith the Lord God" (Ezekiel xvi, 55-63).

This New and better Covenant is to be mediated through a personal Messiah—a still more glorious Mediator than Moses, a still more glorious King than David—this One whom Israel began to look for and to long for. Can we wonder that they failed to identify him in the lowly Nazarene who died at Calvary? We cannot! Nothing but a special assistance of the holy Spirit would enable any one to trace the connection between the glorious pictures of the prophecies and the humble appearance of him who came to fulfill those prophecies. We do see, however, that the great Messiah of Glory, Jesus, in his Second Advent as King of kings and Lord of lords, fills absolutely every demand of Jewish expectation and of prophetic outline. Some can see, but others cannot as yet, that he who was pierced is the same One who, as the Son of God, in great glory is shortly to bless Israel—and all the families of the earth through Israel.

"Abide the Day of His Coming."

Our text is from another prophecy speaking of this same great Messiah, King of kings and Lord of lords, who as the representative of the great Jehovah, his Father, is to reign until all enemies shall be put down; until Satan shall be bound and, ultimately, shall be crushed—until Adam and his race, released from Divine sentence, under

the New Covenant provisions, shall be uplifted out of sin and degradation and death to perfection and everlasting life—the unwilling and disobedient being destroyed in the Second Death.

The Prophet Malachi points out that the Messiah of the New Covenant, whom he announces, is the glorious Mediator and antitypical King for whom they had waited long and of whom they delighted to think. He would come to the temple—thus implying that he would be not only an antitypical Prophet, an antitypical King, but also an antitypical Priest—"after the order of Melchisedec"; "A priest upon his throne" (Psalm cx, 4; Zechariah vi, 13).

But after this joyful proclamation that their long-expected and glorified Mediator of the New Covenant should be looked for, they were warned that his day would be one of trial, one of special testing and proving, that the Lord might find the antitypical Priest and antitypical Levites to serve in the antitypical Temple. He would be like a refiner of fire to take away the dross and to leave only the pure metal—fiery trials and testings being implied. He would "be like fuller's soap," in the sense that a great washing or purging would take place to make ready for the Kingdom the called and chosen and faithful.

At that time the consecration of Judah and Jerusalem unto the Lord will be accepted as in olden times. We may understand that this spirit of devotion is now reviving amongst the Jews and particularly amongst those who are identified with Jerusalem and the Zionist movement. Hitherto this has been a political movement in the interest of Jewish nationalization and a home for exiles. Now, however, the due time has come for a real movement of those who have the faith—to draw near to God and to show their faith by helping forward in the restoration of earthly Jerusalem and her interests.

Why Messiah's Coming Delayed.

The First-begotten of the Father, as his glorious Agent in the great work of creation, had the honor granted him of becoming the great Messenger of the Covenant, the great Prophet, Priest and King of Israel, the great Michael of Daniel xii, 1. But there were tests connected with his attainment of this high position: (1) By faith he must lay aside his heavenly glory, in obedience to the Father's will to become a man—not a sinful man, but a perfect man—holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners. (2) Thus prepared to become the Redeemer it was his privilege to make full consecration of his earthly interest and the Father's pleasure to beget him of the holy Spirit at Jordan to the spirit nature on the highest plane. For three and a half years his sacrifice burned upon the altar. It was indeed better than the sacrifice of bulls and goats, for it was a corresponding price for Adam; an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; a man's life for a man's life. (3) When Jesus had thus sacrificially parted with his earthly life he experienced a resurrection change from human nature to spiritual, like what he was originally, only higher and more glorious. Thus he was at once both a sacrifice and the spirit-begotten priest who offered that sacrifice. When he arose from the dead, his personal sacrifice had ended and his personal perfection as a spirit being was completed.

Then why did he not at once begin his great work as Prophet, Priest, King and New Covenant Mediator for Israel and through Israel for the world? It was because there was to be more than one sacrifice in the Divine Plan on the Day of Atonement. Throughout this Gospel Age this risen, glorified High Priest, Mediator, Prophet and King has been waiting to inaugurate his glorious Kingdom of blessing—waiting while a little handful of saints should be selected from the world and tested and found worthy and glorified with himself—a "little flock" out of all mankind, both Jews and Gentiles.

When this Bride class shall have completed her sacrifice in and under the merit of the great Priest, then every arrangement for the blessing of Israel as Abraham's seed and of all nations through Israel will have forthwith commenced. Thus seen the revelation of Israel's great Messenger of the New Covenant is very important not only to the Jew, but also to the world of mankind, who must receive their blessings under Israel by a compliance with the same New Law Covenant. Moreover, the elect handful of saints drawn, called and gathered during the parenthesis period are also deeply interested in God's glorious Kingdom; for the Divine promise is that they shall be then changed to be like their Master and share his glory.

Judgments Will Be of the Lord.

Notice the further message of the Lord through the Prophet, "I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those who oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right" (verse 5).

Ah, do we not see here plainly stated that the Messianic Kingdom means not only glory and honor to those whom he will accept as servants, but that it means also requirements of faithfulness to the principles of Truth, of purity, of harmony with God? And this lesson for the Jew, under his New Covenant arrangement, will ultimately apply to all nations. Under that new arrangement, under Israel's New Covenant, all the families of the earth will be privileged to become "Israelites indeed" through faithfulness to the great Prophet, Priest, King and Mediator of Israel and of all the families of the earth.