WHITMAN CONTROVERSY.

ofends His Review of Mowry Book From Criticisms Made by Rev. Myron Eells.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 .- (To the Editor.)-Your paper of the 18th inst. contains an by Rev. M. Eeelis, a D. D. of an College, to refute the evidence of from original sources in my re-of Mowry's "Marcus Whitman and the Barly Days of Oregon." to which I think it wholly unnecessary to reply at length; but I must ask space to correct a few of its many positive mis-state-by Cushing Eells, and indorsing its correct-

nents of my positions.

His opening paragraph says: "He (Mr. (arshall) criticises it quite severely and ofesses to do so from original sources, e., from what was printed about the ne the events took place; but undereath it all can be seen the fact that the writer intends to discuss the whole Whitman question, only he instnuates that no

Here are three totally false statements. mely: First-Most of the original urces for the origin and purpose of Whitman's ride not only were not "print-id about the time the events took place," but have never been printed to this day, though in the custody of those who have invented and indorsed the "Whitman-saved-Oregon" story. Second—I carefully refrained from "discussing the whole Whitman question" from want of space, and only discussed Dr. Mowry's strange treatment of the "original sources," in view of his statement (on p. 114) that "It should be the aim of the impartial historian . . . to go as far as pos-sible to the original sources for his facts."

The title under which that review was copyrighted is, "A Strange Treatment of Original Sources, Being A Review of Dr. W. A. Mowry's 'Marcus Whitman and the Early Days of Oregon,'" and that title, but for a few compositor's mistakes, would have appeared at the head of the first column of the review in The Ore-gonian of September 3, 1962. That title indicates the limits within

the review was strictly confined. To have discussed "the whole Whitman uestion" would have taken 15 or 29 times space at my disposal, and was necesthe space at my disposal, and was necessarily deferred till the publication of my book, "Fremont and Whitman, and Other Papers in Oregon History, Including the Long-Concealed Evidence as to (a) the Origin and Purpose of Whitman's Ride (b) the Decadence of the Whitman-Spalding-Eells Mission After 1842, (c) the True Causes of the Whitman Massacre." It will also contain "The Strange Treatment of ilso contain "The Strange Treatment of Original Sources," with sundry appendices discussing some other features of Dr. Mowry's book, besides its treatment of "Original Sources," and also my "Discus-sion of Professor Bourne's Legend of Mar-cus Whitman." I hope to have it issued April or May next, and Mr. Eelis will hably find in it quite as much "dis-sion of the whole Whitman question,"

Neither in my review of Dr. Mowry's book nor anywhere else did I ever assert or insinuate "that no evidence good except what was written at the

on, however, with all who have any knowledge of the laws of evidence, I claim that no recollections from 20 to 40 years—or even a less time—after an event an be accepted as of any weight against what the same persons who think they recollect these things wrote at and immediately before and after the events, and also that all recollections many years after an event must be examined with care, and compared with all indisputably established facts about the subject-matter of the recollections, before they can be accepted as of weight in determining con-troverted historical questions, even in cases where there are no contemporaneous documents written by the very same per-

Further on Mr. Eells says that "in 1847 Dr. Whitman wrote two letters, in which he gave political or National objects as one reason why he went East. Professor arshall rejects these as not original dbc uments, because he says the American Board found fault with him for leaving his station in 1842 without their permis-sion, and these letters were his defense. Our courts are sometimes called courts of injustice instead of justice, but none of them even would reject evidence for this them even would reject evidence for this reason. They would not say to a man on trial: Because your reasons for doing this act were not written down, either before or at the time you did so, now, because you are defending yourself by means your evidence, your evidence is all wown out of court.

Mr. Eells is entirely in error in saying that "Dr. Whitman wrote two letters, in which he gave political or National objects as one reason why he went East." In his letter of October 18, 1847, he de-clared (what was not at all true) that on the result of that ride "the present acquired rights of the United States by her citizens hung." Doubtless Whitman was so ignorant of the diplomacy of the Oregon question, and of the steadfast policy of the National Government ever since its instructions in March, 1814, to the Commissioners to negotiate the treaty of ers to negotiate the treaty of Ghent, to insist on the restoration of Astoria, that he believed this, but his belief did not make it true. But, in this letter, he does not make the least claim that to cure these things was a reason why he ade the ride, but only that they had rematter. In only one letter that he ever wrote, as, far as is known, did he ever claim that one of the reasons why he made his ride was, not to go to Washington to Inform or influence the Government, but to conduct out a migration, and instead of "throwing that evidence all out instead of "throwing that evidence all out of court," I am the only person who, up to this day, has honestly quoted that letter as it appears in the archives of the A. B. C. F. M., as any one can see who will read what purports to be a quotation from it at the top of page 118 of Mr. Bells "Reply," or at the bottom of page 198 of Mowry's "Marcus Whitman," or on page 52 of the "Miss. Herald" for September, 1885 (when the official historian of the American Board, Rev. Dr. Laurie, first misquoted it), and then turn to the third column of page 12, of The Oregonian third column of page 10, of The Oregonian of September 3, 1902, and read what I wrote under the subjend of "Dr. Mowry's Treatment of Whitman's Correspondence After His Return to Oregon."

It was the palpable dishonesty of Dr. Leuric's quotation of this that determined

Laurie's quotation of this that determined me (in 1887, when I first read it.) to go to e bottom of this thing, if possible to do though had I supported it, it would we taken one-fortieth of the time and

have taken one-fortieth of the time and expense it has to do it, I should not have felt that I could afford it.

Instead of "rejecting this utterly" as Mr. Eells accuses me of doing what I did, after stating why it could not be admitted as an "original source" as to the origin and purpose of Whitman's ride, was to state some of the circumstances which precluded its acceptance as such source, and then print it exactly as it Presidents who negotiated on the Oregon question."

What I did say—and I have never said or written anything different on this point—is the precise opposite of what the reverend doctor quotes as from me, and is found in the middle of column 4, page 19, of The Oregonian of September 3, 1992, as follows: 'Second, that England could, by making settlements and establishing trading posits subsequent to October 29, 1818 (the date of the first of our treaties of joint policy relating to Oregon) strengthen her claim to it, while the treaty of 1818 and its renewal in 1827 remained in force. But the very terms of those treaties made such strengthening of her claims impossible, a position not only always held by our diplomatists and President who negotiated on the Oregon question, John Q. Adams, Albert Gallatin, Andrew Jackson, Edward Livingston, Martin Van Buren, John Tylet, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, James K. Polk and George Bancroft, and also many others of our most eminent statesmen, but also tacitly admitted by all the British diplomatists who negotiated on it, no one of whom ever ventured to assert that such settlements and trading posts had made the British claim one whit stronger than source, and then print it exactly as it was written, so that for the first time the public might know what Whitman really wrote in his own jurisdiction to the Amer-ican Board, and so be able to give it its

ican Board, and so be able to give it its proper value as evidence.

Farther on the reverend doctor writes: "Professor Marshall has read apparently all of the letters of the Oregon missionaries until he knows about the number of words they contain, and he has found that they say that Dr. Whitman went East on missionary business, which all acknowledge; but the writer would like to have him answer one question. Has he in any of them found any statement that he went East on missionary business? Indeed they do not say this."

In reply to his statement that "all acknowledge that Whitman went East on missionary business, it is sufficient to say that each of these men from whose

MARSHALL IN ANSWER supposed recollections the whole "Whitman Saved Oregon" etory started, viz:
Rey. H. H. Spaulding, Rev. C. Eells and
Mr. W. H. Gray in their original versions
of the origin and purpose of Whitman's
ride explicitly declared that its "sole purpose" was to save Oregon to the United States, and with no intimation that there was any crisis in the affairs of the mission impelling him to make the ride.

In reply to his positive assertion that the letters in the archives of the American Board "do not say" that Whitman went East on missionary bueiness, I invite him to publish with or without any of his ingenius notes of explanation, I care not which, so that he gives the public an op-portunity to read their full text, the following four letters, viz.: First, the 1s-page letter, dated October 3, 1842, written and signed by his father, with a note indoreing it as correct, written and signed by Rev. Elkanah Walker. Second, the 16-page

it was October 20, 1815, and also explicitly assented to by Lord Aberdeen (head of the British Foreign Office from 1801 to 18(6) in two interviews with Edward Ever-1849) in two interviews with Edward Ever-ett in November and December, 1842."

Concerning his "40 witnesses," the rev-erend doctor writes that, in treating of the relations of Dr. Whitman to the mi-gration of 1842, I quote: "But two augration of 1843, I quote: "But two authorities as worthy to be noticed—George Wilkes' History of Oregon and four of Dr. Whitman's letters. . . All recollections of other immigrants are of no value." Again the reverend doctor is entirely mistaken. I was limiting myself to "original sources." When my book appears he will find a discussion of quite a number of his "40 witnesses," and I am afraid he will get as little comfort out of

it as he seems to have done from the "original sources" I used, Some of the recollections of his 40 wit-nesses are valueless because squarely letter, dated October 3, 1842, written and signed by E. Walker, with a note (in its lift) page) of 108 words written and signed by Cushing Eella, and indorsing its correctness. Third, the 22-page letter of E. Walker, dated February 28, 1842. Fourth, the letter signed by E. Walker, C. Eells ten in diary or letter till from 20 to 40

CELEBRATE THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Blackwood, of Clark County, Washington, took place February 3, and was a very enjoy-

The general weading of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mackwood, of Clark County, Washington, took place February 3, and was a very enjoyable occasion. Out of the guests present at the wedding 50 years ago, only five persons are now living. Mrs. Julia Opdyck, a cousin of
Mrs. Blackwood, was one of the guests at that occasion, and she also had the pleasure of being present at the worthy bouple's golden
wedding. The family had dinner early in the afternoon, and a reception was given in the evening, attended by friends and neighbors. Mr.
and Mrs. Blackwood were both born in Illinois, Mrs. Blackwood's maiden name being Eliza Kirkpatrick, and the two were married there
February 3, 1853. Six weeks later they crossed the plains with ox teams to California, and made the journey in five months and five

days. A peculiar incident happened on the way. The young bride was an unusually good-looking woman, and members of a band of In-dians were so struck with her charms that they attempted to kidnap her, but the attempt was frustrated. One chief was game, however,

and be offered to buy Mrs. Blackwood with four sonies. His offer was declined. Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood lived in California 18 years. Then they moved to Oregon, and lived for three years near Corvallis. They afterward located on a homestead in Clark County, Washington, where they still reside. They have nine children and nine grandchildren, and there has not been a death in the family. Mrs. Blackwood was 68 years old last June, and her husband was 72 last month.

1903, on that subject: I will merely say

now that only indolence prevents or for the past 22 years has prevented, anyone

trom finding certain proof that those let-ters were written by Peter H. Burnett, despite what Mr. Eells finds on page 65 of his London edition (it is on page 65 of the original New York edition).

This letter is already much longer than

I intended, because to avoid the least appearance of unfairness, I have quoted at length.

All the rest of Dr. Eelis' article is as

open to criticism as the parts I have no

ticed, but time and space will only allow of a few words on its final paragraph, in

which, after making a wholly incorrect

which, after making a wholly incorrect quotation of a private conversation, he accuses me of attacking the whole of womankind, which to those who know me well will seem, if possible, a little more abourd than any of the other errors I

Those who talk with Dr. Eells hereafter will do well to have a stenographer and a notary public present, and have him sworn as to his understanding of the constant of the con

versation before parting with him. My

recollection of that conversation is that in answer to his question, I stated, (what has for years been my opinion of Mrs. Victor's discussion of the Whitman mat-ter), that considering how vast was the

quantity of original sources that she had evidently not examined, she was surpris-ingly correct in most of her conclusions

in her newspaper discussions of the subject, that she had of course had the ad

vantage of access to a vast mass of H. B.

Co. documents and manuscripts of recol-lections of Oregon ploneers, that none of us East of the Rockies, had seen, and that

her errors were mostly on comparatively unimportant points, and that it was impossible to determine to what extent Bancroft had modified her work in his two volumes on the old Oregon region. I think I remarked that women had not

attained to eminence as historians, prob-ably because of the feminine habit of

jumping to conclusions, and their unwill-ingness to hold a suspended judgment, while patiently and carefully investigat-

while patiently and carefully investigate ing both sides of a question.

I think also that I asked him if he knew of any great history ever written by a woman, and remarked that I knew of

woman, and remarked that I knew of none, though women had succeeded very well in some other departments of litera-ture, notably in novels, juvenile books, short stories and poetry.

I most certainly did not utter the words

I most certainly did not utter the words he gives as my reply to his question about Mrs. Victor's work as a historian, to-wit: "Did you ever know a woman who could write a reliable history?" That would be a very silly question to ask, since I suppose not the most ardent friend of Rev. Dr. Eefis would say that his acquaintance embraces any considerable number of women who could write very valuable books of any sort, and there might be innumerable women who could write reliable history outside of the circle of his acquaintance.

acquaintance.
I have always held that women are the

equals of men on the whole, but that by no means implies that women are not in-

no means implies that women are not in-ferior to men in some respects, and that men are not inferior to women in some other respects, nor that there are not some fields of intellectual or of physical labor

that as yet women have never shown as much aptitude for as men, and vice versa.

If the reverend doctor thinks he can strengthen his position in a historical dis-cussion by Indulging in any such hyster-

cussion by induiging in any such hyster-ics as mark his last paragraph, he is wel-come to a monopoly of that sort of thing, only I beg to remind him that if has long passed into a proverb among lawyers that "when, a lawyer, instead of arguing his case, falls to abusing the counsel on the other side, it is evident that he recilizes that his case is lost."

that his case is lost."
WILLIAM I. MARSHALL

Death of William C. Freeman.
LEBANON, Pa., Feb. 7.—William C.
Freeman, the Cornwall millionaire, died
today at his home at Cornwall, aged &

from finding certain pr

and H. H. Spalding as a committee of the | years after the event, "original sources."

tention of Dr. Eelle to the fact that Whit-

man took with him to Boston only one document (containing date, signatures and

all, only 51 words) from the three men who remained associated with him in the mission, and that no advocate of the "Whitman Saved Oregon" story ever made allusion even, to the existence of that document, till Dr. Mowry, in the Congressionalist for November 18 1857 printed

gationalist for November 18, 1897, printed the words which I have put in parenthesis

putting a period after "practicable," where the document itself had only a comma, and never intimating that there

were any adverbial clauses which he had omitted; and in response to a sharp criti-cism which I wrote him, denouncing that

sort of quotation as deceptive and dis-honest, he replied: "One sentence was all I needed and I used that." whereas there

is but one complex sentence in the whole document, and my criticism was because he had not used "that one," but had omit-

ted the two adverbial phrases which pre-cisely defined the business for which he was authorized to go to the states. The

following is a verbatim copy of the docu

"Resolved, That if arrangements can be

made to continue the operations of this station (that Dr. Whitman be at liberty and advised to visit the United States as

soon as is practicable) to confer with the committee of the A. B. C. F. M. in regard to the interests of this mission, "E. WALKER, Modr., "CUSHING EELLS, Scribe,

Possibly Rev. Dr. M. Eells will consid-

this document a sufficient answer to his "one question," and so will not think it needful to print the four letters called for

Further on Dr. Eells writes that I claim

that there was no danger of Oregon being

lost "because settlements by the English after 1818, according to the treaty of 1818, could not strengthen the English claims.

could not strengthen the English claims. It may have been so, but in the same sentence he answers this statement by saying that it was a position not always held by our diplomatists and Presidents who negotiated on the Oregon question. Most certainly then, if they gave up, England did actually strengthen her claims in this way, notwithstanding the terms of the treaty." Pray, how does the reverend doctor see dauble in this way? He is I

doctor see double in this way? He is, I believe, a tectotaler, and so cannot be

crooked vision on any other supposition, except that his spectacles are not adapted to his eyes. Neither in "the same sen-tence," nor in any other sentence that I

ever wrote or uttered, can be found what he has put in quotation marks above and attributed to me, viz.: "It was a position

not always held by our diplomatists and Presidents who negotiated on the Oregon question."

presumed to have been "mixing drinks," and I cannot account for

"Wailatpu, September 28, 1842."

above.

"H. H. SPALDING, Scribe,"

MOVEMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERSTATE, GREAT LAKES AND OCEAN TRADE IN DECEMBER,

Livestock Receipts Show Increase Over Previous Year-Receipts and Shipments of Breadstuffs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1-The main currents of internal commerce for 1902, so far as they have been made the subject of staafraid he will get as little comfort out of tistical reports, are presented in the De-cember Summary of Internal Com-merce, issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. According to these reports the Statistics. According to these reports the receipts of cattle at the five leading stock markets of Chicago, Kansus City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph during the past year numbered 7.710,550 head, compared with 7.245,469 head in 1901, and 6.802,735 head in 1900. The number of hogs re-

ceived in 1902 is given at 15,614,129 head,

Kansas City the average weight of hogs

received in 1902 was 200 pounds, and 197 pounds in 1901. At Chicago the demands

for city use and local consumption for the year 1902 was 12,589,717 head of all

classes of stock, compared with 12,439,307

classes of stock, compared with 12,429,207 head in 1991.

At Kansas City a somewhat different tendency was shown in lighter requirements for local consumption and heavier demands for feeders shipped and driven to the country. In 1992 local consumption took 4,180,297 head, and in 1991, 5,572,390 head. The feeder movement in 1992 reached the extraordinary total of 1,112,467 head, in comparison with 758,045 head

067 head, in comparison with 758,045 head in 1901. At St. Joseph a similar condition

prevailed throughout the year, resulting in a reduction in local consumption from 2,758,110 head in 1901 to 2,419,525 head in

1902, while the number of feeders shipped and driven to the country increased from

67,926 head in 1901 to 152,198 head in 1902.

The contribution of livestock to railway traffic at these five markets in 1902 amounted to 533,245 cars, compared with 622,352 cars in 1901 and 582,257 cars in 1900.

It would thus seem that the high tide of

livestock traffic was reached in 1901, and that the past year has returned to the level of activity indicated by the figures

The stock of cut meats at the five mar

kets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Milwaukee on December 31, 1991, amounted to 269,137,147 pounds. On

the corresponding date of 1902 the stocks were 179,029,100 pounds. There was thus a shrinkage of 90,108,047 pounds, or 23.48 per

cent, in the course of a year.

Commerce on the Great Lakes between domestic ports for the entire calendar year resulted in freight receipts amounting to 54,074,729 net tons, compared with 45,075,019 net tons for 1901. Iron ore and

minerals constitute approximately half of this freight tonnage. In 1902 there were 27,598,424 gross tons of ore and minerals received at Lake ports from domestic sources; in 1901, 20,770,447 gross tons. Coal contributed 8,256,117 net tons to the re-

celpts of 1992, and 9,36,764 net tons in 1993. The final figures for arrivals and clear-ances of vessels in the coasting trade or

the Great Lakes for 1902 give, in net registered tons: Arrivals, 74,509,251 tons clearances, 74,807,718 tons. The maximum movement occurred in August, when arrivals totaled 19,598,176 tons, and clear

ances 19,848,384 tons. Freight traffic through the Sault Ste Marie canals amouned to 35,961,146 net tons in 1902, 28,-403,055 tons in 1901, and 25,643,073 tons in

1900. Freight tonnage passing through the Portage Lake ship canals was 2,682,189

At the North Atlantic seaboard receipts

of 1900.

205,600 tons as the quantity carried from these ports to constwine destinations from January 1 to November 39, 1962. Coni re-ceipts at Boston for the calendar year 1992 were 4.285,269 tons, compared with 4.812,419 tons in 1901. Of this latter quan-tity, 2.162,558 tons were anthracite and 2.648,861 tons bituminous. For 1902 anthra-cite amounted to 1.064,170 tons and bi-

Nine coal companies reporting shipments over their docks at tide water give 14.

tuminous to 2,225,629 tons.

Receipts of cotton in sight for the first four months of the season to December 31, 1902, amounted to 6,773,598 bales. Of this total, 4,234,177 bales were received at seaboard ports. Southern mills took \$20,500 bales. In net overland shipments there has been a steady decrease to 542,600 bales in 1902, from 597,520 bales in 1901 and 704,464 bales in 1909.

669 bales in 1902, from 597,930 bales in 1901 and 704,664 bales in 1909.

A total of 19,832,842 bushels of wheat was shipped from Galveston in 1902. Southwestern yellow pine shipments for the 11 months ending November. 1902, are given as 2,381,838 feet, in comparison with 1,292,601 feet in 1903, and 1,712,728 feet in the equal period of 1909.

Receipts of coal at San Francisco for 1902 amounted to 1,445,598 gross tons, being smaller than during any of the preceding three years, 61 per cent coming

ceding three years. 61 per cent coming from foreign sources. The Pacific Coast salmon pack for 1802 is reported as amounting to 4,224,759 cases of four dozen one-pound cans each, to which Alaska contributes 2,533,439 cases.

Young Men as Great Merchants.

New York Sun. The admission of Samuel J. Bloomingdale to membership in the firm of Bloom inguale Brothers calls attention to th large number of comparatively young men who are holding the reins of power in the big department stores. Mr. Arthur Hearn and Mr. Schanck, of James A. Hearn & Son, Messrs, J. I. and Percy Straus, of Macy's, Mr. B. J. Greenhut, of the Siegel-Cooper company, Mr. L. Abraham, of Abraham & Straus, and the younger Matthews, of A. D. Matthews' Sons, are a few of the notable ones. The reason, however, is not difficult to find. In no branch of modern enterprise does the work of supervision contains an many the work of supervision contain so many details of equal importance—details which cannot, in prudence, be left to subordinates. Hence the growing practice of making junior partners, which becomes easy when to the tie of self-interest is added that of relationship. The owner of a department store is thrice blesse who has bright, active sons to aid him. while the less fortunate must bring for-ward nephews and more distant relatives or take chances with strangers. Perhaps it is only in the latter cases that the strain has resulted in the "breakdowns" which are said to have been more numerous among the big retailers than with the followers of other callings.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT PORTLAND, Feb. 7.-8 P. M.-Maximum temperature, 18; minimum temperature, 82; river reading, 11 A. M., 4.5 feet; change in 24 hours, -0.4 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., 0.71 inch; total precipitation since Sept. 1, 1962, 29.84 inches; normal precipitation since Sept. 1, 1962, 27.94 inches; excess, 1.90 inches; total sunshine Feb. 6, 0.35; possible sunshine Feb. 6, 10:00; barometer (reduced to sea-level) at 5 P. M., 29.54.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER

Direction...

W Velocity....

Precipitation
past 12 hours

Max. temp..... State of STATIONS. 24 0.01 6 8 18 0.00 6 8 22 0.00 10 8 22 0.00 6 8 24 0.00 6 8 24 0.00 6 8 22 0.00 14 8 25 0.50 7 8 48 0.18 8 81 48 0.18 8 81 48 0.08 8 48 48 0.28 8 8 26 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 48 0.00 8 Baker City mission, dated June 8, 1842

Meanwhile, while the public is waiting for the information contained in these four letters (which, of course, Mr. Eells, in his devotion to the "whole truth" will at once proceed to print), I will again call the attention of Dr. Eells to the fact that Whit.

As to what he says about what he is pleased to call the "anonymous journal" ber of 18,784,014 head in 1901, as well as with 17,229,621 head in 1902. The average letters (which, of course, Mr. Eells, in his in contrast with the much higher numbers of 18,784,014 head in 1901, as well as devotion to the "whole truth" will at once proceed to print), I will again call the attention of Dr. Eells to the fact that Whit. Walla Walla 44 0.00 18 SE Cloudy

> *Light. WEATHER CONDITIONS. The storm central off the Northwest Washington coast yesterday evening has advanced slowly eastward, and is central this evening near Vancouver Island. It has caused general rains in the Willamette Valley and the Sound country, and light snow in Eastern Washington and Eastern Oreson.

ton and Eastern Oregon.

High winds have also prevailed today along the coast. At North Head a maximum velocity of 12 miles, from the southeast, occurred, and at Tatoosh Island, 36 miles, from the south, is reported. Storm warnings announcing the storm's approach were ordered this morning at all display stations. The indications are for rain in this district Sunday, with snew in the mountains and foot

WEATHER FORECASTS. Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Sunday, February 8: Portland and vicinity—Rain; brisk to high

gusty south to west winds.
Western Oregon gunty south to west winds.
Western Oregon and Western Washington-Rain; brisk to high gusty southwesterly winds.
Pastern Washington and Northern Idaho-Snow, turning to rain; brisk southerly winds. Southern Idaho-Snow or rain; warmer i

Oxygen Hunger

The worst starvation is Oxygen hunger.

It is a disease when your blood is deficient in red corpuscles.

It ends in consumption and death.

Its signs are weakness, loss of flesh, pale skin, transparent complexion, loss of ambition, and proneness to "catch cold." The only cure is

Ozomulsion

It is a medical emulsion of cod liver oil, containing principles which vitalize and oxygenate the blood and thereby give fresh life and energy to the tissues.

Ozomulsion is the good strength. To be had at

nent features of trade are the shipments east portion, brisk and probably high east to of coal by water from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News.

Acting Forecast Official.

CLASSIFIED AD. RATES. "Rooms." "Rooms and Board." "Housekeeping Rooms." "Situation Wanted." 15 words or less, 15 cents: 16 to 20 words, 20 cents: 21 to 25 words, 25 cents, etc. No discount for additional insertions.

ditional Insertions.

UNDER ALL OTHER HEADS except "New Today." 30 cents for 15 words or less; 16 to 20 words, 40 cents; 21 to 25 words, 50 cents, etc.—first insertion. Each additional insertion one-half; no further discount under one month. "NEW TODAY" (gauge measure agate), 15 sants per line, first insertion; 10 cents per line for each additional insertion.

ANSWERS TO ADVERTISEMENTS, adverses of care The Oreconsists and left at this dressed care The Oreconsists and left at this dressed care The Oregonian and left at this office, should always be inclosed in sealed en-velopes. No stamp is required on such letters. The Oregonian will not be reaponsible for errors in advertisements taken through the

MEETING NOTICES.

HALL FOR RENT-Artisan Hall, Abington bidg., for rent each Monday evening. For particulars call E. E. Van Alstine, 512 Mar-quam bidg. GEORGE WRIGHT W. R. C. meets every Friday evening at G. A. R. Hail, corner First and Taylor streets. Visitors from other corps welcome.

JUANITA CIRCLE, 275, W. O. W.-Will give a whist party and dance at Artisana Hall, Abington building, Saturday, February 14. All friends of Woodcraft welcome.

MARRIED.

HALL-NORTHRUP—At the First Presbyterian Church, Thursday, February 5, 1903, by Rev. Edgar P. Hill, Mr. Robert Feote Hall and Miss Clara Northrup. No cards.

DIED.

CLOSE-in this city, Feb. 7, 1900, Lucia, wife of Edward Close, aged 24 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

funeral hereafter.

DAMME—Died at St. Vincent's Hospital, February 6, 1803, William Damme, aged 48 years, late residence 74 Randolph street, Albina.

GEHRKE—In this city, Feb. 7, 1903, at the family residence, 732 Kerby st., Will'am Gehrke, aged 73 years, 2 months and 10 days, Funeral notice hereafter.

BENEFIEL—Near Toledo, Wash., Friday, February 6, 1903, Iasbeile Benefiel, wife of W. H. Benefiel, mother of Mrs. Joseph G. Mann and Mrs. Robert Loughran, of Portland; Mrs. C. E. Tooley, F. R., and W. M. Benefiel, of Toledo, Wash.

ERICKSON—In this city, Feb. 7, 1903, at 67

Toledo, Wash.

ERICKSON-In this city, Feb. 7, 1903, at 67

North 15th st., Ingeborg Erickson, aged 78

years, 2 months and 15 days; mother of Mrs.

C. L. Hanson, wife of the pastor of Norwegian and Danish M. E. Church, and Rev.

E. W. Erickson, of Chimacum, Wash.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

PUTNAM-Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of Arthur M. Putnam, which will be held from late residence, 230 Sheridan at, at 2 P. M. Sunday. Interment Lone Fir cometers.

SCHWAB—At Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 31, 1903. Sam. B. Schwab, Jr. Funeral services will be held Yrum his late home. Sid Lovedoy at. Sunday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend. Services at the grave private.

FULTON-Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of Ewa A. Fulton, which will be held at the family residence, Mount Tabor, at 2 P. M. today. Interment Lone Fir cemetery.

SCOTT-Friends and acquaintances are respectively. SCOTT-Friends and acquaintances are re-spectfully invited to attend the funeral serv-loss of Elizabeth Scott, which will be held at Finley's Chapel, at 2 P. M. today. Inter-ment Lone Fir cemetery.

A. J. FARMER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, Third and Jefferson—You can save 20 per cent by dealing with me. Two pounds soft-shelled almonds, 15c; 1 packages Scotch cats, 16c; 1 package Raiston oats, 16c; 2 packages Grape-Nuts, 25c; 2 packages Force, 25c; 10-pound box crawkers, 66c; 2 packages Mais Vita, 25c; 2 packages Cero Fruita, 25c; 1 packages Postum or Fig Prune, 20c; 2 packages injin bread flour, 5c; 1 dozen English smoked bloaters, 16c; 3 1-pound packages imported macaroni, 25c; 1 box macaroni, 35c; 1 pound Royal Baking powder, 40c; 1 pound Arm & Hammer soda, 5c; 4-pound box ball blueing, 5c; 1 bar Naptha soap, 5c; 8 bars Santa Chus soap, 25c; 7 bars Silk soap, 25c; 3 cans Carnatton crehm, 26c; 2 packages Acorn matches, 25c; 4-pound package Mothers' starch, 25c; 3 cans tomatoes or corn, 25c; 2 pounds broken Java coffee, 25c; 1 pound Lioff coffee, 10c; best sugar-cured hams, 13½c pound; 1 gallon table syrup, 45c; 3 5-pound packages Perfection sait, 25c; 1 sack best D. G. sugar, 44.60.

BARGAINS IN FORECLOSED PROPERTIES: \$5000-Two-story brick building and lot at half cost of building. \$5500-House, barn, 1½ acres, orchard, Port-\$5500—House, barn, 15, 1500 Couch, 15500—Large house, lot, 550 Couch, 1800—Cottage at 1019 Corbett street.

Reasonable terms.

W. H. FEAR, Failing Bidg.

OLD GOLD JEWELRY MADE OVER OR EXchanged for modern, artistic jewels, dia-monds, precious stones, loose and mounted; very close price; small expenses allow us to be satisfied with small profits. Tingry, the Jeweler, N. E. cor. 3d and Washington, over N. P. Express office, upstairs.

\$1000 BUYS NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE AND lot, 50x100; terms, \$250 down and easy monthly payments. Compton & Glbson, 202 Washington.

SNAP-8 CHOICE LOTS ON HAWTHORNE ave., with small house; price given on in-quiry. D. L. McLeod & Co., 226 Failing bidg.

FOR RENT-FARM OF 200 ACRES, WITH requisite buildings, 2 miles west of the city. Apply to Wm. R. Mackenzie, 208 Worcester bldg.

10-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, NICELY LO cated, on car line, lot 60x100, West Side, a a bargain. Inquire at room 1 Hamilton bidg NEW PURNITURE OF 8-ROOM HOUSE FOR sale, house for rent March 1, 230 North 19th.

\$26,000 - WASHINGTON ST. About & block in particularly advantageous ocation. F. V. Andrews & Co., Hamilton bldg.

MORTGAGE LOANS On improved city and farm property.
R. LIVINGSTONE, 224 Stark st.

Up to Date HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS and full lot, 50x100, near 24th and Kearney siz, Price \$4200.

C. H. KORELL, 251 Washington st.

MORTGAGE LOANS On improved city and farm property. Building loans. Installment loans. WM. MACMASTER, 211 Worcester block.

Choice 100x100 Near 19th and Love-

Price \$3900, easy terms. C. H. KORELL, 251 Washington st.

MORTGAGE LOANS Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

IRVINGTON

\$ 600 Choice lot on East 8th st., between Tillamook and Thompson sts.; west front.

\$1600 Choice 100x100 feet, S. W. cor. E. 14th and Hancock sts.; only one hlock from car line.

\$1750 Attractive 100x100 feet S. W. corner 11th and Schuyler ats.

\$1800 100x100 feet N. W. corner 14th and Schuyler ats.; very desirable location for home; improved street; car line within a block.

\$1800 100x100 feet N. W. corner 19th and Schuyler sts.

Attractive cottage, No. 535 Tillamook st., cor. East 12th; contains 6 rooms, all modern conveniences, beautiful yard, with fruit trees, choice roses, shrubbery and vegetables galore.

SULLIVAN'S

\$1700 185 Kast 20th st., cor. Pacific, good 8-room house, large yard, 100x10 feet; only \$1700. SUNNYSIDE

\$2300 227 East Alder st., new modern cot-tage, newly furnished, two extra large lots. We offer the house, furniture and land for only \$2300.

WAKEFIELD, FRIES & CO. Phone Main 85.

NEW TODAY.

The Ford-Wilson **Auction Co. Furniture**

Auction Sale At Salesrooms, 182 First St. Tomorrow, February 9.

Bedroom suits; parlor furniture; dining-room furniture; cook range; heaters; carpets; ling-leum, etc., etc. Also TWO SETS SINGLE HARNESS, in first-class condition.
Sale-182 First street tomorrow, 10 A. M.
WILSON & FORD, Auctioneer

Auction Sale

Wednesday Next, February 11, at Salesrooms, 182 First St.

A quantity of very fine furniture has been deflivered at 182 First street, to be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE. Busides the ordinary household goods, we have a BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, cost \$450 only a few months ago; LADY'S BIKE: A FEW NEW RUGS and NEW LINOLEUM; a magnificent upright FOLDING BED, with large French-plate mirror; lady's desk, and a variety of other goods. Sale Wednesday, 10 A. M., at 182 First street. WILSON & FORD, Auctioneers.

Auction Sale

Friday Next, February 13, at Salesrooms, 182 First St.

We will sell FANCY DECORATED CHINA-WARE; NEW GRANITEWARE; BREAK-PAST FOOIDS; BOOTS AND SHOES; CLOTH-ING, etc., etc. Sale every Friday, 10 A. M., at 182 First street. WILSON & FORD, Auctioneers

Auction Sales

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SOLID MAHOGANY AND GOLDEN OAK FURNITURE, ROYAL WILTON AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER RUGS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE, WITH HAIR MATTRESGES, STEEL RANGE, ETC.

On Tuesday Next, Feb. 10th

We are instructed by the owner, who has recently furnished, but is leaving the city at short notice, and has consigned his goods to BAKER'S AUCTION HOUSE, corner Alday and Park, for positive sale, including: HAND-SOME ENGLISH AXMINSTER AND ROYAL, WILLTON RUGS, 9x12 FT. Il 3x14.3 FT; Brussels carpets; GENUINE MAHOGANY, FLEMISH OAK AND HIRDSEYE MAPLE ROCKERS; library tables; Roman chairs; lady's desk; parlor suit, in silk damask; costly settees, in brocatelle silk; divans, in tapestry; elegant couch, up-to-date upholstery, large French-plate mirrors; oak easel; real pastels, by noted artists, in white and gold frames; handsome dining suit, in golden oak, viz., round extension table, set box-seat chairs, fine sideboard, pretty buffet and china cabinet, all swell fronts and beautifully made; round center tables, in golden oak and birdseye maple; MASSIVE BRASS AND IRON BEDS; EEST WHITE, CURLED HORSE-HAIR MATTRESSES 40 lbs.; oak bedroom sets; PRINCESS DRESSING TABLE; elegantly designed oak dressers; chiffoniers; large mahogany ward-tobe; sah manted beds; best springs and mattresses; goose-feather pillows; household treasure; STEEL RANGE; Rellable GAS RANGE; heating stoves, and the regular kitchen outfit. Parties looking for first-class rugs and furniture are invited to inspect the goods tomorrow (Monday). The auctioneer desires to grake special mention of superior quality of the rugs. On Tuesday Next, Feb. 10th

SALE TUESDAY AT 10 A. M. SHARP. GEO. BAKER & CO., Auctionee

Auction Sale

On Thursday Next, Feb. 12th. AT BAKER'S AUCTION ROOMS, we shall sell various consignments of household furniture, carpets, stoves, etc. Sale at 10 A. M. GEO. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers. Phone Black 1842.

At Gilman's Auction Salesrooms

411 and 413 Washington St., Auction Sales next Tuesday, February 10th, at 10 A. M.

We are instructed to sell by public auction, for whom it may concern, almost-new furniture and plane from warehouse, including Parlor furniture; twice-folding bed; folding bed, with mirror; chiffonier, with mirror; oval plategiass parlor mirror; 9x12 ingrain rugs; white maple dressers; sideboard; extension table; dising chairs, all in cak; bedroom suns, complete; springs; mattremses; rockers; oddchairs and pieces of furniture; 50 pictures, in neat frames; air-tight heaters; steel range, with nickel trimminzs; stoves, with water colls, for flats; carpets; couches, in velour; graphophone; bicycle; some pretty pieces for parlor, in mahogany finish; library table, in oak; also 10 pails and 50 boxes assorted candy. The upright plane will be sold at 11 A. M. Sale commences at 10 A. M., Tuesday, S. L. N. GILMAN, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale Of Household Furniture

We are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 411 and 413 Washington Street, Friday, February 13th, 10 A. M.

All the furniture of residence, including par lor, bedroom, dining-room, sitting-room and kitchen furniture. Sale Friday. B. L. N. GILMAN, Auctioneer.

COAL

Newcastle Lump, \$0.50 per ton delivered. Newcastle Nut, \$5.50 per ton delivered. Wellington, Kemmerer, Australian, annel and other high-grade domestie and foreign coals.

PACIFIC COAST CO. H. L. Murton, Agent 249 Washington St. Tel. 229

HOUSES FOR SALE 60x100, with double house, containing 14 rooms, on East 7th, between Yamhill and Taylor; rent \$55 per mouth; price \$4000, easy terms.
28x115, with good 8-room-and-attic house, on Montgomery at, between 14th and 16th sts.; price \$4000, easy terms.

RUSSELL & BLYTH, 824 Third st., cor. Oak. GOOD FOR SPECULATION OR INVESTMENT

The cheapest ¼ block is opposite H. Wein-hard's brick block. Inquire of F. V. Andrews & Co., Hamilton bldg. A NEW MODERN HOME.

Or 10 per cent investment, \$5500. House and lot, No 779 Glisan street. Apply Frank E. Hart, 165 Sherlock bldg. 5th & Burnside location for hotel or other business

Reasonable price and very easy terms.

C. H. KORELL, 251 Washington st. MONEY LOANED

On improved city property. Building loans.
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
FRED H. STRONG, 103 2d st.

ON 23D ST., CHOICE A CORNEY LOSATION and nice madern house. Price \$5500.

C. H. KORELL, 251 Washington st.

mentioning this paper, and a large sample free bottle will at once be sent you by mail prepaid.

all druggists. Try it.

At the North Atlantic seaboard receipts of grain and flour reduced to bushels were 22,117,334 bushels, at the four ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, compared with 322,459,554 bushels in 1901, a loss of 1902 of 29.3 per cent. It is estimated that shipments of grain and flour alone from these four ports represented a shrinkage of about 2,000,000 net tons in ocean freight. Receipts of grain, including flour reduced to bushels, at

tons in ocean freight. Receipts of grain, including flour reduced to bushejs, at New York during the past year were 114.

505.823 bushels, in comparison with 126,-783.751 bushels in 1901, a decrease of 15.12 per cent. The reduction in grain receipts at Boston was from 52,434,329 bushels in 1901 to 31,574,313 bushels in 1902, or 25.59 per cent. At Philadelphia 50,566,285 bushels were reported as received in 1901, and 1802, 23,005,306 bushels, a loss of 25.4 per cent. At Baltimore receipts of grain and flour reduced to bushels amounted in 1908, to 75,991,378 bushels, in contrast with 40,773,-785 bushels in 1902, a decrease of 45.24 per cent.

Receipts of grain at Portland, Me., in per cent.

Receipts of grain at Portland, Me., in 1992 amounted to 12,151,840, those of flour to 28,256 barrels, making a grand total of 12,278,857 bushels, including flour reduced to bushels. Of grain only, not including flour, 2,578,463 bushels came from American sources, and 9,172,377 bushels from Canada. Of the quantity derived from American sources, 2,850,614 bushels were wheat and 28,849 bushels were corn.

On the Atlantic and Gulf Coasis promi-

In order that you may test the merits of Osomulsion, send your name and full address to THE OZOMULSION CO.

food, the easy food, the universal food, for all who are sick or in need of

246 De Peyater St., New York.