

REVISOR

Portland Presbytery Favors Change in Creed.

MEMBERS DESIRE MODERATE ACTION

Belief of Majority That Certain Articles Need Alteration—Busy Day's Session.

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon the Portland Presbytery, in session in the Forbes Presbyterian Church, East Side, took up the question of the Westminster confession of faith. After considering the matter for two and a half hours, the presbytery decided by a vote of 23 to 2 that some changes should be made. On the final vote, however, the majority was divided as to what sort of revision should be had, and on motion of Dr. Landon, a fifth proposition, in addition to the four submitted by the General Assembly, was voted on. It was:

"Shall there be moderate revision?" So that there were five propositions voted on, which were as follows: Shall there be moderate revision? Shall we have a new and shorter creed? Shall we revise the confession of faith? Shall we have a supplemental statement? Shall we do nothing?

The roll of the presbytery on these five propositions was as follows: First, 15; second, 4; third, 1; fourth, 2; fifth, 2. A committee, composed of Dr. Wilson, Rev. E. P. Hill, Rev. A. J. Montgomery, W. J. Montgomery and S. T. Lockwood, was appointed to draw up a paper embodying all the views of those voting on all these propositions, for the consideration of the synod. An analysis of the vote is that the majority of the Portland Presbytery is in favor of "moderate revision" of the confession, while others favor revision in different form.

The above vote was reached after long and comprehensive discussion. A. Hurd and H. Marcotte submitted a report favoring a new and shorter expression of the doctrines of the church, so that its doctrines might be clearly and definitely set out, and in harmony with the Scriptures. W. J. Honeyman submitted a minority report favoring an "explanatory statement," so that the members of the church, Mr. Hurd urged the presbytery to adopt the majority report, for the reason there had come a time when the Presbyterian church should set itself right before the world, where there had been much misrepresentation of its doctrines as set forth by the creed. He contended that there should be briefer and more lucid statements of the doctrines of the church contained in the creed. He moved the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Honeyman then moved the adoption of the minority report, that there should be an explanatory statement of the creed, and called attention to the position of the Scottish church. Mr. Honeyman said that the membership did not understand the creed, and that a supplemental explanation would clear away doubts and clouds and make it plain to the ordinary mind, and remove a stumbling block.

Dr. McLean said he favored such revision as would make for clearness, and nothing more. Mr. Marcotte, who spoke for a shorter and clearer creed, as asked for by the majority report, so it could be placed in the hands of the members, something that they could read and understand. He declared, however, that the confession of faith is the finest and grandest expression that the world has ever seen, and that it should be shorter and clearer, and that it should be placed in the hands of the people. They do not know much about it, and have no time to read it, but the shorter creed could go into the hands of the people and the work of spreading the Gospel go forward with renewed energy. Mr. Marcotte, who spoke for a shorter and clearer creed, as asked for by the majority report, so it could be placed in the hands of the members, something that they could read and understand. He declared, however, that the confession of faith is the finest and grandest expression that the world has ever seen, and that it should be shorter and clearer, and that it should be placed in the hands of the people. They do not know much about it, and have no time to read it, but the shorter creed could go into the hands of the people and the work of spreading the Gospel go forward with renewed energy.

Dr. Wilson spoke for very conservative action, and favored an explanatory statement to go with the creed, as favored by Mr. Honeyman. Dr. Wilson spoke with caution, favoring revision of the creed with much deliberation and conservative care. He said that the creed was the product of the past, but changes have come, and that it was being thrown on the scrapheap. It was produced under very different conditions than now prevail. He also said that modern criticism of the creed was a serious action for the revision would have to be slow and along conservative lines. Expressions in one age might not mean the same in another. Questions of importance in another age might be of minor importance than attached to them at present. Dr. Wilson declared that the secular press and its opinions cannot be ignored, for they reflected the opinion of the masses. The editors are not always wholly wrong, and speak the truth sometimes with force, and they cannot be ignored, and the church should heed to the voice of the press. Dr. Wilson spoke of the splendid history of the church, reaching as it has the 25th century from the long past.

Rev. W. S. Wright spoke for the minority report, and gave his reasons that an explanatory statement would do away with the misunderstanding concerning infant election and other points that are not understood. Mr. Honeyman again spoke for the explanatory statement, and the majority report. It should be in such form, he said, that the members could read and understand. He again referred to the Scottish church, and said it had such a creed. Rev. W. O. Forbes spoke for revision of the creed so it could be in modern language and better understood. It should be shorter and simpler, without making it in any way. The creeds should stand intact, but its language should be that of the present day.

Dr. McLean wanted to know if there was a revised creed, and if not, would one go into the hands of second-hand book sellers? No one answered him. Rev. Mr. James made a strong address in favor of letting the creed alone. It had been good enough in the past and was good enough now.

Dr. E. P. Hill made an impressive address in favor of the First Church favored this view. He said he was not concerned what the outsiders said nor what the newspapers said, but he was concerned about what the church had to say. In its present form it tended to repel rather than attract men and women. The demand for a new and shorter creed, he said, comes from the inside of the church. In the creed the nonessentials were made important. Dr. Hill said he agreed with Dr. Wilson that the creed is being thrown on the scrapheap these days. He said further that the fundamental doctrines of the church are preserved in the creed, but parts are misunderstood and the work of the church impaired. Again, the creed is not in the hands of the members, and in its present

form it cannot be placed there. It is not safe to do so. He said in answer to the statement that many are disturbed over the revision question, that thousands will be disturbed if nothing be done. Let there be a briefer statement of the doctrine, and the creed should become a book of theology, such as it really is.

Favored Briefer Creed. Rev. W. S. Holt, D. D., who attended the General Assembly, where it was decided to call out the expression of the church, spoke with great force for a new and briefer creed. He gave instances that came to his notice while at the assembly which went to show him that something would have to be done. He spoke for an entirely new statement of faith, laying aside the old for the new creed. Everything should be made so plain that in this new creed no part can be misunderstood, and the church will go forward in the salvation of souls with more success than ever.

Nearly every member of the presbytery spoke on the subject, but, with the exception of Rev. Mr. Snyder and Rev. Mr. James and another speaker, all favored a change in some form, but few specific terms were used as to just what changes should be made or what article of the creed should be altered. The members contended for simplicity and clearness in the creed, but for retaining the essential doctrines as they stand.

Busy Day's Session. The presbytery convened yesterday morning in the Forbes Presbyterian Church, Upper Albina, and after half an hour of devotional exercises, Moderator W. S. Gilbert called for the opening business of the session. Rev. W. S. Holt, clerk, was assisted by Rev. A. D. Soper and A. J. Montgomery, to handle the volume of business. The minutes of the evening session were read and approved, and then Clerk Holt read the minutes of the previous sessions of the presbytery for the past six months, for the information of delegates, all of which had been approved before. Moderator Gilbert then called Rev. A. Hurd to the chair while he prepared the regular working committees for the session.

Dr. W. H. Landon, S. T. Lockwood and Rev. C. W. Forbes were appointed a committee to fill out the vacancies in the standing committees. The clerk announced he had a letter from Dr. Lee, of Spokane, asking for a dismissal from Portland to that presbytery. It was referred to Dr. E. P. Hill to look up the law, and it was finally decided, under the rulings of the General Assembly, the letter of dismissal could not be issued, except under certain forms and restrictions. The clerk read a letter he had prepared embodying the action of the presbytery, to be sent to Dr. Lee. It was approved.

Thomas M. Robinson presented a request for admission to the presbytery, but it was deferred till the afternoon session. The 20th-century fund, paper on polygamy, revision of the confession of faith, when the Presbyterian church should set itself right before the world, where there had been much misrepresentation of its doctrines as set forth by the creed. He contended that there should be briefer and more lucid statements of the doctrines of the church contained in the creed. He moved the adoption of the majority report.

Shortage of Theological Students. Rev. Wm. Travis, in behalf of the committee on education, read an extended report on education. In the course of this report it was shown that there had been a great falling off in the number of students entering the ministry. The falling off between 1885 and 1896 was 25 per cent. The report expressed deep regret over the decline in the number of students of theology, and also said that the same showing had been made in other denominations. The loss of those seeking ministerial education had become alarming, and was only explained by lack of interest on the part of young men. The report also spoke of the aid that had been given young men seeking ministerial education, but that the effect had been excellent, but educated young men were looking with less favor upon the ministry. It was set forth that the church would have to fill up the depleted ranks of the ministry. One reason assigned for loss of students was a lower state of piety in the church, and the speaker recommended that the churches in general should take up this matter and give it their most careful consideration, and that one Sunday in January be devoted by all the churches to the matter of education and raising aid for those seeking a theological career under difficulties. The report closed by calling attention to the cases of E. A. Allen, Thomas M. Robinson, Chauncey Case and Robert Crichlow.

Following the reading of this report Dr. Landon was called on, and addressed the presbytery on the matter of education. He said that there was a falling off in the number of students, and he called attention to the fact that the decline had grown to 25 per cent since 1885. There had been a steady decline, and coming reports might indicate a still greater falling off in the number of students. Young men seeking a ministerial career.

"I agree with Mr. Travis," said Dr. Landon. "That the reason is lack of interest in the church, and the church has been much published about there being too many ministers in our ranks. There is a lack of interest in this matter. Suppose there are too many ministers today. We must not look out for today only, but for the future. The church is preparing for the future work of the church. We must be preparing young men now for the time in the future when we who are active shall pass away and others take their places. If there are no candidates now, who will preach the gospel then? This falling off of candidates is alarming, and it is time for us to wake up and make a great effort to get more candidates as at present."

Salary No Object. Letters were read from Chauncey Case, of Chicago, and E. T. Allen, of San Francisco, who are being aided in their studies. Dr. Hill had had profitable years in the institution. Mr. Case would like to come West if the salary were sufficient. Dr. Hill protested against the spirit of the letter, stating the young man was in the ministry for money. He had been admonished in reply. Young Allen wrote a very hopeful letter, and spoke of the work in which he is engaged.

A. Hurd, who had been asked to vote for the appropriation, saying there are Presbyterian schools in Oregon where the young man might obtain a classical education. Rev. W. O. Forbes championed his cause, and said an opening had been made at the Montana school by which Crichlow could work his way through. The whole matter of educating young men for the Presbyterian ministry in outside schools aroused a lively exchange of opinions, some holding that it made no difference where a young man obtained his literary education, and others that, all things being equal, he should attend a Presbyterian school. After much discussion the report of the committee on education was passed by a narrow majority, there being a tie vote, and the moderator voting in the affirmative.

Committees. The moderator then announced the following committees: Bills and overtures, A. A. Hurd, H. Marcotte, W. J. Honeyman, J. C. B. Schuyler, Minutes of Robinson, N. A. Stone, Minutes of synod, A. J. Montgomery, M. Robinson, J. Wisner, Narrative for assembly, A. D. Soper, E. P. Hill, D. P. N. A. Cameron, Narrative for synod, W. S. Gilbert, W. T. Scott, Rev. Mr. Saxton, Finance—S. T. Lockwood.

wood, J. Ellis, A. M. Shibley. Resolutions—W. Travis, W. S. Wright, A. Hurd, Church records—H. H. Fruith, W. T. Edwards, J. C. Zinser.

Special Committees. On work in Alaska—W. H. Landon, J. D. Wilson. On installation of Rev. H. S. Templeton, A. Hurd. On declaring Fourth Church vacant—J. R. Wilson, D. D. On declaring Bethany German Church vacant—F. H. Fruith. On installation of Rev. A. D. Soper—A. Hurd, chairman.

Vacancies. Dr. Landon, for committee on vacancies, reported the following: Home missions, Rev. H. Marcotte, in place of Dr. Thomas Boyd; education, Rev. J. P. Wilson, in place of Rev. W. S. Holt; Y. P. S. Rev. A. J. Montgomery, in place of Rev. W. T. Wardle; examination of candidates, Rev. W. S. Gilbert, in place of Dr. W. H. Landon; theology and philosophy, Rev. J. R. Wilson, in place of Rev. Thomas Boyd; language, Rev. H. S. Templeton, in place of Rev. T. C. Moffitt; polity and sacraments, Rev. T. C. Moffitt, in place of Rev. W. T. Wardle. The report was adopted.

Missions and Churches. Rev. J. E. Snyder, in behalf of church erection, reported that \$80 had been spent in Tillamook County by a church, since for the Napa field, and \$150 asked to build a manse for the pastor. Report asked \$150 for the Third Presbyterian mission on East Twenty-eighth street. The report showed that \$840 had been contributed to the board from 29 churches, 23 contributing.

Rev. E. W. St. Pierre read a report from the Freedman's Bureau, showing work of the year. All debt had been cleared, and the work was never in better condition. Last year \$558.45 had been raised more than the previous year, and 488 churches contributed to the work. Total receipts for last year were \$15,463.31, 1841 were converted, and the total number of pupils in the schools is 912.

The last paper for the forenoon was read by Rev. William Travis, on "Sabbath Observance." The presbytery then fixed 2:30 in the afternoon for the consideration of the matter of the revision of the creed. The presbytery then accepted an invitation from Rev. W. O. Forbes to take dinner at the residence of the Central Methodist Church, prepared by the women of Forbes Church.

Night Session. A volume of business from the afternoon session was crowded into the night session by the discussion of the creed. Rev. A. D. Soper had been installed as pastor at Springfield and Bethel and Rev. H. S. Templeton at Westminster Church. W. O. Forbes read a report on Sunday schools and missions, showing their growth. It was adopted after discussion by Rev. William Travis.

Rev. W. S. Wright reported on ministerial aid, showing what the church is doing for the retired ministers and their families. He recommended that a committee be appointed to push the department and the church in connection with this work. Dr. McLean read an extended report on foreign missions, showing that there never had been a time when the interest along this line was greater. He called attention to the new fields opened in the new possessions of this country. A report on home missions was read by Dr. Hill, full of information on that work. Rev. H. Marcotte, in his report on colleges, called attention to the fact that the Albany College had been freed from all debt, and that the Whitworth College had secured a new site. Rev. W. S. Scott reported on the progress making in the temperance field. Dr. Landon gave an exhaustive historical review of the relations of the Oregon Presbytery to the work in Alaska. He showed that the work of the Oregon Presbytery had been in establishing missions, and traced the relations of the Alaskan missions to the Oregon Presbytery.

The closing hour of the presbytery was taken up with heart up to the committee and finishing up the work of the session, which was probably the most important held for the past 10 years.

JACK TARS WANTED.

Uncle Sam in Need of Men to Man His Warships.

In view of the prospective increase of the United States Navy, the Government is anxious to secure young men for the Naval service. Placards have been received by Lieutenant Wood, of the hydrographic office here, stating that recruits for the Navy will hereafter be received at Bremerton, Wash., by a recruiting officer on board the United States ship Nipisic.

Young men are wanted. Those from 18 to 25 years will receive \$15 per month, and apprentices from 16 to 17 years will receive \$9 per month, on enlisting for a term of four years. At the expiration of this term, those re-enlisting will be allowed four months' leave of absence, going on. Recruits must be citizens of the United States; must pass a physical examination, and be able to read and write, and such will receive an outfit of clothing worth \$10. Every opportunity for advancement. The early completion of a number of new ships for the Navy will make a large increase in the number of petty officers, who will be advanced from the lower grades.

Among the extra inducements which are offered men to join the Navy since the term of enlistment was made four years is the privilege of retirement after 30 years' service on three-quarters pay. Recruits accepted at Bremerton will be transferred to the Mare Island navy-yard or the training ships at San Francisco, at the expense of the Government. The United States Navy is rapidly arriving at the same stage as compared with the navies of other nations as the United States occupies among the great powers of the earth, and it is the time to enlist and go where glory waits.

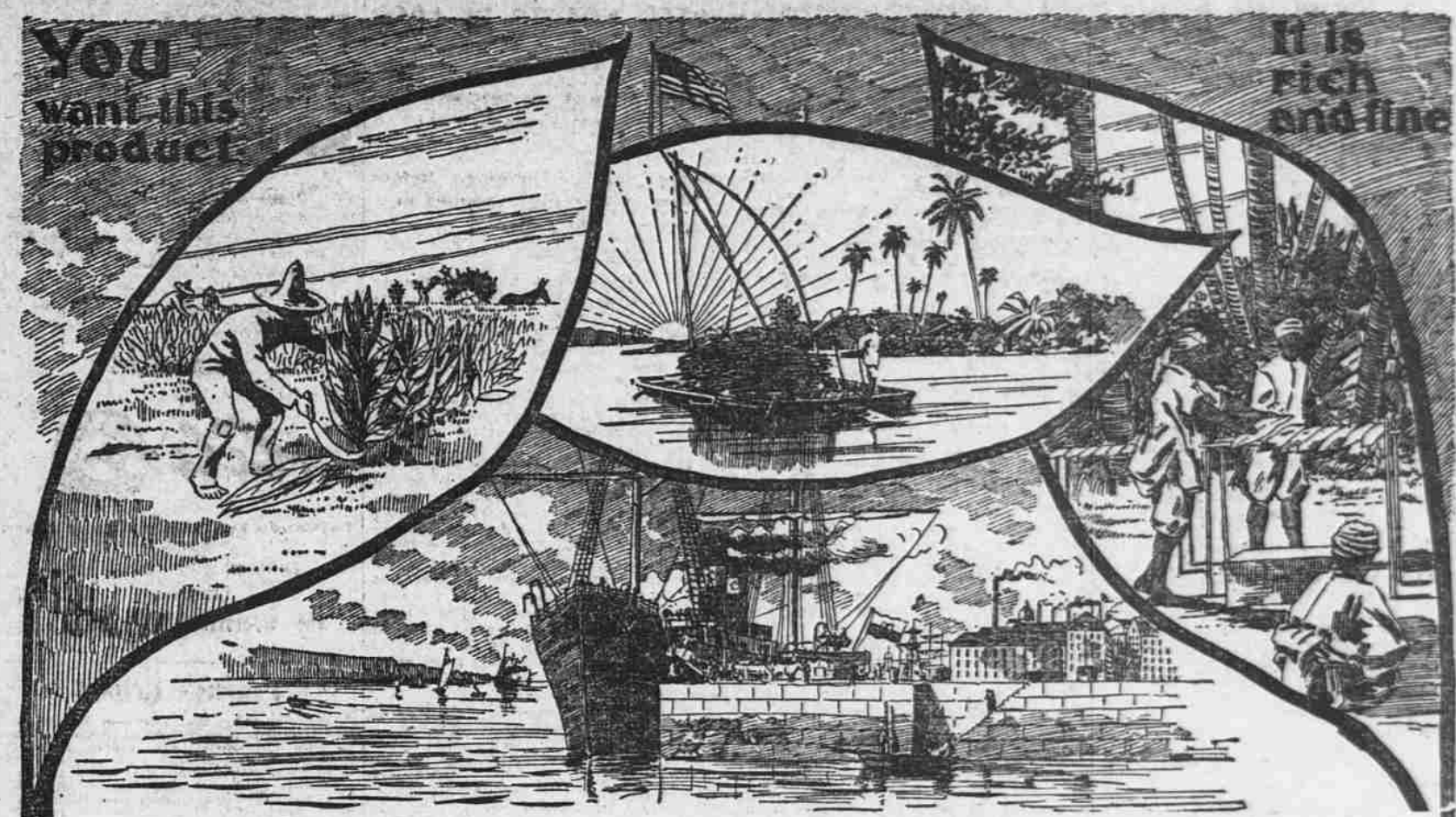
NEGLECTED ORCHARDS.

Methods Proposed by the Horticultural Board to Reach Them.

The State Board of Horticulture, at its adjourned meeting yesterday, partly laid out the field work for the Commissioners between now and the next growing season. How much will be accomplished will depend upon the ability of the Commissioners to get over their large districts. A special effort will be made towards inspection of nursery stock and the cleaning up of neglected orchards. It is the unanimous opinion of the Commissioners that the board should have power, not only to renovate neglected orchards, but to destroy infested trees and make the land sterile. The board will work done. Those orchards are owned in part by non-residents and in part by growers who cannot be persuaded to adopt modern methods in fruit raising. Whoever owns them, they are a menace to young orchards that receive proper care, and the board is endeavoring to provide a remedy. The horticultural law of 1897, which was passed, and features that will strengthen the Oregon act will be incorporated in the bill to be presented to the Legislature in January.

Safe Deposit Company Mandamus.

D. F. Lane, appointed in Marion County as administrator of the estate of E. M. Frederick, deceased, yesterday filed a mandamus petition in the County Court directed against the Title Guaranty & Trust Company to compel the company to allow the administrator to open and take possession of the safe deposit box of the deceased. The trouble is that the Multnomah County Court also appointed an administrator for the estate, and the company does not know which one to recognize. The court will be turned over when the matter is decided. The case was set for hearing before Judge George October 15.



LUCKE'S BLENDED "IMPORTS"

The New South American

Perfectos

THREE DIFFERENT SOUTH AMERICAN TOBACCOS BLENDED INTO AN EXQUISITE GRATIFYING CIGAR.

The straw-flavored, flat, tasteless cigars sold for a nickel have had their day. Men have grown discerning, and the demand is now for a cigar with some character in it. Mr. John H. Lucke, known as the most successful practical cigar maker in the United States (firm of John H. Lucke & Co.), has been far ahead in seeing this tendency. He has personally investigated tobacco agriculture in almost every tobacco-growing country in the world. Probably no man living has made so great a study of tobacco flavors and cost economics in cigar making. Certainly no man living has ever before produced his results for the money.

In "Imports" at FIVE CENTS he has given you an ash-holding, even-smoking, free-drawing, sweet, cool, rich-flavored cigar, with more points of gratifying quality than have ever before been produced at any price.

Their delightful richness all through, absolutely without re-velusion, is only possible by this particular South American blend, and it is without doubt the most enterprising and intelligent achievement ever attained in the study and handling of tobacco.

A cigar of remarkable character, excelling anything that has ever before been made. Grown in the tropics and made up by the cleanest and most improved methods existing in America, the result is a world-surpassing product.

LANG & CO., DISTRIBUTERS FOR PORTLAND

NEW RATE TO PORTLAND

NORTHERN PACIFIC MORE THAN MEETS THE GREAT NORTHERN.

Cheap Fares Weekly Until Last of Next April, Except in December and January.

The Northern Pacific yesterday met the new settlers' rate of the Great Northern and went one better by extending the rate from November 1 to February 1. This was announced in a message received from General Passenger and Ticket Agent Fee, in St. Paul, to Assistant General Passenger Agent, Carlton yesterday afternoon. The Northern Pacific also puts the new rate into Portland, thus doing away with any uncertainty, if any previously existed about the cut being brought into this territory. These prices will apply to the main line and branches of the Northern Pacific going into the Pacific Northwest, and the Clearwater Valley.

The form of the announcement is that the Northern Pacific will run a series of low-rate settlers' excursions from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis and Omaha to all points on its line between Little Falls, Minn., and Portland, Ore., also to all points on the Seattle & International Railway and Washington & Columbia River Railway, as well as to points in the Big Bend, Clearwater and Palouse country. The rate will cover the main line and all branches, such as the South Bend and Gray's Harbor lines. The one-way rate from St. Paul to Spokane and all points west thereof will be \$25; round trip, \$40. From Chicago to Spokane and points west the one-way settlers' rate will be \$30, while the round-trip rate will be \$50. These settlers' tickets will be sold each Tuesday from October 16 to November 27, 1900, and Tuesdays in 1901 from February 12 to April 30, inclusive.

This must force the Great Northern to modify its rate, for as the matter now stands its rate to Spokane is \$5 higher than that quoted by the Northern Pacific. The rate cut makes it dividing line Kallispell, Mont., which is 261 miles east of Spokane. The Northern Pacific carries its dividing line to Spokane, a distance of 300 miles west of the city. It is said that the Great Northern chose Kallispell as its dividing line in order that it might not unnecessarily disturb rates, and that it has no objection to carrying the cheaper rate westward to Spokane. Of course, now that the Northern Pacific has put in the rate to Spokane, the Great Northern will extend the cheap fares down on the Montana Central to Helena and Butte.

This action of the Northern Pacific must excite the jealousy of the Great Northern. Both the Spokane and the Oregon gateways must open to the new quotations. The Southern Pacific must feel the effect of it, but it is hardly supposed that it will join in the cheap rates, as it kept out when these quotations were in effect before for a long period. There are no cheap lands to draw settlers to California, and the Southern Pacific has not the incentive to make cheap rates that the northern and central lines have. The new

UNION PACIFIC ANNUAL MEETING.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad for the election of directors was held in this city today. George Q. Cannon presided. There were no changes, the following directors being re-elected: Oliver Ames, Horace G. Burdette, George Q. Cannon, John C. Coolidge, Jr., John W. Doane, Louis Fitzgerald, George J. Gould, Edward H. Harriman, Marvin Hughitt, James H. Hyde, Otto H. Kahn, Roswell Miller, Winslow S. Oden, Jacob H. Schiff and James Stillman. No other business of importance was transacted.

Transcontinental Passenger Association.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The committee appointed by the Transcontinental lines to select a chairman and place of headquarters for the new Transcontinental Passenger Association has chosen James Charlton, formerly general passenger agent of the Chicago & North Western, as the new association and has decided on Denver as headquarters.

Will Discuss the Situation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 9.—The Great Northern, having declined to make any change in its announced low homestead rates, the Northern Pacific and Soo lines have called a meeting of all interested to be held in Chicago tomorrow.

GRADUATION OF NURSES.

Class of Four Leaves St. Vincent's Hospital.

The community-room at St. Vincent's Hospital was last evening filled with a highly appreciative audience, gathered to witness the graduating exercises of the training school for nurses, connected with that institution.

In honor of the event the community-room had been handsomely decorated with garlands of ivy and branches of Autumn leaves, and occupying a central place was a table covered with many beautiful floral tributes from the graduates from their numerous friends and well-wishers.

Dr. William Jones presided, and shortly after 8 o'clock the exercises commenced with a piano solo, given by Miss May O'Donnell, followed by a vocal solo, rendered by Miss Elizabeth Hobbs. Dr. J. F. Dickson delivered the address to the graduating class, and after congratulating the four young women on the success attending their three years' course of study and application, gave to them wholesome advice regarding their duties in the future, while following their chosen profession. In closing he admonished them that while they had now received their diplomas, their studies were by no means ended, as in this age of progress the successful nurse must be diligent and never ceasing in the endeavor to keep her place in the advanced lines of her calling.

WATCH COFFEE.

Any brain worker that depends on thought for his success in life uses up daily, by brain work, a varying amount of the delicate particles of phosphate of potash and albumen of which the brain and nerve centers are composed.

The fine, microscopic particles of phosphate of potash are found in quantities in the pores of the skin after the brain has been used actively. This must be replaced from food, or brain fog and nervous prostration set in.

This breaking down of the little cells each day, from brain work alone, is a natural process, and the cells can readily be built from the right sort of food, if the system is not interfered with by drugs, but if an increased amount of coffee is broken down by the use of coffee, trouble then begins.

Consequently it first shows in dyspepsia, lack of power of the bowels to operate properly, or prostration of the heart, or some other lack of vitality and healthy vigor. There is but one thing for a sensible man or woman to do—quit coffee and use Postum Food Coffee, use it regularly, have it well made, so it tastes good. You will find a well-defined, unmistakable change in your health, and there is a reason for it.

You have become free from the breaking down force of coffee, and on the other hand you are taking a powerful, nourishing liquid food which quickly rebuilds the new cells. These are facts—profound facts, ready for any one to prove to their own satisfaction by actual use. Postum Food Coffee is made at the famous pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., and is used by brain workers all over the world. Don't call it a "substitute" for coffee; leave out the coffee proposition altogether. Postum is a liquid food and a true food drink.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

There have been general clouds in the pressure over the North Pacific States during the last 24 hours. The area of high barometric pressure yesterday over Idaho and the adjacent territory has been somewhat lessening in intensity during this movement. A storm of moderate energy occupies the British Northwest Territories, and its influence is being felt in the northern portions of Washington. Rain is falling this evening at Seattle and along the Oregon coast. Elsewhere fair weather continues. The weather is becoming more unsettled in the sections of the Pacific Northwest. The indications are for showers and cooler weather in this district Wednesday.

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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Oct. 9.—8 A. M.—Maximum temperature, 72; minimum temperature, 60; wind, light S. W. 2-3; clouds, 10-15; rain, 0.0; total precipitation, 0.0. From 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., 0.00; total precipitation since Sept. 1, 1900, 2.02 inches; normal precipitation since Sept. 1, 1900, 2.02 inches; deficiency, 0.07 inches; total sunshine Oct. 8, 11:13; possible sunshine Oct. 8, 11:13.

Pacific Coast Weather.

STATIONS.	Temp.	Wind.	Clouds.	Remarks.
Astoria	54-62	N	10	Rain
Baker City	70-80	W	10	Clear
Bismarck	74-80	W	10	Clear
Boise	70-80	W	10	Clear
Eureka	54-62	SW	10	Clear
Helena	66-80	W	10	Clear
Klamath Falls	54-62	SW	10	Clear
Portland	70-80	W	10	Clear
Red Bluff	72-80	W	10	Clear
Spokane	70-80	W	10	Clear
Uniontown	74-80	N	10	Clear
Walla Walla	70-80	W	10	Clear
Yakima	74-80	W	10	Clear

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours ending at midnight Wednesday, October 10: Oregon—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Washington—Showers; cooler in east part; south to west winds. Idaho—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Utah—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Montana—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Wyoming—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Nebraska—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Kansas—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Oklahoma—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Texas—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Louisiana—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Mississippi—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Alabama—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Georgia—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Florida—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. South Carolina—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. North Carolina—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Virginia—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. West Virginia—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Maryland—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Delaware—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Pennsylvania—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. New Jersey—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. New York—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Connecticut—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Rhode Island—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Massachusetts—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Vermont—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. New Hampshire—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Maine—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. New Brunswick—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Nova Scotia—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Prince Edward Island—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Newfoundland—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Quebec—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Ontario—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Michigan—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Indiana—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Illinois—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Missouri—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Arkansas—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Louisiana—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. 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Wyoming—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Montana—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Idaho—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Utah—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Arizona—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. New Mexico—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Colorado—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Wyoming—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Montana—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Idaho—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Utah—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Arizona—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. New Mexico—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Colorado—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Wyoming—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Montana—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Idaho—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Utah—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Arizona—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. New Mexico—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Colorado—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Wyoming—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. Montana—Showers; cooler; southerly winds. 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