REUNION A SUCCESS

Large Attendance and Unbounded Enthusiasm.

BANQUET TO THE PIONEERS

Annual Address by Raleigh Stott and the Occasional by Charles V. Galloway—J. H. D. Gray Elected President of Association.

The 29th annual reunion of the Oregon Pioneer Association yesterday was one of the largest and most successful in the history of the association. The beautiful day drew out more of the pioneers than ever before enjoyed the pleasure of meeting their old associates. All of the hardy statebuilders, both men and women, entered into the spirit of the day with a lively interest, and the day was also marked by the active part taken in the celebration by the younger generation, the Sons and Daughters of Pioneers and the Native Sons and Daughters of Oregon recognizing the services of the pioneers by grateful and respectful attentions to their elders.

The morning was devoted by the pioneers to an interchange of reminiscences and to meeting old friends whose residence in the various parts of the state makes these reunions all the more to be appreciated. At the noon hour a luncheon was served to the members of the association at the Tabernacle by the Native Sons of Abernethy Cabin and the Native Daughters of Eliza Spaulding Cabin, both of Portland. Three long tables had been spread, and the guests were served with light refreshments, while the occasion was also greatly enjoyed socially.

The procession of the pioneers was formed at the Hotel Portland at 1:30 P. M. by Grand Marshal John Minto, assisted by his aids, C. T. Belcher, N. H. Bird, F. H. Saylor and H. D. Chapman, according to the years in which the sturdy immigrants had come to Oregon. In the lead was an escort of Native Sons, and following were the pioneers, carrying at the head of each division a banner with the numeral of the year of immigration. At the head was Cyrus H. Walker, of 1838, and following immediately were J. H. D. Gray, Napoleon McGillivray and Mrs. M. A. Bird, of 1839. David McLoughlin, who came to Oregon with his father in 1824, rode in one of the carriages with guests of honor. The streets were thronged with spectators as the double line of pioneers moved out to the Exposition building, and as each division passed it was given the most cordial greetings and frequent cheers. Many were the comments on the sturdy, rugged appearance of the founders of the commonwealth and the remarkable vitality that they show at the present time.

Exercises of unusual interest at the Exposition building in the afternoon, an enjoyable banquet spread by the woman's auxiliary of the Pioneer Association, the business meeting and the gathering for reminiscences in the evening made up the programme of the memorable day.

AT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Afternoon of Oratory and Banquet—Evening of Reminiscences.

After the parade the pioneers thronged the main hall of the Exposition building, where the exercises of the day were held. The president of the association, Lee Laughlin, 1847, presided, and on the platform were seated the oldest pioneers of the association. Prayer was offered and benediction invoked by the Rev. C. O. Hosford, 1845. Twelve little girls then gave a flag drill, which was warmly applauded.

Address of Welcome.

The address of welcome was given by Councilman Fred W. Mulkey, son of the late Marion F. Mulkey, pioneer of 1847, Mayor Rowe being unavoidably absent, Mr. Mulkey spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Oregon Pioneer Association: I have the honor to bid you welcome to this city and to invite you to partake of the hospitalities of our people, to communicate to you the deep sense of appreciation on the part of our citizens when they consider the fact that you meet here year after year in the capacity in which you do. It is my privilege to convey to you their continued hope that your several lives might be spared for years to come, in order that your meetings, with their reminiscences, their remembrances and their inspirations, might not be lost as educational influences to the young manhood and young womanhood of this state, and in order that we of the younger generations, by your lives, your teachings and your examples, might transcend to that high plane of civic duty enunciated by you in the early pioneer days of this Northwest country.

"In extending to you this welcome I have a keen personal pleasure. It is in no sense a formality induced by mere duty, for I am related to you by hostelies of association that bind, and I am proud to say that I am the son of one who, during his lifetime, was a member of your organization and took a deep interest in its affairs.

"Now, in conclusion, I beg of you that you accept of this welcome. And my personal wish is that you enter into this meeting with all the spirit and all the enthusiasm that your souls possess, and that you make it the gladest, happiest gathering in the entire history of your organization."

Response by President Laughlin.

President Lee Laughlin responded as follows to the address of welcome:

"The conditions that confront us today are very different from those we confronted 40, 50, or 60 years ago, when we left the world of civilization, east of the Rockies, to start on our 3000-mile trip through the wilderness, over the desert, climbing mountains, fording rivers, until we reached the Northwest Coast. Conditions are far different today from what they were then, for the energy and perseverance of the American people has made it possible for us to take our present advanced position. In the days when we started for Oregon, the telegraph was a new thing; railroading was in its experimental stages. There was not a rail laid west of the Mississippi River. Out of that country that we crossed has been carved out an empire of states. Then also every one was on a level. There were no social or financial distinctions among us. If we left the East rich, we reached the West stricken with poverty. From such an environment sprang the hospitable spirit that we see continued up to the present time. All through the Willamette Valley the immigrant could go, and he would find the latch string hanging out and would be made welcome in every farmhouse that he passed. That spirit of hospitality has been transmitted to the succeeding generations, and we are today receiving the fruits of it. Every year we come to Portland and receive the most generous hospitality, for which I assure you the pioneers are most sincerely grateful, and especially to the auxiliary association each year for the bountiful banquet spread before us."

Annual Address by Judge Stott.

The annual address of the association was given by Judge Raleigh Stott. The speaker was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and his suggestion that the 1905 Lewis and Clark Centennial be fostered by the Pioneer Association was enthusiastically received. The address follows:

The Oregon country was almost unknown and unexplored prior to the Lewis and Clark expedition. Alexander MacKenzie had, for the British Government, undertaken to explore the country some years previous, but he, instead of finding the Oregon River, crossed the Stony Mountains and came down Fraser River. The report of Lewis and Clark to the Government attracted the attention of some writers and other people to Oregon, and from that time forward more or less was written about Oregon, and the country was discussed at various times in the halls of Congress.

The discovery of the Oregon River by Captain Gray, and his naming it Columbia, was the basis of our first claim of title to the Northwest coast. The exploration of Lewis and Clark, however, were the next and most substantial muniments of our title to the Oregon country. England based her title largely upon the explorations of MacKenzie, Lewis and Clark did not make a very extensive examination of the country, except along the Clearwater, the Snake, the Columbia and up the Multnomah, or Willamette, a short distance. It is quite clear now that if it had not been for the expedition of Lewis and Clark that our claim to the Northwest coast could not have been sustained. In fact, the little that was known of the country, its soil, its climate and its resources, and the little value that was placed upon it by many of the leading members of Congress, caused the Government to be very slow to assert and take active steps to maintain our rights, even after the expedition of Lewis and Clark. Many strong men in Congress contended, when the Oregon question was up at various times, that Oregon could never become a state, and that it was a barren coast, without soil, and an inclement climate, and it was not worth the expense to maintain a port at the mouth of the Columbia or to send troops here to defend our position. But after Lewis and Clark had made their report, there were always enough able men in Congress to defeat any measure that looked to the surrender of the country to England. The agitation in Congress and the publications about Oregon attracted the attention of hunters and trappers, fond of adventure, who came here in the employ of various companies, or on their own account, to obtain furs and pelts, without any idea of the permanent settlement of the country. Hunters and trappers also came under British companies, here and to the north of us, for the same purpose, and without any idea of permanent settlement.

Some little contest between the American and the English Governments as to the rightful title to the Oregon country resulted in a temporary adjustment under a treaty, under which British and American subjects could jointly occupy the territory, without any question of title, leaving that to be settled in the future. That continued from 1818 to 1827, when the joint occupancy treaty was again extended.

This Oregon question came up repeatedly in Congress, and finally missionaries were attracted to the interior and to the Coast. Great claims have been made for the missionaries and the part that they took in securing the Oregon country to the United States and preventing the same from falling into the clutches of the British Government. Serious disputes have arisen upon this question, and it is still unsettled. No doubt these missionaries are entitled to some credit, but I submit that their claims are overstated, and they are not entitled to as much credit as they demand. In the first place, I give them full credit for being entirely sincere in their mission. They were not sent by any society or church that intended to do more than to endeavor to Christianize the Indian. They came not to seek a country for the white people or to better their condition, but to improve the Indians, so they could occupy the country.

In their mission among the Indians they were very devoted, unselfish and enthusiastic in promoting the cause of Christianity. But they did not come for the purpose, and they did not propose, to found a state for the white people, and the white people who came with and through them were merely incidental, and only those who were necessary to promote the missionary cause. They sought to advance the spiritual rather than the material interest of the people. They endeavored merely to raise the cross rather than the flag in this country. They wrote home about the country and furnished some valuable information in regard to the climate, soil and resources. This information was of value to members of Congress such as Benton, Floyd, Linn and others, who always advocated the maintenance of our title to the Oregon country.

This information was also published in periodicals and by the press, and attracted the attention of many who afterwards came as immigrants to make homes and for permanent settlement.

Further than this, I do not think the missionaries are entitled to be considered as the founders or defenders of this country.

It was during the joint occupancy, from 1827 to 1844, particularly in '43 and '45, that the real founders and defenders of this country came, with some who came afterwards, and a few who came before. The immigrants of 1843, and those who came afterwards, came, not to build up any particular church or faith, not as temporary trappers and hunters, not as adventurers, but they came with their families to make permanent homes. They did not expect or intend again to return to the Mississippi Valley, or east of the Rocky Mountains. They came here for the purpose of making permanent residence in this country, and when that became known to Congress, from the reports of the Legislature of the Provisional Government, active steps were taken to change the treaty of joint occupancy and to settle the boundary between England and the United States.

When it became known that as early as 1845 a government had been established here for the better protection of the people, and that the country was being populated by immigrants, and that they were without the protection of the United States or even of the English law; that these sturdy settlers were struggling here to maintain a government, the officers of which had to take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will support the organic laws of the Provisional Government of Oregon, so far as said organic laws are consistent with my duties as a citizen of the United States or subject of Great Britain, and faithfully demean myself in office, so help me God," Congress awoke to the situation and abrogated the treaty of 1827 and settled the boundary between England and the United States at parallel 49 north latitude.

It was the sturdy immigrant who came here to found homes and to assist in building a state, that moved Congress to assert our title to the Oregon country and fix the boundaries between England and the United States.

When it became known to Congress that homes and families had been established permanently and demanded the protection of the law of the United States, delay would not be longer tolerated.

Missionaries who voluntarily went early among the Indians were entitled to some protection, but when the immigrant, with his family, his household goods and his cattle, came and settled and began to till the soil, Congress could not deny him protection. The joint occupancy ceased, and soon a territorial government was established.

Therefore, I say that the immigrant who came here to make this his permanent home is the pioneer who is entitled to be called the defender of the United States' title to the Oregon country.

Senator Benton was always in favor of maintaining our title to the Northwest coast. His son-in-law, John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder, was sent out by the Government, but the train of immigrants of that year, among whom were the Applegates, Nesmith, Naylor, Almaron Hill and others, came in advance of the Pathfinder, and I have it from Applegate and Nesmith, that Almaron Hill, who then was a young man, who, with his wife, was coming with the Applegates, drove the team that broke the sagebrush in many places where it was too thick for the men to walk by the side of the oxen. They had a large wagon loaded with bacon and flour, to which was hitched a team of oxen. A board was placed upon the tongue between the wheelers, and young Hill, with a long whip, made the oxen go through the brush, breaking down a path and road, and the other teams followed, and the Pathfinder, with his Government outfit, followed after the train.

Almaron Hill and his wife still live on their donation claim in Washington County.

The immigration of '43 was followed each year by others of like character.

The territorial government was established in 1848, and the plain, economical administration of affairs of the territory marked the territorial government as a model that finally culminated in the formation of a constitution and its adoption and the formation of a state government.

One of the strong arguments in favor of the relinquishment of our claim to this country, presented in Congress, was the great distance the Coast was from the settlements east of the Rockies.

When you come to consider that so little was known of what was then considered a wilderness, and the fact that the entire distance from the Missouri to the Columbia River and Pacific Ocean was quite thickly populated with wild, ferocious savages, you must conclude that no one but the fearless would venture upon such a journey, especially with a family.

There is scarcely a parallel in history of such a pilgrimage, under such dangers and trials.

After the Provisional Government was organized, and while the Legislature was in session at Oregon City, in December, 1847, news came of the massacre of the Whitmans. Within a few days a company of volunteers, composed of rome 40 or 50 men, started up the Columbia and into the Indian country. These were followed in January and the Spring of '48 by some 300 or 400 men, to meet what was supposed then to be the combined forces of the Umatillas, Yakimas and Nez Perces.

Without guns, except such as the settlers had in those days, some of them flintlocks, with only ammunition made in the common bullet molds, and powder in the powder-horn, without many provisions, and with very few blankets, these men went into that Indian country in the Winter and Spring.

There never has been, in all history, a braver, more daring set of men than those men who took their lives in their hands and went into that country to avenge the murder of the Whitman family.

They did this without pay or hope of reward that amounted to anything. They were brave, unselfish and willing to sacrifice their lives to defend their country and release any captives that the Indians had taken after the murder of the Whitmans.

And now, after more than half a century, our Congress, which has always been liberal in the pay of our soldiers and in pensions for the aged, crippled and decrepit, is slow to recognize the real worth of these men and to bestow a pension upon the few who survive after all these years. They are almost as slow as they were to recognize the real value of Oregon to the United States. They are about as dilatory as they were in taking steps to assert and maintain our title to this country.

This is also true with reference to the volunteers of 1855 and 1856 who went into that same country again to defend the settlers and their property against the Yakimas and the combined forces of the Indians that joined in the Yakima War, and also of the gallant soldiers who, with General Lane, went down into the south on the Rogue River, and fought to defend the settlers in that region.

These brave volunteers, aged, decrepit and many of them poor as they were unselfish, have but few votes left, and hence, they are not so readily recognized as they would be if their numbers were greater and their voting power more prominent.

I say these Indian War veterans, most of them being immigrants, should be recognized and their services, in a small way, as they ask, paid for at this late day.

Many of the immigrants brought their families, and those of us who were children then had our experiences, too. The boy and girl of the present day knows but little of what the boy and girl of the territorial days of Oregon experienced.

The pioneers were quick to provide schools. Districts were then unknown, at least for a while, but schools were established in the families in every neighborhood. Even if we had to go miles through the woods, which were full of bears and panthers, we went to school and sat upon benches, split from logs, without any backs.

There were no bicycles. There was no baseball. There was no football. But there were horses and ponies, plenty, and we all learned to ride. A boy without a pony then would have been worse off than a boy without a mask catching at a baseball game today.

There were no buggies. There was no harness. All rode horseback—men, women and children. That was one of the blessings and privileges of pioneer days. Mexican saddles, spurs, leggins, etc.; a horse rigged out in the Mexican fashion was almost covered with the equipment.

Three or four of us boys, ranging from 11 down to 7 years old, desired a wagon. There were no such wagons as boys now have for sale in those days, so over at Troutdale, where they are now boring for oil, we cut down a small pine tree. We had no tools save an ax, neither saw nor anger. We made a wagon. We chopped the wheels by cutting with an ax. We burnt the hole through the wheels with the king-bolt of a wagon, heated. We made the wagon, and it ran all right. Boys get their wagons easier nowdays.

The Mines.

About the time the country was organized as a territory, gold was discovered in California, and from that time until 1852 California attracted the great share of the people who came West. There were small immigrations to Oregon in '49, '50 and '51.

Mining excitement and stampeding to the mines from 1848 until after Oregon became a state, frequently, and almost every year, took a large share of the younger men away from the farms and towns into the mountains and mines.

Finally, the shallow placer mines were mostly worked out, and only the placers worked by hydraulics and quartz that required expensive machinery could be operated, so the people, to a large extent, abandoned the mining proposition and settled down to agriculture, and a state was organized which was formed by these pioneers, mountain men and miners, and it is no exaggeration to say that the men who composed the constitutional convention were as well qualified, if not better, for their duties, as a like number could be selected within the boundaries of the state today.

They framed a simple, plain, comprehensive constitution that contemplated a state and its government to be conducted in the interest of the people on extremely economical lines. Moderate salaries and inexpensive government was contemplated and put into operation. It was by their care and foresight that our state has been so conducted that we are today entirely out of debt.

There is only one thing that pioneers should particularly regret with reference to the administration of our state government up to this time. When we were admitted into the Union we were given the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every township, or one-eighteenth of all the land within the state, for the maintenance of common schools. In addition to that, there was some other university land.

If this magnificent gift to the state had been properly cared for, the land disposed of at its actual value, and the money safely loaned, there would have been sufficient funds for every child within our borders to obtain a common school education, without a dollar's tax or a cent of tuition. The interest upon this fund would have borne all the expense of tuition.

I say that all pioneers, native sons and daughters, and all citizens who have been, and are still here, should see that from henceforward a different policy should be pursued and the remainder of this great heritance should be sacredly kept and protected.

Pioneers, you may be thankful that your memory of the past does not recall many such regrets.

While time passes age comes upon us, and with each succeeding year we note that some of our comrades in the struggles of years gone by have passed away. But this is not the time nor place to mourn. This is not a funeral, but we have assembled to recall the pleasant memories of the past, and meet old friends and greet them with good cheer for no backward movement on the part of the United States, the pioneers or their descendants. We can say to them now, today, to move as carefully, as conservatively, in their business operations and their political affairs as the pioneers did, and we have no fear of the future.

As we are now about to approach the end of the century since our title to this country was established by Lewis and Clark, it is fit that we should celebrate this centennial with proper ceremonies and an exposition worthy of the occasion. So let us not stop to dispute nor to undertake to discover the exact spot where Lewis and Clark camped upon the bank of the Multnomah. It makes no difference whether it was upon the peninsula or City View Park, St. Johns or Sellwood. It is enough to know they were here and saw our snow peaks and mountains and fixed our title to the river, its tributaries and the country between the 40th and 42d parallels of latitude.

Let us not disturb ourselves about small things, but let us consider where is the place to have the best exposition possible.

There have been selected as commissioners from our state the very best men we could have chosen, and their judgment no one should question, and, once this preliminary as to the place is settled, let all the pioneers and people of Oregon, regardless of locality, unite in one grand effort to produce such an exposition as the occasion demands. Let the people of Oregon once unbend, and when the mists and fogs of 1905 clear away let us have such a celebration and exposition as has not yet been produced west of the Rocky Mountains. Now is the time to begin. You, pioneers, when you go to your homes, impress upon your neighbors and friends the importance of this united effort, and, if we work together, as we ought, we can show that the people of Oregon are worthy citizens of our emerald state.

Following Judge Stott's address the audience listened with market appreciation to the soprano solo, "The Star-Spangled Banner," by Miss Kathleen Lawler, grand-daughter of Mrs. John H. Egan, a pioneer of 1854.

Occasional Address by Mr. Galloway

The occasional address was delivered by C. V. Galloway, of Oregon City, son and grandson of pioneers of 1852. His subject was "The Natives of Old Oregon," which he handled in a scholarly and sympathetic way, tracing the history and characteristics and mythology of the old races. The address will be published in full in tomorrow's Oregonian.

The programme of the afternoon was closed with a medley of songs familiar to the pioneers, by Mrs. Agatha Kelley, among them "Home, Sweet Home," and "Billy Boy."

While the band was playing Sousa's "American Overture" and "American Patrol," John Minto and his aides were marshaling the host of pioneers into line according to the order of the years in which they came to Oregon, and they were then escorted to the banquet hall, where the annual feast was spread.

At Banquet.

At the conclusion of the literary exercises the pioneers were entertained at a banquet in the west annex of the Exposition building. This was the 11th annual banquet, and the Woman's Auxiliary, who originated the idea, and who have successfully carried it out for a decade, had determined that the affair on this occasion should surpass all their previous efforts. These women were: Mrs. Rosa F. Burrell, Mrs. M. C. George, Mrs. A. Noltner, Mrs. B. Killin, Mrs. P. L. Willis, Mrs. T. T. Struble, Mrs. D. P. Thompson, Mrs. J. H. McMillen, Mrs. W. P. Burke, Mrs. Robert Porter, Mrs. Robert Marsh, Mrs. A. M. Morgan, Mrs. Thomas Moffett, Mrs. John Minto, and Mrs. C. M. Cartwright, who has been chairman of the auxiliary for the past six years. All were present or represented by proxy, and all hard at work to make the banquet a success.

The banquet was spread on 16 tables, each laid to accommodate 40 persons. The spacious hall was very handsomely decorated with greenery and festoons of flowers, and presented an attractive appearance.

The tables were loaded with choice and tempting viands, and decorated most lavishly with flowers of many kinds. There were literally bushels of roses, roses by the basketful and in large bowls and vases, and such roses as cannot be found outside of Oregon. There were masses of bachelor buttons, sweet peas, lupines, California poppies and rare larkspurs and many other flowers, while by every plate was laid a choice rose for a boutoniere. The tables were each ornamented by the "crew" of women who had it in charge, and while some may have been handsomer than others, no one who values his peace of mind or life would dare to hint which was the handsomest. Into this bower-like dining-hall, the pioneers were escorted by Grand Marshal Minto, and with hearty good will attacked the viands so lavishly provided. There was but little heard but the rattle of knives and forks and the clatter of dishes, but after the sharp edge of appetite had been smoothed off the pioneers began to talk and kept up a lively interchange of remarks till the end.

The women of the auxiliary desired to express their thanks to all who contributed to furnishing forth of the banquet, especially to Food Commissioner Bailey, who sent in a splendid cheese made by R. K. Carleson, and to Colonel Harrington and F. M. Warren, who provided half a dozen fine chinook salmon.

Election of Officers.

At the evening session the following officers were elected by a unanimous vote of the association: President, Judge J. H. D. Gray, 1839, of Astoria; vice-president, Judge J. C. Moreland, 1852, of Portland; secretary, George H. Himes, 1853, of Portland; corresponding secretary, Silas B. Smith, 1839, of Clackamas County; treasurer, Charles E. Ladd, 1858, of Portland; directors, George T. Myers, 1854, of Portland; William Galloway, 1852, of Oregon City; W. Carey Johnson, 1845, of Oregon City.

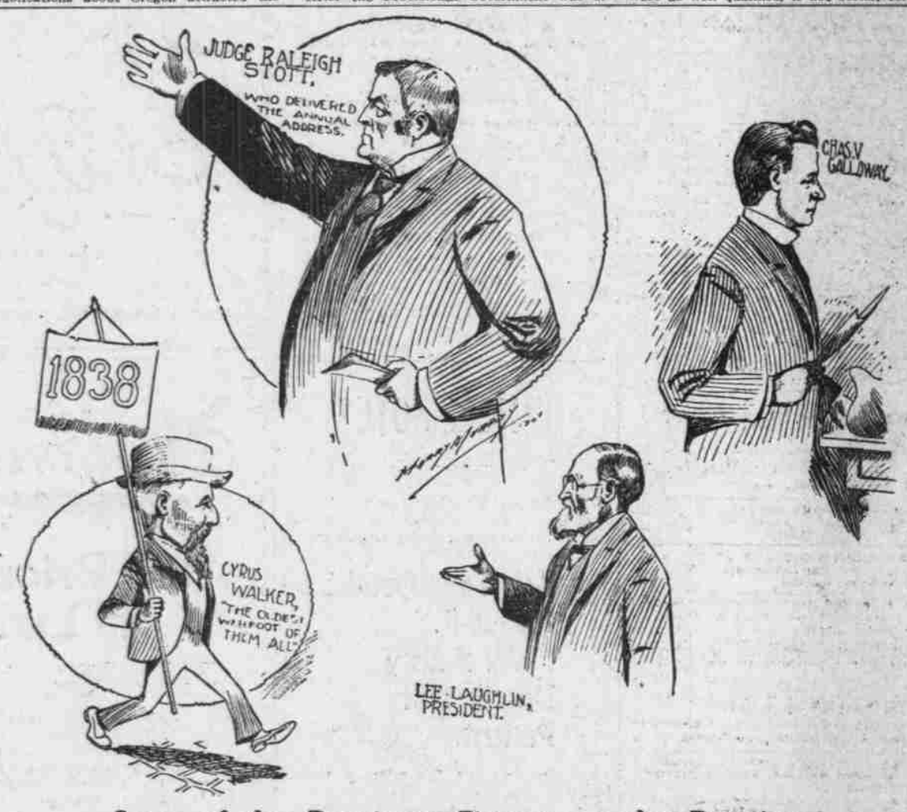
Resolutions of the Association.

Judge J. C. Moreland read the following report of the committee on resolutions, which was unanimously adopted:

To the Pioneer Society of Oregon—Your committee on resolutions would report the following:

First—We extend to the noble and elect wom-

(Concluded on Tenth Page.)



Some of the Prominent Pioneers at the Reunion.

TWO NOTED PIONEERS OF OREGON

David McLoughlin. **Hon. F. X. Matthieu.**

Few who took part in the reunion of the Oregon Pioneers attracted so much attention or were so warmly welcomed on all sides as David McLoughlin, of Port Hill, Idaho, and Hon. Francis Xavier Matthieu, of Butteville, Or. The one is the youngest son and only living child of Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, for many years Governor of Oregon, and the other is the sole survivor of the gallant band that organized the Provisional Government of Oregon at Champoeg, May 2, 1843. Mr. McLoughlin takes pride in the fact that his distinguished father was a sympathizer with the Papineau rebellion, for supporting which Mr. Matthieu became a political refugee from Canada, to drift to far away Oregon, and, with Etienne Lucier, to furnish the two French-Canadian votes which decided the day for the Americans at Champoeg, 58 years ago. Mr. McLoughlin came to Oregon with his father in 1824, and Mr. Matthieu is a pioneer of 1842. Mr. McLoughlin is 80 years old, and Mr. Matthieu 83. Mr. Matthieu enjoys exceptionally good health, and does not look over 70. Mr. McLoughlin's health was good until it was shattered by a severe attack of the grip two years ago. The photographs here reproduced were taken for The Oregonian at the St. Charles Hotel, while Mr. McLoughlin and Mr. Matthieu were talking about their meeting in Montreal in 1838.

pioneer days, and the bright prospects of the future.

From what was considered 50 years ago a barren coast and worthless country of "continuous woods" we now have an empire founded and built by you pioneers and the ancestors of the native sons and daughter of Oregon. Soon to you, native sons and daughters, will be intrusted the care and custody of this great empire.

The pioneers like Jefferson and Benton believed in expansion. They not only believed in expansion, but they expanded—from east of the Missouri to the valley of the Oregon and the Pacific Ocean.

Westward they expanded the United States. The spirit of the pioneer is in the native sons, but without embarking upon the great sea to the west we cannot extend the territory. But, passing our British neighbor on the north, they are expanding along the northern coast—the Yukon and Behring Sea to the Arctic Ocean. They are following the flag across the ocean to the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Archipelago. They are not only expanding our territory, or taking their part in it, but they are expanding our commerce to the north, to the sluth, and across the ocean.

The step has been taken and there can be

"WHAT WITCH?"

A Husband's Question.

When a man, from coffee drinking, gets to such a condition that he cannot eat breakfast without throwing it up, it seems time to quit, but there are thousands of weak-minded people who have not logical brains enough to understand that when an article of food or drink produces such conditions as these, it should be absolutely left off.

A little woman in Butte, Mont., Mrs. Fitzmaurice, writes that she and her husband are a different kind of people. They knew enough to quit coffee when it had rapped them hard. She says: "My husband was so badly affected that he ate no breakfast for three or four years. He would often try to drink a few sips of coffee and invariably threw it up. When Postum Food Coffee was brought to my attention I tried it without having any faith in it, but when I found what a delicious beverage it was when prepared according to directions, and from trying it on myself found there were no bad effects, I induced husband to take a cup without telling him it was the Food Coffee. He objected at first, saying that he would be sure to throw it up, but when I insisted upon his trying it, it agreed with him.

"Morning after morning I gave him Postum without telling him that it was any different from ordinary coffee. His stomach quickly recovered and he began to eat breakfast. He asked me one morning as he asked for a second cup of the Postum 'what witch had taught me to make such delicious coffee,' and where I 'found some that would agree with him.' Then I told him for the first time that he had not been drinking coffee, but Postum, which had so strengthened his stomach that he could now eat as much breakfast as any one.

"My two sisters were badly troubled with stomach disorder, but after leaving off coffee and taking Postum they both recovered their appetites and took on considerable flesh. I wish everyone could be induced to use the health-giving, aromatic Postum."

Eye-Rest for Tired Eyes

Is obtained by our scientifically fitted glasses. They enable the eyes to do as much work, and possibly more without tiring them than they did before. We make no charge for examination. Open until 8 P. M. Saturday evening only.

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SWEDISH PUNSCH

Of every well-known brand, including Svensk Punsch, Caloric Punsch and Araks Punsch. Remember, we handle only goods of known reputation. We handle more different brands of whisky than any other retail house in Portland.

AUGUST ERICKSON

NORTHWEST COR. SECOND AND BURNSIDE STREETS

Concert every afternoon and evening.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, June 14.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 65; minimum temperature, 48. River reading at 11 A. M., 17.5; change in 24 hours, —0.5. Total precipitation, 8 P. M. to 8 P. M., trace. Total precipitation since September 1, 1900, 42.01. Normal precipitation since September 1, 1900, 44.83. Deficiency, 2.82. Total sunshine, June 13, 3:39. Possible sunshine, June 13, 15:42.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Light showers have occurred in Northwest Washington, but elsewhere throughout the Pacific Northwest, fair weather has prevailed, and it is slightly warmer in most districts.

The indications are for fair weather in this district Saturday except in Washington, where showers are probable.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Portland and vicinity—Saturday, fair, northwesterly winds.

Oregon—Saturday, fair, northwesterly winds.

Washington—Saturday, fair, except probably showers in west portion in early morning; northwesterly winds.

Idaho—Saturday, fair, northwesterly winds.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Firecast Official.

MEETING NOTICES.

On Saturday evening, the 15th inst., at 6:30 o'clock, there will be a meeting of Al Kader Temple to receive petitions, ballot for and confer the order upon candidates elected. Take due notice. Do not forget your fez, or visitors their 1901 card.

RECORDER.

WASHINGTON LODGE, NO. 46, A. F. & A. M.—Special meeting on Sunday, June 16, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of conducting the funeral of our deceased brother, Charles Duncan. All M. M. are fraternally invited to join with us. By order of the W. M.

J. A. NEWELL, Sec.

ALBINA LODGE, NO. 101, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communication this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock. Work in E. A. degree. By order of W. M.

A. J. HANDLAN, Sec.

BORN.

BOYLAN—To Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Boylan, 230 Beech st., June 10, a daughter.

DIED.

FRAZER—In this city, June 14, 1901, Elizabeth Frazer, daughter of the late Mrs. E. Frazer, aged 18 years, 7 months, 10 days. Remains at F. S. Dunning's undertaking parlors. Funeral notice later.

DANIEL—In this city, at his late residence, 735 Gantenbein ave., June 14, 1901, William S. D. Daniel, aged 62 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

WILLIAMS—In this city, June 12, 1901, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Mrs. Sarah J. Williams, aged 56 years. The funeral will take place today at 2:30 P. M. from Holman's undertaking parlors. Interment at Lone Fir. Friends invited.

CARSON—In this city, June 13, 1901, Eliza A. Carson, wife of John C. Carson. Funeral services at the residence at 1 o'clock Saturday, June 15, 1901. Friends are invited. Services at the grave private. No flowers.

PELLANT—In this city, at St. Vincent's Hospital, June 13, 1901, Navarre Pellant, aged 50 years. The funeral will take place from the hospital today at 8 A. M. Interment at Mount Calvary.

DELLENBAUGH—The funeral services of the late Caleb Dellenbaugh will be held at the family residence, 520 Clay st., today at 10 A. M. Friends invited.

EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th and Yamhill sts. Rena Stinson, lady assistant. Both phones No. 507.

Finley, Kimball & Co., Undertakers. Lady assistant. 275 Third st. Tel. 9.

F. S. Dunning, Undertaker, 414 East Alder. Lady assistant. Both phones.

NEW TODAY.

LOOK AT THIS

3000 acres fine timber land for sale, near good navigable stream flowing into the Columbia River; average 45,000 feet to acre. Julius Ordway, 720 Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Or.

AMUSEMENTS.

CORDRAY'S THEATER—

TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE, J. M. Ward's new version, "TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM." "TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM." "TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM." "TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM." "TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM." "TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM." "TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM." Introducing the famous Carrie Nation saloon-smashing scene. Prices as usual.

FREDERICKSBURG MUSIC HALL—Seventh and Alder streets.

SISTERS PRINCE, the Clever Little Spanish Song and Dance Artist.
PERITONIA, Europe's Famous Acrobatic Clown.
LILLIAN HOWE, America's Representative Descriptive Song Illustrator.
THE TWO LAMONTS, Marvelous Society and Novelty Acrobats.
MDLLE. JEANETTE, with her Wonderful Trained Troupe of Cockatoos.

NEW TODAY.

NOTICE—THERE IS A GLUT OF YOUNG ducks on the market. Supplies are so large that the price has dropped to 25c apiece for small and 50c for the choicest and fattest. Chickens which a week or so ago were 60c and 75c each have fallen nearly 100 per cent. The enormous supply must be cleaned up.
VINCE'S MARKET, 4th and Alder.
Telephone 191.

THE COMMODIOUS JANES RESIDENCE, 163 North 18th st., cor. Irving sts., can be rented for a term of years; a modern 12-room house, full basement and attic; grounds 200x200 feet.
WAKEFIELD, FRIES & CO., 229 Stark st.

Mortgage Loans
On improved city and farm property.
R. LIVINGSTONE, 224 Stark st.

$500.00 to $50,000.00
For loans on most favorable terms. Municipal and school bonds purchased. W. H. Fear, 306-7 Failing building.

MORTGAGE LOANS
On improved city and farm property, at lowest current rates. Building loans. Installment loans. MacMaster & Birrell, 311 Worcester blk.

Folks Discard Soft Flours
After they've tried WEBFOOT hard-wheat flour for bread-making. They say it's better in every way.

MORTGAGE LOANS
On Portland real estate at lowest rates. Titles insured. Abstracts furnished.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
7 Chamber of Commerce.

PIEDMONT.
The handsomest suburb in the city. We will build you a home on the installment plan. You plan your own house and have it at ACTUAL COST. Call for particulars. Investment Co., E. Quackenbush, Pres., 244 Stark st.

$1900 50x100 ON KEARNEY, BETWEEN 23d and 24th sts., facing south.
$3750 100x100, 11th and Johnson; very desirable for warehouse.
$2500 Nine lots and $1600 house, all improved, at Hunter's Station. A choice suburban home.
FRANK E. HART, 105 Sherlock building.

CHICKENS—CHICKENS
Cheaper Than Ever Before.
Everybody can eat chickens tomorrow. Your choice, 12½c pound.

Best creamery butter	35c and 40c
Creamery butter	30c and 35c
Country butter	25c and 30c
Ranch eggs	15c
Sugar-cured hams	12½c and 13c
Picnic hams	10c
English bacon	12½c
5 lbs. lard	50c
Costa Rica coffee	20c

All goods retailed at wholesale prices. La Grande Creamery Company, 264 Yamhill.