WILL MEET AGAIN

No Quorum of Lewis and Clark Stockholders.

BYLAWS COMMITTEE REPORTED

Athletic Sports and Games Want Representation Among the Standing Committees of the Corporation—Tomorrow Night, 7:30.

But little more than two-thirds of the stock necessary for a legal meeting of the Lewis and Clark stockholders was represented at yesterday's meeting, therefore the business for which the meeting was called could not be transacted, and adjournment was taken until tomorrow evening at 7:30 at the same place, 246 Washington street. Before the lack of

"The meeting will please come to order," said President Corbett.

a quorum was discovered the report of the committee on by-laws had been read and two or three suggestions had been made regarding it.

President Corbett occupied the chair, and immediately after calling the meeting to order James M. Moore was chosen assistant secretary. He read the call for this meeting and the minutes of the previous meeting, January 13; also that part of the minutes of the board of directors' meeting of January 21, authorizing the appointment of Rufus Mallory, W. D. Fenton and H. W. Scott as a special committee to draw by-laws, with President Corbett an ex-officio member. This prepared the way for the report of the by-laws committee, which Chairman Mallory proceeded to read.

The by-laws recommended by the committee were the same as appeared in yesterday morning's Oregonian, occupying nearly three columns of agate type. When

Chairman Mallory read the report of the committee on by-laws.

the list of standing committees was read Mr. Scott said his attention had been called, since the publication of the by-laws, to the fact that no committee had been provided to have charge of athletic sports and games, and he deemed that feature of the celebration worthy of a standing committee to look after it. There seemed general assent to the proposal to add such a committee, and the reading continued. President Corbett was afraid some misunderstanding or inconvenience might result from making the powers and duties of the advisory committee of 25 "advisory only," so the word "only" was stricken out.

When the reading of the proposed by-laws had been concluded Director Mallory wanted to be assured that a quorum was present before the meeting should proceed to act upon them. The secretary had record of proxies for but 5646½ shares. A canvass of the meeting revealed the presence of representatives of 5228 addi-

"What is everybody's business is nobody's business," insisted Adolphe Wolfe.

tional shares. But this gave a total of but 10,874½ shares, while 14,978 shares were necessary for a quorum. No business could be legally transacted, so the only thing to do was to adjourn. But there were various remarks and suggestions as to the most convenient time of meeting and the most effective plan to get a quorum to attend the meeting. Director Devers thought the meeting would accommodate more people if held in the evening. Director Wolfe insisted that what was everybody's business was nobody's business, and that if specific action were not taken stockholders would meet again without a quorum. Therefore he advocated a committee to attend to the matter, and Messrs. Devers, Wolfe and McGuire were appointed as such committee. Then came suggestions to adjourn for an hour, to adjourn till evening, to adjourn till tonight, and finally it was agreed that adjournment should be taken till tomorrow night at 7:30.

PLACE FOR A MONUMENT.

Apparent Confusion of Two Separate Commemorative Plans.

SPOKANE, Feb. 10.—(To the Editor.)—So far Mr. Himes seems to stand alone in what seems to be a most sensible suggestion in regard to the location of the proposed soldiers' monument. I had hoped others would contribute to the discussion, but the unanimity of silence seems to indicate entire satisfaction with the proposal to erect the monument in one of the cemeteries of the city. Although the matter seems to be practically settled, judging from reports in The Oregonian, yet as a small contributor to the fund I desire to go on record as protesting against a decision which I believe the future will put to shame when it is too late to reverse it. There are several considerations which have important bearing on this question. In the first place, the fund was contributed by the state at large, to commemorate the soldier dead of the entire state. Neither sect, locality nor public or fraternal society has superior right in it. Except in point of numbers, an offer might just as well be considered to have it erected in the Hebrew or Catholic Cemetery as at Lone Fir.

Secondly, the object of this monument I understand is two-fold: A memorial to the Oregon boys who gave their lives in the Spanish War, and a commemoration of the victory they helped to win and of the new territory acquired by the United States. The purpose and teachings of such a monument, when it is really a work of art, is civic and educative rather than religious and emotional, and as such it ought to appeal daily to the higher culture of the individual, from childhood to maturity. This effect would be utterly lost if it were placed in a cemetery. A monument of this kind, if not "Liberty Enlightening the World," is at least its hand-maiden, for the drama in the world's history of which it is to be the beacon in Oregon thrilled the Nations to higher conceptions of liberty and justice. To build this monument in a cemetery will, it seems to me, with due deference to the wisdom of the committee, be such a travesty upon art and all the higher instincts of civilization as would put an eternal quietus upon the new spirit of civic improvement in Portland.

Of course, if it is intended to set up a cheap, inartistic affair, butchered out of rock at so much per foot by a tombstone manufacturer, then by all means put it in the cemetery, and inscribe thereon, in everlasting brass, the names, not of the honored dead, but of the committee responsible for it.

We have waited two years for it; why not wait a year or two more, and in the meantime offer $1500 out of the sum pledged as prizes (not over three) for competitive designs, open to the world; then appoint a committee of artists to select the best, and then build it in the city where it may be seen of all men. Such a work will be an honor to the dead, to the living, to the city and state, a perpetual source of pride and a good step toward the realization of that more beautiful city. C. H. SHOLES.

The correspondent seems to confuse the monument to the dead of the Second Oregon, which is to be erected in a public place in Portland, with the so-called soldiers' monument, under other auspices, which will be erected in a cemetery.

LOW RATES TO COQUILLE.

How San Francisco Has an Advantage Over Portland.

A mercantile firm at Coquille has written to Portland, asking why freight rates from San Francisco are lower than from Portland. He says that in buying farm wagons he can save between $4 and $5 on each by ordering from San Francisco. As prices of wagons and farm machinery are the same here as at the Bay City, and as freight rates to the Coos Bay region are supposed to be the same from this city as from the other, something appears wrong. The matter has been referred to the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The explanation of the discrepancy, given by a shipping man, is as follows: On regular steamship lines freight rates to Marshfield and Coquille are the same from Portland as from San Francisco—namely $3 per ton on first-class goods to Marshfield, and $4 to Coquille. To Coquille, however, there are no regular boats, because of the shallowness of the Coquille River bar. Light lumber schooners enter the river. They take away on an average about 100,000 feet of lumber each. All this trade is with San Francisco. Naturally these vessels are eager for return cargoes. They will take freight to Coquille at low rates, between $2 and $3 per ton, sometimes lower. Inasmuch as Portland has no lumber trade of this kind, its coasting business with such places as Coquille is limited. In the past four months the number of these small vessels has increased so that freights north from San Francisco are lower than ever, and regular steamers feel the competition.

The only way that shipments from Portland reach Coquille is by the railroad between Marshfield and that place. The first-class freight rate to Marshfield is $3 per ton, and to Coquille $1 higher, but in shipments to Coquille the railroad and the boats divide the charges equally.

Portland has a fast-growing trade with the Coos Bay country. The business consists mostly in flour and feed. Coos Bay imports 90 per cent of these staples from this city. There are three shipyards at Coos Bay and one on the Coquille River. They are owned in San Francisco, and get their supplies mostly from that city. Portland sends there large quantities of groceries. Almost all the output of the creameries of that district goes to San Francisco.

RESOLUTIONS OF REGRET.

St. Mary's Alumnae Mourn Loss of Mrs. Amanda Lane.

The St. Mary's Alumnae Association has passed the following resolutions of regret on the death of Mrs. Amanda Lane, one of its most esteemed members:

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved associate, Mrs. Amanda Lane, and whereas, it is but just that a fitting recognition of her merit should be had; therefore, be it

Resolved, That her demise has left a vacancy in our ranks which will be keenly felt by all the members of St. Mary's Alumnae Association.

Resolved, That St. Mary's Alumnae Association sustains a great loss in the death of one of its first, as well as one of its most loyal associates.

Resolved, That the members of the association deeply sympathize with the bereaved family.

Resolved, That a memorial to honor and perpetuate her memory be prepared and read at the next semi-annual reunion.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed with the records of the association, that copies be forwarded to the afflicted relatives of the deceased; also to the Catholic Sentinel and Oregonian.

MRS. HATTIE M. KELLY,
MISS APHIA L. DIMICK,
Committee on Resolutions.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the ills produced by disordered liver.

BAD NEWS FOR $52.10-ERS

CAN'T EAT MEAT ANY MORE, NOW THAT PRICES ARE UP.

Butchers Combine and Decide That They Are Entitled to Fatter Profits.

Retail butchers in town have definitely decided to raise the price of meats from ½ cent to 2½ cents per pound. This decision was reached at a meeting attended by 22 butchers Tuesday evening, at the southwest corner of Sixth and Washington streets; but the date on which advanced prices will be charged customers has not yet been determined on. Temporary organization was effected with Joseph Forrester as president and Frank L. Smith secretary. Unless plans are upset, the new society will be known as the Portland Butchers' Board of Trade.

Efforts were made by those butchers present at the meeting to prevent proceedings becoming known to the public. It was a rigid star chamber session. The butchers who were in evidence were a jolly-looking, red-cheeked lot and they smoked two-bit cigars. They wore good clothes and did not have the appearance of men who are losing money, as they say they are doing, by charging unremunerative prices for meat. When President Forrester took the chair two prosperous but nervous-looking butchers arose to their feet at once and asked that all reporters be excluded. "We do not want a single reporter present, and when we do we will send for him," said one of the speakers. There were murmurs of assent, and then the motion was put and carried that reporters be excluded, and The Oregonian reporter retired at this broad hint. "You won't get a word of this," said one butcher, as a parting rejoinder.

The session that followed was an acrimonious one, and lasted until nearly midnight. First one thing was proposed and then another. But the meeting went on record as being desirous of increasing the price of meat sold to customers. It was determined to raise the price of cheap parts of the meat by ½ cent per pound, and to have a sliding scale on the more valuable portions by charging an advance of about 2 cents per pound on present rates. It was argued that the rates insisted on by wholesalers for the Winter made an advance on retail prices absolutely necessary.

"We can't kick at our Summer trade, when the pasture is good and livestock can fatten outdoors," remarked one speaker, "but it is the Winter rates from wholesalers we complain of. Stock must be fed during the present season with hay and nourishment carried indoors, and there is considerable expense just now bringing the stock to market. That's what I'm told. And as the wholesalers are charging us increased rates—why, take it out of the consumers." (Great applause.)

A committee of seven, with Joseph Nash as chairman, was appointed to meet last night in secret session and prepare a list of prices on the new schedule, and this list will be submitted for approval to a meeting of the Butchers' Board of Trade, called somewhere for this evening.

A big butcher with a black mustache went on record as being opposed to the continuance of the free delivery of hearts and bones to the proprietors of restaurants. "If those people wish hearts and bones let them pay for them. We have been giving them this stuff without charge too long," he said. This was put in the form of a motion and carried. It was also decided that the custom should cease of butchers in the central part of the city delivering purchases of 10 cents' worth of meat to suburban customers. "Let the 10-cent people in the suburbs buy from butchers who have stores in their neighborhood," remarked one speaker.

"Mister President: This is an age of combines—an age, I may say, when we have to strive in favor of an economical distribution of labor," stated another speaker, and he paused for the applause which didn't come. Then he went on: "I have been carefully studying the principles of J. Pierpont Morgan. I'm in favor of cutting down our working expenses, to save money. I say, abolish paid solicitors calling on restaurant proprietors for meat orders. Force the restaurant people to come to us." This was also put in the form of a motion and adopted.

Then a more delicate question was taken up—the disciplining of a wholesale meat firm on Front street—and it was at first proposed to boycott this firm for its business methods. But one shrewd butcher poured cold water on this proposition by remarking that, if the butchers present refused to handle meat sold by the firm in question, the firm would undoubtedly go into the retail business as well as wholesale, and sell direct to restaurants. "Better let sleeping dogs lie, gentlemen," advised the peacemaker, and the meeting did not do anything further in this particular line.

One reputable butcher, who does a large city trade, was approached yesterday and asked for information as to Tuesday evening's meeting of his confreres. He said: "We did not have a meeting, and the price of meat is not to be advanced."

Other butchers who were approached for information by Oregonian men declined to talk, and said they did not wish anything said about the subject.

Butchers talking privately with one another have expressed their disappointment with the attendance at Tuesday evening's meeting. Instead of an attendance of 22, they expected over 100.

BARBERS MAY PUT UP PRICES.

Thirty-five Cents for Haircut, Five Cents for Neck Shave.

Barbers are scheming to raise the price of haircutting to 35 cents per person, about April 1—a sharp advance of 40 per cent on the present rate of 25 cents. It is also proposed to charge 25 cents for an application of sea-foam, a hair wash and 5 cents for a neck shave. A few daring spirits among the barbers are talking of asking 25 cents for a shave. The whole proposition was discussed at a meeting of the Journeymen Barbers' Union, held last Monday night, and it was decided to do nothing definite until a conference is held at an early date between journeymen barbers and employers.

None of the barbers interviewed yesterday would talk for publication, saying that the details of the deal had not yet been completed. One journeyman barber said: "Thirty-five cents for a haircut is not asking too much. Wages are advancing all along the line, and the prices of provisions are also advancing. Why should not the barbers share in the good times? We do not want any more than our share. The sum necessary to keep up a first-class barber shop is heavy, and I'm afraid we won't get our present wages very long unless the bosses make customers pay more than they do now."

A boss barber said: "I am in favor of a uniform rate for haircutting. You may rest assured that this establishment will not charge a man 35 cents for cutting his hair if he can get the job done at other places for 25 cents. The cost of living is increasing, and we can't pay the present wages very long unless we charge our customers a little more. There is no proposition before us to charge 25 cents for a shave."

Various citizens who were approached heard the announcement with choleric indignation that the rate for haircutting was to be increased, and declared that they would not pay the 35 cents, but they did not explain what method they proposed to adopt to separate themselves from their surplus hair. Bald-headed men heard the news with indifference. It was stated that the price for cutting hair in Seattle is 35 cents.

For the past 19 years or so the rate for haircutting in this city, at first-class barber shops, has been 25 cents. Before that period the rate for haircutting and bath was 50 cents. There was one well-known barber shop in these early days, patronized extensively by miners from Idaho and other sections, where this sign stared customers in the face: "When gentlemen are through with the bath, please pull up the plug." When the transcontinental railroad was finished to Portland, however, prices dropped, and the rate for haircutting with them.

"THE MILLIONAIRE MARINE."

Meteoric Career of E. L. Dwyer, of Flavel Fame.

A great many citizens of Portland and Astoria will remember E. L. Dwyer, who was a resident of this state in the early '90s and was prominently connected with several important enterprises, notably the founding of the town of Flavel. He cut a pretty wide swath during his career here, and all agree that he was a fine fellow, but once in a while he would arrange a little celebration, and then the country was not big enough for him. He was a rapid young man, but his doings here were tame compared to his experiences after leaving here, as will be seen by the following sketch published in the New York Sun of the 5th inst., under the heading of "Millionaire Marine Fined":

Edward L. Dwyer, once wheat speculator, mineowner and husband of an Italian Duchess born in Brooklyn, now a member of the United States Marine Corps and as such known as the "millionaire marine," was fined $5 in the Jefferson

E. L. Dwyer.

Market Police Court yesterday, for smashing the windows of a University Place saloon.

Dwyer is now a man of about 40. He came first into public view in 1886, when he startled the Chicago wheat pit by his purchases of wheat for future delivery. His marriage to the Duchess of Castelluccia, formerly Miss Jennie A. Tomajo, of Brooklyn, occurred at Rock Ledge, Fla., in January, 1895, when the ceremony was honored by the presence of Richard Croker and a party of friends. Mrs. Dwyer, whose fortune was estimated at $7,000,000, died not long afterward, leaving to her husband a nominal cash legacy and an island off the Maine coast. On the latter Dwyer was said to have realized $135,000. He went into bankruptcy in this city in May, 1899, with $252,000 liabilities and no assets. Before the end of that year he had organized a $1,500,000 company to operate silver mines in Mexico.

His enlistment in the Marine Corps took place in Philadelphia in May, 1900. It was said at the time that he was penniless and tired of life. He said in court yesterday that he had enlisted while out for a good time, because he thought it would be such fun, and that the whole meaning of the joke did not present itself to him until reflection, when the step could not be retracted. Dwyer was sent to the Philippines, and as a Government interpreter made himself useful through his knowledge of Spanish.

The following particulars in regard to the early history of Mr. Dwyer are from a sketch of him printed here in 1892:

Mr. Dwyer was born in Tarrington, Conn., in 1857, and moved West at the early age of 14 years, settling in Chicago. In 1869 he went to Mexico with a company of American merchants, to develop trade between that country and the United States, and was the first to introduce American farming implements into general use in that country. He afterwards became interested in extensive mining operations in Mexico, and was instrumental in procuring British capital for the development of the great coal interests of that country. Of late years Dwyer has been engaged in extensive business affairs connected with Western lands and other Western interests. He has given special attention to the development of the commercial, shipping and realty interests of Astoria, and the section adjacent thereto bordering on the shores of the mouth of the Columbia. He is noted for his tireless energy and sound judgment, and his opinions on determining the adaptability of different sections for commercial growth and development are accepted as authority in the best financial circles.

How to Get Pavements.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I have been reading the articles in The Oregonian relating to streets, with a great amount of interest. It appears to me that the persons writing these articles must live on improved streets. At least the ones who are satisfied to wait for the new charter to be put in force. Will some one offer a suggestion whereby we can get immediate relief. I am the owner of one house and a 50-foot lot in what I consider a desirable location on the West Side of the river, within one mile of the Postoffice. The streets in this locality are graded, but not macadamized. I will not undertake to describe the unsightly condition of the streets. It appears that I am the only one living in this locality who is ready to sign a petition asking for the macadamazing of the streets, so I am asking for relief or assistance, through The Oregonian, in the way of suggestions from some person who may have been placed in a similar position. Has the city authority to undertake the improvement of streets without the petition of one-half of the property-owners living, or owning property on said streets? If so, why not start work at once and put the ones objecting on record as remonstrators and knockers.

Our understanding is that everybody is redhot for good streets everywhere except in front of his own property. This man seems to be an exception to the rule (though he doesn't want his name used.) His only recourse, under the law, is to get his neighbors into his own frame of mind.

Work of Revision Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The Presbyterian revision committee today considered the third and fourth articles of the new brief statement of faith for popular use, and came to a final decision on the third article. This article touches on creation. The fourth article—on sin—will be taken up again tomorrow. The committee will adjourn tomorrow, and it will be necessary to hold another long meeting to dispose of the remainder of the brief statement, which contains 16 articles or sections.

LOWEST RATES

To All Points East.

Apply via Rio Grande lines. Through sleepers. Personally conducted excursions once a week. Call at office, No. 124 Third street.

Thirty to 40 miles an hour is the rule for railroad trains in Russia; in Siberia 15 to 20.

MANDARIN OF THE

Precious Ruby Clasp.

An illustrious Chinese mandarin was put on the famous American food, Grape-Nuts, and he and his wife cured of stomach and kidney trouble and heart disorder after he, in particular, had been pronounced by this physicians incurable.

His letter is written by his interpreter and signed with his Chinese signature. It recites: "For three years I was under the care of the best physicians in Russia, Germany, France, America, as well as my own country. I had tried baths and water cures almost without number. I grew worse until finally my physician pronounced me incurable and I was doomed to die in from three to six months.

"A friend prevailed upon me to change my food and take up Grape-Nuts. This I did more to gratify my friend than from any benefit I expected, but within 24 hours the results were so gratifying as to astonish and delight myself and family.

"My improvement continued without relapse, until at the end of three months I was well and sound, weighed more and was stronger and had a better appetite and more perfect digestion than at any other time in my life.

"My wife was also a victim of serious stomach trouble from which she had suffered for several years. She has been restored to good, robust health by the use of Grape-Nuts.

"I have recommended it in about half a dozen families and it has never failed to benefit. I will be pleased to reply to all letters having stamped envelope enclosed. Pak Gaw Mun, Mandarin of the Ruby Button, Member of the Literati, Magistrate of the Order of the Manchusian Crane, Order of the Girdle of the Jade and Precious Ruby Clasp, Servant to His Imperial Majesty the Son of Heaven," etc., etc.

His interpreter and secretary, E. Percivale Baker, adds to the letter: "I am familiar with all the facts related by Professor Pak and know them to have been moderately stated. I also, and my family, have received much benefit from the use of Grape-Nuts."

There Are Two Points

To be considered when buying a set of books. They are (1st) literary merit and consequent value and utility; (2d), mechanical excellence, involving appearance when the books are on the shelves, durability, legibility and illustration.

In the several previous advertisements of this work published in The Oregonian a tithe of its literary treasures has been suggested. It would require many more pages to tell them all. Almost every mail brings a letter of praise from some new viewpoint of a subscriber.

It is of the extraordinary book-making (from the mechanical standpoint) that we wish to tell at this time.

"Modern Eloquence"

Is complete in ten volumes which, in the five cardinal mechanical points of a book, are really marvelous. A few years ago such books would have cost several times the present price, which is so small that it will not strain the most modest purse strings.

THE TYPE is French Old Style of clear letter, cast especially for this work. The type page is about 6⅝ by 3⅞ inches; the paper page, 9⅜ by 6½ inches, allowing a handsome and convenient margin, making continuous and evening reading a pleasure.

THE PAPER is made by contract especially for this work. It is soft and smooth, medium weight, high quality, and ultra-durable. It will never crack or fade.

THE PRINTING is done with scrupulous care. In order to insure perfect register essential where uncut deckle-edge paper is used, the presses are run at half speed in printing, and only half the usual number of pages are printed in each "form." The illustrations are printed by hand from the engravers' original plates on Imperial Japanese vellum.

Great attention has been paid to the selection and reproduction of THE ILLUSTRATIONS. They are executed in photogravure full-page size. There are seventy-five of them. They are direct "positive" reproductions from original sources in each case, without the usual intermediate steps of one to three "negatives," in each of which some detail is lost.

THE BINDINGS are in three styles, priced according to elegance and expensive finish; each style, however, has its individual charm irrespective of price.

THE VALUE OF THE WORK, the unusually small price, the easy monthly payments combined, make the present opportunity an exceptional one; and all who enjoy good books, of the most interesting nature, should not neglect to request us to forward the work for their inspection. Do not send any money until the books have been delivered and you are satisfied with them.

THE OREGONIAN

INQUIRY COUPON

Cut off here.

THE OREGONIAN, PORTLAND—

Gentlemen: Referring to your advertisement of Hon. Thos. B. Reed's library of Modern Eloquence, I will be pleased to receive (without charge) portfolio of sample pages, photogravures and chromatic plates; also full particulars regarding bindings, prices, etc. (2-13.)

Name .....
Occupation .....
Street .....
City and State .....

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 46; minimum temperature, 40; river reading at 11 A. M., 10.8 feet; change in the past 24 hours, 0.6 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., 0.29 inch; total precipitation since Sept. 1, 1901, 22.24 inches; normal precipitation since Sept. 1, 1901, 29.14 inches; deficiency, 6.90 inches; total sunshine Feb. 11, 0:00; possible sunshine Feb. 11, 10:12.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Precipitation last 12 hours.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Direction.	State of weather.
Astoria	52	0.52	8	S	Raining
Baker City	38	0.04	*	NE	Cloudy
Bismarck	18	0.00	10	E	Cloudy
Boise	42	**	*	SE	Cloudy
Helena	40	0.01	10	W	Snowing
Kamloops, B. C.	34	0.00	00	Clm	Clear
Neah Bay	46	0.10	6	E	Cloudy
Pocatello	42	0.04	6	SW	Cloudy
Portland	46	0.02	16	S	Cloudy
Red Bluff	56	0.00	*	SE	Clear
Roseburg	50	0.02	8	S	Cloudy
Sacramento	58	0.00	*	NE	Clear
Salt Lake	50	**	*	SW	Clear
San Francisco	54	0.00	12	W	Clear
Spokane	36	0.48	*	SW	Snowing
Seattle	52	0.01	6	S	Cloudy
Walla Walla	48	0.12	*	S	Cloudy

*Light. **Trace.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Heavy snow has occurred at Spokane during the last 24 hours, the amount being nearly 5 inches. Light snow has also fallen in the neighborhood of Baker City. At Walla Walla moderate rains have fallen, and light rains have also occurred in Western Oregon and Western Washington. In Northern California the rains have ceased.

It is decidedly cooler in Southern Idaho, but the changes in temperature elsewhere west of the Rocky Mountains have been small and unimportant.

The river at Portland at 5 P. M. reached a stage of 10.8 feet. The morning reports from points up the river showed that a fall was taking place, and the river at Portland will probably come to a stand Friday at a stage of about 12 feet.

The indications are for partly cloudy weather in this district Thursday, with occasional local rains in Western Oregon and Western Washington. It will be colder Thursday in Southern Idaho.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Thursday, February 13:

Portland and vicinity—Partly cloudy, with occasional local rains; southerly winds.

Western Oregon and Western Washington—Partly cloudy, with occasional local rains; southerly winds.

Eastern Oregon—Probably fair, with variable winds.

Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho—Probably fair; colder in south portion; variable winds.

Southern Idaho—Probably fair; colder; variable winds.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

Valentines

VALENTINE DAY is near at hand. Although we have had a steady demand for Valentines for some days past, we still have a large assortment from which to select. Prices to suit all, ranging from

5c to $5.00

See Our Window Display on Third Street.

The J. K. Gill Co. CORNER THIRD AND ALDER

Western Electric Works

305½ Washington Street Portland, Oregon

ELECTRIC NOVELTIES

Curling Iron Heaters,
Automobiles,
Thriller,
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Scarf Pins,
Candlesticks,
Night Lamps,
Battery Motors,
Dynamos and Lamps,
Medical Batteries.

Good Food

Retaining in its manufacture the life-giving salts of the grain is the most economical of all foods

WHEATINE

in its preparation preserves all the nutritive elements of the Wheat Made in California of *Choice Upland California White Wheat* Cook as directed

SEND FOR "WHEATINE DAINTIES" DEPT. 3
EMPIRE MILLING CO., SAN FRANCISCO

SECURE A HOME

By paying $6.45 per month on each $1000 contract. A large club making small payments into a Home Fund secures each one a home in turn. A strictly business proposition for rent payers or those who wish to release a mortgage.

AGENTS WANTED.

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225-26 Abington Bldg.

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NEW TODAY.

$4250 WILL BUY LOTS 1, 2, 4, 5, BLOCK 19, Albina, corner Rodney avenue and Eugene street; lots 21, 22, block 3, Columbia Heights; lot 31, block 17, Mount Tabor Villa; S. ½ lot 5, block M, Tabor Heights; lot 13, block 32, Fulton Park; 10 acres 5 miles due east of Morrison-street bridge, and lots 1, 2, block 12, Capital Park, Salem. Easy terms. Room 12 Hamilton building.

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