TO SEE THE VALLEY

A. O. U. W. Visitors Will Leave on Excursion Today.

SALEM WILL GIVE RECEPTION

Stops Will Be Made at Chemawa Indian School, Albany, Corvallis and McMinnville—Delegates Spend Sunday Quietly.

An excursion up the Willamette Valley on the east side as far as Corvallis, returning on the west side, is the program for the Supreme Lodges, A. O. U. W. and D. of H., today. The excursionists, numbering about 500, will leave the Union Depot on a special train at 8:15 o'clock sharp. Captain E. S. Edwards, chairman of the transportation committee, to whose efforts the great success of the river trips from The Dalles and to Astoria was largely due, is ill and cannot go with the excursion today. R. L. Durham, second member of the committee, will have charge of the excursion party and will see that nothing is left undone that can add to the pleasure of the occasion. Precaution has been taken not to overcrowd the cars, and all who go may feel assured of meeting no discomforts.

The first stop will be at the Chemawa Indian Training School, where nearly 500 Indian boys and girls are receiving educations that will fit them for usefulness in civilized life. This is one of the largest four industrial schools maintained by the United States Government for the education of the Indian children, and a brief inspection of the different departments will be an interesting experience for the visitors from the East.

The visit at Salem will be the chief event of the day. The train will arrive at Salem at 10:30 o'clock and will depart at 12:30, leaving the guests two hours to enjoy the hospitality of their "brothers and sisters" at the capital of the state. A lunch will be served under the trees in Marion square, near the banks of the Willamette.

The excursionists will arrive at Albany at 1:25, remaining there 15 minutes, and reaching Corvallis (the heart of the valley) at 2:30. After 15 minutes' exchange of compliments with the A. O. U. W. and D. of H. people, the members of the Supreme Lodge will start back to Portland on the west side. They will arrive in McMinnville at 4:15 and depart at 4:30, getting back to Portland at 6:45.

What the Visitors Will See.

This trip will give the distinguished visitors a fairly good view of Northwestern Oregon. They will pass through wheat fields that yield from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre—the kind of wheat that secured first premium for flour at the World's Fair at Chicago. They will see scores of hop yards, which later in the season will give employment to thousands of men, women and children, who go out from the cities and live in tents in the groves while they make a few dollars gathering the hop burs used in the manufacture of yeast and the article that made Milwaukee famous. They will also pass through the prune-growing district where are produced the black-skinned prunes that ought to be better known in the East. When the visitors look out over the nicely-kept prune orchards of the Willamette Valley and see the green fruit almost hidden under dense foliage, it is to be hoped that they will not think of the hard, over-dried prunes that used to be imported to America from Southern Europe, and which have given the prune its standing as a by-word. The Oregon prune is meaty—not all pit and skin. It has a fruity flavor, is healthful, and, if stewed instead of boiled, is tempting to the appetite. From Salem alone are shipped about 4,000,000 pounds of prunes a year, and the acreage is not large. A 22-acre orchard, 7 years old, has been known to produce $5000 worth of prunes, yielding a net profit of $2200.

At Albany the excursionists will be in the center of the dairying industry in the Willamette Valley. They will be in a region where the farmers are prosperous, and where the dairy herds are being increased by investment of the profits of the industry. Just before reaching Albany they will cross the Santian River, which has its rise in the melting snows of Mount Jefferson, and along whose banks grow the lofty fir trees from which millions of feet of lumber are cut every year. Portland ships more lumber than any other city in the world. The heaviest timber county in the state is here, a few miles up the valley from Albany. It is in Oregon that lumbermen find trees seven feet in diameter and running skyward 150 feet without a branch. It was here that the Government contractors sent for a flagpole for the new federal building in Chicago. It is in Oregon that a tree can be cut so as to yield a timber four feet square and 112 feet long, with top and slabs enough left to supply a family with fuel for many months.

Undeveloped Resources Abundant.

With all its varied resources, wheat raising, fruit growing, stock raising, dairying, lumbering, hop producing, mining, wool growing, abundant water power, proximity to ocean traffic, the visitors from the East will wonder that Oregon is still in its industrial infancy. It is awaiting development, and such occasions as the visit of these people to Oregon gives opportunity to spread the information regarding the vastness of undeveloped resources.

The weather may be warm today, and dust may be flying. If such conditions should cause the excursionists discomfort, they may get some consolation by thinking of what may be the weather conditions east of the Rockies. The following official statement of mean monthly maximum and minimum temperatures for 1900 will show that Oregon is neither so cold in Winter nor so hot in Summer as are the Eastern States:

MONTHS.	Portland. Maximum	Portland. Minimum	St. Louis Maximum	St. Louis Minimum	Cincinnati. Maximum	Cincinnati. Minimum
January	49	39	45	30	42	28
February	47	37	38	21	29	21
March	60	44	52	34	47	29
April	61	44	67	49	64	45
May	64	49	78	60	76	56
June	72	54	82	67	81	65
July	77	56	87	71	86	68
August	72	54	92	75	89	71
September	69	51	83	66	83	64
October	59	45	75	57	75	54
November	52	40	56	39	54	37
December	50	39	45	21	43	28

Spent Sunday Quietly.

Most of the A. O. U. W. and D. of H. spent Sunday very quietly. Many went out into the country for a day's rest and recreation, after first attending religious services at some of the Portland churches. Quite a crowd went to Latourelle Falls, and small parties took cable car rides up the steep incline to Portland Heights, from which place a view of the city and surrounding country can be had.

Programme for Salem Reception.

SALEM, Or., June 15.—Elaborate preparations for receiving and entertaining the members of the A. O. U. W. grand lodge tomorrow have been made by Salem Workmen. The excursion party will make a stop of 10 minutes at the Chemawa Indian Training School, reaching the capital city about 10:30 o'clock. The special train will be taken to the business section of the city, where the visitors will be met by the local reception committee, with the Salem Military Band. A line of march will be formed and the visitors will be taken to Marion Square, which has been extensively decorated and provided with several tables, where a sumptuous dinner will be served, concluding with strawberries and cream as a treat for the Easterners. The exercises at Marion Square will be entirely informal. After luncheon a short address of welcome will be delivered by Frank Davey and the remaining time will be consumed in addresses by prominent members of the supreme lodge. The visitors will spend about two hours in Salem.

ANSWERS HENRY A. ADAMS

Dr. A. A. Morrison Speaks on the Reformation.

In his sermon at the Trinity Church last night Rev. A. A. Morrison answered a number of the statements made by Henry Austin Adams during his course of lectures here and made a number of charges against both the speaker and the Catholic church. He said that Mr. Adams had made statement after statement that was absolutely false, and that he had been dismissed at one time from the Episcopal church. He said that the Catholic priesthood keep the people in ignorance purposely and profit by their superstition. The histories of the peoples who had accepted the teachings of the Reformation were compared with that of Roman Catholic countries to show that the effect of the Reformation had been for the betterment of the world, and not as Mr. Adams had said, "a fiasco."

"I regret," said Dr. Morrison, "that conditions have come up that force me to speak from the pulpit in controversy. A lecturer has been among us who has spoken of the Reformation as a farce. He came under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. At one time he was an Episcopal priest and left this position for reasons chiefly private and that are not fitting to be spoken from the public platform. I was surprised upon hearing him to note marks of degeneration both in his words and his statements. His assertions were of a very questionable nature, and many of them absolutely false. He used the name of God flippantly and for amusement many times in an attempt at wit. In his lectures Trinity Church and its pastor were alluded to, and both held up to ridicule. May God grant that our church may never have for its representative one who has so little regard for the truth, who can use the name of his Maker with so little regard.

"A large number of Protestants were present and listened to his lectures, yet I grant you there are no Roman Catholics here tonight. They cannot listen to what has not been prepared for them to hear, and which does not bear the Roman brand.

"The value of religion can be estimated by results alone. We cannot look into the next world and see what will be the effect of certain beliefs held, but must judge their worth by their ability to accomplish something at the present time. I do not hold that the Roman church is all wrong. There is much that is good in Rome. We are not unmindful of her charities, hospitals and her missions. She teaches the same virtues as we do. Our contention is not as to points of similarity, but regarding the points that make us very widely separated.

"We are to judge by results. What have been those results? From the day liberty was born in the Briton heart started the downfall of the Roman church. When Martin Luther first saw the light of freedom and the principle was proclaimed, then also was the destruction of the Roman Catholic church proclaimed.

"What has been accomplished in the world since this principle of liberty was born? One thing that has been held is that every one has a right to worship God as a free man, and if the religion of Christ is not a farce, it is free and universal, and God pity that fanatical, narrow, bigoted priest, bishop or pope who will attempt to step between man and this right. In this development we cannot disassociate the prestige of the Anglo-Saxon race since the days of Luther. Spain has held to the Roman creed. Look at Spain; what a melancholy spectacle of depravity. Look at Brazil and Mexico. Now cross over into Canada and draw a comparison between the two countries, where the effect of the Reformation has not been felt. The church is the educator of the people. Compare the number of people that can read and write in Roman countries with that of British or American territories. Look at Spain, Mexico, Italy today. The people bow and crawl before the priesthood. The priests lavishly live on the luxuries and wealth of the land, extracted from a superstitious people, kept in ignorance purposely.

"Protestants do not declare perfection, but since the day it threw off the cloak of ignorance and superstition every nation that has stood by its principles of freedom has prospered as never before.

"There was no pope before the seventh century. During the first five centuries of the church all bishops were regarded as equal. At the council of Chalcedon an attempt was made to give the Roman bishop some eminence, but it offended some, and they left the council, and from that time sprang the two divisions of the church, the Eastern and the Western, or later known as the Greek church and the Church of Rome.

"The Greek church never has been Romanized."

Dr. Morrison concluded by reading the Roman Catholic creed and commenting upon several points in it, and cautioning the people not to be deceived by false statements of popular lecturers.

THE CORONATION FUR.

Facts About the Stoat Which Furnishes Royal Robes.

London Express.

A few facts about the little animal whose skin is now in such great demand to make the coronation robes of the peers and peeresses resplendent may not be uninteresting. The stoat, or, as it is generally called when in Winter dress, the ermine, is a little creature much like a weasel, to which it is closely allied. The most marked difference between the two animals is the somewhat larger size of the former, while its tail retains the black tip when the rest of the coat changes its color to white.

It is only in Winter time that the coat has the whiteness which makes the fur in such great demand, for in Summer the color of the upper parts of the body is a dull mahogany brown, while the under parts are a pale yellow sulphur, in contradistinction to the pure white of the weasel. The average stoat is about 9½ inches in length, with a tail measuring about four inches. Like related species, the ermine is a very restless, brave and bloodthirsty little creature, and can both climb and swim well. These animals, which make their homes among rocks and stones, in walls and the like, are to be found in the Northern regions both of Europe and America.

In all the more northern parts stoats invariably assume the well-known white Winter dress which makes their fur so valuable an article of commerce. For instance, this change always takes place in the highlands of Scotland; but in the northern English counties, like Northumberland and Durham, though frequent, it is by no means universal. If we go further south the change of color becomes more and more rare, taking place only occasionally in counties like Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, while in Cornwall and Hampshire it is almost unknown. Most scientists attribute the reason of the change in color to the effects of temperature, but others point out the transformation has been known to take place in cases of captive specimens which have been continually kept in warm rooms.

NEW CHURCH DEDICATED

FIRST CHRISTIAN EDIFICE CONSECRATED YESTERDAY.

Rev. Charles Reign Scoville, of Chicago, Preaches the Sermon—Revival Services Held.

The dedication ceremonies of the First Christian Church, corner of Park and Columbia streets, took place yesterday morning. A large congregation was present when the Rev. Charles Reign Scoville, of Chicago, delivered the dedicatory sermon. Dr. Scoville took as his subject, "God So Loved That He Gave." Among other things, he said that infants in a family were not treated as well as the grown-up children, and the Lord did not treat the Jews of old in the matter of education as he does the people of today; that the days in the wilderness and the hardships he forced upon the Jews were a necessary but a severe lesson, and was probably the only way that could have welded them into the nationality that remains unbroken.

Comparing the present with the past, Dr. Scoville said that a nation to be successfully Christianized must have both the intellect and the heart developed. Greece had failed because it developed the reason only. Rome had failed because it developed only the will, and no attention had been paid to the higher feelings. Turkey had failed because it developed the heart only. As an illustration he cited the history of Rome. The will was strongly developed and the citizen cared nothing for the rights of others and sought only the accomplishment of his own wishes. Like a locomotive lacking the directing hand of an intelligent engineer, he scattered destruction. Christianity meant the equal development of the mind and the heart of the people.

Nine additions to the membership of the church were received, and when it was mentioned that $3500 was needed for necessary expenses, the sum of $5200 was subscribed.

In the afternoon services were held and addresses were made by the Rev. Bruce Wolverton and C. E. Cline, of the Methodist Church; the Rev. Alexander Blackburn, of the First Baptist Church; Dr. S. M. Freeland, of the Congregational Church; Oscar Cox, of the Y. M. C. A., and the Rev. Albyn Esson, of the Rodney-Avenue Christian Church. Response was made by the Rev. J. F. Ghormley, pastor of the church.

In the evening revival services were held by Dr. Scoville and were largely attended.

REVIEW OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Dr. E. P. Hill Preaches on "Revision of Confession of Faith."

The sermon at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning was an account of the General Assembly which met in New York a few weeks ago. Dr. Hill took as his text Deuteronomy, 1, 6-7: "The Lord, our God, spake unto us in Horeb, saying, Ye have dwelt long enough in this mount. Turn you and take your journey."

He made special reference to the home mission meeting held in Carnegie Hall, and to the report of the revision committee. Concerning the president's address at the centennial of home missions, the speaker said:

"I wish I could make vivid this morning that great meeting in Carnegie Hall, and could transmit to you a measure of the enthusiasm of that hour. We on this Coast are accustomed to hearing the cause of Christianity ridiculed. Ministers of the gospel are often treated as if they were weak-minded or hypocritical. It is no rare thing to hear them spoken of as disturbers of the peace. Therefore, in the eyes of a Westerner it was an inspiring sight to see the President of the United States, whose ability and courage are acknowledged even by his enemies, stand before that great audience—while alert reporters by the dozen sat just before him to take down every word and send it to the ends of the earth—and, without qualification or apology, announce himself as a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. He said with emphasis that, without the work of the home missionaries, the life of the pioneers would have sunk perilously near the level of savages. He said that Christianity has given to the Nation that strength and those ideals upon which its safety will ultimately depend. He declared that the labors of the pioneer missionaries had made possible the glorious heritage which we enjoy. We have reason to be profoundly thankful that our President, like the great apostle, is not ashamed of the gospel of Christ."

In reference to the revision of the Confession of Faith, the speaker said:

"What is meant by the 'revision of the Confession of Faith'? Perhaps there are those here among the younger members of the congregation who do not know what the Confession of Faith is, while others among even the older ones may not understand the significance of this so-called revision movement. Let me briefly explain. I hold in my hand the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church. It contains 33 short chapters, which treat such topics as 'The Holy Scriptures,' 'Creation,' 'Christ, the Mediator.' It was written during the years between 1643 and 1649. The Westminster Assembly, which met in London, was composed of the most learned and godly scholars in the world; men whose knowledge of Latin, Greek, Hebrew history and philosophy was encyclopaedic, conferred together during those years for the purpose of arranging in systematic form the teaching of the Bible on 33 topics.

"The importance of such an undertaking must be evident to any one who will give the matter a moment's thought. The Bible teaches certain things concerning Christ, the Holy Spirit, the Church, etc., etc. Any one can find out for himself the teaching of the Scriptures on these points if he will take the time and has had sufficient training in the languages. But the ordinary man has not the time and does not feel competent to decide questions which involve vast learning. Therefore, those great scholars, after their years of study, were selected to prepare a document for the purpose of explaining the teaching of the Bible on certain designated topics. The statements which these Westminster divines formulated, the Presbyterian Church has been using all these years as the expression of its faith. It is our opinion that the decisions to which those men came in the main accurately express the teaching of God's Word. We have no superstitious reverence for the document. We do not believe that these men were infallibly guided in their work. But we do think that they gave the church a magnificently clear and well arranged statement of scriptural truth. In the course of time, however, it was found that certain mistakes had been made, and that unguarded statements had crept in. Therefore, a year ago a committee was appointed to correct such errors, and also to bring in a short untechnical statement of our belief which might be circulated among the people. The committee is called the revision committee, and its report was the one acted on in New York a month ago. We have not the time to consider the report at length, but there are two or three items to which I desire to draw your attention. The first work of the committee was to formulate a statement that those who accept the Confession of Faith are given the largest latitude of belief concerning the different topics treated. The Presbyterian Church has always allowed great liberty in such matters, though its detractors have insisted otherwise. I am going to read one sentence of the preamble which henceforth is to stand in our confession. I trust you will never forget this: it is there. Those who are hostile to creeds love to tell how we Presbyterians are tied down to our confession, and that one must surrender his independence of thought in order to enter our ministry. Now listen and do not forget.

"'The ordination vows of ministers, ruling elders, and deacons require the reception and adoption of the Confession of Faith only as containing the system of doctrine taught in Holy Scriptures.' It is assumed that there may be as many opinions on different doctrines as there are men. But as regards the general system of truth contained in the Bible, there need be no such divergence; and unless men can come together on as broad a basis as this, such a thing as organized Christianity is an impossibility."

Dr. Hill then referred to the changes that had been made in several chapters of the Confession.

CANNING ALASKA SALMON

A Specimen of Western Enterprise in the Wilds.

Day after day and week after week a bright procession of freshly filled cans came rolling down a chute, one a few inches behind the other. It was not a particularly large plant, and yet the first season saw just an even 1,500,000 cans rolling, rolling, rolling—always rolling, helped along, tapped, tested and tapped again, by half a hundred Chinamen, who juggled them from one process to another with the ease and dexterity of long practice, says the New York Sun.

The salmon that filled the cans were caught in the icy waters of the Taku River, which runs into the sounds and fjords of Southeastern Alaska not far from Juneau and the world-famed Treadwell mines.

In February there was nothing there but a quiet land-locked harbor with huge snow-covered mountains rising straight out of the black, icy-cold water. Deep in its bosom, by a small stream, were the ruins of a deserted Indian village, the largest building of which had been the smoking and drying-house where the salmon had been preserved in the old-fashioned way.

Studded round the shore and on the point at the entrance of the harbor were graves covered with snow. In these were little boxes, native made, without nails, holding a few charred bones, some ashes, and perhaps a strangely-fashioned pipe, with a roll of leaf tobacco for use in another possible state of existence.

Into this scene came bustling and puffing a small steam launch. Some men landed and staked out a site for the cannery, posting the requisite legal notice among the graves, and departed.

Civilization was represented by that little scrap of paper, and it meant that even the graves would soon be but a memory. Soon a larger steamer came cautiously feeling its way into the bay and landed a gang of men to clear the ground and cut piles.

In a few days there arrived another steamer with more men; this time carpenters with many thousand feet of lumber. In an incredibly short space of time the cannery was up and the Chinamen's quarters were ready.

One afternoon the last remnant of repose was broken by the shrill shriek of the whistle. Chinamen had come up from Seattle to make the cans from the sheet tin and, later on, to stuff them full of salmon.

Shuffling and jabbering, they made their way from the half-finished pier through the snow to their quarters. With them came their season's provisions, done up in many colored mattings, and each had his bundle of household goods, consisting of opium smoking outfit and an umbrella.

The next day each Chinaman had his particular task allotted him. This task was kept up with never-failing regularity and monotony which make Chinese labor the one above all others suitable for cannery work.

A little brown man, of any age you like, worked a top-making punch. He had on the lightest cotton shirt and trousers, though it was still cold, and worked the lever with one foot, at each lunge of which a finished top rolled off the die into a box. This went on hour after hour, day after day, from the beginning of April to the end of September, when he pocketed $600 for his work and went dome. He said he had done this for 25 years.

Other Chinamen cut sheets of tin into the necessary sizes which another gang made with a stroke of hot soldering iron into the body of the can. A machine fitted and soldered the bottom on while the man with the automatic leg made the tops. In five weeks half a million cans were made and ready for the fish to come.

On the 1st of February there was not a foot-print to be seen on the snow in Taku harbor. On the 1st of May of the same year a modern cannery, worth $125,000, with one-half million cans made and a large storage plant attached was up and ready for business.

Then the salmon came. There are seven distinct species in Taku River, and each had its date of arrival from the sea at the spawning grounds. First the king salmon—the largest and finest of them all; his date was from May 10 to May 15.

Then the sockeye, just in time for the Fourth of July. In this he shows his good sense, as the Indian fishermen invariably are all drunk on, and a few days after, that date, and consequently he has a good start up the river unmolested.

Later come the cohoe, then the silver, and mixed up with the latter two, the steelheads, a game looking salmon, with all the appearance of a huge trout, and last of all the dog salmon.

The last, while a fine fish, are not so much sought after, as their flesh is very white instead of red, which is the color most desired for canning purposes.

In all the bays and looking into every tiny stream on the coast was the humpback salmon, the degenerate, the unsightly, and till lately much despised, humpback. He was not really such a disreputable looking fish when he first appeared, but as soon as he tasted fresh water he changed color and developed a hump of formidable dimensions and appearance.

His beak grew and curved over, giving him a most truculent expression. At the some time his body got thin and his eye wild.

With the lady of his choice, he, like all his better-looking relations, splashed and worked himself up-stream, getting badly knocked about on the way by rapids and boulders.

At last a likely spot was reached—a smooth, gravelly pool with a current of just the right strength. A nest was made by means of tail and beak—just a scooping out of the gravel and the eggs were laid.

Then came trouble. Trout have a weakness for salmon eggs as an article of diet, and think they have been laid for their special benefit, and the salmon, both Mr. and Mrs., had their work cut out to save even a small percentage of their family of two or three thousand.

This constant fighting, laying a few dozen eggs and then fighting again, began to tell on them. They got frayed out and unhealthy looking; fins and skin began to disappear, and they grew weaker and weaker. Bears fished for them with great success, and finally the battle of life became too great to be borne, and the parent fish died and rotted on the banks or were eaten by bears and eagles.

Meanwhile the cannery had been busy eating up its thousands of salmon. Some of the canning machines were almost human in their ingenuity, one in particular—the filling machine.

This received the cuts of fish as they dropped from the slicing machine, grabbed a section, cut off just an even pound, and with a long plunging arm, stuffed it like lightning into a can, which it held, so to speak, in the other hand, and then chucked the full can out to make room for another, at the rate of 70 and 80 a minute. The work of this machine used to be done by squaws by hand.

The cannery had not been in operation long, before the Indians came straggling in, some looking for employment and some for other motives. One day an old man with his squaw appeared and intimated by means of an interpreter that he had a bone to pick.

It seems that the store and office had been on the top of his grandfather's grave, and unless he got $5 at once, it must go, cannery-houses and all. He said he was a chief, and produced papers which he carried carefully wrapped up in many envelopes to prove it.

His papers were cruel hoaxes that people, waggishly inclined, had got up for him, at his request, to show that he was a big chief. One in particular, most highly prized, was almost covered with cigar wrappers and blue revenue stamps off cigar boxes. The last was decidedly insulting, even intimating that the bearer had at one time been in jail for selling home-made whisky to other Indians, but the poor old boy thought no end of it, and would not show it to every one.

The squaws came with baskets for sale, beautifully made, but all dyed with aniline dyes. Some had been educated at missions, and could speak English, and some could, but wouldn't.

One squaw seemed vexed about something, and the interpreter said that one of her baskets had been stolen coming down on the steamboat. When asked "Who took it?" she, who had apparently not understood a word of English, said equally as quickly and plainly, "I'm damned if I know."

As soon as the Indians made a few dollars by fishing they would make a break for Juneau and the white man's whisky, or else stay on the premises and buck the fan-tan game that was always going on in the Chinese quarters. This was greatly to the benefit of the heathen Chinee, who by ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, would speedily assimilate the red man's dollar, and then politely but firmly eject him.

The Pacific Coast supplies the world with canned salmon. Last year the total pack amounted to 11,000,000 cases. In spite of 30 years' fishing the salmon were never so plentiful on Puget Sound, as they were last season.

The Government is keeping a watchful eye on the industry, and no doubt in time will made every cannery keep up a hatchery and turn out into the streams so many fry for every salmon caught.

HERE'S THE WAY HOW

If You're "Thinking About It," This Is the Plan.

At an expense of but four or five dollars and the cost of cartage (usually two or three dollars, and which is refunded if piano is rented for six months), you can rent a fine new upright piano of your own selection from us for one month. You can keep this piano from month to month as long as you decide to pay rent. You can send it back as soon as you care to, or should you decide to keep it six months or a year at rent and then purchase, you can do so, and we will allow from the price all that has been paid us in rent and cartage except a little interest. You can then arrange to pay off the balance in small sums month by month.

Very many people put off getting a piano without any good reason whatsoever. For such the renting plan is well adapted. You can rent until you are quite satisfied that you wish to have a piano permanently, and that the instrument you have taken is a good one; you can then purchase if you so decide, and all that has been paid us, as we have said before, will be allowed from the price.

To the many who have been "thinking about it" for so long we suggest the renting plan. Go to Eilers Piano House this week—today. Take a piano at rent now; purchase later if it then seems agreeable to do so.

Rumor of Another Red Boy Strike.

BAKER CITY, June 15.—There was a rumor on the street last evening that there was another rich strike in the Red Boy mine. Mr. Taber, one of the owners of the mine, was in the city, and when asked if he knew anything about the new strike, he said that he had not been out to the mine for several days and did not know what they were doing. The story on the street was to the effect that the new ore body opened up showed a splendid vein of ore that assayed from $750 to $800 per ton.

COMPLEXION BAD,

Liver Torpid, Appetite Poor!

Horsford's Acid Phosphate clears the complexion by restoring stomach, liver and bowels to health. A strengthening Tonic for mental, nervous or physical weakness.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, June 15.—Maximum temperature, 66; minimum temperature, 50. River reading 11 A. M., 19.3 feet; no change in past 24 hours. No precipitation. Total precipitation since September 1, 1901, 38.85 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1901, 44.90 inches; deficiency, 6.05 inches. Total sunshine, June 14, 15 hours 40 minutes; possible sunshine, 15 hours 42 minutes.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Precipitation last 12 hours	Wind. Velocity	Wind. Direction	State of weather
Astoria	62	0.00	*	NW	Cloudy
Baker City	76	0.00	*	SE	Cloudy
Bismarck	64	0.00	6	NW	Clear
Boise	80	0.00	*	NW	Clear
Eureka	56	0.00	24	NW	Clear
Helena	70	0.00	8	SW	Clear
Kamloops, B. C.	64	0.04	6	NW	Raining
Neah Bay	58	**	12	SW	Cloudy
Pocatello	74	0.00	6	SW	Pt cloudy
Portland	66	0.00	6	NW	Pt cloudy
Red Bluff	90	0.00	*	N	Clear
Roseburg	66	0.00	*	N	Clear
Sacramento	86	0.00	8	S	Clear
Salt Lake	78	0.00	12	NW	Clear
San Francisco	62	0.00	26	W	Clear
Spokane	76	0.00	12	SW	Clear
Seattle	64	**	*	W	Pt. cloudy
Walla Walla	80	0.00	6	W	Clear

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Except a few light sprinkles in the Sound country, no rain has fallen west of the Rocky Mountains during the last 24 hours.

It is warmer in Eastern Oregon, Idaho and Northern Utah, and slightly cooler in Southern Oregon. The temperatures in the Willamette Valley and the Sound country are slightly below the normal.

The indications are for fair weather in this district Monday. It will be warmer in Southern Oregon and slightly cooler in Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Western Idaho.

FORECASTS.

Portland and vicinity: Monday, fair, westerly winds.

Oregon: Monday, fair, slightly warmer south and cooler east portion; westerly winds.

Washington: Monday, fair, cooler northeast, and extreme east portion; northwesterly winds.

Idaho: Monday, fair, cooler.

CATCHING.

The Coffee Habit Breeds Trouble.

It is quite commonly the case that both husband and wife are somewhat similarly troubled with coffee-drinking.

A lady writes, and, after giving description of her husband's relief from coffee dyspepsia and general nervous trouble, says: "I was almost as bad as he, having the headache nearly every day, and was nervous and weak, did not sleep well, was pale and thin and had a bad complexion.

"When I found how much good Postum Coffee was doing Husband, I concluded to use it, and I tell you life is altogether a different thing. I eat and sleep well, and look like a different woman. My usual weight for years was from 98 to 100 pounds; I now weigh 108 pounds, and every one tells me how much better I am looking.

"I had some friends who did not like Postum, but knowing it was because they did not boil it long enough, I made some at their house one day, and they agree with me that Postum is a delicious beverage, and while, of course, the flavor and taste is pleasing, and we are glad Postum does suit us that way, the great advantage is in the wonderful, bounding health that he have recovered." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

CLASSIFIED AD. RATES

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

UNDER ALL OTHER HEADS except "New Today," 30 cents for 15 words or less; 16 to 20 words, 40 cents; 21 to 25 words, 50 cents, etc.—first insertion. Each additional insertion, one-half; no further discount under one month.

"NEW TODAY" (gauge measure agate), 15 cents per line, first insertion; 10 cents per line for each additional insertion.

ANSWERS TO ADVERTISEMENTS, addressed care The Oregonian and left at this office, should always be inclosed in sealed envelopes. No stamp is required on such letters.

AUCTION SALE TODAY.

At No. 421 Twelfth st., corner Hall, 10 A. M. S. L. N. Gilman, Auctioneer.

At 182 First street, at 10 A. M. H. Ford, Auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICES.

GRAND CABIN, N. D. O., will meet Monday, June 16, at 9:30 A. M., at Artisans' Hall, Third street, bet. Stark and Wash. MRS. M. A. KUYKENDALL, Pres.

WILLAMETTE LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communication this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work in E. A. degree. All M. M. are cordially invited to attend. THOS. GRAY, Secy.

HAWTHORNE LODGE, No. 111, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication of Hawthorne Lodge No. 111 this (Monday) evening, at 8 P. M. M. M. degree. All M. M. cordially invited. F. GLAFKE, JR., Secy.

COURT PORTLAND, No. 8977, A. O. F.—Will meet hereafter on Friday evenings in Painters' Union Hall, 234½ Morrison street, southeast corner of Second. JULIUS ADLER, Secretary.

PORTLAND LODGE, No. 118, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock. Bro. William H. Barnes, Past Grand Master, and Grand Scribe of California, will pay us a visit and deliver lecture. Other prominent Odd Fellows will be present also. The attendance of every member is desired. W. A. CLARK, Secretary.

DIED.

STRAWINSKI—At York, Pa., June 15, 1902, Mrs. Clara Strawinski, mother of Mrs. Magnus C. Crosby.

MILLER—In this city June 15, 1902, at the family residence, 321 Eugene street, Linnie A. Miller, aged 38 years, 8 months and 5 days. Funeral notice hereafter.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Woodruff, Mount Tabor, June 15, 1902, Elizabeth Francis, aged 83 years, 3 months and 6 days. The funeral will take place from the Mount Tabor M. E. Church Tuesday, June 17th, at 2 P. M. Friends invited. Interment at Lone Fir Cemetery.

HORBERG—The funeral services of Anna Horberg will be held today at the First Swedish Church, 102 N. Twelfth street, at 2 P. M. Friends invited. Interment at Lone Fir Cemetery.

J. P. FINLEY & SON, Progressive Funeral Directors and Embalmers, Cor. Third and Jefferson Sts. Competent lady ass't. Both phones No. 9.

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

NEW TODAY.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT NEWberg, Or., June 18, 25 head of full-blood and high-grade Jersey cows; a rare chance for choice family cows. Jesse Edwards.

MONEY TO LOAN, FROM $2000 TO $6000, on city property, by Parrish, Watkins & Co., 250 Alder st.

MORTGAGE LOANS

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

$4000 FULL LOT AND LARGE 8-ROOM house; 704 Flanders st., between 21st and 22d; choicest location in city. A great bargain.

$5500 Quarter block on 12th and Harrison; fine location for flats.

$16,000 That beautiful residence of the late B. L. Stone, at 10th and Salmon; the house cost $25,000 to build, and the property is in fine condition.

$25,000 100x100 on Seventh and Oak sts.; fine hotel site.

GRINDSTAFF & BLAIN, 246 Stark.

"Tibbetts' Homestead"

Lots for sale in this fine tract of land, so conveniently situated on the east side of the river, closely connected between three car lines—the Woodstock-Waverly and Richmond car line on Clinton st., the Oregon City and Sellwood car line on Milwaukie st., the Brooklyn and Car Shops line on Powell st. All adjoining the property. All large lots, in price from $400 to $650, on moderate terms. Their convenience and being so closely in, make them very desirable building lots.

J. W. OGILBEE,

Room 11, 145½ First st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

DWELLINGS—LOTS—FARMS—

12-room modern house, two stories, attic, cement basement, hot water heating; plenty of fruit and shrubbery, lot 114x135 feet, corner; fine location; $22,000.

Fine house, Upper Washington st.; lot 75x90 feet; high, sightly; at a very low price.

Full lot, on car line, Thurman st., near 28th; very desirable location; a snap at $800.

House, 6 rooms and lot, Thurman, near Twenty-sixth; bargain at $2500.

Lots, Lincoln Park; $125 up.

Lots, Hawthorne ave., $500 up.

Lots, Salmon and Nartilla, West Side (close in); $1600 to $2100.

Lots, Goldsmith's, $1900 up.

Lots, Lovejoy, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th; $2100 each.

Cheap fruit farm in Cowlitz County, Wash.; 120 acres, three-quarters mile from Columbia River and railroad station; timber, pasture, plow land; orchard of over 2000 trees, prunes, pears, apple and cherry trees in bearing; fine location for truck and fruit farm.

Plenty of property in various locations. Come and see us.

MONTAGUE & KING, 226 Stark St.

FOUR 6-ROOM COTTAGES, JUST COMpleted, in beautiful suburb, on car line; hot water; bath; closets very tasty and pretty designs. Come and take your choice, $1100 to $1400.

20 acres near car line for $1200.

5-acre tract, nicely located, near car line, only $750.

Acreage suitable for platting, both in and outside city limits, at lowest rates. T. C. Shreve, 421 Abington building.

NEW 6-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, IN WOODmere. Choice lots in Woodmere. Houses built to suit you. Fine acreage, on car line, suitable for platting. Geo. W. Brown, 203 Failing building, Third and Washington sts.

14-ROOM DOUBLE HOUSE, NORTH PORTland, for $1850, at $20 per month. Choice lots at 21st and Clinton at $350 each, at $5 per month. Lots in Cloverdale. Apply to owner, W. Reidt, room 15 Washington block.

INSTALLMENTS TO SUIT PURCHASER; 5-room cottage and lot at Peninsular Station; well, outbuildings, and fruit trees. Price $400; will rent. Apply or address C. H. Piggott, owner, room 4 Mulkey bldg.

MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK. 100x100 ON Haight st., Central Albina. Also 50x100 in Park Addition to Albina. No reasonable offer refused. Call Canadian Agency, 226½ Morrison st.

WE WILL BUY YOU A LOT AND BUILD A house in any part of the city for a small payment down, balance on installments. O. H. Dammeier Co., 508 Marquam.

$1000—NEAT COTTAGE AND LOT 50x100 feet, at Woodlawn; part cash, balance in installments. Inquire at M. Billings' Shoe Store, 229 Morrison.

MOUNT SCOTT REAL ESTATE; OFFICE, Lents, Or. All kinds property cheap. Take Mount Scott car; fare 5 cents. O. R. Addition.

$2000 CASH WILL BUY A FINE 8-ROOM house, modern and good location. 421 Abington building.

$12,500—FULL BLOCK, CLOSE TO TERMInal grounds. Louis Salomon, First and Washington sts.

9-room cottage, 3 lots, Kenilworth, $3300. D. F. Knapp, San Fran., 4th and Kentucky.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

SOME OF GRUSSI & HIGLEY'S BARGAINS—$1500—160-acre farm near Kalama. $2000—160 acres 2 miles from Castle Rock. $1500—55 acres ¾ mile from Toledo, Wash.; $40 per acre—241 acres near Scappoose; house, 2 barns, orchard, 200 acres improved. GRUSSI & HIGLEY, 132 Third st., near Alder. Phone Main 395.

STOCK RANCH FOR SALE—160 ACRES; 60 acres fenced, 20 acres cleared, 25 pasture, two dwelling-houses, good barn and all necessary outbuildings. This is all level land, well watered; unlimited outside range; 1½ miles from R. R.; some stock goes with place; splendid opportunity. $2000. D. L. McLeod, 226 Failing building.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE IN ALL parts of Oregon and Washington; payments made to suit purchasers. For full particulars as to various properties apply to MacMaster & Birrell, 311 Worcester block.

FOR SALE—HOME, $1000; TEN ACRES INclosed; rich soil; new 6-room house; living water; fruit; 11 miles from city; 1½ miles from depot. 607 Chamber of Commerce, Portland.

BEAUTIFUL FARMS, HIGHLY IMPROVED, near City of Portland, 100 to 400 acres each, from $30 per acre up. Address T. Withycombe, Farmington, Or.

5 ACRES, VANCOUVER, WASH.; SELL AT bargain. Owner, 495 East Davis street. Phone Scott 1851.

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

HOMESTEAD AND TIMBER CLAIMS—WE have reliable information on some good vacant claims. All filings guaranteed correct. Ames Mercantile Agency, Abington building.

1044 ACRES; ABOUT 25,000,000 FIR AND cedar; on streams, near R. R.; soil good, excellent for farm and stock purposes; cheap. D. L. McLeod, 226 Failing building.

TIMBER CLAIMS — LAST CHANCE FOR good yellow pine claims; over 300 taken last month on Columbia Southern extension; party leaving next week. Inquire 594 Fourth.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD HOMESTEAD ON timber or open land, will locate you. Call at Hoch saloon, 4th and Washington sts., from 2 to 6 P. M. A. E. Weber.

200 ACRES OF GOOD TIMBER LAND IN Tillamook County, for sale cheap; will sell all or part. 421 Abington building.

TO LEASE.

VICTORIA WHARF—TO LEASE FOR A term of years, 600x200 feet; side track 700 feet long, 30 feet at low water; one of the cheapest docks in the City of Portland to handle wheat on. Apply to E. W. Spencer, box 564, city.

TO EXCHANGE.

WELL LOCATED RESTAURANT WITH some cash, for Portland property near city limits. V 40, care Oregonian.

TO EXCHANGE—INDIANA INCOME PROPerty for stock or dairy ranch, Washington or Oregon. C 32, care Oregonian.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FAMILY HORSE, new buggy and harness, worth $300, for city lot. V 38, Oregonian.

TO EXCHANGE — IMPROVED EASTERN city income property for Portland. X 31, care Oregonian.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—A LOT, ABOUT 50x100, IN VIcinity of 20th and East Ankeny. No agents need apply. 421 Abington building.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

New TYPEWRITERS, all makes, RENTED and SOLD. Expert repairing. Office supplies; Mimeograph work; Public typewriting. Coast Agency Co., 231 Stark. Phone Main 38.

24 WESTERN DUMP CARS, 3-FT. GAUGE, 3 yards' capacity; dump both ways; good repair. Joseph McCann Co., Snoqualmie, Wash.

BEST CORDWOOD, ALL KINDS, DELIVered to all parts city at lowest prices. Travis Bros., 463 Everett. Phone Main 810.

FAST HORSE, VERY GENTLE, 7 YEARS old; also pony. Tomlinson & Hall, 211 Washington.

SODA FOUNTAIN, FIRST-CLASS AND IN good condition. Address D 24, care Oregonian.

LARGE STOCK OF WAGONS, HARNESS and saddles. Tomlinson & Hall, 211 Wash.

AWNINGS—GET prices from A. C. Pike Tent & Awning Co., 107 N. Third. Tel. South 886.

SNAP — FIRST-CLASS TYPEWRITER FOR sale cheap. Call room 302 Commercial bldg.

Second-hand safe, easy payments. Norris Safe Co., 91 First st., second door north of Stark.

$1 ONLY—SOLID GOLD RINGS, GUARANteed. Uncle Myers, 143 Third, near Alder.

PACIFIC REPORTER, CENTURY DICTIONary, at the Old Book Store, 229 Yamhill st.

FOR SALE—GOOD SADDLE HORSE AND saddle. 937 Garfield ave.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

SPECIAL.

20 men as laborers, no experience needed, to clear land, $37.50 and found; long job and plenty of team work when this is done. Special shipment today and tomorrow, cheap fare and fee.

FOR WASHINGTON.

4 scraper-holders, $2.25 day, 16 laborers and teamsters, new camp, work all Summer and Fall, $2 day.

NEVADA—Every day, teamsters, laborers, rockmen, tunnelmen. $2 to $3.

Teams by the day and month, long job.

Wanted, the addresses of some competent bridge carpenters, and camp cooks.

C. R. HANSEN & CO., 26 N. 2d st.

STICKER MAN, $3; TURNER AND BAND sawyer, $3; tally man, $2 up; mill hands, $2 up; yard men, $1.75; head faller, $65 board; one at $3; peavey men, $2.25; barkers, $2.25; bucker, $50 board; skid men, swampers, laborers, $2; 20 carpenters, 37½c hr.; 3 rough carpenters, $2.50; Burley drill miners, $3.75; 2 blacksmiths, $2.50 up; brick setter, $2.50; section men, $1.75; man and wife, farm, $35; one at $30; men and teams, $4 to $7; woodchoppers, 90c to $1.50; farm hands and milkers, $25 and $30. Canadian Employment Co., 226½ Morrison. Branches—247 Burnside, 51 North Third, 153 North Sixth, 128 First.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—ABLE-BODIED unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, Third and Stark sts., Portland, Or.

WANTED—BY THE A. P. CO., ILWACO, A competent solicitor and grocery delivery wagon man, acquainted with Portland people. See Mr. Seaborg, at Imperial Hotel, Monday 12 to 2. Testimonials and references required.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN with some experience to travel for wholesale house; one acquainted with grocery trade preferred; references must accompany application. F 46, care Oregonian.

WANTED—A GOOD MOULDER AND GENeral all-around machine man; wages $3 for 10 hours; steady employment for the right man. Address The Palouse River Lumber Co., Palouse, Wash.

Men wanted to learn barber trade; constant practice and expert instruction until competent. No limit to term. Catalogue free. Moler Barber College, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED — A PHYSICIAN, TO TRAVEL; salary and expenses; must have Oregon or Washington license. Address L. M. Lewis, Hotel Perkins, Portland.

LODGE ORGANIZERS WANTED FOR PRIncipal cities; $100 to $200 monthly. Walter Rice, Secretary, 644 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED — MEN FOR QUARRY WORK, drillers, $2.25; pick and shovel men, $2 per day. Apply D. E. Budd, 110 First st. No office fee.

WANTED—HELP OF ALL KINDS, FAMIliar with furniture factory work. Apply Doernbecher Mfg. Co., East 28th and O. N. track.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKKEEPer; salary moderate. Address, in own handwriting, giving references, W 36, Oregonian.

WANTED FOR TURKISH BATHS—A FIRST-class sober and reliable shampooer; good wages. Virgil Coomer, 201 Oregonian bldg.

WANTED — PRACTICAL BRICK BURNER; good salary guaranteed. For further information address John Jenkins, Heppner, Or.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LATHERS AND PLASterers; international men preferred. H. Carney, 1020 North Prospect, Tacoma.

WANTED—12 NICE-APPEARING CANVASSers, ladies or gents; something new. Portland Portrait Co., 349 First.

WANTED—GOOD DRUMMER, 25 WEEKS work, good salary. Call or write. 925 East Stark, Portland, Or.