VICE AND THE LAW

Good Citizenship Rally at Baptist Church.

DR. HOUSE'S FINE ADDRESS

Dr. Hill and Mr. Stone Also Declare Against Lax Enforcement of Ordinances—Resolutions Adopted.

The good citizenship rally held by the Young People's Societies of several churches in the First Baptist Church yesterday afternoon was largely attended. Expressions of the speakers were warmly applauded, and cheers greeted every well-aimed blow at corrupt government and the laxity among citizens regarding proper enforcement of the laws. Many men prominent in civic affairs were among the audience, which thoroughly filled the spacious building. As one of the speakers said, it was indeed a "dress parade of good citizenship"; and the leaders of the young people's societies which suggested the meeting were congratulated on its success.

Rev. E. L. House, pastor of the First Congregational Church, was the leading speaker. His address was frequently punctuated with applause, and his glowing oratory held the audience's closest attention. Taking as his subject "Standing Against the Drifts," he said in part, after an eloquent introduction:

"These and many other drifts are here. What shall we do with them? There are three things we can do.

"First, we can let them alone. But the tigers are at our throats; the lions roar in our streets, seeking their prey; the assassins are abroad, seeking their victims in your home and mine. We cannot keep still; we must fight for our own.

"Second, we can vote to have an open town in all that lowers and degrades manhood and womanhood. If we do, what is the result? We invest the saloonkeeper, the house of ill repute and the gambler with legal standing. In a certain sense, we enter into partnership with them. They become the junior partners, do the advertising, soliciting and carry on the business. But we must remember this, that the heavier the dues, the greater must be the exertions to increase the business. Then, again, the license system and open town give to us a school of vice. Law is an educator. And too often our youth are taught by the presence of these places of evil that they are legitimate. Our youth ought to be taught that these things are dishonorable, disreputable, illegitimate.

"Yes, some say all this is true, but it helps to pay our taxes. Yes, so it does; but the amount received is nothing compared to the amount expended. Our taxes are increased in view of increased pauperism and crime under such a law. But how much would the man of means save? A man might save a cent a day if he had property worth $3000. Is there a man so mean, so lost to decency that he would sell himself for such a paltry sum? Let temptation assail our youth; let the struggling man, fighting his appetities, be hounded; let women go down into sin; let hearts be broken; let homes become hells on earth, only give me a cent a day. I say, down with drink and all such, and up with the man and the woman, whatever the cost.

"Thirdly, we can do one more thing, and that is, refuse to have an open town. We can stand against the drifts, and give our youth the best of environments. Blood and environments tell. O. W. Holmes would have us believe that a man is an omnibus, in which all his ancestors are seated. The great as a rule never appear suddenly. The Columbia is a river of great power, able to bear up fleets, turn much machinery, and irrigate thousands of acres of land, because 100 streams of usefulness feed it. The measure of greatness in a man is determined by the intellectual streams and moral tides flowing down from the ancestral hills and emptying into the human soul.

"But if blood tells, so environments even more. However vile a child's ancestry may be, if he is placed where everything that he sees and hears becomes a motive of purity and honor, the chances are that habits of virtue and righteousness will be formed which will develop and increase the good and repress and destroy the evil.

"Now let us take two illustrations of our case. Ralph Waldo Emerson had on his father's side seven generations of clergymen made ready for him. On his mother's side there was a line of sunny, winsome, keen, intellectual ancestors, who possessed the noblest and best of soul. These two streams of blood met in Emerson. He was born toward greatness. Now look at his environments. His home was in Concord, Mass., and here he associated with a galaxy of men, such as Hawthorne, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes and others. His surroundings were springs of greatness that helped him on toward greatness.

"Now take another case, that of Samuel Barret, of Minneapolis. His father Peter, was a gambler, a thief; his mother was a prostitute. Samuel was born with bad blood in him. No nursery song for him, no motherly prayer at night. His eyes saw not the steps of knowledge; his soul was never led into the sanctuary. His home was in Hell alley, one of the worst parts of the city. At 7 he was apprenticed to a thief; at 10 his teacher was a burglar; at 15 his companions were rowdies and harlots; at 21 he murdered a cardriver, and when he was hung, the people said he had met his just deserts. But had justice been done? Who was to blame for his evil environments? Who was responsible for giving him a chance to be good and true? Did not a just God, as He looked down upon the people of that city, hold them partially responsible? Why so? Because the people should not have allowed any Hell alley to exist in their midst. That boy did not have a fair chance. Society should have surrounded him with better environments, and he might have become a different man. Here is our responsibility as a people of a great city. We cannot prevent a boy or girl from being born with bad blood in them, but we may prevent them from having bad environments. And if I was a drinking father, or a dissolute mother, I would vote and use my influence to put the open saloon, the open brothel and the open gambling hell out of existence, and give my boy and girl every chance to make the most of themselves."

Dr. Hill's Remarks.

Rev. Edgar P. Hill, of the First Presbyterian Church, was the next speaker.

"I am told that one of the most impressive meetings ever held in this city was that occasioned by the death of President McKinley. Fifteen thousand people were gathered in Multnomah Field to do honor to the dead President, and as speaker after speaker referred to McKinley in no measured terms the vast multitude applauded again and again. One speaker made the remark that, if necessary, we would wade through blood to rid ourselves of anarchy. What is anarchy? Webster says it is a condition of society where the laws are of no avail and people do as they choose. The other day two men were tried in our city for gambling. Their guilt was plain. Nobody doubted it. That jury, after being out five minutes, returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

"Where are the people who applauded the sentiment of that speaker in regard to anarchy? It is easy enough to denounce a man 3000 miles away. It is easy enough to say we will wade through blood when there is no immediate necessity of our doing so, but it is another thing to decry crime when a man may have a fight on his hands any day. One of the most discouraging features of the situation is the fact that men of otherwise respectability look with such complacency upon open crime. Sometimes people who think they are on the side of righteousness suddenly find that they are really on the side of the law-breakers. I refer to the Law Enforcement League.

"This so-called league for the enforcement of the law is really made up of law-breakers, and makes up a jury of men known to be on their side, and after five minutes this jury returns with a verdict of not guilty. By licensing gambling and the saloon we place ourselves on the side of the breakers of the law. The laws can be enforced if the police will enforce them, instead of standing in with the law-breakers.

"Should we awake to find a burglar beside our bed we would rush to the window and call the police. What if the burglar should say: 'Now, my friend, why do you make such a disturbance? I am merely plying my trade quietly and without troubling any one.' It is much the same when a reform movement is started. People say: 'Why make such a fuss? Why create such a rumpus? Things are going on pretty well. Why disturb the peace?'"

H. W. Stone, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, was the next speaker.

Y. M. C. A. Support Pledged.

"I am here to represent the Young Men's Christian Association," said he, "and I can pledge the support of our 1500 members in Portland. This meeting is in the nature of a dress parade of good citizenship. We pass resolutions, we make speeches, but how about election day? Will you stand by the sentiments you have expressed here two years from today?

"I have a 4-year-old boy who has always been afraid to go to bed in the dark. He has just acquired his first pair of trousers. I told him that he was a man now and must go to bed alone, and he promised very bravely to do so, but that night it was the same old story, and his mother had to put him to bed in the same old way. Pants hadn't made a man out of him, and he was still a coward.

"Now, the voters of Portland are like that boy. They hold meetings like this, they applaud good citizenship and decry corruption when election day is two years off, but when the time comes they fall in with the same old gang, they put up the same old men, and they go into the election booths and vote the same old ticket. They're just like the boy."

The following resolution was adopted by acclamation:

"We, members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, the Baptist Young People's Union and the Young Men's Christian Association, organizations having a membership in this city of about 3200 young people, desire publicly to announce our attitude on the question of the enforcement of law.

"First—We regard obedience to the law as essential to good citizenship and one of the corner-stones on which rests our great and free Republic, and the man who defies law is an anarchist and is deserving of the abhorrence of all who love home and native land. We propose, therefore, to do all in our power to secure the enforcement of laws by helping to elect good men to office, by upholding the hands of such good men in the discharge of their duties, and by seeking to elevate public opinion in regard to such matters.

"Second—We look with alarm on the disposition of some business men in the community to treat lightly the vice and crime of gambling, which is so hostile to the commercial, social and religious interests of the city. We call upon the officers of the law whose duty it is to impanel juries to avoid the selection of men known to be in sympathy with lawbreakers. We urge those who are asked to serve as jurymen to treat seriously the obligations laid on them and to decide as in the sight of God the important matters brought before them. We appeal to the people of the city to give earnest heed to this vital question of law enforcement and to visit with their wrath those in official position who would hand our city's welfare into the keeping of the most vicious element in the community.

"Third—We commend the present city administration for such efforts as it has put forth to restrain the flood of vice and lawlessness which threatens us, and we pledge ourselves to do our utmost to cooperate with those in authority in every effort to make Portland, physically and morally, a clean and wholesome city.

"Fourth—We desire to commend the efforts of The Oregonian, the Evening Telegram and the Journal against the gambling evil during the recent crusade."

TRIALS OF SHIPWRECKED

Dreadful Experience of Survivors of the Elangimite.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Wellington cables that the two survivors of the wrecked steamer Elangimite, who were rescued on a raft by the British steamer Penguin, went through a dreadful experience. The raft from which they were taken measured only seven feet long by 12 feet wide and had seven persons on it when it left the wreck. The only food on board was two apples. The first apple was consumed on Tuesday and the second on Wednesday, being divided into 16 portions.

From Sunday, the day they were wrecked, until Thursday when they were rescued the survivors drifted 60 miles on the half-submerged raft. Several attempts were made to land on the Three Kings Islands. Three men died on Monday night from drinking salt water. All of the survivors suffered the tortures of thirst, and four other men and the stewardess died of exhaustion before they were picked up by the Penguin.

They had a cruel disappointment on Tuesday night. A steamer was sighted in the distance and frantic shouts were raised by those on the raft to attract attention. The steamer lowered a boat, which passed within 50 yards of them, but the boat's crew apparently did not see the raft and returned to their vessel. When the Penguin was sighted only one of the survivors was able to stand and all were terribly emaciated.

Captain of Gantcock Rock Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Captain Laurie, of the British ship Gantcock Rock, died tonight just after his vessel was towed into port. The Gantcock Rock was 89 days from Iquique. Captain Laurie was seized with heart trouble two days ago. In coming into port the Gantcock Rock narrowly escaped going ashore in a thick fog.

German Bark Libelled.

ASTORIA, Nov. 16.—(Special.)—Deputy United States Marshal Roberts today arrested the German bark Magdalene on a libel brought by a sailor named Larson, to recover about $100 due for wages and his clothing. Larson deserted the vessel while she was in Portland.

A Little Girl's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Majel, the three-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Blue, of Richland, Or., was ill with cholera infantum, so ill, in fact, that the local physician had given her up. Mr. and Mrs. Westley Saunders were at the house at the time when the doctor told them that their little daughter would not recover. Mr. Saunders told his wife that he knew Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy would cure the child, and he at once secured a bottle and with the consent of her parents gave the little sufferer a dose of it. The baby at once went to sleep, and when she awoke the next morning was out of danger. This happened almost three years ago. The child is living and well today, and Mr. and Mrs. Blue feel very grateful toward the manufacturers of this great remedy. It is for sale by all druggists.

"When rogues fall out they break their necks, if it's a balloon."—Baltimore News.

REALTY GROWS ACTIVE

TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK LARGEST IN MONTHS.

Good Demand for Residences, and Several Sales Made—Progress of New Buildings.

Real Estate.

Monday	$ 28,040
Tuesday	55,396
Wednesday	6,932
Thursday	6,745
Friday	17 609
Saturday	132,379
Total	$247,001

Building Permits.

Monday	$ 1,000
Tuesday	2,000
Wednesday	14,350
Thursday	4,250
Friday	1,400
Saturday	4,800
Total	$27,800

The realty transactions for the past week reach a larger figure than those of any week for many months. The record of the first week in November was excellent, but that of the past seven days exceeds it by over $60,000. The largest single item is the transfer of the Ainsworth Bank building and property at Third and Oak streets, to the United States National Bank, the consideration being $125,000. The two institutions effected a consolidation some time ago, and the rooms of the latter bank are now vacant. The long-expected activity in the real estate market has apparently arrived, and property holdings are changing hands with a rapidity unequaled since the threat of a general strike put a quietus on the market last Spring.

Every real estate man reports an unprecedented demand for high-class residences. A number of elegant and costly homes are now on the market, and, though some of them are held at a high figure, they seldom remain on the list for any length of time. The sale of several well-known residences in the most exclusive part of the city is now pending, and will be announced in a short time.

Parrish, Watkins & Co. on Saturday announced the sale of the John Marshall house, at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Everett streets, to Mrs. America Moore, the price being $6500. The sale of the property in St. Johns purchased by the Doernbecher Manufacturing Company from M. L. Holbrook last May for $30,000, is now recorded. William Robertson has sold to B. and L. Jagger a lot at the northeast corner of West Park and Alder streets for $18,000. Another medium-sized transfer is that of the quarter-block at the corner of Thirteenth and Market streets by Daniel Kunkel to T. M. Tilford for $17,000. Another recent sale was that of two lots at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Morrison by Jaird T. Donnerberg to S. J. Rodkey for $13,000.

Though the building permits for the past week do not exhibit any special activity in that line, being rather below the average, the work of construction in every part of the city goes on apace. A number of residences are being built along North Twenty-third street, from one end to the other, while the intersecting streets are likewise filling up rapidly.

The numerous business blocks throughout the city, some of which have been under construction for some time, are nearing completion. The Weinhard block, at the corner of Fifth and Oak streets, is of so substantial a character that naturally no rapid progress is made toward putting the frame together. The foundation walls are of unusual thickness, and every part is as solid and lasting as is possible to make it. When a suitable structure is erected on the opposite corner, on the site of the Trinity Church parish-house, and another in place of the old church, that vicinity will present a highly improved appearance.

Two excellent corners near the business district are vacant and make a poor appearance on account of the buildings formerly covering them being moved away. These are the southwest corner of Tenth and Yamhill streets, the old site of the Multnomah Clubhouse, and the corresponding corner at Tenth and Washington, where two residences were removed last week. These bare, forlorn-looking patches of ground in an otherwise prosperous-looking district spoil the appearance of the neighborhood.

Building on the East Side is now on a Winter basis, and work is naturally delayed on the many residences going up. The Neustadter factory, on East Taylor street, is progressing, and rumor is current of another large factory or business block nearer the river. Property along East Morrison has already risen in valuation on account of the new pavement being laid. This thoroughfare is one of the main business arteries of the East Side, and the miserable condition of the street has delayed many a sale in that vicinity.

TO AID COLORED PEOPLE.

Co-Operative Leagues Formed by Rev. J. D. Pettigrew.

"The colored people of the West have far better opportunities for advancement than the colored people of the South," yesterday said Rev. J. D. Pettigrew, who has undertaken the task of organizing a co-operative league for the colored race, and has already perfected several organizations at points along the Coast. "Despite this fact, however, the colored people of the South are making by far the most rapid progress. They send their children to school, and most of them attain a fair education. They have leagues for their own betterment, and a great deal is accomplished. In the West the colored people seem to be slow and easy-going, easily susceptible to vice. If they do not take steps for their advancement they will become a burden to their race rather than a help."

Rev. Mr. Pettigrew has been for 20 years a minister and a teacher in the South, and about two and a half years ago came West to study the race conditions here. Conditions he has found make him think that the best results can be accomplished by organizing co-operative leagues among the colored people. Convinced that this is the proper work, he has set about it without delay, and has met with considerable success. He carries with him letters of recommendation from boards of missions with which he has worked. He arrived in Portland Saturday, and will organize a society here.

The Plan of Action.

The objects of the league and the way of accomplishing the result desired are told by him as follows:

"The object of this league is to unite the colored folks so that they will co-operate in all lines that will tend to help the race. Among other plans it is proposed to encourage the colored people to buy homes and farms, and take up homestead lands; to lay foundations for the future with the idea of giving their families a chance; to send the children to school more regularly and give them a better education.

"It is intended to improve the social and domestic life and the moral conditions of the race by turning their attention to the ownership of property and getting homes. It will not be a secret order.

"We want to get the colored people interested in business enterprises—to encourage them to get into business of their own, and to save money. If one has not enough money, then let them put their mites together, entering the business field, giving each other employment and laying the foundation for future prosperity.

"We want to present to the people of the land the large advantages of the West, so that people in other sections who need these advantages may know of them and be encouraged to come West and take up homesteads.

"We hope to establish leagues throughout the West. In the state we would meet once a year and discuss future plans calculated for the advancement of the race. We would also have a general Western league, which would meet yearly and which would comprise all the leagues of the West.

Plan for Local Society.

"The local society will meet every two weeks, giving the members a chance to talk over the conditions. The leaders among them, and the thinking ones, can advise and encourage the others. There will be a number of committees that will have the business of the organization in hand. They will be as follows: Race union; business chances, which committee would keep a lookout for chances in business that would interest the colored man; real estate outlook, which would look for snaps in lands and good homesteads; immigration and colonization, which committee would look after bringing in the right element of colored people, those who would be to our credit; education, for the purpose of building up a sentiment in favor of keeping the children in school; musical and literary societies, to encourage their formation among our people; defense of the race, to repudiate slanders and give facts about the race; one on race employment and legal restraint, making the league practically a labor bureau; and on social development of the race."

Auxiliary leagues will be formed for the ladies. Lectures will be given by Rev. Mr. Pettigrew, at the African Methodist Church, 68 North Tenth street, tonight and tomorrow night.

THE CRIME OF THRIFT.

Reason for Persecution of the Jews in Roumania.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Whatever may be the pretext for the discrimination against the Jews in Roumania, the real reason for their persecution is unquestionably their superior thrift. They are industrious, abstemious, shrewd, and, when they are given an equal chance with the other inhabitants of the country, many of them soon become forehanded and engage in business. Some of them are peddlers, some merchants, some craftsmen, some manufacturers, and some money-loaners. It is in the latter capacity that they excite the greatest amount of prejudice. The unthrifty Roumanian peasants spend their money faster than they earn it, and mortgage their little belongings to their more prudent neighbors, the Jews. The sight of the Jew making his livelihood without severe manual toil, and gradually acquiring possession, through foreclosure, of much of the property, is an offense to the people who regard themselves as of the native stock, and the natural lords of the country and the soil.

Although Jews have been domiciled in Roumania probably since the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the nation by Titus, they are, nevertheless, still designated as aliens by the Roumanian law, and in order to put a check upon their thrifty proclivities they have been denied the right to live in villages. When this severe regulation failed to starve the Jews out, for they could still make a living from the soil, the definition of village was stretched to include every nook and corner of the country, until the Jews had no abiding place, and were compelled to emigrate. As "foreigners," they were denied the right to hold landed property and barred out of one employment or business after another. This accounts for the poverty of the Roumanian Jews, who are assisted to emigrate to this country by people of their race more fortunately situated.

Are the people of Roumania and the peasants of some districts of Russia the only people who treat thrift as a crime? Hardly. The Roumanians and Russians are more frank about it, but a number of political agitators in more highly civilized countries in effect proclaim the same doctrine when they advocate measures to hamper industry and commercial development. How often is envy, jealousy and all uncharitableness hidden under the cloak of "reform!" Even in this country of energy and hard work men who take hold and develop things and are remarkably successful in building up their own fortunes, while at the same time promoting the general welfare, are made the object of unreasonable attacks. And in humbler spheres thrifty neighbors who have risen in the social scale are too often made the subject of disparaging remarks by those who, with equal opportunities, have lagged behind. The Roumanian peasantry are more crude and drastic in their methods, but the same taint of envy is upon all hatred of superior thrift.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE

Temperance in Bathing as Well as in All Things Else.

St. Joseph Press.

The doctors in the East have fallen out about the advisability of bathing. One learned scientist has started a whirlwind of argument by publishing a lengthy article intended to show that the bath, whether hot, cold or lukewarm, is extremely likely to cause colds, pneumonia and other ailments. What the other side is saying in answer is not very difficult to imagine, for they were sure to run to the opposite extreme and assert that an ice bath on a frosty morning is the surest way of warding off all these ailments.

How dangerous it is to lay down hard-and-fast rules of hygiene was illustrated by a little story that appeared in the news columns yesterday.

A waif of 6 years was found by an officer of the Humane Society. The child had lived in filth and squalor during all its brief life; she had no memory of ever having experienced the wholesome, invigoration of a bath. Yet she had outlived thousands of gently nurtured children, whose every possible want was supplied by loving mothers, grandmammas and nurses.

Cleanliness was not essential to life in this instance; and can it be used as an argument against the bath?

It is enough to show that rigid rules cannot be laid down for every one alike. We know only that in a general way mortality is less among people who make frequent use of the bath. How frequent the bath shall be is a question for the individual to decide. There have been instances when a man, threatened with consumption, has gone into the north woods in Winter, lived there in the open, taking his morning bath regularly by chopping a hole in the ice of the lake; and he emerged from that rigorous existence well and hearty. That is a remedy that would probably kill more men than it would cure. There are other people who cannot take a lukewarm bath once a week without catching cold.

But out of all these experiences one may learn to do what is best for his individual necessities. Temperance in baths as well as all things else is a good rule; but temperance does not mean total abstinence.

And Yet It Will Be Done.

Canyon City Eagle.

No agent of the forestry bureau has ever examined that portion of the Blue Mountain forest reserve in Grant County lying southwest of Canyon City, and it is not at all likely that they will report that the temporary lines be made permanent. One agent, who is reported by a Baker City newspaper as having said he had thoroughly examined this section of the reserve and had taken 250 photographs showing the condition of the range and timber, secured a round trip ticket on the stage from Canyon City to Burns, and never saw or inspected any portion of the reserve only from the seat of a stage coach. That any agent of the Government, after being so negligent of his duty, would report that the reserve be established, is barely possible, yet not at all probable. Yet, if this report is made, such action would only be on a par with the actions of those who have been first and foremost in the boosting of the dirty landgrabbing scheme.

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BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

Most of Them Are Constant Travelers Except in Breeding Season.

New York Independent.

A bird of passage is a bird—generally in a flock—on the way North or South. This passage really covers most of the Spring and Summer. There is hardly a week from March to November when flocks of birds are not moving from station to station. Robins go South from Northern parts as early as August 1—that is, they start from their nesting grounds—but they move very deliberately across the country. Orioles close up housekeeping early in August, and they spend a month in flitting about the country, in a happy-go-lucky sort of a way.

Interesting as birds are during their brief nesting season, they are more interesting during their travels. Their sojourn anywhere is very brief. The nedrest to complete domestication is found in the case of the catbird. When treated well and familiarly he comes North about the first of May and does not leave us till some time in October. He is not all this while nesting or singing, but he is in the bushes ready for a pleasant chat with you, if you have proved yourself a companionable friend. Robins are very irregular about coming or going, and some of them are sure to be left behind all Winter. Most of the birds are gregarious when traveling; probably for the sake of safety. A flock of very peaceful birds is compelled to add the additional protection of traveling by night. By day they generally are resting or feeding in some pleasant locality. In the Spring they always are heard first in the early morning; in the Autumn their good-bye is heard at the approach of evening. All night they are on the wing.

It is a mistake to suppose that any of our birds care for home as a residence. They only stay in one spot long enough for a single purpose; either for rearing young, or to collect food, or to escape cold weather. These fellows that drop down on us in the early morning to dine from our mountain ash trees in August or September are cosmopolitans. Some varieties of birds will abound in a section one year and be very scarce the next. This is markedly true of grosbeaks and orioles. During 1902 the orioles have been mostly birds of passage, nesting probably further North—but appearing in large numbers as birds of passage—eating plums and grapes, and spoiling what they could not eat. A saucy flirt and handsome marauder, the oriole can do more mischief in a week of traveling than a flock of birds that are residents.

ADVERTISED.

Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:

Direct plainly to the street and number of the house.

Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request answer to be directed accordingly.

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in the city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the left-hand corner "Transient." This will prevent their being delivered to persons of the same or similar names.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, November 17. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

Adams R H
Adams, Hazel
Alderman, Miss Alice
Aliska, Miss Edna
Allen, E
Ahison, Miss Cora
Ambrose, Joe
Amsbary, A D
Anthony, Thos
Antram, Will
Anderson, A Th
Anderson, Carl
Anderson, Miss Jessica
Armour, Miss Aida
Armiston, William
Arnold, F D
Byrnes, W T
Ball, H A
Ballon, Mrs T W
Ball, James S
Barr, M George
Barney, Charles B Co
Baxton, Clyde
Bervick, Rev E D
Beers, H
Belvail, W R
Bell, John
Bennett, Henry
Bennett, Mrs M
Bennett, Mrs James G
Berkowitz, I.
Bisbee, Ralph
Blakely, Mrs Bessie
Blaine, Mrs S C
Blair, Miss Josie
Blodgett, H A
Bounds, R A
Booth, Mrs Chas
Booker, Miss Lillie
Borwick, William
Bowles, Mrs J
Bowen, Ida
Bringet, A
Brisbine, M L
Broaders, Charlie
Brown, Alex
Brown, Mrs Lillian
Brown, Miss Martha
Browne, W E
Budd, Mrs R
Buckner, Miss Sue
Buroker, Abbie
Burkhardt, J E
Campbell, John
Carlson, Zelma E
Carr, John
Carter, F W
Cashman, John
Castle, Miss Jennie
Castello, Mrs Aggie
Chamers, Mrs Will
Chambers, Charles
Chatman, Charles
Church, Miss Ray Nelle
Church, Mrs Annie
Clark, Mrs George
Clark, J W
Clark, Mrs Lizzie
Cline, Claude S
Coghlan, Dr J M
Cody, Mrs A
McCoy, Mrs W W
McDonald, George
McFarland, Frank
McFarland, Mrs Ida
McGraw, O K
McLeod, Miss Mabel
McLochlain, Rev
McMahon, Miss Ina M
McMillan, Mrs Duncan
McMoster, Mr
McNary, Miss Anna
McPherson, R H
McRae, Murdo
Maass, Miss Belle
Maurer, Miss Etma
Mackim, Mrs C
Mallinson, Mrs J W
Mann, Joe
Marley, Edw E
Marks, Mrs Inez B
Martin, Dr Henry (2)
Mastin, O
Mason, Ben
Mathews, J
Matt, Albert
Meadows, Miss Lorena
Messinger, Mrs E
Merriman, J
Minard, Harry
Mills, W E
Miller, C E
Miller, Billey
Miller, O C
Miller, Mrs S W
Miner, O E
Moore, Tobe (2)
Moore, Miss P E
Moore, Mrs Emily J
Moore, Mrs Chas A
Morgan, Mrs Kate
Morrison, Miss
Morrison, Miss Flossie
Morrison, C M
Mayer, Joe J (2)
Meyers, Mrs Gertrude
Myers, Mrs Etta
Meyer, Miss Dora
Meyers, Mrs
Nicholson, Mrs
Nichols, C C
Nutson, Miss Liddie
Newman, Oscar
Nase, Miss Nellie
Neadringhaus, Mrs Louis
Neitzel, Robert
Neal, Philip
Nelson, James
Nelson, John
Newman's Ticket Office
Nonderwood, Luther
Noland & George Shoe Co
Norwood, Mrs H W (2)
Novadhie, Charlie
Northrup, D H
Odom, Miss Ella
Ogden, A
Oregon Poultry Supply Co
Oregon Basket Factory
Osterlund, Betty
Owens, H E
Owen, Mrs M E
O'Shea, Hon John
Parton, H
Pagit, Mrs Margaret A
Patty, Thomas
Packer E A (3)
Packard, Mrs
Palmer, Mrs W C
Parker, Mrs Ida (2)
Parsons, Fred O
Payne, W A
Perhate, Mrs
Perkins, Manager Manhattan Bldg (3)
Peterson, Mr and Mrs F
Peterson, Mr
Phillippson, Oscar
Phillips, Mrs E M
Pearson, Mrs Swan
Pickens, Charley
Pounstone, T C
Portland Filing Co
Porter, Mrs
Porter, Miss Maud
Powell, Mrs F S
Prahl, Mr and Mrs G J
Prisler, Mrs C B
Pritchard, Mrs J C
Prindle, Mrs Lydia
Price, Austin
Price, Mrs Belle
Quine, Miss Blanche
Quinn, Miss Mary
Raven, Walter A
Rhodes, Emmet
Raglans, Jeff
Reese, George
Reese, Mary J
Reader, Budd
Reid, Max
Reed, George Y
Reed, Mr, Jr
Reid, L S
Reisinger, F T
Ring, T R
Rice, Mrs Mary
Richardson, C S
Rodes, Henry
Robertson, Mrs David
Roberts, Harry
Rogers, Myrtle
Rose, Miss Kate
Rose, Mrs Carrie L
Ross, Mrs S J
Ross R A
Ross, Chester
Rowles, A J
Rowe, Jas G
Ryan, Mrs Mary
Schneer, E
Schnett, Bustar
Schiner, Nora
Schulan Bros
Smith, H
Stephenson, B
Scohfield, Miss Lila
Stewart, Charlie
Simpson, Miss Eleanor T
Shreed, J R
Stone, W B
Simpson, Miss Grace
Sladen, Miss Marion
Skellenger, L C
Satterwhite, Mrs. Mattie
Smith, Mrs
Salley, John
Samples, John
Sanderson, C W
Smith, M J
Sanford, O E
Scanlon, Dr J D
Schoffer, Miss Mellie
Scherrinpen, Miss Rose
Sprague, Mrs A H
Schrein, F A
Scott, Thos
Scott, William
Seyer, Miss Addie
Stippe, A
Severin, Mrs
Shatton, Mrs C
Sellers, J
Shafer, John L
Sheffler, Otto
Sipson, Miss Emma
Silverman, Miss Sary
Sims, Mrs H E
Sine, Era
Sloan, J D
Slavotsky, Bertha
Slavens, Mrs M C
Smith, A J
Smith, Miss Edna
Smith, Elmer
Smith, Miss Daisy
Smith, Mrs Maud
Smith, W P
Somers, P F
Spencer, Miss Leona
Spear, Jas
St Clara, J
Staples, A
Staples, Mrs Mary W
Stam, W H
Stanley, Miss Edna
Steadman, Thomas
Steptum, E
Stewart, F D
Stewart, Mrs Ida B
Stewart, Charles
Stewart, Mrs S Estek
Stuart, Miss Mamie
Stinson, L R
Stokes, Mrs Ida
Sumner, Frank
Sullivan, Charles
Swanson, Swin
Twitchell, Lonnie E
Taulfest, Miss Maud
Taylor, Mrs A B
Taylor, Mrs L
Tebbets, Lee Corpl
Thiel, Joseph
Thornton, John
Thomas, L S
Thomas, W E (2)
Taggart, G Russell
Thomas, Mrs Jennie
Thompson, Hiram
Thompson, C M
Thompson, W
Todd, Gretchen
Towne, Mrs Seville
Torence, R N (2)
Tronson, Jim
Trossen, N M
Underwood, Luther
Vaugh, Mrs Mary
Victor, Miss Elvira
Vannufrer, W J
Wrenn, Miss Lora
Wadsworth, G W
Wardwell, Minnie
Wardle, Mrs Charles
Wardle, C A
Wardle, Mrs J E
Warren, J F
Walsh, Thomas P
Wild, Richard
Watts, Samuel
Watson, Edward
Wetzel, Ed
Wilson, L M
Webster, Miss Grace
Webb, Mrs Frank F
Wallace-Coburn Hdw Co
Welnman, Lottie
Weinland, Philip
Wodzenski, Miss Lizzie (2)
Weise, Henry
Wilson, Jim
Weiner, Miss Carrie
Welch, Mrs
Wellborn, Andrew C
Werer, B C
Wendel, Mrs Lyda
Westermann, Henry
Wilcox, C W
Willey, S A
Wilson, Louisa
Wilson, Miss Minnie
Wood, George W
Ward, Charles E
Wright, Mrs Ella S
Yerger, C L
Yerean, Mrs Alexander
Young, Mrs F A (3)
Young, Mrs M
Young, Mrs Mary
Young, William
Zeigler, M
Zimmerman, Fritz

A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Nov. 16.—Maximum temperature, 54 deg.; minimum temperature, 48 deg.; river reading, 11 A. M., 6 feet; change in 24 hours, rise 0.7 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., .69 inch; total precipitation since September 1, 1902, 10.41 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1902, 8.38 inches; excess, 1.83 inches; no sunshine November 15, 1902; possible sunshine November 15, 1902, 9 hours 24 minutes.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Precipitation past 12 hrs.	Wind Velocity	Wind Direction	State of weather
Astoria	56	0.42	18	SW	Raining
Baker City	44	0.30	*	NW	Raining
Bismarck	50	0.00	6	SE	Clear
Boise	58	T	12	SE	Cloudy
Helena	48	0.00	12	SW	Pt. cloudy
Kamloops, B. C.	50	0.00	8	S	Clear
Pocatello	46	0.00	28	SE	Cloudy
Portland	58	0.42	12	SE	Cloudy
Red Bluff	56	0.62	12	NW	Pt. cloudy
Roseburg	52	0.48	*	SW	Raining
Sacramento	60	0.10	8	W	Pt. cloudy
San Francisco	60	0.02	8	NW	Clear
Spokane	46	0.40	24	SW	Raining
Seattle	56	0.34	18	SE	Pt. cloudy
Walla Walla	58	0.50	6	SW	Cloudy

*Light.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The disturbance yesterday off Vancouver Island has increased in energy and caused gales along the Washington and Oregon coasts, and squalls and general rains in the interior of these states, and also in Idaho and Northern California. The wires are down to Cape Flattery, North Head and Eureka, so reports from these stations are missing. The following maximum winds occurred during the last 12 hours: Seattle, 20 miles, southwest; Astoria, 30, southwest, and Spokane, 30, southwest.

Storm warnings are displayed at the mouth of the Columbia River, Aberdeen, Straits of Fuca and on Bellingham Bay, and the shipping on Puget Sound has been notified.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland at 8 P. M. for 28 hours ending midnight, November 17:

Portland and vicinity—Occasional rain. Brisk to high, squally southwest winds.

Oregon and Washington—Occasional rain. Brisk to high, squally, southwest winds in the interior, with southwest gales along the coast.

Idaho—Occasional rain; cooler southwest portion. Brisk to high southwest winds.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At residence, 586 Couch street, between 18th and 19th, 10 A. M., by S. L. N. Gilman, Auctioneer.

At residence, 386 Sixth st., near Harrison st., sale at 10 A. M. Geo. Baker & Co., Auctioneers.

At the Ford-Wilson Auction Co.'s salesrooms, 182 First st., 10 A. M. Wilson & Ford, Auctioneers.

MEETING NOTICES.

M. E. B. A., NO. 41.—Regular meeting Monday evening, November 17, 1902, at 8 P. M. A full attendance desired. F. SMITH.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.—Attention! Second union initiation of 1905 campaign at Prosperity Camp, 6th and Washington, Thursday, Nov. 20. All camps in Portland, also Oregon City, Oswego and Milwaukie, will be represented. Initiatory work by entire First Regiment Uniform Rank, W. O. W., Colonel J. C. Jones comm