ONE PORTLAND BID

James Laidlaw & Co. Afte Transport Business.

OFFER LINE OF FREIGHTERS

E. H. Harriman Is Striving to Hold the Trade for San Francisco—Seattle Is Also in the Race.

Bids for the transport traffic between Pacific Coast ports and Manila will be opened today at San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. So far as known the only bid that will be submitted from Portland will be that of James Laidlaw & Co., who prevented Portland from losing her identity the last time bids were opened. This firm will bid only for the transportation of freight, and will offer as good a line of freighters as can be secured anywhere in the world. Many of them have already loaded cargoes of forage and lumber at this port for the Government, and have always given good satisfaction. The fleet which will be offered the Government for freight transportation consists of the steamships Comeric, Elleric, Foreric, Gymeric, Inveric, Jeseric, Tymeric, Wyneric, Adato, Oceano, Quito and Yeddo, their carrying capacity ranges from 5000 tons to 7500 tons, and they will be at the disposal of the Government as often as they are required.

Telegraphic advices from San Francisco yesterday stated that bids would be submitted by the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental and Toyo Kaisen Kaisha Steamship Companies. As Mr. Harriman is in control of all rail lines which supply these three lines with overland freight, and is also largely interested in some of the steamship lines, it is hardly probable that he will submit a bid for handling any of the business from Portland, by his Portland & Asiatic Line. It is only at intervals that this line is able to take care of all the freight now offering, so it would be useless to attempt to throw any new business to Portland if it were possible to divert it to San Francisco. The Boston Steamship Company, represented by Frank Waterhouse, of Seattle, will submit bids, and it is reported that the Holt Line of steamers, running between Liverpool and Puget Sound, by way of the Orient, will also make an effort to secure some of the business.

If the contract is awarded simply on the basis of a flat transportation rate, irrespective of conditions which govern the massing of the cargo, Portland's chance for a share of the traffic is not as bright as it otherwise would be. If the prices that must be paid for the forage and lumber which constitute the bulk of the cargoes going to the Philippines are considered, the Government can save many hundreds and in some cases thousands of dollars by shipping them from Portland at the same freight rate as could be secured from other ports. The San Francisco liners are the best equipped for handling troops, and will undoubtedly secure the business for that part of the contract, although the Seattle line will put in a bid, probably with a view to refitting some of their freighters for the transport service.

If Portland is discriminated against and not permitted to have any of the business, the merchants of this city would much prefer that Seattle be given the preference over San Francisco, for in the past the bulk of the supplies that have been shipped from Seattle have been sent up there from Portland, or from territory tributary to this port, local merchants securing the benefit of the trade. It is hardly to be expected, however, that San Francisco will be deprived of such a rich source of revenue as the transport business has proved, and some method will be devised for holding at least a portion of the traffic in the Bay City.

Portland is loading wheat and lumber cargoes more rapidly than they can be dispatched from any other port on the Pacific Coast, and at the same time is supplying those cargoes to better advantage than they can be secured elsewhere. Business men who conduct their transactions on business principles recognize this fact, and when they have a cargo of lumber, grain or forage to ship, they send it from the port where both cargo and ship can be secured to the best advantage. If the Government would adopt this plan, Portland will secure at least a portion of the transport business.

OVERRODE HIS SCRUPLES

Mr. Mulkey Throws Light on Jefferson's View of Constitution.

PORTLAND, May 9.—(To the Editor.)—I have read with much interest the following in your editorial columns of this date:

"The late United States Senator Thurman, of Ohio, who was the ablest lawyer of his political generation, unless it be ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, once said in debate that Jefferson never claimed or thought that the Louisiana Purchase treaty was unconstitutional. His view was that the Constitution neither forbade nor permitted it, and that it was therefore ultra-constitutional. It was for that reason that the proposed amendment to the Constitution was never pressed."

The truth is Jefferson seems to have changed his opinion concerning the advisability of a Constitutional amendment granting power to purchase foreign territory between two days. It cannot be denied that he was a "strict constructionist." Witness his letter to Senator Nicholas: "Our peculiar security is in possession of a written Constitution. Let us not make it a blank paper by construction." As early as January, 1803, when the question of the power of the government to purchase territory first presented itself, Jefferson submitted the question to Mr. Gallatin, a member of his Cabinet, saying he thought it "safer not to permit the enlargement of the Union but by amendment of the Constitution." He even prepared a draft of an amendment to the Constitution. He wrote Senator Breckenridge: "But I suppose they (Congress) must then appeal to the Nation (the states) for an additional article to the Constitution approving and confirming an act which the Nation had not previously authorized. The Constitution has made no provision for our holding foreign territory, still less incorporating foreign nations into our Union. The executive in seizing the fugitive occurrence which so much advances the good of their country, have done an act beyond the Constitution."

The next day after this letter to Senator Breckenridge, Jefferson received a letter from our envoys to France, Livingston and Monroe, to the effect that there was strong opposition in France to the treaty of purchase; that with difficulty they had secured the ratification of Napoleon, and that he might yet undo his work. Livingston adds: "I must earnestly press you . . . to get the ratification as soon as possible, and to do all that on our part remains to be done." John W. Foster, in his work entitled "A Century of American Diplomacy," thus characterizes Jefferson's attitude: "Jefferson at once took the alarm, lest his great achievement should not be consummated. His Constitutional scruples disappeared. Congress was convened in extraordinary session for October 17. On the very next day after he had written his letter to Breckenridge . . . he wrote again to Breckenridge to suppress the contents of the previous letter, as 'we should do sub silentio what shall be found necessary.' To the Secretary of State, Jefferson wrote: 'The less we say about constitutional difficulties respecting Louisiana the better, and that what is necessary for surmounting them must be done sub silentio.'"

It thus appear that Jefferson used the term "beyond the Constitution" as meaning without power, and he overrode his convictions on this subject for fear that opinion in France might defeat his achievement if he waited for a Constitutional amendment. Certainly the above evidence does not justify the conclusion that Jefferson held that the Constitution "neither forbade nor permitted it." He simply ignored his former personal view of the instrument; submitted to the popular will. But the purchase of the territory was the greatest act of his Administration.

In the above I have only endeavored to present the evidence as to Mr. Jefferson's attitude on the question of the Constitutionality of the purchase of territory. I am aware that the doctrine of ultra-constitutionality has been maintained. That the act should be sustained because it is "neither forbidden nor permitted." Judge Story says: "The friends of the measure were driven to the adoption of the doctrine that the right to acquire territory was incident to National sovereignty; that it was a resulting power, growing necessarily out of the aggregate power confided by the Federal Constitution; that the appropriation might justly be vindicated upon this ground, and also upon the ground that it was for the defense and general welfare." Personally, I believe that the purchase of the territory was Constitutional; that the treaty was neither unconstitutional nor ultra-constitutional; that the Government could exercise the power without amendment.

The objection to the exercise of the power is claimed to be in the language of the tenth amendment, which is as follows: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people." From this amendment, ratified in 1791, comes the doctrine that the General Government is one of enumerated powers, and of such powers as are necessary to carry out the delegated powers; that the power to purchase territory is not express or delegated; that it cannot be said to be necessary to the operation of any delegated power, and therefore is unconstitutional. It is true that the tenth amendment was intended by its framers and was for a long time thought to be only restrictive upon the General Government, but modern Constitutional writers and jurists now contend that, under and by virtue of the tenth amendment, the General Government is one of more than delegated or necessary powers; that the language of the amendment limits and restricts to enumerated powers certain classes of cases, and does not others. It is a rule of construction to be applied either to a Constitution or a statute that words are to be taken according to their ordinary meaning. What does the amendment say? Does it place a natural limitation upon the doctrine of enumerated powers? It certainly does. Two things must concur under its language before a power is prohibited to the Federal Government—first, it must be not only not delegated, but, second, not prohibited to the states. From this it follows that if a power is not delegated to the General Government and also not prohibited by the states, it cannot be exercised by the General Government, and is reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. In this case the General Government is one of enumerated powers. But if a power is not delegated to the General Government, but is prohibited to the states, it can be exercised by the General Government, and the doctrine of enumerated powers does not apply. Certainly the United States must needs have the full sovereign powers of an independent nation. Some of those powers might have been placed in the states, others in the Federal Government; all must be either in one or the other, and if one is prohibited to the states under the tenth amendment, it is in the General Government, though not enumerated. Such is the modern view. As the power to make a treaty or declare war without the consent of Congress, or unless actually invaded, is prohibited to the states, it follows that the power to purchase and acquire territory is in the General Government, and all without a resort to the ultra-constitutional doctrine.

The only objection that might be urged against the above conclusions is that rights being not delegated to the General Government and being prohibited to the states would reserve a power to the people, and not give it to the General Government, under the language of the amendment, but an unquestioned authority maintains that the language "reserved to the states respectively or to the people" is a reservation in alternative, and involves a consideration of the possibility that the state constitutions may prohibit to the states the exercise of the power that is reserved, and in that case the power would be reserved to the people.

FREDERICK W. MULKEY.

ASYLUM SCANDAL GROWING

Investigation Shows Terrible Conditions in Kansas.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., May 12.—The result of the first day's examination by the Legislative committee of affairs in the State Insane Asylum here shows that conditions are worse here than at the Topeka asylum. The committee has issued subpenas for a large number of witnesses.

J. R. McCurdy, superintendent of the detached buildings of the asylum, was the main witness today. He testified that while on his rounds one day he found an attendant beating, kicking and choking a patient, inflicting serious injuries. At another time he found one of the patients in the epileptic ward prostrate on the floor, with an attendant stamping on him and kicking him.

DO YOU WEAR GLASSES?

Properly fitting glasses and MURINE promote Eye comfort. Murine makes weak Eyes strong. Druggists and opticians, or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

FOR CONTINUOUS CANAL

OPINION OF ARMY ENGINEERS INCLINES THAT WAY.

Believe They Can Circumvent Columbia Rapids Within the Estimates—Have Gone to See.

The board of regular Army engineers detailed here to report on a plan for overcoming the difficulties in the way of navigation on the Columbia at Celilo Rapids was in session yesterday at the Custom-House, the trip to Celilo having been postponed until today. The proceedings were devoted to examining the data bearing on the subject, collected by Major Langfitt during the interim between the meeting of the board last September and this time.

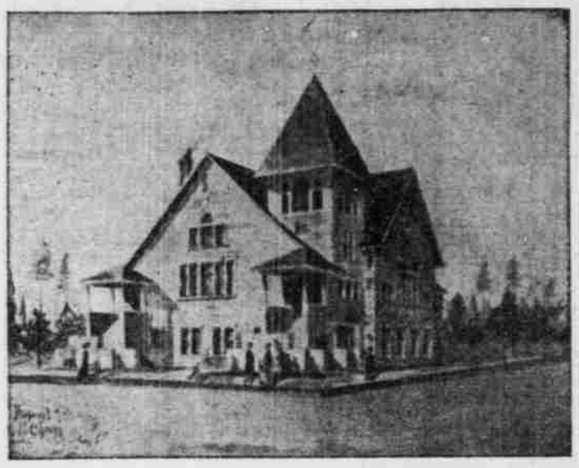
This was quite voluminous and presented in detail the Harts and other plans which have been prepared for removing the obstacles. After reviewing this carefully it is understood that the board reached no definite conclusion as to what its report will be, but the feeling prevails that the scheme for damming the river at the gorge will be abandoned in favor of a continuous canal around both the rapids and Celilo Falls. It is believed that this can be accomplished at less expense than is involved in the plan for a dam and is the more practicable way. There is little doubt that eventually a favorable report will be returned by the board and that the work will be eventually authorized, the question of the most feasible method alone being considered. The river and harbor act of June 13 authorized a thorough investigation of the project and practically authorized the work, provided it can be done within the Harts estimate. Ex-Representative Moody, who was here yesterday as the guest of the board, feels quite sanguine that the work will be authorized and commenced without further Congressional action.

Last evening the board and Mr. Moody went to The Dalles over the O. R. & N. in President Mohler's private car, and will spend today examining the rapids and making estimates.

Captain Harts, who was formerly resident engineer here, is expected to return soon from the Philippines and resume his duties at this point. This will give Portland two resident Army engineers, as Major Langfitt will continue, having charge of the Willamette and Lower Columbia Rivers and Captain Harts the Upper Columbia and Snake.

Major Burr and Captain McKinstry, members of the board, who have been constituted a committee to conduct a preliminary examination of the Columbia River between Vancouver and the mouth of the Willamette, will hold a public hearing on Thursday at 10 A. M. at the Columbia Hotel, in Vancouver, with a view to ascertaining the effect of dikes and other works for the improvement of the river between the points named. The public generally is invited, as it is desired to secure the views of all interested parties.

CORNER-STONE WILL BE LAID ON MAY 30.



METHODIST CHURCH UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT CENTRALIA.

CENTRALIA, Wash., May 8.—(Special.)—The Methodists of this city are erecting a $6000 church near Tower avenue, in this city. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Miller, and committee appointed for that purpose have been working for about six months to raise the necessary money, and have now succeeded, and a force of workmen is at work preparing the ground for the laying of the corner-stone. The corner-stone will be laid May 30, at which time Congressman Humphrey, Bishop Cranston and other prominent men will be present.

INVOKE THE REFERENDUM

O. S. Miller, of Baker City, Argues Against Eddy Law.

BAKER CITY, Or., May 10.—(To the Editor.)—Will the Eddy corporation law become a burden on the mining industry of Oregon? Will it injure the business interests of the state? My answer to these questions is in the affirmative.

Mining is a speculative and extra hazardous business. There is in the mining industry a great risk of losing all money invested and consequently there must be a corresponding advantage for large gain if the venture proves successful. From the discovery of a ledge by the prospector until a producing mine is developed it requires from three to ten years' time and an expenditure of many thousands of dollars. There is scarcely a producing mine in the entire mining region of the West which has not wrecked the fortunes of from one to a dozen mining men or mining corporations before the property becomes a producer of profitable ore. And every mining camp from Colorado to the Pacific Coast has one or more mills or reduction plants, which cost from $20,000 to $100,000, which are as silent as the tomb, standing as monuments of the financial wreck of some corporation.

A large corporation tax is a burden upon the infant industry of mining in Oregon. It is a direct stab at the vital organs of one of the most important industries in the state. It is difficult to secure money to develop a mine, even under the most favorable conditions. Every extra expense becomes a burden. The gold fields of Eastern Oregon cover a territory of 8000 square miles. There are something like 10,000 prospects or mineral locations already made in this vast mineral belt. There are about a dozen paying quartz mines and perhaps 200 prospects in active process of development. These figures certainly show that mining in Eastern Oregon is an infant industry; that there is room for expansion here if the burdens are not made too heavy.

A producing mine can afford to pay tax, a prospect cannot. A prospect is not like a farm which has a fixed marketable value. The prospect may be developed into a mine worth as much as 40 farms and then there may be an expenditure of $50,000 made in the development and then be abandoned as worthless.

If the state wants revenue a more equitable system would be to tax mines by a royalty on the production and then they would only be called on to pay when they were actual producers and able to pay.

The business interests of the whole state, from the laboring man in the factory to the miner, merchant and professional man, is interested in the development of the prospects into mines. It can only be done as it has been done, by corporations organized with large capital for that purpose. Tax these corporations out of business and the mining industry will be given a backset from which it will not recover in a dozen years. Mining has been slow enough in Oregon without burdens. We are on the western rim of the industry, and there are many places where investors can find a place for their money long before they reach us.

The 2500 miners working underground in Baker County produce nothing but gold. They are consumers, and they pay the highest prices for the product of the farms and supplies. They furnish us a market for our products and make business for the merchant. We want 2000 more just such workers in this county.

Then why not be rational about taxation of the mining industry? Why dry up the fountain which flows for all of us by placing a burden on the industry it cannot carry? Some better regulations concerning corporations may be necessary, but the enormous tax provided for by the Eddy bill will injure mining and correspondingly all other lines of business by placing the tax in the wrong place. Tax the output and not the infant which has no output. Tax the real substance, the wealth as it comes from the mine, and not the energy which is being exercised in trying to find something which can bear a tax. Tax the producing mine.

But the Eddy corporation law was not the only blunder made by the last Legislative Assembly. Its sins are numerous and will be visited on the third and fourth generation of men now living. The Eddy law which taxes the infant industry of the state out of business has a twin brother, the portage railroad law, which law is intended to take the ill-gotten gains filched from the unsuspecting prospector and squander it in an attempt to build a portage railroad around Celilo Falls for the benefit of the wheat-raisers of the Great Bend and Palouse country of Eastern Washington. If there is an industry which can stand a tax for the construction of the portage railroad it is the wheat industry of the Upper Columbia River. The wheatgrowers of the Palouse country want cheaper transportation to tidewater; they want the portage railroad, then let them build it. The railroad now built from Lyle on the Columbia below Celilo Falls to Goldendale, 40 miles, can be built on 40 miles farther to the mouth of Rock Creek on the Columbia and no doubt will be built there, and then there will be a portage road around the falls of the Columbia which will operate in opposition to the O. R. & N. Railroad in the wheat traffic.

This is not all. The appropriation of $165,000 for the portage road will not build the grade through the lava rock around Celilo Falls. Then the next Legislative Assembly must vote more money or what has been expended will be lost. By the time enough money has been voted by succeeding Legislatures the Government will have the locks completed and the portage road will be a back number.

Again, why not be rational about public business? Why not apply common sense to the investment of public funds? These two laws—the Eddy law and the portage railroad law—should be considered by the people before they become laws. The people of the state have had no opportunity to consider these measures. They were not consulted as to whether they wanted them or not. The referendum should be invoked and the matter referred to the people for their judgment and decision.

O. L. MILLER.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage License.

Kelton P. Carter, 27; Alice Davis, 20.

Births.

April 4, to wife of John Holdorf, Good Samaritan Hospital; a boy.

April 29, to wife of Elmer Patrick, 269 Hall; a boy.

Deaths.

May 7, Lyman C. Kinney, North Pacific Sanatorium, age 62; septicemia.

May 8, Mary Davenport, 275 Baker, age 84; paralysis.

Contagious Diseases.

Erwin Plettenberg, 234 Knott street; diphtheria.

Frank Wilson, 426 Eleventh street; measles.

Rachel Robinson, 684 First street; measles.

Maggie Fredrich, 605 Overton street; diphtheria.

Marvy Fredrich, 605 Overton street; diphtheria.

Otto Fredrich, 605 Overton street; diphtheria.

Adolph Fredrich, 605 Overton street; diphtheria.

— Anderson, 827 Albina avenue; measles.

Grace Husbands, 784 Albina avenue; measles.

Ruth Anderson, 620 Pettygrove street; measles.

Warren McPherson, 267 Columbia street; measles.

Child of Captain William Gadsby, Twenty-third and Marshall streets; measles.

Fred Gilbert, 328 Second street; scarlet fever.

Building Permits.

A. Boggs, Cook avenue and Fargo, dwelling; $1200.

C. A. Lofquist, East Sixth and Mason, dwelling; $1500.

L. B. Fluke, East Seventh and Bowman, dwelling; $800.

C. E. Jeremiah, East Seventh and Beacon, dwelling; $800.

— Watson, Seventeenth and Savier, store; $600.

Pacific Coast Biscuit Company, Twelfth and Davis; $35,000.

Real Estate Transfers.

Thomas Duffy to Mary E. Duffy, lots 1, 8, block 10, Caruthers' Addition	$ 1
S. B. Linthicum and wife to Eastern & Western Lumber Company, part of block 37, block 31, Sherlock Addition	1
Louise Logus to S. B. Linthicum, part of block 37, undivided ½ of block 31, Sherlock's Addition	1
Christina Sechtem to same, part of block 37, undivided ½ of block 31, Sherlock's Addition	1
Bernard A. Heinz, guardian, to George W. Jeffcott, undivided one-eighth interest in lot 4, block 1, Taboreside	93
C. Dorato to Lillian E. Hoblitk, block 2, Hawthorne Avenue Addition	2500
F. Chlopeck to Emma Fitzgerald, lots 4, 5, block 5, Market Street Addition	1
P. H. Marlay to Emma Fitzgerald, same	1
John Garske et al. to George W. Jeffcott, lot 4, block 1, Taboreside	750
Catherine Norton to Petronilla May Norton, undivided ½ interest in lot 16, De Lashmutt & Gatman's Little Homes	1
Union Trust & Investment Company to George C. Stout, lot 3, block 34, Woodstock	1
Louis F. Chemin and wife to Andrew Anderson, 10 acres, section 7, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.	1000
South Portland Park Company to the Germania Savings & Loan Society, parcel of section 29, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.	1
Christian Heilman et al. to Edward Hatz, section 34, T. 1 N., R. 2 E.	600
S. L. Beary to Lydia Pottz, lot 7, block 2, Mount Tabor Villa Annex	750
P. H. Marlay to First National Bank, Athena, 3 acres, section 36, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.	1
John Amand, trustee, to Oregon Lodge, No. 1, undivided ½ interest in lot 5, block 253, city	1
Richard Derby and wife to John H. Beck, lot 7, block 268, Holladay's Addition	450
R. and W. H. Carney to Edward F. Murphy, lot 1, Arleta Park	1
J. and N. E. Corkish to S. L. Bryant, lot 18, block 67, Sellwood	200
P. H. Marlay and wife to John Corkish, lot 18, block 162, Sellwood	10
M. M. Bingham to S. L. Bryant, lot 18, block 67, Sellwood	1
M. and R. F. Swain to P. H. Ellifsen, lot 10, block 20, Irving's Harbor View	3800
F. and L. Breske to George T. and L. Schroeder, lot 11, block 8, Albina	650
Alfred V. Folkman to M. Alice Welch, blocks 1 and 12, Germania	1800
Julius L. Haas and wife to Phil Metschan, parcel of section 6, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.	250
W. B. Moore and wife to Green M. Murry, lot 15, block 41, Tremont	1
Rota P. Luders and husband to O. P. Paxton, parcel, section 20, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.	1
John W. Paddock and wife to same, same	100
Sheriff, for Rota Paxton, to same, 15 acres, section 20, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.	11
Sheriff, for A. F. Miller et al., to Mary W. Miller, sundry lots, Miller's Addition to Sellwood	1

For Reasonable Freight Rates.

Chicago Tribune.

The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the increased freight rates on grain between New York and Chicago will find universal support. It is backed by a logical and convincing statement of the case against the roads and is accompanied by enlightening comment on the peculiar bookkeeping of railways. The trouble is that the commission cannot enforce its decision. It can only give warning that if the railroads do not conform by May 15, it will begin proceedings in court.

The highest published rate on grain hitherto has been 17½ cents, while the actual rate has been much lower, but the era of free competition has passed, and the new "systems" have agreed on an advance to 20 cents, not to cover greater cost of operation, but "in order that the roads may share in the general prosperity." In the opinion of the commission, the roads have a right to share in the country's prosperity, but not to advance a rate which was never reduced in hard times, and which was full value for the service rendered. Some other rates, the commission believes, may be advanced.

Railroads deliberately minimize their actual earnings. The Michigan Central, which pays its stockholders 4 per cent, has invested more of its income in permanent improvements than it has paid in dividends, and the Lake Shore, after paying 7 per cent on its stock, is annually able to buy new lines out of its income.

There can be no greater proof of prosperity than a surplus permanently invested. For these roads there need be no diminution of dividends in hard times, though there may be a falling off in annual investments. If the advance were in any way necessary it would be permissible, but inasmuch as "systems" which are taking advantage of their monopoly to increase rates are colossally prosperous an unreasonable advance is forbidden. That is both good law and sound policy.

WE HAVE MOVED

AND ARE

READY FOR BUSINESS

AT

246 WASHINGTON ST.

COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Bet. Second and Third

THE KILHAM STATIONERY CO.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO. Baltimore, Md.

POPE WILL HONOR THEM.

Six Prelates Will Be Invested With the Red Hat in June.

ROME, May 12.—The Pope has decided to appoint cardinals at the next consistory. The following prelates have already been informed of the intention of the pontiff to bestow the red hat on them:

Monsignor Nocella, secretary of the College of Cardinals.

Monsignor Cavicchioni, secretary of the Congregation of the Council.

Monsignor Tallana, papal nuncio at Vienna.

Monsignor Ajuti, papal nuncio at Lisbon.

Monsignor Katschthaler, archbishop of Salzburg.

Monsignor Fischer, archbishop of Cologne.

The consistory will probably be held June 15 or June 22.

Vacation for Defective Youths.

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 12.—(Special.)—The School for Defective Youth will close its annual term on May 28. The attendance and general work for the past year has been up to the average of former years. Superintendent Watson and the force of instructors are to be complimented upon the conduct of the work.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, May 12.—Maximum temperature, 72 deg.; minimum temperature, 52 deg.; river reading, 11 A. M., 10.7 feet; change in 24 hours, rise 0.1 foot; no precipitation; total precipitation since September 1, 1902, 37.48 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1902, 42.32 inches; deficiency, 4.84 inches; total sunshine May 11, 1903, 11 hours 39 minutes; possible sunshine May 11, 1903, 14 hours 48 minutes; barometer, reduced to sea-level, at 5 P. M., 29.85.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Precipitation past 12 hours.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Direction.	State of weather.
Baker City	80	0.00	*	SE	Cloudy
Bismarck	72	0.00	8	S	Clear
Boise	88	0.00	8	SE	Cloudy
Eureka	56	0.01	6	W	Cloudy
Helena	70	T	12	SW	Cloudy
Kamloops, B. C.	76	0.00	12	SE	Pt. cloudy
North Head	54	T	36	SE	Cloudy
Pocatello	78	0.00	8	SE	Clear
Portland	72	0.00	*	W	Cloudy
Red Bluff	82	0.00	8	SE	Cloudy
Roseburg	80	0.00	12	SW	Cloudy
Sacramento	80	0.00	10	S	Pt. cloudy
Salt Lake City	90	0.00	*	NW	Clear
San Francisco	60	0.00	30	W	Clear
Spokane	80	0.00	*	W	Cloudy
Seattle	70	0.00	8	SE	Cloudy
Tatoosh Island	56	0.04	36	S	Raining
Walla Walla	82	0.00	*	N	Pt. cloudy

*Light.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Light rain has fallen along the coast from Cape Flattery to Eureka, and the weather is quite cloudy and threatening in the North Pacific States. It is decidedly warmer east of the Cascade Mountains.

The indications are for showers and cooler weather in this district Wednesday.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for 28 hours ending at midnight, Wednesday, May 13:

Portland and vicinity—Showers; cooler; southerly winds.

Oregon and Washington—Showers; cooler, except near the coast; southerly winds.

Idaho—Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers, west and north portions; cooler.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

CURIOUS THINGS

Come From Coffee Drinking.

A lady in New York City suffered an accident to her leg and a running sore followed that medical science tried to cure for many years, but unknown to her, the coffee she drank daily kept the blood in a condition that would not let the sore heal. "Three years ago," says this lady, "I was advised to drink Postum and give up coffee of which I was very fond. To say that I am thankful now for having done this is putting it very mildly for as soon as I made the shift from coffee to Postum my leg began to heal and in a few weeks was quite well.

"It has never troubled me since and I think it marvelous. Neither have I suffered from the bilious headaches which used to afflict me. I can give you the names of many of my friends who are as firm friends of Postum as I." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

This is a case where Postum made red blood in a hurry. This lady thought it marvelous because her troubles of years' standing was cured in a few weeks through giving up coffee and using Postum in its place. Nothing marvelous about it, only the simplest scientific reasons that it will pay anyone to look into.

Good healthy red blood will cure most any disease. Coffee in many people, destroys the red corpuscles and produces white or watery blood. A definite change is made by leaving off coffee entirely and using Postum. You can prove this by trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

CORDRAY'S THEATER Cordray & Russell, Managers.

Evening prices—10c to any seat in the balcony. First floor, including boxes and loges, 20c and 30c. Continuous, 8:15 to 10:30.

MATINEE TODAY AND EVERY DAY 10c, AT 2:30 P. M.

EDWARD SHIELDS'

Continuous Vaudeville

Marvelous Martelles

And Eight Star Acts all New.

Thirty-five per cent BETTER THAN LAST WEEK, and 100 per cent better than anything else in town.

ALL THIS WEEK

Commencing TUESDAY, May 12

WALLACE FAMOUS

Glassworkers

GLASS BLOWERS, SPINNERS, WEAVERS AND ENGRAVERS.

SIXTH ST., NEAR WASHINGTON

Afternoons, 2 P. M.; evenings, 7:30 P. M. Every visitor receives a nice glass present free.

ADMISSION, 20c. CHILDREN, 10c.

MARQUAM GRAND THEATER.

CALVIN HEILIG, MANAGER.

One week beginning Monday, May 11. Popular Matinee Saturday, at 2:15 o'clock.

THE GREAT M'EWEN, PRESTIDIGITATOR, MINDREADER, and HYPNOTIST.

EVENING PRICES: Entire lower floor and balcony, 50 cents. Gallery, 35 and 50 cents. Boxes and loges, 75 cents.

POPULAR MATINEE PRICES—25 cents to any part of the theater.

THE BAKER THEATER—

GEORGE L. BAKER, Manager.

Be in Line—It's One of the Best.

Mr. Ralph Stuart and Company Presenting "THE MASTER-AT-ARMS."

Company cast to advantage.

Magnificently staged.

Costumed to suit the period.

Evening, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c; matinee, 10c, 15c, 25c.

Next, "Monte Cristo."

NEW TODAY.

MORTGAGE LOANS

On improved city and farm property. Building loans. Installment loans. WM. MACMASTER, 311 Worcester block.

FOR SALE

20,000 cords Fir Wood, standing timber, four miles from Court house on macadamized road. Enquire 6 Hamilton building.

FOR LEASE

For terms of years. The third story of Cook building, 75x100 feet with use of elevator. Enquire 6 Hamilton building.

FOR SALE

Two Second Hand 100-light Sprague Dynamos, with extra interchangeable armature. Also one second hand 120-light American Engine Co. dynamo, low voltage, suitable for mill work. 110 or 115 volts.

Address—

A. W. COCHRAN,

Oregonian Bldg. Portland Or.

FOR SALE

An exceedingly choice building site, 50x208 feet, in the very best portion of King's First Addition. For price and terms apply to

PORTLAND TRUST CO. OF OREGON,

109 Third Street

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.

The Oregonian will not be responsible for errors in advertisements taken through the telephone.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

By the Ford Auction Company, at 182 1st st., at 10 A. M. H. Ford, Auctioneer.

At residence, 67 Ella street, 10 o'clock A. M. S. L. N. Gilman, Auctioneer.

At the auction-rooms, 182 1st st., 10 A. M., sharp. H. Ford, Auctioneer.

DIED.

CHRISTIAN—Miss Anna L. Christian died at the Ledgerwood Sanitarium, Spokane, Wash., living only 24 hours after an operation on May 8, 1903. Was born March 3, 1884.

SHEA—In this city, at St. Vincent's Hospital, May 12, 1903, Philip Shea, a native of England, aged 68 years. Funeral notice later.

DODD—At Assisi, Umbria, Italy, May 4, 1903, Lucy A., wife of Charles H. Dodd, aged 63 years.

MEETING NOTICES.

SAMARITAN LODGE, NO. 2, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. The degree team of Portland Lodge, No. 118, will confer the first degree. Visitors welcome. M. OSVOLD, Sec.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 18, R. A. M.—Regular convocation this (Wednesday) evening, May 13, at 8 o'clock, Masonic Hall, Burkhard building. P. M. and M. E. M. degrees. Visitors welcome. By order E. H. P.

E. E. SHARON, Secretary.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

HANSEN—Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of Julius Hansen, which will be held at Finley's Chapel, at 2 P. M., May 14. Interment Lone Fir Cemetery.

J. P. FINLEY & SON, Progressive Funeral Directors and Embalmers, cor. 3d and Madison streets. Competent lady ass't. Both phones No. 9.

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

CLARKE BROS., FINE FLOWERS, Floral Designs. 289 Morrison.

SCHANEN & NEU, MONUMENTS, cemetery work, etc., 268 First.

NEW TODAY.

MORTGAGE LOANS

On improved city and farm property.

R. LIVINGTSONE, 224 Stark st.

Mortgage Loans at Lowest Rates

Insurance in All Lines

A. H. BIRRELL

Formerly of MacMaster & Birrell,

REAL ESTATE, GENERAL INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENCY.

303-4 McKay Building, Third and Stark. Phone Main 232.

Woodstock

Lots in this most attractive suburb are 100x100 feet. We sell them at $300. We will build on them for you. You may pay in installments. For particulars and terms, call on

PORTLAND TRUST COMPANY OF OREGON,

109 THIRD STREET.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

GILT-EDGE INVESTMENT—I have an investment in business property at the corner of two of the principal business streets (100x100, brick buildings), paying, exclusive of taxes and insurance, 9 per cent; revenue can be increased to 10 per cent without oppressive rents; certain extensive neighborhood improvements now under way will, in the near future, enhance values and increase revenue. "Fortune knocks but once at any man's door." Address K 91, Oregonian.

$1700—8-ROOM VERY MODERN HOUSE, Sunnyside.

$2900—Fine 9-room residence, with nice corner lot, all modern, Sunnyside.

$3000—One fine 7-room and one 4-room house, on West Side; $1000 down, bal. on time.

Charleson & Staub, 245½ Morrison, room 12. Phone Red 2971.

FOR SALE—$3000—J. W. OGILBEE, ROOM 11, 145½ 1ST ST. 5-acre tract, all in cultivation, with good 5-room residence (needs some repairing), very good stable, etc., good well water, lies high and slightly, close to car line, on the East Side, between Kenilworth and Woodstock. This is a cheap property, and would make a nice home.

SEE THIS! SPECIAL BY OWNER, $5600 takes $10,000 business and residence property, 14 per cent on investment; room for two more buildings; terms given. Also choice quarter block, good 8-room house; furnace; enameled bath; gas; choice fruit and roses; delightfully situated; would divide. S car to 807 Corbett st.

BEAT IT IF YOU CAN—New double house, 5 rooms each; modern appointments, basements, sidewalks, steps, concrete, 50x100; renting for $40 per month; pays over 10 per cent and taxes; for sale cheap if sold at once. Williams ave., near Stanton st. Address H 91, Oregonian.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE and lot 60x100 feet, located in the choice residence part of the city, 816 Lovejoy st., between 24th and 25th. Inquire of S. B. Schwab, 247½ Stark st.

$2375—STRICTLY MODERN COTTAGE, E. Morrison and 14th st. $2500—Choice home, with 4 lots, and running water, Mount Tabor; desirable and very cheap. Hart Land Co., 107 Sherlock bldg.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN. BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN home; 8-room house, 5 full lots, stable, etc.; fine fruit trees; near Kenilworth. Address Owner, J. R. Wilson, P. O. Box 634, City.

FOR SALE—NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE, hard finish, furnished porcelain bath; cement walk, full lot, half cash; $2100; East Side, close in. Take U car, 289 Ivy st.; owner on premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NEW FIVE-ROOMED house with basement, furnace, bathroom and all modern conveniences. No. 909 Williams ave. Apply to John Bain, 224 Stark st.

GREAT BARGAIN—FINE 10-ROOM HOUSE, good barn, plenty fruit, corner lot, nice location, East Stark st.; only $2200; $750 down, balance monthly. Hall, 102 1st st.

I HAVE FOR SALE NEW MODERN HOUSES five to seven rooms, nicely located on car line, this week $800 to $1600. T. C. Shreve, 421 Abington bldg.

FOR SALE—THE OLD HUMME