WHAT MITCHELL WROTE

LETTER WHICH CAUSED LAWYER FROST TO GROW ANGRY.

Senator Tells Him He Took Records for Authority, and Deems Censure Unjustified.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 15.—Following is the letter recently sent by Senator Mitchell to C. A. S. Frost, in answer to the letter of the latter complaining of the severe manner in which he was treated in the now famous letter which the Oregon Senators addressed to the Attorney-General, protesting against Frost's appointment to assist in the prosecution of the Oregon land fraud cases:

"C. A. S. Frost, Esq., Attorney and Counselor at Law, 607 Hayward Building, San Francisco, Cal.:

"I was absent from the city when your letter of December 22 reached here, and for over a week thereafter, and although it is several days since I returned and received your letter, the demands on my time and attention have, since my return, been so pressing that not until now have I been able to give your letter my attention. I regret the delay.

"In joining as I did with my colleague, Senator Fulton, in the letter to Attorney-General Knox, of which you complain, I certainly had no intention of doing you any injury, or representing you in any other light than that in which you were unfortunately placed by the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the proceedings against you in that court, and if I have done so I frankly confess I sincerely regret the fact. But can it, Mr. Frost, be truthfully claimed by you or your friends that the letter to the Attorney-General did more than to call attention to he findings of the Court of Appeals as recited in their decision of the case Whether guilty or otherwise, whether the decision of the court was or was not warranted by the evidence, is it not a fact that the court in these proceedings declared in the most positive terms that the evidence in the case convinced that court beyond a reasonable doubt that you, in your official capacity, had grossly betrayed the interests of the United States intrusted to your care? Is it not a fact that the Court of Appeals, in passing on the case, used the following language?

" 'The whole of the evidence concerning Frost convinces us beyond a reasonable doubt. . . . that in his official capacity he grossly betrayed the interests of the United States which were intrusted to his care?'

"And is it not a further fact that the Court of Appeals, in rendering their decision, further declared as follows:

" 'We think the records and evidence show very clearly that the contempt of Judge Noyes and Frost were committed in pursuance of a corrupt conspiracy.'

"Is it not a fact, therefore, that this decision carries with it, unfortunately for for you, a most damaging judicial charge against you, namely, that you, as a public officer of the United States Government, grossly betrayed the interests of the Government committed to your keeping; and further, that the contempt of the court with which you and another were charged in these judicial proceedings was committed by you and your associate in pursuance of a corrupt conspiracy?

"The letter of Senator Fulton and myself to the Attorney-General did no more than call attention to this judicial record. This letter certainly was not written with any view of injuring you, and if by this letter any other or further injury has been done you than you were already compelled to suffer by reason of the judgment of the court hereinbefore quoted, then I sincerely regret it.

"We—Senator Fulton and myself—had suggested to the Honorable Attorney-General, as a suitable person to aid the District Attorney of the United States for the district of Oregon, Hon. John H. Hall, in prosecuting a number of cases pending in the United States District Court for the district of Oregon, in which certain parties were charged with corrupt practices, conspiracies, etc., in connection with the public lands in Oregon, the name of a gentleman, Hon. Daniel J. Malarkey, of Portland, Or., a man against whom no word of scandal, either in his public or private life, had ever been uttered; a most brilliant and able lawyer with large experience at the bar, a man of the highest character and strictest integrity, so regarded by all who have known him from his infancy. And when without a word of explanation upon the part of the Attorney-General of the United States, he was turned down and you selected as one to aid in such prosecutions, we felt, in justice to Mr. Malarkey, as well as to ourselves and the people of the State of Oregon, that we were justified in writing the letter we did to the Honorable Attorney-General of the United States. For one, I have no apologies to make, either to the Attorney-General or to anybody else, for having joined in that letter. I do regret, however, that in doing what we considered to be our duty we were compelled to bring to the attention of the public the judicial proceedings in the case, and if, as claimed by you, the evidence in the proceedings against you did not warrant the severe conclusion reached by the Court of Appeals, if, in other words, you, as a matter of fact, while acting as a public officer, did not grossly betray your trust as found, and that you did not as a matter of fact, corruptly conspire with another to commit a contempt of court, as held by the Court of Appeals, then I am sincerely sorry and you have my deepest sympathy. I do not fail to realize that courts may and sometimes do err. The Court of Appeals may have erred as you claim in your case. Whether there was error or not, I do not know. I am the last man in the world to do anything knowingly that would wrong any one, especially a young man as I understand you are.

"But all things considered, and after a most careful consideration of your letter, I cannot bring myself to feel that we, Senator Fulton and myself, are open to censure from you or from any one on account of our letter to the Attorney-General of which you complain. I am, yours very truly, JOHN H. MITCHELL."

CALLS IT HOLLY.

"Oregon Grape" Regarded as Less Accurate Name.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 14.—(To the Editor.)—I clip this from your local columns of today:

Complaint is made by an amateur horticulturist because some people insist on calling the Oregon grape—the state flower—"Oregon holly," when using its beautiful foliage for decorations. The complainant says the leaf does not resemble that of the holly, being much more beautiful, as it can be procured in all shades of green, bronze and crimson, so that the leaves can be used to make up a flower of variegated colors. To this it is replied that the plant does not in any way resemble a grape, except in producing a spike of berries which are of the color of some grapes. The complainant desires The Oregonian to put a stop to the Oregon grape being called Oregon holly. This is rather difficult, since the plant is neither a grape nor a holly. It is a sort of an anomaly as a state flower, but was chosen on account of its beautiful foliage so handy for decorations, and more particularly because it is an indigenous plant peculiar to Oregon. How would it do to let every one who admires and uses the foliage to call the plant whatever he pleases? The plant under any other name will be just as beautiful.

I am one of those who call the misnamed Oregon grape Oregon holly and believe holly the better name. Oregon holly is an evergreen, as are the hollies of other varieties, the leaves are similar and so is the bush. The grape is a vine, and sheds its leaves. The fruit of the Oregon holly could no more be cooked or eaten than the fruit of other holly, even if a Portland servant girl made the attempt Christmas time.

We who call this most beautiful bush Oregon holly, and propose to continue doing so, have good authority, for that is what Lewis and Clark called or named it (see their journals, page 252, and also page 545 under date April 9, Professor Hosmer's edition). CLAUDE GATCH.

FIGURES ON COREAN TRADE.

Imports Greatly Exceed Exports—American Goods Popular.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Corean commerce amounts, according to a statement just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, to about $15,000,000 per annum. Imports materially exceed exports, and according to the best statement that the Bureau of Statistics is able to obtain, amount to about $10,000,000, and the exports to about $5,000,000. While in the case of China the foreign commerce of the country is carried on chiefly, almost exclusively, through the "treaty ports," this is not the case with reference to Corea, only about one-third of the foreign commerce above alluded to passing through the treaty ports.

American products, both manufactured and otherwise, are popular in Corea, but the very large proportion reach that country through China and Japan, and the direct trade of the United States with Corea is extremely small. It is only within a comparatively short time that the direct trade of the United States with Corea was of sufficient importance to justify a separate record. In 1897 the exports from the United States to Corea were $600 in value; in 1898, $125,000; in 1902, $251,000, and for the 11 months ending with November, 1903, $366,919, indicating that for the entire calendar year 1903 the total exports to Corea from the United States will amount to about $400,000.

While this is a rapid growth, it does not show by any means the entire value of merchandise from the United States entering Corea. As above indicated, many of these articles from the United States consumed in Corea are sent first to Japan or China and from those countries shipped into Corea. The value of American petroleum consumed in Corea in 1901 is stated at over $300,000; machinery and supplies, $250,000, and electrical goods and lumber, $236,000. These importations of merchandise from the United States were due in part, largely, perhaps, to the presence of Americans engaged in mining operations in Corea and the purchase by them in the United States of machinery and supplies for that work.

The Statesman's Yearbook puts the total trade passing through the "treaty ports" of Corea at 10,000,000 yen of imports and about 9,000,000 yen of exports in 1897, and in 1901, 15,000,000 yen of imports, but only 9,000,000 yen of exports, thus indicating the growth, especially in imports, which in 1901 were over 60 per cent in excess of those of 1897. These figures, however, relate to the treaty ports only. The value of the yen is about 50 cents, or practically identical in value with the Japanese yen.

The imports are chiefly cotton and woolen goods, metals, kerosene, silk and machinery for the use of the railways and those engaged in their construction. The chief exports are rice, beans, hide, ginseng and copper. The currency chiefly consists of copper cash and nickel coins, gold and silver coins being out of circulation. The total currency is stated as aggregating about $22,000,000, of which $6,000,000 is copper cash, $14,000,000 nickel, $1,550,000 Japanese coins, and $550,000 Corean silver dollars.

Eight ports of Corea are open to foreign trade and are classed as "treaty ports." Treaties were made between Corea and the United States in 1882, and in the same year with China; in 1883 with Germany and Great Britain; in 1884 with Russia and Italy; in 1886 with France; in 1892 with Austria, and in 1899 a further treaty with China. Under these treaties Chemulpo, Fusan, Wunsan, Seoul (the capital), Chinampo, Mokpo, Sonchin, Masanpo and Kunsan have been opened to trade. The actual trade through nontreaty ports, however, is, as already indicated, much greater than that through the treaty ports—probably fully double.

The trade of Corea with Japan is growing more rapidly than with any other country. The importation of cotton goods from Japan amounting to from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 yen annually. Cotton goods are the largest single article in the value of importations into Corea amounting to between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 yen annually. Silk goods amount to about 1,500,000 yen per annum. The chief articles of exports are rice, 4,250,000 yen in value; beans, 2,000,000 yen; hides, 650,000 yen, and ginseng, 527,000 yen.

The minerals of Corea are of considerable value. Copper, iron and coal are reported as abundant, and gold and silver mines are being successfully operated, an American company having charge of and operating a gold mine at the treaty port of Wunsan under a concession granted in 1895. Concessions have also been granted to Russian, German, Japanese and French subjects.

Railways, telegraphs, telephones and a postal system have been recently introduced into Corea. A railway from the seaport of Chemulpo to Seoul, the capital, a distance of 26 miles, was built by American contractors, and has reduced the time between the seaport and capital from eight hours to one and three-quarter hours. The Seoul Electric Company, organized chiefly by Americans and with American capital, has built and operated an electrical railway near Seoul, which is much used by the natives. This electrical plant is said to be the largest single electrical plant in Asia. The machinery is imported from the United States, and the consulting engineer, a Japanese, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Transportation in the interior is chiefly carried on by porters, pack horses and oxen, though small river steamers owned by Japanese run on such of the streams as are of sufficient size to justify the use of steamers.

The area of Corea is estimated at 82,000 square miles, or about equal to that of the State of Kansas. The population is variously estimated at from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000. The foreign population consists of about 30,000 Japanese, 5000 Chinese, 200 Americans, 100 British, 100 French, 100 Russians, 50 Germans and about 50 of various other nationalities. The postal system is under French direction and has, in addition to the central bureau at Seoul, 37 postal stations in full operation and 326 substations for registered correspondence.

Prohibition Kansas Has 600 Saloon-keepers.

Topeka Capital.

A temperance statistician has been digging up some information from the last United States census reports on the liquor question and finds that Kansas is credited with over 600 saloon-keepers and stands 25th on the list of states. According to these figures, Kansas has more saloon-keepers than any Southern state except Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky. It has more than three-fourths as many as Massachusetts, although the latter state has a population much larger than Kansas. The significance of this array of figures is not grasped until it is stated that only towns of 25,000 population are taken into consideration. This cuts out Wichita and Leavenworth. The county jails were also overlooked by the statistician. From this it appears that Kansas is beerless in the same degree that she is treeless.

Steamer Newport Is Overdue.

SEATTLE, Jan. 17.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Valdez says the mail steamer Newport, plying between Unalaska and Valdez is eight days overdue at the latter port. No great uneasiness is felt by the steamer's managers, as it is likely that the Newport has been delayed by rough weather.

Church—I notice none of the Weather Bureau men ever carry umbrellas when they have predicted rain. Gotham—No; after having predicted it, I suppose they feel as if they should do everything they could to encourage it.—Tomkers Statesman.

WEST AND WALL STREET

ONE-TIME RANGE OF OCTOPUS OPULENT AND INDIFFERENT.

William Allen White Contrasts the Present With Days When Great Red Dragon Ravaged Prairies.

Fifteen years ago in the West a land boom swept men off their feet, says Collier's Weekly. It was a borrower's boom. Men seemed to grow rich who had earned nothing and saved nothing, but who had borrowed much. Men did not borrow of their neighbors, for their neighbors had nothing to lend; the lender was in the East. The goose kept laying the golden egg in the sunrise.

And then the boom collapsed, and for two years, while the notices of Sheriffs' sales were running in the enterprising newspapers of the little towns aforesaid, the relations between the East and the West were intimate enough, though rather unhappy. There followed a time when those who had been participating in the borrowers' boom were trying to find out why they were not rich on other people's money. They got the wrong idea about it; thought that the Eastern capitalists who were trying to collect their dues were really trying to wring hard-earned profits from an honest yeomanry, and things were said on both sides which should be forgotten, because a man is no better for recalling that he is a fool and no happier for recollecting that he was called a knave. There was too much ill-considered talk on both sides, and what the West thought of Wall street—which typified the "Eastern capitalists" who had brought their money West and tried to take it back at an unfortunate coincidence with the day certain mortgages came due at the bank—what the West thought of Wall street then was certainly a hurried compromise between nervous prostration and the delirium tremens.

Those were the days when the octopus roamed the Western prairies, when the great red dragon of Lombard street lured in every schoolhouse on the plains, when the money-devil was strangling millions in every public gathering. No neck of honest toil between Chicago and Tacoma was looked upon with favor unless it bore the heelmarks of the oppressor. To change shirts in the middle of the week and wear cuffs on week days—those were signs of plutocracy in the wild days, when the plutocrat bunked with the leper with all men's hands against him.

And then came a season of exhaustion. It occurred shortly after the statute of limitations had run on certain debts. For apparent reasons, the West ceased thinking of Wall street and Wall street forgot the West. And in 1897 each section of the country became concerned in its own prosperity. The East discovered the fountain of financial youth at which it could, and did, water its languished stocks, and the West discovered alfalfa and Kaffir corn on the fodder crops, and some important mines of gold and silver and iron and coal. With the discovery of the upland fodder crops the possibility of crop failure was eliminated, and the prairie people grew rich—after their standards. And with the opening of the mines the mountain dwellers waxed fat. The whole West began to put money in its banks. Western banks grew. The deposits "per capita" rose to an extravagant figure.

The banking problem in the West now is not to get the money in, but to get it out. Western banks are constantly reducing the rate of interest paid on time deposits. A wise and reliable borrower is more welcome at any Western bank window today than a heavy depositor.

When the Wall-street break came it created no alarm. Men who had thousands deposited in the local banks of the West only grinned when they read the news of the water squeezing that came last Summer. The shrinkage of billions of fictitious values had hardly an academic interest for the Western business man. He realized that he had nothing in the crash. It was not his obsequies. He was grounded in the belief that the hydraulic deals were crooked, and he had a cynical pleasure in seeing the crooks squirm. That was all. It was merely casual, and for the most part impersonal. And the interest in the squirming passed in an hour.

Greater New York is merely the capital of the seaboard states that read the New York morning papers the day they are printed. The booms in the West—and there are three or four of them in operation—are made not with New York money, but with Western money. Kansas City, Chicago, St. Paul, Denver and Los Angeles have their own capitalists, who know their own country. They won't invest money foolishly. The mining boom in Idaho, the irrigation boom in Arizona, the real estate boom in Salt Lake City, the farm land boom in Kansas—all these activities are unknown in New York. They are independent movements of the people. They will go on, even though all the trusts perish and all the villas at Newport close.

The West has no particular animosity toward Wall street now. Too many Westerners have gone out to lunch with the crowd on lower Broadway in the last five years for any ugly feeling to linger in the Western heart. But so long as the gentlemen who have paid the score for these lunches are not in absolute want the West will feel toward Wall street a feeling of sweet and unruffled indifference.

The Canadian Girl.

New York Press.

"Strange how obstinately Canadian girls refuse to adapt themselves to American society," remarked a much-traveled clubman yesterday, "particularly when you reflect on their nearness to civilization when compared with their really more malleable English cousins. Fact, though. I have yet to meet the Canuck lass who feels at home in New York, no matter how brilliantly she may be feted. Girls come here from the land of the beaver—pretty, a few of them—and stay long enough to learn the difference between Fifth avenue and Broadway, but as a rule their capacity for acquiring knowledge of the metropolis ends there. As for intimate cognizance of the inner circles, that is utterly beyond them. The most subtle process of benevolent assimilation slides off their chilly little exteriors as the lukewarm rays of their Arctic sun used to rebound from the glittering surface of the ice palaces their fathers and brothers mistakenly used to feature as local attractions. English girls, on the contrary, soon become en rapport with American customs, even though they continue to speak of us as Yankees. So, in fact, do Scotch and Irish lasses. Witness Lady Constance Mackensie and many other bright women who have become acclimatized mentally as well as physically in the course of stays of varying duration. Strange, eh?"

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 17, 8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 48; minimum temperature, 42; river reading, 11 A. M., 9.9 feet; change in 24 hours, .4 of a foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 8 P. M., .39 of an inch; total precipitation since September 1, 1903, 22.27 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1903, 23.37 inches; deficiency, 1.10 inches; total sunshine January 16, 1904, 1:00; possible sunshine 9:06; barometer, reduced to sea level, at 5 P. M., 29.68.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Maximum temp.	Precipitation past 12 hours.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Direction.	State of weather.
Baker City	46	0.00	*	NW	Cloudy
Bismarck	16	0.02	14	SE	Cloudy
Boise	54	0.00	12	SE	Cloudy
Eureka	46	0.44	8	S	Cloudy
Helena	48	0.00	24	SW	Clear
Kamloops, B. C.	28	0.00	*	NW	Cloudy
Pocatello	48	0.00	14	E	Cloudy
Portland	48	0.94	*	SW	Cloudy
Red Bluff	48	0.34	12	SE	Rain
Roseburg	54	0.02	8	SW	Cloudy
Sacramento	48	0.22	6	SE	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	48	0.00	*	SE	Cloudy
San Francisco	50	0.58	12	W	Pt. cloudy
Spokane	48	0.00	12	S	Cloudy
Seattle	48	0.02	20	S	Pt. cloudy
Tatoosh Island	42	0.94	26	W	Cloudy
Walla Walla	58	0.00	6	S	Pt. cloudy

*Light

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

General rains have occurred during the last 24 hours in California from San Francisco northward to Oregon, and in Western Oregon and Western Washington. Elsewhere in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States fair weather has prevailed. The weather is threatening in the Pacific Northwest this evening, and light rain is falling in the Willamette Valley and the Sound country.

The disturbance central off the Washington coast yesterday evening has advanced eastward to Montana. It caused high winds at the mouth of the Columbia River and on Puget Sound. At Seattle a maximum velocity of 38 miles an hour from the south occurred, while the highest reported velocity at North Head was 50 miles from the southwest. The line to North Head is in trouble this evening, and it is not known whether or not a higher velocity occurred at that station. Storm warnings are displayed at all stations in the district. The indications are for cloudy and generally rainy weather in this district Monday, with lower temperatures west of the Cascades, and considerably colder weather to the east of that range of mountains.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Portland and vicinity—Occasional rain; slightly lower temperature; brisk south to west winds.

Western Oregon and Western Washington—Occasional rain; slightly lower temperature; brisk south to west winds.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho—Rain, probably turning to snow; colder; brisk westerly winds.

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AMUSEMENTS.
MARQUAM GRAND THEATER—W. T. PANGLE, Resident Manager. TONIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK. The Funny Comedy-Drama,
"ARE YOU A MASON?"
THE COMEDY HIT OF LAST SEASON IN PORTLAND.
Prices—$1.00, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c.
MARQUAM GRAND THEATER—W. T. PANGLE, Resident Manager. Wednesday Evening, January 20, 1904, the Celebrated Actress, MARIE WAINWRIGHT, In Shakespeare's Delightful Comedy, "TWELFTH NIGHT."
Prices—Entire lower floor, $1.00; balcony, first six rows, 75c; last six rows, 50c; gallery, 25c and 35c; boxes and loges, $7.50. Seats are now selling.
THE BAKER THEATER GEO. L. BAKER, Sole Lessee and Manager. Phone Main 1907.
TONIGHT, ALL WEEK, MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY,
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME
AN INTENSELY INTERESTING SOCIETY DRAMA BY CLYDE FITCH.
Evening prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, 15c; matinee, 25c, 15c, 10c.
CORDRAY'S THEATER—CORDRAY & RUSSELL, Managers. Phone Main 992. Popular prices.
Tonight and all week, MARIE HEATH In the Pretty Pastoral Play, "FOR MOTHER'S SAKE."
Great Cast and All New Scenery.
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2:30 to 4:30. 7:30 to 10:30. Sunday, continuous from 2 to 10:30.
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If you want first-class fish, poultry, oysters or crabs, cooked at our place, call on the Rainier Market. Phone Main 1032. Prompt delivery.
Business Lot 50x100 improved, on 4th, near Yamhill streets; present annual rent about $1600; an exceptional bargain. Price, $17,000; easy terms. C. H. KORELL, 251 Washington st.
$2200 Bargain Choice corner, 50x100, near 19th and Marshall sts. C. H. KORELL, 251 Washington st.
$2100 Fine Lot 50x100 feet on Johnson, near 23d st. Terms, only $700 cash, balance long time. C. H. KORELL, 251 Washington st.
For Sale Nice modern six-room house, nearly new and up to date, with choice lot, 50x100 feet; fine location, near 23d and Kearney sts. Price, $4200. C. H. KORELL, 251 Washington st.

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," 12 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.

At residence, No. 245 North 23d, between Marshall and Northrup, at 10 o'clock A. M., by S. L. N. Gilman, auctioneer.

At 10 A. M. sharp at Ford's auction house, 182 1st st. H. Ford, auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICES.

IVANHOE LODGE, NO. 10, K. OF P.—Regular convention this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Pythian Hall, 8th floor Marquam bldg. Members are requested to be present. Visiting Knights are cordially invited. C. H. MEUSSDORFFER, JR., C. C. FRED P. HOLM, K. of R. and S.

HAWTHORNE LODGE, NO. 111, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communication this (Monday) evening. F. C. degree. All Fellow Crafts cordially invited. By order W. M. F. GLAFKE, JR., Secretary.

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

DIED.

CRAW—In this city, January 17, 1904, Dorris Craw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Craw, aged 3 years, 2 months and 25 days. Funeral notice later.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

MUNGER—In Vancouver, Wash., Jan. 16, William C. Munger, aged 22 years, son of Albert M. and Abby R. Munger. Funeral from family residence, 6th and G sts., Vancouver, Monday, Jan. 18, at 1 P. M. Interment in Lone Fir cemetery at 3:15.

EDWARD HOLMAN CO., Undertakers and embalmers, have moved to their new building, Third and Salmon. Lady assistant. Telephone No. 507.

J. P. FINLEY & SON, Funeral Directors, cor. 3d and Madison. Office of County Coroner. Lady assistant. Telephone No. 9.

DUNNING & CAMPION, Undertakers, 7th and Pine. Lady assistant. Phone Main 430.

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

F. S. DUNNING, Undertaker 414 East Alder. Lady assistant. Telephone East 52.

NEW TODAY.

OLD GOLD, JEWELRY MADE OVER OR exchanged; diamonds, precious stones; loose and mounted; watches, jewelry repaired; close prices; good work. Tingry, the Jeweler, N. E. cor. 3d and Washington, Breeden bldg., upstairs.

WANTED TO BORROW—$5000 ON OUT-OF-city property; security ample; borrower responsible; will pay 8 per cent. R 42, Oregonian.

OWNER OFFERS FOR SALE $8000 MORTgage on Portland residence property worth $18,000; 6 per cent interest. Q 42, Oregonian.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME? We've got it. One of the comfortable kind; built to last a lifetime and some more; ½ block from a car line, and the kind of neighbors all around that you want to know. Cost $3850, and not too much cash down. Come and see us and we'll show it to you. L. W. Whiting & Co., 408 Abington bldg.

$500 DOWN; $20 MONTH, BUYS BEAUTIful new 6-room Colonial style house, cor. Stanton-Commercial st., Upper Albina, near Williams ave.; strictly modern, with tinted rooms, grand view of river. This slightly home $2300. Phone Union 1375.

LOTS, $40 TO $100, WITHIN ONE BLOCK of St. Johns electric car line; high, level, sightly; city water; new car line guaranteed; all property on the Peninsula will double in value the coming Summer. Sherman D. Brown, 351 Stark st., opposite Library.

NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, BATH, ETC.; FULL cement basement, east front, location unsurpassed, lot 37½x120, near car line. Call on F. M. Varner, 31st and Belmont.

A 50x144-FOOT LOT, WITH 9-ROOM MODern dwelling, with stable, at Mount Tabor; sightly location near car line; $2300, easy terms. Plympton, 318 Alisky bldg.

254-ACRE FARM IN LINN COUNTY CHEAP, or will trade and give boot for city business or residence property. Frank C. Baker, Hamilton bldg. Phone 698.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OF GOOD 8-room house on East 20th st. at bargain if sold before February 1. See owner, room 719, Marquam bldg.

FOR SALE—$3500, NEW, MODERN HOME, Irvington ave., Mt. Tabor; easy terms. Inquire Pipes & Tifft, Attys., 710 Chamber of Commerce.

200 FARMS, SMALL TRACTS AND LOTS—Bargains, on O. W. P. electric line. O. R. Addition, Lents, Or. Take Mt. Scott car; 5c.

NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT, PRICE $1200; one-third down, balance installments. Apply 871 East 11th st., North.

SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, AND ONE AND two-thirds acres of land in Hillsboro, Or. Inquire W. A. Ruhl, Hillsboro, Or.

CALIFORNIA FARMS, IRRIGATED ALfalfa, fruit and vine lands. Write C. M. Wooster Co., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NEW 7-ROOM house, 21st and Northrup sts. I. Vanduyn, 270 Washington.

FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE, SMALL LOT, near Hawthorne Park; $1000; easy terms. 104 Grand ave.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—NEW, MODern, up-to-date 8-room house. Phone East 675.

FOR SALE—NICE BUILDING LOT ON Jackson st., near Park. Inquire on premises.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

FOREST RESERVE SCRIP IN TRACTS from 40 acres upwards; also recertified soldiers' additional Porterfield-Valentine land warrants and other kinds of land scrip. Maginnis & Son, 227 Failing bldg.

FOREST RESERVE SCRIP FOR SALE IN large or small blocks, ready for immediate delivery. L. W. Whiting, 408 Abington bldg.

FOREST RESERVE SCRIP FOR SALE IN any size tracts, ready for immediate use. W. G. Howell, 538 Chamber of Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE.

100 ACRES—WITH 60 ACRES EASILY cleared; $500 to $600 worth of timber; good soil, running water, ½ mile from state fish hatchery and 5 miles from Kalama; will make a good farm and stock ranch; to trade for city property; worth $1000. A. D. Willoughby, Kalama, Wash.

AGENTS—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN; EXperience unnecessary; good sellers; big commission; home or traveling positions. Call or write 169 11th st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

BRING US YOUR PROPERTY. WE WANT small pieces of improved real estate from $1000 up. We also want business chances. We have buyers. L. W. Whiting & Co., 408 Abington bldg., Portland, Or.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT; 970 ACRES, 1½ miles from Oregon City; fine location for dairying or stockraising; rent cheap. For further information address J. J. Kuntz, Beaver Creek, Clackamas Co., Or.

FOR RENT—FARMS.

FEW ACRES NEAR MONTAVILLA CAR; house, barn; room for cow, chickens; fruit. 284½ Morrison st., room 2.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

LIMIT BUTS—

1200 acres, 1200 fenced and cross-fenced, railboard and wire, or 12 miles fencing; one-half could be in cultivation; 2 miles of creek on place, 10 or 12 never-failing springs on place; south slope; on good roads, 5 miles from State Agricultural College; good house 42x72, 9 large rooms and closets, 4 fireplaces in house, porch full width of the house; 1 woodshed 20x60, 1 woodshed 16x30; water piped into the house, hose pressure; henhouse 2 stories, 20x40; small tenant house close by; pigpen, etc.; 7 stock barns with hay trucks and forks; one new wagon shed 20x40, one large barn for horses and cows, cattle corrals and dipping vats for sheep; 100 bushels Kentucky blue grass sown on place, growing nicely; 300 acres of this is open land, balance good oak and fir timber; school house and church 40 rods away; R. F. D. mail, 3 fine orchards; worlds of water for all purposes the whole year; price $16 per acre; 1000 head sheep and goats; also all kinds implements that are used on the place if buyer wishes at agreed prices; would take part income city property.

250 acres rich black loam, except 40 acres timber oak; 200 acres in cultivation, fenced and cross-fenced; creek through the place; 4 living springs on the place; good 7-room house, large barn, 80x80; another, 50x50, in good repair; a good 6-acre orchard, assorted varieties, all kinds of berries; chickenhouse and corral; 2¾ miles from county seat; R. F. D. mail; a fine lawn and bower of roses; price $36 per acre; would exchange in part for city property.

480 acres, 200 rich bottom, 100 clear, 80 more nearly clear; don't overflow; 3 miles from Columbia River; plank road within one mile of place; fair buildings; great grassland; price $4500. Inquire W. W. ESPEY, Room 1, Hamilton Bldg.

I HAVE THE CELEBRATED G. V. JAMES stock ranch for sale, driving distance of city; 640 acres excellent land, arable pasture and woods, and fine improvements; only $30 per acre; also a fine rich 3000-acre island in Columbia River; will furnish nicely 500 head of steers per annum; also has finest duck preserve; price, $20 per acre. And other stock ranches containing several thousand acres each, from $6 up per acre. See T. Withycombe, 244 Stark st., Portland, Or.

373 ACRES, A FINE STOCK FARM IN Yamhill County, 30 miles from Portland, for sale on easy and reasonable terms.

40 acres, 80 acres and 320 acres, all under cultivation; fine residence and barn, all in 12 miles of Salem; fine level land. Call Room 418, Dekum.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES OF LAND, 3 MILES from Portland, 1 mile from Tigardville; good black soil, plenty of water, 3 good buildings, on the main road, 1 acre orchard, all fenced, 8 acres clear; price $1600. Inquire at once, 301 21st, N., Portland, Or.

CAPABLE MEN WANTED. WE HAVE POsitions open for salesmen, executive, clerical and technical men, paying from $1000 to $10,000 a year; ask for plan and booklet. Hapgoods, suite I, 502 Pioneer bldg., Seattle, Wash.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE IN ALL parts of Oregon and Washington; payments made to suit purchasers. For particulars apply to WM.