One of the most important gathering of railroad men held in years will be that of the Pacific Coast Association of Traffic Agents, which will hold their fourth annual meeting at Ashland, Or., February 20 and 21. Jay W. Adams, president of the association, is in the

city today.

There will be present representatives from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Mon-tana, Utah, California and other states. There will be a big fight for the next

annual meeting. California, aided, by Arizona and New Mexico, will try to se-cure the meeting for either San Francisco or San Jose. The northern contin-gent, represented by Oregon, Washing-ton and Idaho, will make a determined effort to bring the mesting to Portland in 1905. They argue that, since it will be the year of the Lewis and Clark fair that this is the best place to convene. They are prepared to make an aggres-

The matter of the election of officers will prove an interesting bit of railroad politics. There are already three candidates in the field for the presidency. One of the strongest is Ben H. Trum-bull of the Illinois Central, with headquarters in Portland. He was the former retary-treasurer of the parent asso The northern delegates will

stand by him to a man.

George Andrews of Seattle, northwestern passenger agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, is mentioned as the second candidate. The third candidate is George Brad-

ley of San Francisco, representing the Southern railway. The woods appear to be full of men

who would like to be vice-president. Charles H. White of Los Angeles is out for the office of secretary-treasurer to succeed himself. He will probably have no competitor. Among the questions that will come

up for discussion will be one relative to colonist rates to the Pacific northwest. This will prove a very important matter. Ross Cline, the Pacific coast passenger agent of the Wabash, will present a paper on this subject.
T. F. Fitzgerald of the Texac Pacific,

with headquarters at Los Angeles, will read a paper touching upon the rela-tions of the three districts comprising the association, to each other. The three districts comprising the as-

octation are as follows: First-Oregon, Washington, Idaho and

Second-California, up to a line drawn through and north of Bakersfield and eastward, to include Nevada. Third—California south of Bakers-field and Arizona and New Mexico.

MONEY PROM MISSISSIPPI

Commissioner Colin H. McIsaac of the Lewis and Clark fair has written from Jackson, Miss., that he expects from Jackson, Miss., that he expects to obtain an appropriation of \$10,000 from the legislature of Mississippi for the coming exposition. Mc. McIssac addressed the legislative bodies last Monday and also conferred with the committee on appropriations of the house and the committee on finance of

GAME WARDER REPORTS \$200 SE CURED IN PINES DURING PRE-WITHTEN BEGAPTS AND ONE PURE

According to the report of Game Warden J. W. Baker nearly \$200 in fines has been paid for illegal hunting and fishing during the past eight months. The majority of the fines were paid by bunters with pheasants in their possession. The list follows:

August Heinrich, fined \$15 and costs

August 21, 1903, for having quali and pheasants in his possession.

G. Inaguet, fined \$15 and costs August

Charles Finerty, fined \$15 and costs August 23 for having China pheasants. Charles Harris, fined \$15 and costs for killing quall and pheasants during the

Frank Cox, fined \$50 and costs October 22, 1903, for catching salmon with gaff

on Island in Columbia river.

Heckler, fined \$50 and costs January 11, 1904, for killing elk out of season.

Bert Finn, fined for shooting ducks out of season. Discharged because of youth. Hawkins, fined \$25 and costs August 28, 903, for having pheasants and squirrel in

One arrest in Klamath county for hunting without license. One California hunter escaped from

HOMESEEKERS COME TO IRRIGON, OREGON

trains, mostly via Spokane. Harry T. Neeley of Spokane had a party from that city, M. N. Jeffreys a party from Peola, Wash., and C. J. Young brought eight from Moscow, Ida.

Business Advancement.
William Williams, from Dayton, has purchased the interest of Mr. Hanks in the postoffice store. The new firm of Williams & Hinkle has ordered a large stock of goods and they will remodel their building to accommodate their in-

Before the check was dry which Hanks received for his interest in Hinkle & Hanks he had purchased another lot and this morning a half dozen carpenters are working on a new building for him.

The O. L. & W. Co. yesterday sold six tracts of land, averaging about eight acres each. Today's sales will no doubt be large.

Is it a burn? Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. A cut? Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At your druggists.

SOME CURIORITIES IN "DOC BROWN'S COLLECTION-DISCOL-ORED BITS OF METAL THAT ARE ALMOST WITHOUT PRICE-THE "DOC" AN EXPERT.

A bit of discolored copper which, if its value was reckoned according to the present price of the Lake Superior metal, would bring a price far too insignificant to be considered, lies unobtrusively among its gleaming silver and golden fellows in the Owl exhibit, Doc H. G. Brown's celebrated collection of rare and ancient coins. But for all of that the little corroded disc from the Islo of Rhodes, Asia Minor, has a history that makes it valuable, for it is the "daddy of them all," and its birth dates back to the seventh century before Christ. But with all of that, with its life reckoned from early Greek mythology, this ancient coin is not so highd or so celebrated as a certain gleaming silver dollar, minted 2,400 years later. There are many ancient coins to be obtained, but only a few American dollars of 1804, and while Mr. Brown paid several dollars for the Isle of Rhodes copper, \$2,500 would not pur-chase his piece of American silver, just

"Doc" Brown has just opened his men's resort at Fifth and Alder streets and daily the place is thronged with persons eager to look at his valuable collection of coins. More than 6,000 are on display, and to collect them it has required more than eight years and the

Old coins are not alone Mr. Brown's hobby, for he has included among his collection nearly every date, issue and denomination of United States money, even to the recently minted Philippine peso and the lesser coin of the new

The Brown collection is thought to be the most valuable and most complet west of the Mississippi, and among the best private exhibits in the world.

Mr. Brown has the coins displayed in trays around two sides of the main room of his saloon, protected by place-glass covers and small brass screens, securely locked—for the value of much of the gold and silver, if melted down, would make a small fortune.

Perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Brown's collection is that which per tains to the United States, especially the Pacific coast—the old California coins of the days of 1849. There are old Mormon pieces and rudely stamped ingots and other golden monies form this division. A word concerning it: The 1849 Moffat & Co. 16-dollar plece

is an ingot-shaped piece of gold, or a small brick, weighing just exactly one oungs. It was mined and minted in Calioungs. It was mined and minted in Cali-fornia and is very rare. It has an auc-tion record of \$545. The 20-dollar Mormon piece is another rare coin, and has a record at public sale of \$280. Other sarly California issues in the collection consist of: Morris, Griggs & Morris \$5 piece, 1849, and Miners' Bank of Cali-fornia \$10 piece, 1894. There is a variety of other \$20's, but they are not so rare, although commanding some pre-

The exhibit contains all the earliest United States eagles and half-eagles, from 1795. The half-eagles—\$5 pieces—of 1815 are about unobtainable, and at a sale would probably bring \$1,000

cabinet. These coins bring about \$50 in proof condition. In \$3 gold pieces the set is complete, except 1875 and 1876. The 1875 piece has an auction record of \$210, and is very seldom offered for

"I have been unable to secure one yet," said Mr. Brown. "There were only 20 coined in that year, and but 25 in 1873 and in 1876.

Gold dollars in the cabinet run the full set of dates from 1849 to 1889. The 1875 coin, the owner says, is the rarest, with an auction record of \$50. "The dates of 1863 and 1864," he said, "follow with a valuation of about \$30 each for uncirculated specimens. A number of other dates run from \$8.50 to \$17.56. ecording to rarity. Ordinary dates run about \$2 each."

A fine little collection of the California money, in quarters, halves and dollars, is also shown in silver. Lack of space forbids a full display of these lesser coins, but comprises the rarest and most interesting of the different de

The American dollars begin with 1794, the first year of coinage. Next to 1804 the first coin is the rarest in the collection. From 1785 to 1803 inclusive \$3 would be about an average price for

dollars in ordinary condition.

The dollars of the coinage of 1836 are quite rare. There were none in 1837. A proof specimen of 1838 cost the owner \$168, and is from the famous Dexter collection, from which the valuable 1894 dollar was obtained. Coins ranking next in rarity and price bear the dates of 1826, 1851 and 1852. The uncirculated ones are standard at about \$50 each. The 1858 dollar in good condition brings about \$40.

The coinage of half dollars began in 1794. The ones of the first year are scarce, although, the rarest specimens are of the colnage of 1796 and 1797. The 1796 specimen is one of the finest years ago was sold for \$100. Mr. Brown was obliged to spend \$152 before he could possess it. Halves bearing the dates from 1818 to 1836 are obtainable at from 85 cents to \$1.56, according to at from \$5 cents to \$1.50, according to condition. It is claimed that there were only four half dollars coined in 1828 with an "o" between the bust of Liberty and the date. To obtain one is next to an impossibility, and the Owl collection is without one.

The halves of 1852 command a price of about \$7.50, and the 1853 pieces without darks or sun's rays on reverse are meant much to me as well as my cli-

out darts or sun's rays on reverse, are about as rare as the 1838 coins. "The first American quarters were

minted," said the proprietor of the Owl, as he walked about the trays of gleaming coins, "in 1796. The second issue was in 1804. These coins are rare, issue was in 1804. These coins are rare, but not as scarce as those of 1823 and pened later on. 1827. The 1823 25-cont piece on sale brought \$80. I have not heard of an 1827 quarter being offered for years. The very rare ones are those without the darts at the date, or sun rays on

the reverse. "Of my half-dimes, the 1802 is the rare one. A fine specimen would prob-ably command a figure in the hundreds column. Ten-cent pieces around the beginning of the 19th century are very

Of the coins of our great-great-grandfathers, those in the Owl show some well preserved specimens. Perhaps the most notable because of

1857 are shown—the large type—in the complete set. The rarest is that of 1799, and one in an uncirculated condition would sell for as much as half a dozen California ounce gold slugs. Some of Mr. Brown's half-cent pieces are worth as high as \$40 or \$50.

worth as high as \$40 or \$50.

In describing the coins of the famous collection one must not overlook the ancient Greek and Roman gold, of which there is a fair exhibit. Among these old monies of the days when Roman nobles trudged along the Appian Way are the following: Gold stater of Alexander the Great, between \$38 and \$23, and of the Louisehus. King Lysiachus, 323-321 B. C. The latter is in the mint state. The Syria Antiochus III. Tetradrachm is the oldest piece shown, being from Isle of Rhodes (Asia Minor). The bead of the god Hellos was coined in 400 or 304 B. C. The gold ameus of Nero, Titus Vespas-ion, Augustus-Claudius, Hadrian, and many others in Roman in early centur-

The foreign gold pleces at the Owlars many. Among which are the following ones: The Rose Noble of Edward IV. 1461-1488; Henry VI. Angel 1470; Edward VI; Noble; Elizabeth Angel; half crown; James I sovereign of unite—commonwealth; sovereign of Oiiver Cromwell; five-guinea pieces of Charles II, 1682; James II, 1688; Wil-liam and Mary; William III; Queen Anne; George I, George II, and George IV. proof; William IV: jublies set of Victoria; coronation set of Edward VII, 1902, from £5-plece to silver penny; 100-franc pieces of France; Monte Carlo; doublooms 6, Spain, South America and Mexico; \$2 gold pieces of New Found-land; \$1, \$2 and \$4 pieces from the Philippines; gold Chinese cash; Russian imperial ducats; 100 liras of Italy; Pope Leo IX uncirculated, and many Italian and papal Issues.

In paper Continental money only a few are shown, owing to lack of space. There are two sets, one from one-sixth dollar to \$8, and one from \$1 to \$80. With very few exceptions the entire Conti-nental issue is owned by Mr. Brown.

SCOGGIN, WHO DECLARES PROP-BETT OWNERS WON'T PAY FOR BETTER QUALITY THAN IS USED SCORES THE USE OF MACADAM.

"We have just as good pavements as the citizens will stand," said Deputy City Engineer Scoggin this morning. "The engineer's department has many times tried to get certain districts to lay pavement instead of paying for makeshift repairs, but often the cost has proved too much of an item and any sort of a fill has been made. Why, when the Fifth street paving question was up recently the property owners wanted to fill in the street with crushed rock, something that would be bad enough something that would be someth small, and when the city wishes cheap gleret, his bondsmen, were released work done the engineer's office can se- from liability.

for any city street. It is only an excuse, and was formerly used merely to prevent the teams in wet weather from miring cown. The unbound gravel and the loose rock will not pack; they have no binder to keep them firm, so you might as well pave with dry sand. When the property owners are willing to pay what other property owners in other cities pay for good pavements, then they will get what they order, just as they do now when they order a cheap job at 20 cents a square yard, when they should pay 10 times that. There are some good payements in Portland, but they cost money, and there never was a good pavement that did not cost money. You can't pave streets with good intentions—it costs money."

GIVE YOUR STOMACH A NICE VACATION

Don't Do It By Starving It Either-Let a Substitute Do the Work.

The old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," applies just as well to the stomach, one of the most imrtant organs of the human system, as

it does to the man, himself.

If your stomach is worn out and rebels against being further taxed beyond
its limit, the only sensible thing you can do is to give it a rest. Employ a as the handsomest coin they ever saw substitute for a short time and see if Many people now would consider them it will not more than repay you in re-

nults. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a will-ing and most efficient substitute. They themselves digest every bit of food in the stomach in just the same way that the stomach itself would, were it well. They contain all the essential elements that the gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach contain and actually act just the same and do just the same work as the natural fluids would do, were the stomach well and sound. They, therefore, relieve the stomach, just as one workman relieves another, and permit it to rest and re-

coalition of certain great interests that meant much to me as well as my clients. It was not the work of days, but of months, I was working night and day

down and that was a source of misery as I had a sour stomach much of the time. My head ached, I was sluggish and began to lose my ambition to carry out my undertaking. It looked pretty gloomy for me and I confided my plight to one of my clients. He had been cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and at once went down to a drug store and

brought a box up to the office.
"I had not taken a quarter of that box before I found that they would do all the work my stomach ever did; and as a rest or vocation was out of the question for me, I determined to give show some well preserved specimens. Perhaps the most notable because of their appearance in early American history, are the pine-tree and oak-tree shillings of about 1652.

The extremely rare Somers Island 128 6d copper cost \$160 for the pair; the Baltimore shilling and 6d is also extremely rare. Then comes the Mark Newby ½d and farthing of 1681; New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont and Massachusetts coppers.

United States cents, from 1792 to sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. Wo Use for 1896-1900 Things.

PRE SLAYER OF ALBERT YOURS CLEARED OF THE CHARGE OF TERRATERING THE LIFE OF J. W. LINDSAY, WHO TESTIFIED AGAINST HIM.

David G. Van Houten, who was acquitted of the murder of Albert Young last Saturday only to be arrested last Wednesday charged with threatening to kill J. W. Lindsay, who testified against him, is once again a free man. After a short hearing before Justice of the Peace Reid this morning Van Houten was discharged upon his promise to do no one any harm and on the ise to do no one any harm and on the statement of the complaining witness that he was sure that Van Houten would

not injure him. The case was called at 10:30 o'clock, after the interested parties had con-ferred. District Attorney John Man-ning represented the state, while the defendant had his counsel, Thomas J. Cleston, to appear for him. The court-room was filled with spectators, most of them friends of Van Houten, who have stood by him during his recent

Van Houten Explain Van Houten was first called to the

stand, and in answer to the questions of the attorneys made the following statement:

"I never threatened Mr. Lindsay, no do I intend to do him any harm. I did not state that I held Lindsay to blame for my domestic troubles. My wife said that Charley May was to blame, and I replied to that statement by say-ing that he was no more to blame than was Lindsay. We have always been

"Well, do you blame him for any of your trouble?" asked the district at-"I do not hold him responsible. He

has not interfered with me or my wife," replied Van Houten. Mr. Lindsay was then called to stand, and said that he had not heard any threats direct from Van Houten said he went to the newspaper offices and got the names of people who claimed they had heard certain state-ments. He had had no conversation

with Van Houten. Lindsay Bears No Malice. "How do you feel toward Van

Housen?' he was asked. "I feel as I always have towards him I bear no malice towards him. We have always been friends. All I care for is to be protected and to be left alone."

"Are you satisfied that you are not in danger of bodily injury after hearing Van Houten's testimony?" asked Justice Reid. "Yes, I think I am. His assurance

and that of his friends makes me feel that he intends no harm to me.

the court, but he admonished Van Hou- and throat troubles. We cure as authorized by the taxpayers. We do say that for the money we have expended we have got full value or else have not accepted the work. When you spread over 50 miles of streets the amount expended last year, some of the work is going to be of poor quality, because the total amount is entirely too cause the total amount is entirely too

PREAE COINS HAVE GONE.

Recent mention of the disappearance of the \$2.50 gold pieces from circulation and the premium this coin commands as a curio have set many to rummaging in old pocketbooks and the bottoms of cash boxes and drawers in search of old or out-of-date coins. Some have found a \$2 piece, but not many. The \$3 piece, one quite common but always a sort of curiosity, is oftener found, and many have specioftener found, and many have speci-mens of the little cold coins represent-ing 25 and 50 cents, which were not minted by the general government and probably have not so much gold in them as they represent. They used to pass as coin, but were never in gen-

pass as coin, but were never in general circulation, being so easily lost that they soon became scarce.

One of the handsomest coin relics seen is a \$10 gold piece bearing the mint stamp of 1799. It is larger than the present \$10 gold piece. The owner has it hung in a band and wears it as a charm on his watch chain. The owner says he refused an offer of \$150 for this relic. The old octavoual \$50 pieces this relic. The old octagonal \$50 pieces were quite common in California in early days, when gold dust was largely used as a circulating medium. They were made of pure gold, and while they had not the elegant finish of the gold coins minted by the government in those days, many still remember them as the handsomest coin they ever saw handsome on account of the \$50

ONE ENGLISHMAN'S WIT.

One of the hits in Lew Dockstader's. performance the other night at Ham-merstein's Victoria was his imaginary receipt of wireless messages from the McClellan banquet. He had dined with half a dozen lively individuals and an Englishman, all of whom had witnessed the show the evening before.

"Weally, Mr. Dockstader." said the Englishman, "can you explain how that Marconigram from Mr. Bryan got to the McClellan dinner, if there is no wireless apparatus on the Celtic?" "Dead easy," he replied, "but you won't give me away?"

"Of course, I won't."
"Did you notice when I waved my hand in the air last evening? Yes? I sent it myself."

Then the Britisher got back at Dock-stader. "Very good trick. Very good. I suppose you'd call that the 'lay of the last minstrei."

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S PHILOLOGY.

From New York Mail and Express. The Scotch variet, Andrew Carnegie, had finished reading the formal statement of the new commissioner of police of New York City. "McAdoo, McAdoo," he ruminated slowly. "Wonder if he's

"What of it?" Interposed Mrs. C. "Everything, my dear. If he's Scotch, his name is a combination of 'muckle'

his name is a combination of 'muckle' and 'ado:' and 'muckle' means 'much.'"

"Now what are you driving at, Andy?"

"I was thinking of the way a friend of ours near Skibo pronounces the title of my favorite Shakespearean comedy, He calls it 'McAdoo About Nothin'."

"For heaven's sake, don't work that off publicly in New York. It would never be appreciated—not even by the commissioner, and we may wish to ask him to dinner." him to dinner."

From the Nashville, Tenn., American. The convention at St. Louis will be Democratic-not Socialistic or





Men's Underwear Bargains

Men's \$1.50 Natural Gray wor-

\$1.10

Men's blue derby ribbed wool garments, regular \$1.50 grades

Also present about 20 different broken lines of fine underwear at half price.



Dr. W. Norton Davis.

We treat successfully all private, nervous and chronic diseases, also blood, stomach, heart, liver, kidney SYPHILIS (without mercury) to stay cured forever, in thirty to sixty days. We remove STRICTURE, without operation or pain, in fifteen days. We cure Gonorrhoea IN A WEEK.

The doctors of this institute are all regular graduates, have had Cure only cheap work.

'One thing should be remembered.

macadam and gravel paving is not fit Billings. Mont.

Yan Houten now intends to accommany years' experience, have been known in Portland for 15 years, many years' experience, have been have a reputation to maintain, and will undertake no case unless certain a cure can be effected.

We guarantee a cure in every case we undertake or charge no fee. onsulta-tion free. Letters confidential. ROOK FOR MEN mailed free in plain wrapper.

DR. W. NORTON DAVIS & CO. Sixth Street, Portland, Oregon, Corner Alder.

AT CUT RATES UNTIL MARCH 1,

The Boston Painless Dentists Are doing all dental work for cost of material to introduce our late discoveries and painless methods. EXTRACTING FREE SILVER FILLINGS, 35c; GOLD CROWNS, \$3.00; BRIDGE WORK, \$3.00.



NO STUDENTS EMPLOYED. Come in at once and take advantage of low rates. All work done by specialists WITHOUT PAIN and GUARANTEED for TEN YEARS. Our late botanical discovery to apply to the guma for extracting, filling and crowning teeth without pain is known and used only by **BOSTON* PAINLESS DENTISTS** Corner Fifth and Morrison streets. Entrance 2011; Morrison, opposite Meier & Frank's. Hours 8:30 a. m. to 8. p. m.; Sundays till 1.

MRS. STANLEY, Palmist



FOR A FEW DAYS We will sell a

5-Drawer, Box Cover Sewing Ma-These are new and up-to-date Sewing Machines.

CLOSING OUT CURIO SALE

On account of lease expiring soon, we are compelled to close out the entire stock of Japanese and Chinese curios, consisting of fine IVORY CARVINGS, CLOISSONIE, BRONZES, DECORATED CHINAWARE, SILKS, MATTING, RUGS, TOYS, ETC. All at sacrifice prices. Retiring from retail business.

Andrew Kan & Co.

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Manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of Marble, Granite and Stone Work Estimates Given on Application.

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HENRY WEINHARD City Brewery

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Standard Sewing Machine Office
280 Yamhill St., Corner Fourth.
Needles, Oil and Repairs. Secondhand Machines all makes, from \$3 to
\$10—in good order.

Why Pay High Price for Watch Repairing
When you can get the best work for the property of the control of the

1903, for having Oregon pheasants in

Hugh Brouder, fined \$15 and costs August 22 for having China pheasants in his

catching salmon with gaff hook. Fine

C. Short, fined \$15 and costs for shooting

ary 13, 1904, for having deer hides in his

(Zournal Special Service.)
Irrigon, Or., Feb. 5.—Twenty-six
omeseekers came in by last night's

creased business.

A proof specimen of the United States pattern \$4 gold piece also adorns the Sam'l Rosenblatt

RELIABLE CLOTHIERS Cor. Third and Morrison Streets

THIS IS THE FINAL EFFORT TO Reduced Our Stock



Men's Fine Suits of \$15.00, \$16.50 and \$18.00 values re-

\$8.50

ages 3 to 16, \$4 and \$5 values, reduced to

Broken sizes, Boys' threequarter and full-length Overcoats, in Scotch over plaids, Oxford gray, brown, blue, and green mixtures, ages 3 to 16, \$5,

\$5.45 and \$6 values, reduced to

We have just received a new line of our famous

MULTNOMAH HATS

IN ALL STYLES

EVERY HAT FITTED BY A PRACTICAL HATTER. **********************************