(4.)

NEXT SATURDAY.

At Fairmount—Big School and Grange Meeting—The Program.

The parents' meeting with the public school at Fairmount next Saturday February 20, will be a union affair. The schools have been united with the Grange at this place. The meeting will therefore, receive the united support of the Grangers and school patrons, which assures a good attendance. The meeting last year was well attended, and a most enthusiastic meeting was enjoyed by all. Realizing the interest taken then, the present meeting will be enthusiastic and profitable. The Grange Hall is about half a mile from the north end of the Albany bridge on the river road. The following program has been arranged:

Address, Superintendent G. W. Denman.

"Upon Whom Should the Responsibility of the School Rest?" T. J. Risely, T. B. Williamson, Mrs. Frank Hall.

"Compulsory Education in Oregon," M. V. Leeper, H. J. Reese, Mrs. W. B. Shannon.

"Cause and Remedy for Lack of Co-operation in Some School Districts," J. T. Mayberry, J. G. Gibson.

The noon hour will be spent in an old-fashioned Grange dinner. A 45-minute entertainment will be given especially for the children by an Edison phonograph. The latest band selections, solos, etc., are included in the numbers to be given.

While the meeting is to be held with the Grange, every one is invited to attend.

For Sale.

Best Plymouth Rock or Brown Leghorn cockrels or eggs.

J. B. Irvine. Corvallis.

For Exchange.

A fine residence in Los Angeles, good location, will rent for $30 per month, value $4000, for improved farm about same value.

J. G. Simpson,
2561 N. Sichel st.
Los Angeles, Cal.

EIGHT SHIPS SUNK.

Continued from First Page.

Cheefoo, Feb. 15.—A reliable authority says that three Russian torpedo boats have been sunk by guns from the forts. They were mistaken for Japanese vessels.

New York, Feb. 12.—The Japanese troops landed at Gensan are intended to operate with the troops that are now been successfully landed at Pingyang, on the opposite side of the Corean peninsula, says a World dispatch from Kobe, Japan. These two forces constitute Japan's second line of defence against the Russians, who are marching over the Yalu into Corea.

A first line of defense has been arranged. It is composed of picked troops, who are lined up along the south bank of the Yalu. It is considered most unlikely that this army will reach its destination in time to intercept the invading Russians.

The second line may fail to hold the invaders, in which case it is expected that a land battle will take place not far from Seoul.

In any case the Japanese preparations are made with a view of closing in on any body of Russian troops that succeeds in forcing its way into the interior of Corea. Mobilization of the army has been effected without hitch. The transportation and supplies by means of the railway from the interior to the coast proceed with great precision.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The Japanese residents in this city have decided to undertake the work of raising a war fund of $5,000,000 for the assistance of their country in the fight against Russia. Consul Uyeno presided at the meeting, and he was elected to take permanent charge of the work, appoint committees and superintend the transfer of money to the home country.

About 200 of the most prominent residents of the local Japanese colony attended the meeting. Many patriotic speeches were made, and the general sentiment was that if the Japanese are not needed for actual fighting they should contribute everything they possess if necessary. San Francisco is expected to begin the work by the early raising of $500,000 to $1,000,000, and calls for funds will be made upon the Japanese in every California city, in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Colorado Utah, and the movement will be extended to the eastern states, where there are many very many wealthy Japanese, and to Mexico and to British Columbia.

Each contributor will be permitted to say whether the money given by him shall go into the government war fund, the red-cross fund or a fund for the support of widows and orphans of Japanese soldiers killed in the war.

Tokio, Feb. 12.—It is stated on good authority here that 60,000 Japanese troops have been successfully landed in Corea, and are now marching toward Seoul from several points.

Although the Japanese successes during the past week have fired the people with hope with enthusiasm, and victory is being celebrated, there is no inclination to minimize the possibility of war. The newspapers are cautioning the country against too great sanguinity, and every effort is being put forth to increase the effectiveness of the army in the field, and follow up the blows already dealt at sea before Russia has time to recover.

Vienna, Feb. 12.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg indicate that in spite of the patriotic demonstrations that have been reported from St. Petersburg and Moscow, there is a lack of enthusiasm among the great masses of peasantry in the interior districts. These dispatches say the revolutionary element of the country is growing most active in the remote regions and that there is a spirit of discontent which grows more dangerous to the government momentarily. The rebellious movement is passing beyond the control of the police in some districts, and an awful revolution similar to the reign of terror in France is believed within the bounds of possibility.

All of these conditions, it is believed, influenced the Czar throughout the negotiations with Japan on the side of peace. It is pointed out that with the main fighting body of the Russian army actively engaged in Corea and Manchuria, the Czar realized that he would be endangered from internal sources, and held out against the war party so long as he could safely do so without incurring the displeasure of the most powerful of his advisers.

It is thought probable here, also, that there will be considerable danger to Russia through secret agents of revolutionary parties who may be with the army in the Far East, and who would readily risk their lives to betray the army to the Japanese.

Tokio, Feb. 11.—Vice-Admiral Togo's official report of the desperate attack of the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur reached Tokio late this evening. The report was written at sea. The report briefly and modestly recounts the Japanese victory. Vice-Admiral Togo left the battle ground not knowing the full extent of the damage his torpedo shells had inflicted, but he was evidently confident the Russians had suffered heavily. A translation of Vice-Admiral Togo's report follows:

"After the combined fleet left Sasebo, Feb. 6, everything went as planned. At midnight, Feb. 8, our advance squadron attacked the enemy at Port Arthur. At the time the enemy's advance squadron was, for the most part, outside of Port Arthur. Of the advance squadron, at least the battle ship Poltava, the protected cruiser Askold and two others appeared to have been struck by our torpedoes. On February 9, at noon, our fleet advanced in the offing of Port Arthur bay, and attacked the rest of the enemy's fleet for about forty minutes. The result of the attack is not yet known, but considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy, and I believe they were greatly demoralized. They stopped fighting about 1 o'clock and appeared to retreat into the harbor. In this action, the damage to our fleet was very slight and our fighting strength is not in the least decreased. The number of killed and wounded was 58. Of these, four were killed and 54 wounded.

"A report of the engagement of the detachment squadron at Chemulpo has probably been sent you directly by Admiral Uriu. Our advance squadron bore the brunt of the enemy's fire, and after the attack, for the most part, rejoined the main fleet. All the imperial princes on board the ships are unharmed.

"The conduct of all our officers during the action was cool, not unlike that during ordinary maneuvers. Since the battle their spirits have been high, but their conduct was very calm. This morning owing to a very high south wind there has been no communication between ships, and no detailed report has been received from each vessel, so I report merely the foregoing facts.

New York, Feb. 12.—About 200 of the Variag's crew lost their lives when the vessel was destroyed Monday by the Japanese off Chemulpo, according to a World's dispatch from Tokio. The crew of the Russian cruiser numbered 570. Many lost their lives under fire, but a large number were drowned in attempting to escape.

The men loyally aided their officers, and it is said not one of the latter was drowned in getting ashore. Many swam not to the shore but to the foreign men-of-war in the harbor, which promptly lowered boats and went to their rescue. Besides the French cruiser Pascal, the Italian cruiser Elba and the British cruiser Talbot aided the refugees. One hundred and fifty, Many of them wounded, reached the Talbot.

Sir Cyprian Bridge, the British Admiral in command of the station has ordered that the wounded Russians shall not be handed over to the Japanese unless they so desire.

The Japanese did not lose a man. None of the ships, which is known to have been in overwhelming force, was damaged. The engagement was watched by four foreign war ships, including the United States gunboat Vicksburg. They all saluted the Japanese flag Thursday, it being the great national festival of Kigenetsu, the anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Jimmu to the throne and the foundation of the present imperial line, 2564 years ago.

Cheefoo, Feb. 14.—A steamer arrived here from Port Arthur reports that heavy firing was heard in the straits of Pe Cheli at midnight.

London, Feb. 13.—A report originating with a Japanese from having correspondents in Tokio was circulated in London tonight to the effect that three Russian cruisers, presumably the Vladivostok squadron, had been torpedoed, in the straits of Sugaro yesterday.

The Japanese legation has heard nothing confirmatory of this report, although it has come to it from several sources. The legation officials received the report with reserve, it being "too good to be true." The Japanese have a strong naval base at Kotomari, at the northern end of Nippon, and on the south side of the straits, and it is considered impossible, should the Vladivostok squadron attempt to harass the coast about Hakodate, that they will be met by torpedo boats from Kotomari.

THE LAND FRAUDS

MORE LIGHT ON DEALINGS OF HYDE AND BENSON.

Tip Money Found on Washstand and in Overcoat—Many Valuable Tracts Were Illegally Secured—Clerk Was Made a Tool.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Federal grand jury in this city is listening to testimony in the famous Benson-Hyde land fraud case, and from evidence already submitted Secretary Hitchcock is confident that a number of indictments will result. Several witnesses who have been examined confirm, to the minutest detail, the exposure made in The Oregonian of October 21, 1903, of the methods pursued by the land ring, but the testimony goes further and implicates several government employes, both in Washington and in the West. There are also indications that persons in high places may be reached before the end.

One of the most important witnesses yet examined is a clerk in the general land office, who admitted he had co-operated with Benson and had furnished him with advance information whenever the department was preparing to create forest reserves. This clerk's service was engaged by Benson, so it was testified, during one of Benson's visits to Washington. When the two had reached an understanding the clerk was invited to call on Benson at the hotel.

After a brief conversation Benson asked his visitor if he would like to wash his hands. Taking the hint the clerk stepped into the bathroom, found a $100 bill on the washstand and promptly appropriated it. He testified that after subsequent visits to Benson he found large sums of money in his overcoat pocket, and at other times when Benson was in San Francisco he received money at different times through the mails. No letter accompanied the funds, which were invariably inclosed in blank envelopes.

So great became the demands of Benson for information that this clerk found it necessary to employ a confederate, and it is then believed that Harlan, who was chief of the forestry division at the time, was taken into the scheme. Together these two men, it is alleged, by utilizing a cipher code furnished by Benson, kept the San Francisco office advised whenever and wherever reserves were to be created, and gave them such other inside information as would assist them in their operations.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the Secretary of State of the State of Oregon has notified me in writing that pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act making effective the initiative and referendum provisions of Section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and regulating elections thereunder, and providing penalties for violations of provisions of this act," approved February 24th, 1903, the State Prohibition Alliance duly filed in his office on February 5, 1904, an initiative petition containing 8,806 signatures propely attached thereto and certified in accordance with law, demanding that a proposed law, the tenor and effect of which is hereinafter particularly set forth, providing for elections in any county or any precinct therein or any subdivision therein or any subdivision of a county consisting of any number of entire and contiguous precincts of such county to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited in such county or subdivision thereof or any such precinct and for other purposes as hereinafter stated shall be submitted to the legal electors of the State of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the 6th day of June, being the first Monday of June 1904.

Now therefore, I, Geo. E. Chamberlain, Governor of the State of Oregon, in obedience to the provisions of said act hereinbefore first mentioned, do hereby make and issue this Proclamation to the people of the State of Oregon, announcing that the said State Prohibition Alliance has filed said initiative petition with the requisite number of signatures thereto attached, demanding that there be submitted to the legal electors of the State of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the regular election to be held on the 6th day of June, being the first Monday of June, 1904, a proposed law providing for elections in any county or precinct therein or any subdivision therein or any subdivision of a county consisting of any number of entire and contiguous precincts of such county to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited in such county or subdivision thereof, and for other purposes connected therewith as hereinafter stated, having for its purpose and being briefly of the tenor and effect following, that is to say:

A bill to propose, by initiative petition, a law providing for elections in any county or any precinct therein or any subdivision of a county, consisting of any number of entire and contiguous precincts of such county, to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited in such county or subdivision thereof or in such precinct; providing for the filing of petitions for such elections and the form and effect thereof, and for notices of such elections and for the time and manner of holding and conducting the same; declaring what shall constitute a subdivision of the county within the meaning of this law; declaring what acts shall and what shall not constitute a violation of this law; declaring the qualifications of petitioners and of electors at such elections; applying to such elections the provisions of Sections 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1975, of Bellinger & Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon; providing for printing and distributing ballots for such elections; prescribing the duties of public officers in relation to such elections and in relation to the enforcement of the provisions of this law; providing for the issuance by the County Court of orders prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within certain limits and declaring the duties of such courts in reference thereto; limiting the time within which the question of prohibiting such sale of intoxicating liquors may again be submitted to vote in the same district; providing penalties and punishment for the violation of any of the provisions of this law; providing for the return to any liquor dealer or other person of a proportionate amount of any license fee which he may have paid, whenever the district in which he shall be engaged in business shall be declared to be prohibition territory; and applying to all elections held under the provisions of this law the provisions of the general election laws of the state and declaring certain rules of evidence applicable to prosecutions under this Act.

Done at the Capitol at Salem this 10th day of February, A. D., 1904.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor.

By the Governor,
F. I. DUNBAR,
Secretary of State.
(SEAL.)

FEMALE WEAKNESS

542 1-2 Congress St.
PORTLAND, MAINE, Oct. 17, 1902.

I consider Wine of Cardui superior to any doctor's medicine I ever used and I know whereof I speak. I suffered for nine months with suppressed menstruation which completely prostrated me. Pains would shoot through my back and sides and I would have blinding headaches. My limbs would swell up and I would feel so weak I could not stand up. I naturally felt discouraged for I seemed to be beyond the help of physicians, but Wine of Cardui came as a God-send to me. I felt a change for the better within a week. After nineteen days treatment I menstruated without suffering the agonies I usually did and soon became regular and without pain. Wine of Cardui is simply wonderful and I wish that all suffering women know of its good qualities.

Wilhelmina Snow
Treasurer, Portland Economic League

Periodical headaches tell of female weakness. Wine of Cardui cures permanently nineteen out of every twenty cases of irregular menses, bearing down pains or any female weakness. If you are discouraged and doctors have failed, that is the best reason in the world you should try Wine of Cardui now. Remember that headaches mean female weakness. Secure a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui today.

WINE OF CARDUI

Farmers' Hotel,

CORVALLIS, OREGON

TABLES FURNISHED IN GOOD OLD COUNTRY STYLE.

White Help Only Employed.

Good Clean Beds and Comfortable Rooms. A home for farmers and laborers. Rates reasonable on application.

M. L. SEITS, Prop.

E. R. Bryson,

Attorney-At-Law.

POSTOFFICE BUILDING

E. Holgate

ATTORNEY AT LAW
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Stenography and typewriting done. Office in Burnett brick Corvallis, Ore

Lumber and Building Material

From now on we will keep in stock a

Full Line of Building Lumber.

We have arranged with the Curtis Lumber Co. to handle their lumber at Corvallis. We are now prepared to offer Special Prices on a large stock of material.

Gentral Planing Mills & Box Factory.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Now is the time to think about

That Pair of Eyeglasses

You were to treat your eyes to. Come to me and I will fit your eyes, guarantee the fit, and will be here from 7 to 6 to make good my guarantee.

E. W. S. PRATT,
The Jeweler and Optician.

Close at 6 p. m. except Saturdays.

January 5, 1904, is the Date

For Opening after the Holidays.

CORVALLIS BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Thorough, Short and Complete

Courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Rapid Calculations, Commercial Law, Letter Writing, English, Punctuation.

I. E. RICHARDSON, Pres.,
CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Willamette Valley Banking Company.

CORVALLIS OREGON.

Responsibility, $100,000

A General Banking Business.

Exchange issued payable at all financial centers in United States, Canada and Europe.

Principal Correspondents.

PORTLAND—London & San Francisco Bank Limited; Canadian Bank of Commerce.
SAN FRANCISCO—London & San Francisco Bank Limited.
NEW YORK—Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.
CHICAGO—First National Bank.
LONDON, ENG.—London & San Francisco Bank Limited.
SEATTLE AND TACOMA—London & San Francisco Bank Limited.

Citation.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Benton.

In the matter of the estate of Jane E. Fisher, deceased.

To Ethel E. Schou, Ida R. Morris, Margaret Fisher, and Rowland Fisher, heirs and devisees of Jane E. Fisher, deceased, Greeting:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Benton, at the Court room thereof at Corvallis in the County of Benton on Tuesday the 8th day of March 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause if any exist, why an order of sale should not be made as prayed for in the petition of E. E. Wilson, administrator of said estate of Jane E. Fisher, deceased, of the following described real property towit:

Beginning at a point 37½ chains east of the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 20, T. 11 S. R. 5 W. and run thence north 60 chains; thence east 2.50 chains; thence north 30 chains; thence east to the West line of the donation land claim of Philip Mulkey, Not. No. 938 in T. 11 S. R. 5 W.; thence south to a point 9.50 chains south of the northeast corner of donation land claim of J. C. Roberts, Not. No. 940, same Tp; and R.; thence north 26 degrees 33 minutes west 10.62 chains to a point 4.75 chains west of said northeast corner of said Roberts claim; thence west to the place of beginning. Also lot 10 in section 22, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in section 21 T. 11 S. R. 5 W., except therefrom the following, beginning at a point 50 links east of the southwest corner of said lot 5 and run thence north 4.09 chains; thence south 75 degrees east 10.23 chains; thence south 24 degrees east 1.48 chains to point on south boundary line of said lot 5 (said point being 4.40 chains west from southeast corner of said lot 5) thence west on south boundary line of said lot 5, a distance of 10.55 chains to the place of beginning, containing 2:32 acres more or less. Also a strip of land 30 feet wide running along the full length of the west side of a piece of land containing 17.83 acres described as follows: beginning at the N. E. corner of claim No. 55 T. 11 S. R. 5 W., run thence W. 18 chains; thence S. 9.91 chains; thence E. 18 chains; thence N. 9.91 chains to place of beginning. All the above being in Benton county, state of Oregon.

It being the intention to include in the above description all lands described in mortgage given by Jane E. Fisher and husband to the state Land Board, bearing date December 8, 1900.

And you are further notified that this citation is served upon you, and each of you, by publication thereof in the Corvallis Times, newspaper for four weeks, under an order made by the Hon. Virgil E. Watters, judge of said court bearing date February 5th, 1904.

WITNESS, the Hon. Virgil E. Watters, judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Benton, with the seal of said Court affixed this 5th day of February, A. D. 1904.

Attest:— VICTOR P. MOSES,
Clerk.
(Seal)

E. E. WHITE REAL ESTATE CO.

Just a Few of Our Many Bargains.

No. 64—120 acres, all fenced, 250 acres cultivated, good 8 room house, Could be divided up very nicely for small colony, if desired. All good land and only $25 per acre.

No. 62—5 acres all out to prunes on College Hill, $1350.

No. 63—5 acres in north part of Corvallis, $450.

No. 69—715 acres, 4½ miles from Corvallis, fair improvements, $15 per acre.

No. 68—80 acres, 8 miles from Corvallis, good improvements. $3.200.

No. 38—House and two lots, several fruit trees, $350.

No. 70—Fine large house and barn and two lots on Third and Washington streets. A bargain at $1700.

We are in receipt of letters from parties in the East who are coming to Oregon this spring. Several of the parties are chartering cars to this point, and we would be glad if you have a house to rent if you would let us know; also if you have property of any discription you wish to sell, we would be pleased to have you list it with us.

WHITE & STONE.
First door North of Reading Room.

CORVALLIS & EASTERN RAILROAD.
Time Card Number 22.

2 For Yaquina:
Train leaves Albany.....12:45 p. m
" " Corvallis.....2:00 p. m
" arrives Yaquina.....6:20 p. m

1 Returning:
Leaves Yaquina.....6:45 a. m
Leaves Corvallis.....11:30 a. m
Arrives Albany.....12:15 p. m

3 For Detroit:
Leaves Albany.....7:00 a. m
Arrives Detroit.....12:20 p. m

4 from Detroit:
Leaves Detroit.....1:00 p. m
Arrives Albany.....5:55 p. m

Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with S P south bound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before departure of S P north bound train.

Train No 2 connects with the S P trains at Corvallis and Albany giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.

Train 3 for Detroit, Breitenbush and other mountain resorts leaves Albany at 7:00 a. m., reaching Detroit at noon, giving ample time to reach the Springs the same day.

For further information apply to
EDWIN STONE,
Manager.

H. H. Cronise, Agent Corvallis.
Thos. Cockrell, Agent Albany.

Taken Up.

Notice is hereby given that I have at my place, 12 miles southwest of Corvallis an estray two-year-old Jersey heifer, having white spot on left flank; no brands nor earmarks. Came to my place Jan. 26, 1904.

W. H. Ish.