(4)

HUNTING JAPS

RUSSIAN FLEET LEAVES PORT ARTHUR ON MYSTERIOUS ERRAND.

Sailed Under Sealed Orders—Believed to be in Quest of Japanese Squadron—Strained Relations Possible Between Russia and U. S.

Tien Tsin, Feb. 17.—A telegram from Port Arthur states that the Russian fleet sailed today from Port Arthur under sealed orders. The receipt of this message created a profound sensation here, as it is generally conceded the Russian commanders have found that they were in great danger from their own defenses, and unable moreover, to combat the attacks of the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers, which, drawing in close to shore, under the cover of night, continued to harass the Russian fleet

Russia will now, it is believed, try to strike a telling blow at the Japanese fleet with the remnant of her Port Arthur squadron. It is believed the objective point is the Elliott Island group, where the Japanese squadron is said to be gathering in force. The Russians will attack without delay, it is believed, as nothing can be gained by waiting longer. As the Russian craft are reported in good condition, they may strike a very powerful blow.

The Russian commander has been using the vessels of the transport fleet as scout-ships, and it is thought he has secured important information recently from this source. One report current here is that the Japanese commander-in-chief detached some of his most effective vessels and started them northward to destroy the Siberian fleet from Vladivostok. If this is so, the Russian admiral has probably decided to take advantage of the weakened state of the Japanese squadron and endeavor to strike a blow that will change the balance of naval power in Corean waters.

Washington, Feb. 17.—It is said Secretary Hay has received dependable, although unofficial information, that Russia is preparing to retaliate against the United States for what is considered to be the open friendship manifested for Japan. This may not go further than commercial discrimination, but there are indications that relations between the United States and Russia may become severely strained before the far eastern war is terminated.

Much irritation is felt at St. Petersburg, according to the information said to have been received. The first method in which it will be formerly displayed, it advices prove authentic, will be barring of the American consuls recently accredited to Dalny, Mukden and Antung. These ports were recently proclaimed by China as open to trade. When the consuls reach these places exequarteurs will be refused and no recognition will be given them. What action this government will take in such an event has not yet been determined.

The making of Wiju a free port by Corea, as announced today by Minister Allen from Seoul is believed to have resulted from representations made by Japan, and is expected still further to irritate the Russian government. It was apprehension that Russia might not receive the consul to Antung that influenced Secretary Hay to seek the opening of Wiju, which is directly across the Yalu river from Antung.

Consul Miller is looking after Japanese interests at Niu Schwang. A number of Japanese women is reported to have been outraged by Russians and the possibility of serious trouble over this matter is admitted by the state department. Mr. Miller's instructions are not to recognize Russian authority at Niu Schwang as superior to that of any other power. This has led to considerable dissention in the past and will prove more irritating in the future, as Russia is supposed to have occupied the latter part.

Niu Schwang is recognized by the United States as belonging to China. The gunboat Vicksburg is at that port. She carries 175 blue jackets and 40 marines, who can be landed to protect Consul Miller if trouble arises.

London Feb. 16.—There is great suffering among the Russian troops in Siberia, where 50 degrees below zero is reported. The Czar is said to be ill on account of the constant strain and seeming lack of military and naval ability of his men. The report has just reached here that three Russian warships have been captured but it is unconfirmed and contradictory reports are keeping newspaper men studying.

WANTS FARMERS TO WRITE.

Their Congressmen and Urge the Passage of the Good Roads Bill.

Editor TIMES:

As I have seen nothing in the papers for a long time on the suqject of good roads, please allow me to set the ball rolling by contributing a few thoughts on the subject caused by reading a copy of the Brownlow bill now pending in congress. To build and maintain good roads costs more than the average farmer is able or willing to pay, hence the only solution in my opinion is to ask for government aid. There is no more reason why the government should not appropriate some of its surplus millions to the building of good roads than to appropriate it for the improvement of rivers and harbors. If appropriated for the building of good roads it would benefit the farmers more directly and to a much greater degree than if spent for improvement of rivers and harbors. If the matter were left to a vote of the farmers as to which an appropriation should be for, rivers and harbors or good roads, there is not a question of doubt but that good roads would carry ten to one.

This being the case, let me ask, why is it we have not had government aid long ago? In my opinion it is because the farmers as a class are not in close enough touch with their representation in congress and do not let their wants be known.

Two years ago a bill was introduced in congress by Hon. J. Oley of Virginia, providing for an appropriation of $100,000,000 for building good roads, but it failed to pass simply because the farmers of the United States did not push it.

The present bill now pending in congress introduced by Hon. W. P. Brownlow provides for an appropriation of $24,000,000 to be distributed among the states and territories according to population. A much more equitable distribution in my judgment would be on a basis of the mileage of country roads, and I would like to see the bill so amended, but at the same time I would not like to see the passage of the bill endangered on account of this amendment. It is a move in the right direction and all that is necessary to have the bill pass. is for the farmers of the United States to make their wants known. Let every farmer consider himself a committee of one to write to his congressmen asking them to vote for the Brownlow bill. If this is done it will leave no uncertain effect in their minds as to the wishes of their constituents.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I have about a hundred copies of the Brownlow bill for distribution, and all farmers who feel interested may have a copy of the bill by calling at my feed barn, in north end of Corvallis.

Yours for good roads,
C. D. ABBOTT.

London, Feb. 18.—Dispatches published in London newspapers this morning continue to give descriptions of the embarking of Japanese troops. Instead of this embarkation occurring secretly from Ujina, as was the case during the China-Japanese Wac, the transports according to dispatches published in the Daily Telegraph and the Daily Mail, are openly embarking troops from Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, and elsewhere.

A cablegram to the Daily Telegraph from Nagasaki says troops are clearing every night from those ports for Corea, and ten large steamers were embarking troops from Nagasaki last Monday. All arms of the service were represented, but the cavalry horses were such sorry and scrubby ponies that they seemed hardly worth transportation. The embarkations are all remarkably well managed. Numerous small armans (little harbor boats), as well as ordinary boats suitable for being used, are towed into shallow water or through a heavy surf, and taken on transports. In conclusion, this correspondent says the harbor of Nagasaki has been mined.

Cabling from Shanghai under date of February 17, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declares that a combine movement of a Japanese fleet and a large landing force from Nagasaki is now proceeding.

The reports that the Japanese have captured the East Asiatic Company's steamer Manchuria, as well as the Siberian Railway steamer, are confirmed.

For Sale.

Best Plymouth Rock or Brown Leghorn cockrels or eggs.
J. B. Irvine. Corvallis.

E. Holgate

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Stenography and typewriting done. Office in Burrell Brick Corvallis, Ore

FROM LOWLY SOURCE

Humble Occupations of Some Rich New Yorkers' Forbears.

Interesting Light Thrown on the Foundations of Large Fortunes of Present Aristocrats by an Old City Directory.

Death as a leveler is not in the same class with an old directory. The wonder is if on the shelves of the mighty of Manhattan island there is a copy of a little book which has just found its way to Chicago. In these days when those in high places seek the assistance of the librarian of congress to get a tight and exclusive grip on their names, it would seem to the humbler persons that a perusal of the pages of this little directory of New York of the year 1822 should teach a priceless lesson of humility, says the Chicago Evening Post.

It was in an old book shop in New York that John C. King, of Chicago, brought to light the volume in which are found the names and the occupations of the dwellers in the metropolis before the last century had turned its first quarter. What an opportunity is here given for those who wish to look back to the rock whence they were hewn and the pit from whence they were digged.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the elder, has invoked the aid of the law to make her Mrs. Vanderbilt. She will have none of the Cornelius end of it. The shade of the original Cornelius doubtless will look disapprovingly on this action of its great-granddaughter-in-law. The original Cornelius was proud of his name—both ends of it. He asked permission of the city of New York to paint it in full and in large letters so that his fellow-citizens might read it. Permission was granted, and the father of all the Vanderbilts proudly wrote on each side of his wagon this legend:

Cornelius Vanderbilt, licensed cartman.

Cornelius has a place with his brother and cousin Vanderbilts on page 452 of this old-time register of Manhattan citizens. Like Cornelius, the cartman, the three Jacobs and the three Johns of the Vanderbilt family found no good reason for hiding their names and their professions from an inquiring world. As good craftsmen should, they believed in hanging their signs on the outer walls, and thus they respectively appeared: Blacksmith, painter, shoemaker, carpenter, sexton, grocer.

Wild animal life was abundant in the United States in 1822. There was no necessity then for the existance of protective societies for four-footed game. The members of the Astor family should adopt some furred forest creature as their crest, for a glance at the ancient volume in hand shows that three Astors of that year were engaged in skin sales, or, to put it more elegantly, the sale of skins in New York city.

Mr. Longworth, who compiled the directory of the city of New York 80 years ago, is to be complimented on the general appearance of the letter press. He apparently, however, allowed one typographical error to creep into his work. Everybody who keeps in touch with the throbbingly interesting doings of the New Yorkers of this date knows that the favorite Christian name of the Lorillard family is Pierre. That name is the pride of the Lorillards. It is said that the directory man allowed the original Lorillard to get into the book as plain Peter. The business sagacity of the Lorillards never has been questioned. They always have been, as it were, "up to snuff." "Tobacconist, 44 Chatham street," appears after the name of Peter Lorillard in this record of fourscore years ago.

But there are other names in this book of the olden time. Good old Peter Cooper is set down as a mason, living in Bedford street. Aaron Burr, counselor, had an office at 41 Nassau street, which is still a lawyers' location and his house was at 22 Reed street. Not far from Burr was situated the office of the son of Alexander Hamilton, whom Burr had killed at Weehawken 19 years before. The Roosevelts, the Goelets, the DePeysters, the Stuyvesants, the Kermits, the Kips and the Schuylers have places on the directory pages, but, curiously enough, there is only one Vanrenselaer.

Newfoundland is probably the only country in the world where venison, salted or fresh, is a staple article of diet for the masses. The coast folk make their plans with method and deliberation, says Outing. From the harbors where they reside they go in their boats to the rivers and fords which strike into the interior. When navigation is no longer possible they debark and continue on foot to the deer country. They carry barrels filled with salt and sometimes go in large companies.

When the rendezvous is reached they camp. Then they ambush themselves along a promising "lead" or deer track, armed with a long, six-foot muzzle-loading sealing guns, which they charge with about "eight fingers" of coarse gunpowder and "slugs" of lead, fragments of iron or bits of rusty nails, whichever they may have. They fire point blank into a herd of caribou, as it passes, and being usually good shots, contrive to kill almost anything they aim at, or to wound it so badly with these dreadful missiles that it soon collapses. Then they skin and cut up the meat, for these men know a little of every trade, and pack it in the barrels with the salt as a preservative.

NAPOLEON'S MAGIC TABLE.

Wonderful Piece of Furniture Which Was the Pride of the French Emperor.

Napolean's magic table is one of the greatest curiosities from the time of the great emperor, who had it in his study at the castle of St. Cloud. After the death of Napoleon it was bought in London by Baron Rehausen, Swedish ambassador to the court of St. James at that time. It is now owned through inheritance by one of the foremost families of the Swedish nobility, says the Strand Magazine. Inside the drawer of the table is pasted an old slip on which is printed a description, which in modernized English reads as follows: "The Emperor Napoleon was highly delighted with this extraordinary work of art. It formed the surface of one of the tables in his study, and was always shown to all foreigners of distinction who visited the imperial court. It is a painting whose resemblance to what it represents is the most elusive ever produced by the genius of man. One may look at this strange production of art in different lights—the pieces of money, the fragments of broken glass, the penknife, water and cards retain an equally illusive appearance as the observer moves round the table—but it requires a very minute examination to discover all the truly magical wonders it possesses." In these times, when relics of Napoleon I. are eagerly sought for, the present whereabouts of this masterpiece should certainly interest all connoisseurs.

NOVEL PRISON REFORM.

Italy Proposes Compensation for Men Who Have Been Unjustly Condemned.

A new criminal bill is about to be discussed in Italy, and it is thought in Rome that it will be passed. It proposes to concede to those found to have been unjustly condemned to prison an indemnity, to be decided upon by the courts, says a report to the Chicago Tribune.

If the person has been in prison through a real judicial error the indemnity will in some way correspond to the financial loss which he and his family have sustained, while if he has been condemned through the bad faith of a third person, through false testimony (for which, of course, the court which condemned him is not responsible), the indemnity will be less, but at least he will have the wherewithal to begin life anew.

It has been proposed to indemnify those living when the law passes who have already been released from unmerited condemnations, or the families of those who have died while undergoing unjust sentence.

Proclamation.

Wheress, 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 properly 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.)

E. R. Bryson,

Attorney-At-Law,

—POSTOFFICE BUILDING—

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.

Central 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

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

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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; then e north 30 chains; thence east to the West line of the donation land claim of Philip Mulkey, Not. No. 958 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. 949, same Tp; and R.; thence north 26 degrees 36 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 4.00 chains; thence south 75 degrees east 10.25 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 2:82 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 5.h, 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—1120 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 South 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.

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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.