

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, MARCH 12, 1904.

R. F. IRVING
Editor and Proprietor.

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E. E. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

B. A. CATHEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

Office, Room 14, First National Bank Building, Corvallis, Or. Office Hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

HAVE MANY WIVES.

TESTIMONY BY MORMON ELDERS BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE.

One Has Forty-Two Children, and Over a Hundred Nephews and Nieces—Living in Polygamy and Make Bold Confessions of It—Other News.

Washington, March 8.—The chief witness yesterday afternoon and today in the investigation of Mormonism carried on by the senate committee, was Mrs. Kennedy, who yesterday testified that she was married by Brigham Young to J. F. Johnson, a polygamist and member of the Mormon church, after the manifesto of 1890. She yesterday stated that she was married in Juarez, Mexico, when she was 17 years old, on May 19, 1896, by Brigham Young; she, by arrangement with Johnson, driving from her home at Diaz to the place of ceremony. She testified that she had lived with Johnson for five years, part of the time with the first wife, and that she had two children by Johnson, one of whom is now living. At the end of five years she separated from Johnson and married Mr. Kennedy.

The witness stated that she had been brought up in the Mormon faith and that her parents formerly lived in Utah. She said she did not, when married, regard polygamy as anything but the natural state.

This morning the witness stated that she knew no reason for her journey of 75 miles from Diaz to Juarez to be married as plural wife to Johnson, and did not know whether any effort had been made to have the marriage performed at Diaz or not.

Mrs. Kennedy stated that she did not inform the man who married her that Johnson was already married, and as far as she knew, the celebrant might have believed he was marrying Johnson to his first wife. She had heard that Apostle Teasdale objected to her plural marriage and had refused to marry her, notwithstanding the intercession by her mother and that he had informed those who asked him to perform the ceremony that all this plural marriage work had been done away with.

Questioned concerning the marriage ceremony in 1899, the witness declared he couldn't remember how it was performed. Couldn't repeat it, but when close examined by Senator Har admitted he knew the ordinary wedding service. The witness said he lived with both wives who had separate homes in Richmond, Utah. At the time of his second marriage his home was with his mother, his father was on

"underground," that is, in hiding because of persecutions going on for polygamy. So he had a wife already when he was married by him to the woman he calls his legal wife. His father had six wives, he had 20 brothers and 17 sisters. He did not know how many nephews and nieces he had, probably 100. Three of his brothers had married plural wives, two sisters had married into polygamous families. His father lives with his first wife and comes to the home of his mother once a month. "Father is a very busy man," he added.

Charles Merrill, son of an apostle, testified he was the son of his father's third plural wife and himself a polygamist. He was first married in 1887 to a wife who died in 1899. In 1891 he married Chloe Hendricks by whom he had five children. In 1888 he married Anna Stoddard by whom he had four children and was living with her when he married Chloe Hendricks, whom he calls his legal wife. Merrill said he now has two wives and is cohabiting with both. He denied that the woman he married in 1888 is his legal wife, explaining that when he married in 1888 he had a wife living and that he understood that under the laws that marriage is now legal. Therefore his marriage in 1891 after the death of his first wife in 1889 made the last marriage legal.

London, March 8.—Every indication is that the czar is ready to retire gracefully from the field should the opportunity offer. High legation officers have been in receipt of information within the last 24 hours that enables them to, should they feel disposed, act in the interests of peace and be confident that Russia will not object. The czar is said to have intimated to St. Petersburg authorities that he would welcome European mediation and this has been transmitted to the representatives here who have conveyed the news to the representatives of leading nations most directly interested. The czar favors arbitration and is said to be willing to refer the entire matter to the Hague tribunal and to hold up hostilities pending a settlement.

Russia, so military experts say, has found that she is in no trim for war in the far east. She had her ships hemmed in by a superior force, her bases of supplies and even her coaling stations are not accessible to her cruiser fleet and the squadrons at Port Arthur and Vladivostok are bottled up most tightly. The railroad that was to prove such a boon in war time has proven anything but a blessing, and as a tool it is a dull one. Transportation of troops goes on slowly, on sea the Russian is impotent and on land protection is all that can be hoped for, no conquest can be made and protection of acquired territory is even questionable in many cases.

Port Jarvis, N. Y., March 9.—More than 100 homes in the lower part of town have been flooded to the second story, and 300 families have been made temporarily homeless by a sudden rise in the Delaware River, caused by an ice gorge. The electric light plant was flooded and the town is in darkness.

All day the river has been rising. Just before dark the ice began moving. It stopped at a big gorge three miles down the river, and a large body of water immediately backed over the town. So sudden was it that many people standing on the banks were obliged to wade shoulder deep in the streets and hundreds were imprisoned in their houses.

Boats were put in commission to rescue the inmates. The water subsided for a while, but soon began to go up again at the rate of four feet an hour.

The Port Jarvis division of the Ontario & Western Railroad is blocked with ice and the Erie tracks and shops are under several feet of water. The flood has extended to the principal business streets.

A section of the iron bridge of the Matamoras & Milford Railroad has been carried out, destroying communication with near-by towns.

Seattle, March 9.—The Dawson correspondent of the Post-Intelligencer, under date of February 23 says:

The upper Stewart River country is alive with timber wolves this winter. Near Fraser Falls, as many as 100 in a single pack have been seen. They often follow travelers, but not in such great numbers.

LATE WAR NEWS.

REPORT THAT JAPANESE LAND FORCES HAVE TURNED RUSSIAN FLANK.

If True, Movement Is Accounted Best Strategy Since Time of Napoleon—Russians Driven Back in Land Engagement—Other News.

London, March 10.—From Tientsin, advices are sent that by a series of rapid marches the Japanese have succeeded in surprising the Russian force sent to throw up intrenchments at Fung Wang Chang, and compelled them to abandon the position, the Russians being outnumbered and unable to secure the commanding position planned. The Japanese army then marched northward to an eastern pass to Takung Ling, and is now moving on Hai Tchong and Lio Yang where a force of 35,000 Russians are strongly intrenched. An engagement is imminent at the latter place. And if the Japanese are successful the line of communication with Port Arthur will be cut, endangering the safety of the fortress, while Niu Chwang and its port, Yinkaw, are almost certain to fall.

In their present movements, the Japanese are following exactly the same tactics as secured them success in the Chinese-Japanese War, and are moving over precisely the same ground. The rapidity of the Japanese movement has bewildered the Russian commanders, and the result is that many small parties have been cut off and compelled to fight.

This is the only news on this subject yet received in London, and to some of the military critics it is inconceivable that Japan can have really executed such a sudden, unexpected and successful turn of the Russian position on the Yalu river, which, it is thought, would have necessitated the employment of a much larger force than it is believed Japan can possibly have at this point.

Washington, March 9.—The government here has received advices by cable from Chefoo, opposite Port Arthur, to the effect that Japanese land forces have appeared at Fung Wang Chwang and at Tashan. No details are furnished. The first named place is about 45 miles north of An Tang in Manchuria, and the latter is a few miles inland from the mouth of the Yalu river.

According to the calculations of the naval officers here they believe this movement has placed the Japanese on the Russian flank and perhaps in the rear and on their line of communication. It is believed that yesterday's attack upon Port Arthur and Talien Wan was a diversion perhaps to cover the expe-

dition's land movements of the Japanese, who were probably landed from transports at some point west of the Yalu river.

London, March 10.—The Daily Telegraph, commenting on reports that the Japanese have taken Fung Wang Chang, says if the news of this strange and marvelous collapse of Russian power on land is true, there is nothing to prevent the Japanese from seizing Mukden and the railroad. There has been nothing to compare with this move, the paper continues, since Napoleon staggered Europe by appearing on the Plains of Italy, having descended from the Alps as from the clouds. Its effect throughout the East will be stupendous. The other newspapers prefer to wait for authoritative details before accepting this news. Rumors of mediation in the Far East continue to circulate on the continent, but evidently the British government has no idea that mediation is possible.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 9.—More than \$1,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed by the flood of the Wyoming Valley, and over 2,000 families rendered homeless. Though the river is falling at Wilkesbarre tonight towns in the vicinity of Bloomsburg are experiencing the worst flood in their history.

Three spans of the great steel bridge erected by the state at Catawasi were swept from their piers early in the afternoon, and this evening the two remaining spans collapsed.

The Pennsylvania railway bridge over Catawasi Creek went out this afternoon.

The ice moved at Danville early in the afternoon, and carried the great covered river bridge from its piers. The bridge was 2,000 feet in length.

Industries all along the Susquehanna river from Pittston to Nanticoke are closed down on account of the high water, and in many places water is flowing into the mines. In the central portion of Wilkesbarre today business was crippled on account of basements being filled with water.

At Plymouth the entire business section of the town is under water. The ice is gorged there and the water backed up so rapidly this afternoon that many families found it impossible to leave their homes and are now living on the upper floors. Communication by railroads has been cut off.

The people living in the lowlands had to be rescued today by the police in boats. Practically the same conditions prevail all along the river as far as Danville, 50 miles below here, and the loss to property will be greater than that sustained in any previous flood. No town along the river front has escaped.

The ice gorge at Clark's Island, below the town at Catawasi, has forced the water into Front and Water streets and scores of families have been compelled to leave their homes.

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"I used Theford's Black-Draught for liver and kidney complaints and found nothing to excel it."—WILLIAM COFFMAN, Marblehead, Ill.

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