LICENSE UP AGAIN

New Ordinance to Allow All-Night Saloons.

SURPRISE SPRUNG ON COUNCIL

Report of Theater-Inspection Committee Adopted--Chief Hunt Wants the City to Pay Lewis Verdict and Lawyer Fees.

WHAT COUNCIL DID YESTERDAY.

LIQUOR LICENSE—Referred to committee ordinance to allow saloons to open all night on payment of additional $400.

THEATER INSPECTION—Continued the inspection committee and adopted its report.

CHIEF HUNT AND SLOT MACHINES—No report was presented from the committee appointed for investigation.

Again has the liquor license committee of the Council to decide upon all-night saloons in Portland. While the Council was in session yesterday afternoon an ordinance was prepared by Mr. Merrill changing the existing saloon laws so that the doors may be kept open from 1 to 5 o'clock in the morning on condition of the payment of $900 a year license fee, an addition of $400 to the present sum required to do business.

The Council was taken by surprise when the proposed ordinance was read. With little discussion it was referred to the liquor license committee, which has already turned down one all-night proposal within the past month.

The committee which has been inspecting the theaters is to continue its work by investigating the smaller houses of amusement and other places where any number of people may at any time be congregated. Its report as printed elsewhere was adopted.

The committee of five Councilmen appointed at the last meeting to investigate the actions of Chief of Police Hunt in his alleged deal with the slot-machine proprietors was not heard from. Silence reigns about the doings of this committee, so that it is now generally believed that nothing is to be done. Evidence, definite and positive, has been lacking, it seems.

But Chief Hunt was heard from on another subject. A verdict of $50 had been rendered against him in the damage suit brought by E. C. Lewis, the man arrested for and acquitted of the murder of Max Calof. A petition was presented from Chief Hunt asking that he be reimbursed $323, the amount paid into the Circuit Court.

From Mr. Merrill, however, came a resolution that the Chief of Police be paid $250. This was read after the Chief's petition was referred to the judiciary committee.

Says Hunt Was Cleared.

Mr. Zimmerman wanted the resolution passed at once.

"If it is to be the policy to pay for all breaches of duty on the part of city officials, why should we not defend them from the beginning? Then let the City Attorney defend them in court, so that we will not have to pay attorney fees?" was Mr. Fiegel's question.

"Though I have no love for Chief Hunt, I can see that he was practically cleared by the verdict. As I understand it, the jury could not convict the Chief by the evidence, so it gave the verdict that Lewis might have $50 to get back to The Dalles with while the two attorneys got $30 each," was the contribution of Mr. Bentley. "There's no justice in that," he added.

Both the petition and the resolution went to the judiciary committee.

Report of Theater Committee.

A rumor had been current that one of two of the Councilmen would attempt to shut off the work of investigating the theaters and all other buildings which the fire inspection committee intends to examine. But when the report was read nothing of this kind manifested itself. Mr. Rumelin moved that the report be adopted as read. Mr. Fiegel wanted ordinances passed which would force the theater men to live up to the recommendations contained in the report, and that the committee be discharged.

"All the theaters are willing to make the changes we have recommended," said Chairman Bentley, of the inspection committee. "It is our intention to visit the theaters a second time and make a supplementary report. If the recommendations are not complied with we have a plan for enforcing them."

While this was going on John F. Cordray, George L. Baker and W. T. Pangle sat together anxiously listening to the discussion. As the reading of the report was concluded the theater men looked mightily relieved.

A petition from a number of persons living near the City Crematory, asking that the establishment be removed, was referred to the committee on health and police.

The ways and means committee's report containing the yearly appropriations as revised by the committee of the whole on Monday was adopted.

On the reapportionment of the East Oak street improvement assessment, the question fought out in the street committee Friday, Mr. Sharkey, Mr. Fiegel and Mr. Foeller voted no. The expense of the elevated roadways is therefore to be apportioned to the district, according to the new charter.

To Make Trains Run Slowly.

From the sawmills in the northern part of the city had come a ordinance by request asking that the speed of all trains be not over 12 miles an hour in the city limits. The street committee will pass upon it.

The proposed franchise giving the City Messenger & Delivery Company the right to erect poles and string wires in the city that a messenger call-box system might be maintained must be advertised for 60 days before further action.

The Oregon Water Power & Railway Company wants cowcatchers to be placed upon its cars instead of the fenders recommended by the Council. The street committee is to try the cowcatchers.

The proposed franchise of the Portland Railway Company for its extension to St. Johns was also referred to the street committee.

Mr. Bentley introduced a proposal for the City Engineer to prepare estimates for the cost of improving about the car tracks on First street, between Madison and Burnside, reported to be in a bad condition.

Mayor Would Veto It.

Mayor Williams has on numerous occasions stated his objections to all-night saloons. His veto is looked upon almost as a certainty by some members of the Council.

Councilman Fred T. Merrill, who introduced the all-night ordinance yesterday, is naturally optimistic.

"With an additional $400 a year for all-night saloons, I am sure that at least 100 saloons will take out the new license. That will mean $40,000 a year. Then I will suggest that half of that be used for a new city jail."

"The ordinance won't pass the committee," said Councilman Fiegel, referring to the liquor license committee, of which he is a member.

Councilman Zimmerman has said a number of times that he would favor any proposal that would charge the saloon men $1000 a year, in addition to the regular license, for the privilege of running their places all night.

The liquor license committee was supposed to meet Tuesday, and two members were present, but the others did not show up and the meeting was postponed. According to the schedule the next meeting will be held one week from next Monday. It is probable, however, that a special meeting will be called before that date, as a fight is threatened on the all-night proposal.

CARELESS ABOUT PLUMBING.

People Don't Take Proper Precaution Against Disease, Says Inspector.

Seven miles of new sewers were installed in the city during the past year, according to the report of Plumbing Inspector Thomas E. Hulme, filed yesterday. He speaks of the carelessness of builders and property-owners, as well as of tenants, in regard to general sanitation, saying:

"There is a lamentable carelessness and lack of knowledge among people who allow the plumbing fixtures and leaky sewers and connections to become unbearably foul and become a breeding place for all forms of disease germs. Properly arranged toilet rooms, with proper light and ventilation and proper and simple plumbing fixtures with proper concentration are no longer a luxury, but a positive and an urgent necessity."

During the year 873 new buildings were equipped with plumbing systems and 688 alterations and additions made.

The report is summarized as follows:

"New buildings inspected, 961; old buildings with new fixtures inspected, 737; cesspools connected, 448; sewers connected, 947; written notices served, 496; special permits issued, 6; total number licensed plumbers, 49; reports of defective plumbing, 220; plumbing remodeled on notice, 99; total number of visits for month, 5957; total number of fixtures connected, 8499.

PRICE IS TOO LOW.

Medicine Manufacturer Says Chittam Bark Peelers Should Have More.

An Eastern manufacturer of patent medicines, who has been lingering about Portland for some time, called at The Oregonian office yesterday to learn more about chittam-wood bark. He said he was pretty well informed in regard to the good qualities of the bark, and had used considerable of it in his business, and would like to use more, for it possesses more good qualities than any other physic he knew of, but the European demand for it was so great that he found it difficult to secure what he required of it. He is here to look over the field and get an idea of the amount of bark collected in Oregon and whether the output can be increased or not.

He says that it is a shame that the bark should bring the gatherers only three or four cents a pound, which is not only much less than it ought to bring, but is practically a starvation price, as it ought to bring 25 cents at least. He has consulted with men who handle the bark here, and learns that they have often tried to persuade the gatherers to reduce their output or hold it back, as they might just as well have double the present price; that is, get just as much for 100 pounds as they do for 200. But these gatherers are all poor people, who are in need of money, and want all they can get, and want it at once. They, therefore, strive to peel as much bark as possible each Spring, hoping that others may go slowly and raise the price of the bark and thus they may be benefited.

He finds that there is no danger of the tree becoming exterminated, if the peeling of the bark is confined to the proper season. This is in Spring, when the sap is ascending, as if the limbs are lopped then new shoots will push out and the tree be renewed. But many in their haste to secure as much bark for sale as possible continue lopping and peeling later in the season and so kill some of the trees.

It would seem that the peelers of this bark and the men who handle it might come together and arrange for some concerted action which would benefit them all. There is no need to fear any falling off in the demand, for it is really a valuable medicine, the good qualities of which are widely understood and appreciated. It is particularly desirable that the price should be raised to a fair figure, as the poor people who gather it deserve to be properly paid.

DIES ON HIS WAY HOME.

Pathetic End of Charles Fellows, of Portland, in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Charles Fellows, a young man whose home is at 211 Harrison street, Portland, Or., died on the operating table of the Harbor Emergency Hospital at noon today under affecting circumstances. He was in the last stages of consumption and was returning home from Los Angeles, where he had gone in a vain search for health. He was wheeled into the ferry depot today in an invalid chair, only to find that he had two days to wait for a steamer for Portland. He told a policeman he had little money, then fainted, and was taken to the hospital, where he expired, after saying he would not part with his diamond ring, as it was a gift from his mother.

Charles Fellows has lived in Portland since his childhood. He worked as a stenographer and was well known in the city. About three weeks ago he left for the South hoping to improve his health, which had been failing. Coroner Finley will start for San Francisco today to bring back the body. His family has lived in the city for many years and his father, A. J. Fellows, is a well-known marine engineer.

GOBLE IS BOUND OVER.

Burglar Pleads Not Guilty and Then Laughs at His Predicament.

Edward G. Goble, the burglar and sneak thief arrested by Detectives Kerrigan and Snow after he had robbed a dozen residences, was arraigned before Judge Hogue yesterday afternoon. He entered a plea of not guilty, and waived preliminary examination. Being unable to furnish $2500 bail, he was sent to a cell in the county jail, to await his appearance before the grand jury.

Goble takes his predicament philosophically and laughed and joked with the officers when they were escorting him to his cell after the proceedings. No chances were taken of allowing him to escape, his wrists being handcuffed, as he admits he is in hard straits, and the police are confident he would not overlook an opportunity to escape.

G. H. Mumm & Co. Again Head the List of Champagne Importations.

Custom House statistics just issued show that 121,528 cases of G. H. Mumm's champagne were imported during the year 1903. This represents about one-third of all the champagne brought into the United States, and is greater by nearly 20,000 cases (one quarter of a million bottles) than the importations of any other brand.

CAMP AT BIG FAIR

Great Time Ahead of Hill Military Boys.

OVER HALF LIKELY TO GO

St. Louis Fair Commission Invites All Military Schools to Camp at the Grounds--Home Life at the Academy.

All military schools throughout the country have been specially invited, through the secretary of the committee on ceremony, to attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in uniformed bodies and there is a strong probability that the invitation will be accepted by the Hill Military Academy of this city. The letters of invitation which Dr. Hill has received from this committee offer every inducement, and he has fully decided to take his boys in case the railroads will make reasonable rates. At the general meeting of passengers agents which will occur the later part of this month the matter will be taken up through Mr. A. L. Craig, of the O. R. & N., and Dr. Hill will at once be notified.

One hundred and seventy acres of land is to be reserved for visiting cadets near the Exposition grounds in St. Louis, and thoroughly equipped barracks furnished for their accommodation. The committee writes that purest water, bathing facilities and perfect sanitary conditions have been obtained, and it also sets forth the educational feature of the proposed visit. West Point has accepted and its cadets will go into camp at St. Louis about June 1. Many other prominent military institutions have also accepted, and it is probable that there will be a mighty body of America's future soldiers encamped near picturesque Forest Park.

Dr. Hill is strongly in favor of the trip in case the railroads decide to put rates where the boys can all reach them, and thinks that it will be worth a year's schooling to them in an educational way. The boys themselves are most enthusiastic over the proposition and are already writing home about it. There are now 125 pupils at the Academy, but all of these will not be able to go if the scheme is carried out.

Match for Any School.

"If I can take even 60 boys, I will feel that the trip will pay, but I am confident that more than this number will be able to go," Dr. Hill said yesterday, when discussing the subject. "I would like to take those little chaps if I could. Of course, I know there are some fine schools in the East that have unlimited means behind them and spend much on drilling their pupils, but I have a company of boys here—these younger ones—that I will match with any company of the same age in the country. The members of Company C are all very young; the Captain is only 12. But they are finely disciplined and can drill with the best trained boys in the country, and I would like a chance to have them compete with a like company from another school."

The members of Company C were having great sport in one of the drill halls while the Doctor was talking of them, and many of them looked as if they ought to be at home with their mothers, but they are all sturdy little fellows and are said to be worthy of their fine reputation. One chap who has lately entered the Academy—and he could not have been more than 8 or 9 years old—proudly exhibited his new uniform to the reporter.

"Don't it fit nice?" he bashfully asked, as he snuggled up close to Dr. Hill and peeped out from under his arm.

If the trip is made as anticipated, the boys will camp while there and two weeks will be spent on the grounds studying the exhibits from all over the world. Arrangements have been made by the committee for meals to be furnished the cadets at extremely reasonable prices, and before starting Dr. Hill will be able to estimate the exact cost per capita for the entire journey.

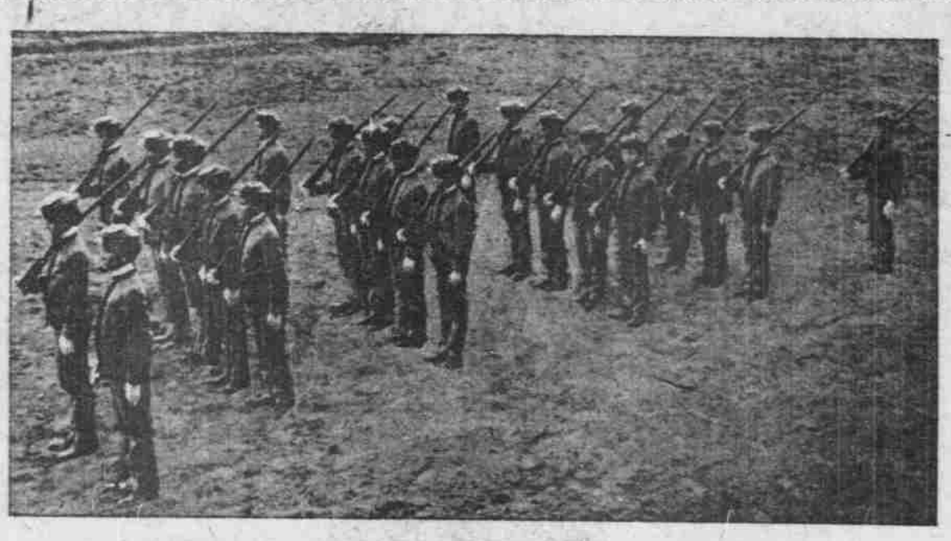
TO DRILL IN BATTALIONS.

Colonel Gantenbein Issues Orders to Third Infantry.

An official order has been issued by Colonel Gantenbein, of the Third Infantry, Oregon National Guard, dividing the six companies of the regiment stationed in this county, into two provisional battalions of three companies each, for the purposes of drills and ceremonies conducted in this city. The field, staff and noncommissioned staff officers of the second battalion and Companies C, H and E, are assigned to the first provisional battalion, and the field, staff and noncommissioned staff officers of the third battalion, and Companies B, F and K, are assigned to the second provisional battalion.

Major C. E. McDonell commands the first provisional battalion, and Major F. S. Baker the second provisional battalion.

These appointments are also announced for the Third Infantry: Regimental Commissary Sergeant, Sergeant Edward R. Huston, Company G; Sergeant Major, First Battalion, Sergeant Tracy C. Poorman, Company I; Sergeant Major, Second Battalion, Private Adolf Woelm, band; Sergeant Major, Third Battalion, Private R. J. Kirkley, Company F.



HILL MILITARY CADETS WHO WILL COMPETE IN DRILLS AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

ENGLISH CHESS PLAYERS

Why They Are Now Outclassed by Foreigners.

London Chronicle.

How is it that Englishmen are outclassed by foreigners as chessplayers? This question has been agitating a weekly contemporary, and the answer is twofold. The Englishmen's interests in life are of too diversified a character, and he does not possess an Oriental imagination. Be that as it may, it is none the less true that the number of chess clubs, and chess resorts, and the number of chessplayers in London are greater than in any other city in the world. As to the "Oriental imagination," it does not go for much nowadays. Gambit openings, like frontal attacks in war, are a thing of the past. The strong chessplayer must have a mathematical mind, and there is no reason to suppose that Englishmen are deficient in this respect.

The real reason why such illustrious English chessplayers as Howard Staunton, Shakespearean scholar; Buckle, philosopher of civilization; Boden, the artist, and others have no successors is to be found in the fact that the present generation of players unlike the lovers of chess of former times, never have an opportunity of playing with the strongest players, most of whom are professionals who dvote their lives to the game. A national masters' tuornament has not been held in England for years—a meeting such as that just concluded at Kieff, where Tschigorin has come out first, after a hard struggle with the new master Bernstein. England, by the by, is the only country in the world where a distinction—fatal to chess—is drawn between amateur and professional. If a national organization were founded which would make it its business to bring our best amateurs and professionals together and arrange annual national tournaments, there is little doubt that great chessplayers of English nationality would spring up again, as in the good days of old.

Boxmakers Will Advance Wages.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—An agreement was reached today between boxmakers and sawyers and the box manufacturers under which 2000 workmen in Chicago will receive a 5 per cent increase in wages.

METHODISTS AT BANQUET

MEN'S SOCIAL UNION ENTERTAINS MINISTERS.

Bishop Earl Cranston Is Guest of Honor -- Prominent Members Speak of Methodism.

The banquet given last night in Centenary Church, East Side, to Bishop Earl Cranston and the pastors of the Methodist Churches of Portland and suburbs by the Men's Methodist Social Union was a most gratifying success to the officers and members, and one of the results was the unifying of the interests of the churches and the accession of about 75 new members to the union. Between 6 and 7 o'clock a general reception was given in the parlors and auditorium, during which the reception committee—Samuel Connell, Samuel E. Brune, J. E. Haseltine, E. S. Miller, J. P. Newell—and the other members welcomed the pastors and the invited guests.

At 7 o'clock President Osmon Royal, with Bishop Cranston, Dr. J. H. Coleman, Dr. L. E. Rockwell, Hon. R. A. Booth and the ministers, followed by the guests of the evening, marched into the Sunday school room, where the tables had been spread by the Ladies' Society of Centenary Church. Here nearly 200 spent three hours most enjoyably partaking of the banquet and listening to addresses.

Hon. J. H. Lee was first introduced and gave an eloquent review of the work of the bishops of the Methodist churches, and closed by saying that they had all been men of high character and ability, and declared that Bishop Cranston had contributed to the prosperity of the church in the Northwest.

Hon. W. D. Fenton spoke on the topic "Our Pastors." He expressed surprise that the men who had sacrificed so much were willing to continue in that work on so small rewards. He defined the successful pastor as a diplomat, a statesman, a soldier and a saint. He said that he believed in a virile ministry, men who were full of vigor, mentally and physically, and brave enough to face and overcome difficulties, and, if need be, meet defeat manfully. He did not believe in a weakling, but he considered that a minister should be a man of force and dignity.

"Turn your faces forward, and not backward," were the closing words of the eloquent address of Bishop Cranston, as he talked of "The Local Needs of Methodism." He said that great things had been accomplished within the past seven years, since he first came. He incidentally mentioned the losses that the Methodist Church of Portland sustained during the depression, but they were gone forever, and the future was before the church. He commended the organization of the Extension and Evangelical Society and the Men's Methodist Union, and said they would help solve the problem before the Methodist churches of Portland. Incidentally he spoke of the Japanese and Chinese churches, and said they needed encouragement. In conclusion, he said that the Methodist pulpits of Portland were never better filled than at present, and he looked forward to steady growth of the church in Portland and the surroundings. He also mentioned Irvington and other places where churches should be planted in the near future.

"The Flock" was the topic of the talk by Rev. H. J. Talbott, which was followed by Hon. R. A. Booth, of Eugene, who had come to Portland to attend the banquet. Mr. Booth talked forcibly, closing with an earnest appeal for the Pacific Christian Advocate and the Willamette University.

Dr. J. H. Coleman, president of the Willamette University, was the last speaker, and he spoke with greatest earnestness in behalf of that pioneer institution, and closed by saying that it stood for Christian education, and that the Methodist Church of the Northwest could not live without it.

SOCIALISM IN MASSACHUSETTS

Small Vote Indicates the Party Is Disintegrating.

Chicago Tribune.

The slump in the Socialist vote at the recent election in Massachusetts has disheartened the leaders of that party, who had expected a material increase over the vote of last year, where the same candidate, John C. Chase, of Haverhill, ran for Governor. Last year he received 33,629 votes; this year 25,222—a loss of 8407. Last year the Socialists elected three members of the Legislature; this year only one. The principal slump was in the cities and it was the most disastrous in the cities where last year the Socialist vote was the largest. Nearly 5000 votes were lost in Boston alone. In his own home, Haverhill, which has been one of the Socialist centers, Chase's vote was reduced nearly one-half. The Socialists had companions in misfortune, for the Socialist labor vote fell off 30 per cent. The Prohibitionists fared a little better. Their vote fell off 3 per cent.

Various reasons are assigned for the loss of votes. It is pointed out that the conditions last year, when the vote was so heavy, were abnormal. It was the year of the coal famine, and the remedy of Government ownership and control of fuel was attractive to many. The remedy was given a boom by David B. Hill's plank in the Democratic state platform of New York, and by the proposition of Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, for Government ownership and management of these properties. With the abatement of the coal famine, however, the idea of Government ownership has disappeared, and many of those who were carried away with it last year have quietly drifted back to the old parties, probably much to the satisfaction of the leaders of those parties, since it is now apparent the Socialists can no longer claim to hold a balance of power.

It is more likely that the Socialist party is disintegrating from natural causes. The Socialists, as a whole, are far from being a bad or dangerous lot. There are good men, honest men, and thinking men among them, and this class probably has begun to see that the adoption of the Socialist system as a system of government is impossible in this country—that it is conspicuously unpopular with American people as a whole, and with the great majority of the working classes also. Probably there are Socialists who always will be Socialists, just as there are Prohibitionists who always will be Prohibitionists, in spite of defeat after defeat. They are visionaries, sometimes fanatics, to whom defeat means nothing. The extraordinary falling off in the Socialist vote in Massachusetts and the overwhelming defeat in Ohio of Tom Johnsonism, which is only another name for Socialism, show that the cause is hopeless. It is hopeless because it is un-American.

"You All" and "We All."

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

For some time there has been running in a New York paper an amusing discussion of the expressions "you all" and "we all," and in not a few instances efforts have been made to shoulder these oddities off on the South. The expressions are frequently used in the South, and often by persons of high culture. It is not at all uncommon to hear an educated man ask "How are you all?" by which he means to inquire about all the members of a particular family. So educated men and women frequently say "We all get along nicely here," by which they mean that "all members of the family," and so on. It is a more direct way of saying the thing. It conveys the idea clearly enough, and is not open to any objection on the ground of "vagueness and uncertainty." Of course, these expressions are used only in talking. Persons who constantly say "you all" and "we all" would never think of writing it in this way. "You all" and "we all" are spoken and not written, just as a great many persons who are capable of writing, and do write, the most exquisite English, butcher all the rules of grammar and euphony in conversation. But it is doubtful if "we all" and "you all" can be charged up to the South exclusively. They are rather American provincialisms, and are to be classed with certain departures of speech noted by the late Herbert Spencer, departures looked upon as shocking and barbarous by the Englishman. But why should breath and time be wasted in saying things in a roundabout fashion? Why ask "How are the members of your family?" when "How are you all?" will answer the same purpose? Suppose one is asked his present place of residence, shall he wade through the painful detail of the law, and reply that he lives on a certain lot "situated, lying and being" in a certain county and certain state, and in the United States of America, and give the metes and bounds and the meanderings of lines, and certain blazed blackjacks, which have marked its proper boundaries from the time of the first inhabitant? Not much. Time is too precious. The quick answer, no less than the quick action, is one of the impressive idiosyncracies of the age. "We all" and "you all" may not conform to the rules of grammar, but it "says what it means" and "means what it says." Still it is not peculiar to the South. It would be as unjust to the South to say that all the people use the expressions "we uns" and "you uns," expressions peculiar to Arkansas, or certain parts of the state, but by no means general.

SONGS FOR SALE.

Author Shows How Easy They Are to Write.

Louisville Herald.

Sheppard Camp, the Southern song writer, who is at one of the hotels, says that it is no trouble at all to write popular songs if one gets into the swing. In one year Mr. Camp has written 12 songs that are now being sung on the stage. None of the songs has set the musical world afire, but they are all substantial jingling pieces of music which go well with the average theater crowd.

"I write a song just as a shoe salesman sells a shoe or a singer warbles. It just comes natural. I was always musical, and I have all sorts of fantastic ideals in music. A few years ago songs were written about sentimental themes, such as home and mother and the dear old soldier boy. Now anything with a girl's name attached to it goes.

"Suggest a name to me, and I'll jot you down the words in a minute or two and show you how easy it is."

"Make a song about Susie," suggested a reporter.

Mr. Camp screwed up his brow for a minute and then dashed off the following without effort:

Susie, O, O, O, Susie,
When you're away I'm awfully woozy;
My court I'll pay,
And if you say "nay,"
'Twill make me boozy, Susie, boozy.

"You see," said Mr. Camp, "the jingling effect has to be there, and you must give the impression that men are madly in love with the girl that you are singing about. You must jolly her up in the song and pay her lots of attention. Nothing but a popular girl will do. The name picked out must be rhythmical. Of course, the lines will not bear too close inspection, and the language is not the most eloquent, but when the words are accompanied by a dashing air the effect is good."

"Make up one about Irene," said the reporter to Mr. Camp.

"Irene? Well, how is this?—

My heart is beating for you, dear Irene,
You're the prettiest girl I've ever seen;
No girl is half so nice, but you're as cold as ice,
O, be my little sweetheart, dear Irene.

"That will be about enough, Mr. Camp."

Hom Young May Stay.

Hom Young, a Celestial who has been in this country eight years, but who could not produce a certificate, was taken into the Federal Court yesterday to show cause why he should not be deported. In a hearing before Commissioner McKee he was ordered deported. Judge Bellinger, however, decided that if he had been here eight years he was entitled to remain, regardless of the certificate, and was accordingly released.

Not the Sticky Sort

Kingsford's Silver Gloss Starch does not stick and burn under the iron. It goes in—fills up the pores of the goods and responds to the ironing with a whiteness and smoothness of finish that is surprisingly fine.

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is elegant for fine laces, curtains, linens and muslins. Gives a freshness, delicacy and newness that is charming. A starch that never varies, hence never disappoints. Goes furthest because purest. Sold everywhere.

OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY, OSWEGO, N. Y.

PORTLAND BOY STARTS ON TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

RAYMOND HOLMAN.

Fortune's brightest smiles have been bestowed upon young Raymond Holman, the 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Holman, of 787 Overton street. He started last night on a trip around the world, and during the nine months of his absence will see points of interest in every nook and corner of the Orient and Europe. Mrs. Holman's brother, Mr. Arthur Crellin, of San Francisco, is giving the boy this trip, and is playing the part of a veritable fairy godfather. Mr. Crellin's health is poor, and his physicians have told him that travel would benefit him, so he decided to make this long journey. Not wishing to go alone, he extended an invitation to his favorite nephew to accompany him, which was eagerly accepted. And so this boy, who is now the most-envied pupil in the Hill Military Academy, will leave study and dull care behind, and for nearly a year will travel in luxury with his rich uncle and see the sights which he has heretofore only read about in his books.

Mr. and Mrs. Holman are loth to give the boy up for so long a time, but yet they feel that it will be a great education for him, and are anxious that he should benefit by it. Mrs. Holman accompanied him when he started to San Francisco last night to meet the uncle. Mr. Crellin and his nephew will sail on the Corea February 2. They touch first at Honolulu, and from there will go to China and Japan, visiting the most interesting points in those countries. Ceylon, Bombay and Aden will be visited, and then the travelers will cross the Red Sea. Cairo and Jerusalem are in the itinerary, and Naples will be reached about May 10. There they will join a party of friends and travel across the continent. At London they will visit a sister of Mrs. Holman, Mr. Crellin and Mrs. Cartwright, and will return to America by way of New York.

Cremo

is a good 5 cent cigar
If there was a better one
Cremo would not be
the largest seller in
the world