SIDE OF IT

(Continued from Page Two.)

the water courses—the only lands, in fact, upon which the people in arid redare to try to establish their hearthstones. The consequence is already apparent, the result is inevitable that our young men who chose to fol-low the cultivation of the soil for a livelihood are compelled to go elsewhere. The state not only loses the benefit of their brawn and industry and good citizenship; it also loses the revenue to be derived firstly from the sale of lands, which the forest reserve has taken to itself, and, secondly, from the just taxa-tion which flows from the thrift and advancement of the homeseeker. Certainly the preservation of what remains of our forests and the protection of a new growth is desirable; but it occurs to me that there is much which is futile and frantic in the present governmental concern over tracts of land which are either long since despoiled and are now much better suited to other purposes, or which are now and always will be as destitute of timber growth as is the bald head of the baldest-headed man in this convention.

Grasing Industry Threatened. "It brings us face to face with a dilemma which causes us great concern, not only for the grave reasons already cited, but for the menace confronting

our important grazing industry. It is true, there are certain conditions and regulations under which the leasing of some of these reserves to stockmen may be effected, for which all honor and thanks to the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, present government forester. But while this modifies the evil it does not remove it. The actual purchaser or set-tler is still left out in the cold. He can neither lease nor buy; and yet he is tee on resolutions. The president stated, of more avail than many steers or sheep. for the edification of the assemblage, I resist the aspersion that the sheep that every resolution in the secretary's is a besom of destruction to the forests hands had been favorably reported on of our fair land. Of the mild-eyed, by the committee. With these pre-rollicking 2-year-old steer I also have liminaries the convention settled down a pretty good opinion. I do not believe



L A ALLEN. Kansas City, Mo.

that he relishes the gum of the white balsam, or loves to wallow constantly in a running stream like the prehensile moose. As between the two sides of the great cattle and sheep controversy I am not here to announce a decision.

Why More Popular. "In conclusion, I have to say that the policy of the government in regard to these reserves is more poular with the community in which I live than it was when it started out a few years ago. The reason is that there is less of it. The more the area of the reserves is of the Missouri law in every state west cut down, the less objection there is to them-in other words, the popularity of the policy increases in an inverse ratio to the size of the reserves. Every time a thousand acres or so of land that never had a stick of timber on it and could not grow one to save its life, is eliminated from a proposed reserve there is rejoicing throughout all our borders. When the reserves of the Rocky mountain states are limited as they should be to actual forest lands on watersheds, and when non-forest lands, even though now reserved, are restored again and

for joy. Hon. Gifford Pinchot of Washington, D. C., followed on similar lines. There was also an address on "Conditions That Affect Prices of Livestock," by Hon. J. H. Calderhead of Montana. The addresses were followed by a general discussion of the several topics presented.

thrown open for settlement and graz-

ing, the morning stars will sing to-

gether and all the sons of God, residing

the Great Basin at least, will shout

The election of a new executive committee completed the afternoon session. This evening the delegates and visitors will be entertained at the theatres.

Yesterday's Session. The afternoon session of the National Livestock association was called to

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Prove of Infinite Value.

It is worth considerable to any citizen of Portland to know how to be cured of painful, annoying, and itching piles. Know, then, that Doan's Ointment is a positive remedy for all itchiness of the skin, for piles, eczema, etc. One application relieves and soothes. Read this testimony of its merit:

M. Sullivan, employed in the street department of the city, who resides on Water street, at 735, says: "Doan's Ointment is without any exception the best preparation on earth for the purposes for which its use is indicated and from my own experience I know that it does all that is claimed for it. For two years I was troubled with the worst kind of itching and bleeding hemorrhoids. I tried one remedy after another and even sent East for a well-known medicine and was treated by physicians, but I got no relief until I learned about Doan's Ointment. I procured a box at the Laue-Davis Drug Co's store and the first application gave me relief such as I had not experienced for two years. I continued the treatment for two or three weeks, when I was completely cured, and since then I have been free from the tormenting affliction. Whenever I hear anyone complain of being annoyed with piles I never fail to tell them what to do to get cured. I would willingly give \$29 for a box rather than to suffer one night like I did before I used Doan's Ointment."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents, Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name — Doan's — and take no substitute.

TOMORROW'S PROGRAM

National Livestock Association

Music by the orchestra.

9:30 a. m .- Reports of committees and consideration of resolutions.

10:30 a. m.-Address, "Is the Production of Live Stock Keeping Pace with the Demand?" Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, Nebraska. Discussion by the delegates. 11:30 a. m.-Address, "The Tariff as it Affects the Stockgrowers," Col. A. C. Halliwell, Illinois. Discus-

sion by the delegates. 11:30 a. m .- Address, "The Stockmen and Farmers' Need of an Elastic Currency," Hon. Benjamin I. Cohen, president of the Portland Trust company.

AFTERNOON.

Music by the orchestra.

1:30 p. m.-Reports of committees,

2:00 p. m .- Address, "Livestock Sanitary Matters," Dr. Melvin, Washington. Discussion by the delegates. 2:30 p. m.-Address, "Evils of Cross Breed or Scrub Sires," Hon. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister agri-

culture, British Columbia. Discussion by the delegates. 3:00 p. m.-Address, "The Lewis and Clark Exposition," Hon. Judge J. H. Raley, Oregon.

3:30 p. m.—Address, "Angora Goat," Hon. J. W. Fulton, Montana. Discussion by the delegates.

4:00 p. m.-Unfinished business.

4:30 p. m .- Selection of next place of meeting. Adjourn sine die.

order yesterday by President Springer there are still within the virgin vale of at 2 o'clock. The delegates were rather slow in coming together and it was clearly to be seen that the president, who is a business man of prompt habits, wished them to be on hand to dispatch the vast amount of routine business before the convention. Indeed, during the morning session, President Springer most emphatically stated the necessity for everyone being on time.

Resolutions Read.

At the instance of the president, Secretary Martin read a number of resolutions prepared by various delegates and by them turned over to the committo the business of the afternoon,

First Resolution. The first resolution related to the interstate commerce commission. It gives that body authority to make rates in place of those which have been found to be unreasonable and unjust to the shipper. This was adopted.

Tariff on Hides. dopted, is one which greatly interests all the cattlemen. Its object is to secure legislation to retain the tariff on hides. Its removal the livestock men consider would prove a serious detriment to their industry, and they seek to have its removal restricted. The resolution also conveyed the thanks of the convention to Senator Warren, president of the National Woolgrowers', association, for his amendment to the bill referred to. This amendment places manufactured articles of leather also on the free list with the proposed removal of the tariff on hides.

Livestock Census. The third resolution related to classified census of stock. It also contained a clause touching upon the Grosvenor anti-shoddy bill before congress.

This passed without a single dissenting

voice. Important Petition. A petition was next presented for adoption addressed to the traffic managers of the several Chicago railroad lines. It was unanimously approved, and requests that they reconsider their recent action denying free transportation to men accompanying stock ship-ments. The president ordered this for-

warded to the railroad officials. In his

usual vigorous and emphatic manner he declared: Springer's Defl.,

"If the traffic officials turn down our most reasonable request, we shall force the issue. We shall secure the passage of the Missouri river compelling the railroad companies to accede.'

They Smell a Scheme.

It appears that a movement is on the tapis looking toward the amalgamation into a national organization of the humane societies of the several states. This movement is bitterly opposed by the New York State Humane society The-livestock men shrewdly see through the scheme as a means of providing soft snaps for a lot of hungry officeseekers. They set themselves on record by the adoption of a strongly-worded resolution against the proposed plan.

Pure-Brod Cattle Bates. A resolution requesting the railroad companies to make lower and more favorable special rates for pure-bred cattle was unanimously adopted.

"Agin Automobiles."

At the close of the address by Hon. C. E. Stubbs on "The Horse and the Horse Industry," a summary of which appeared in The Journal yesterday, Pres-

dent Springer said: "If, after this excellent talk on the horse, any of you fellows want to raise automobiles you can do so. I don't believe you can find such things down where Jerry Simpson lives. Their abodes



GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN

rural simplicity."
Col. W. E. Skinner of the Chicago Union stockyards, who was to deliver his address on "Livestock Expositions" today, was called to Chicago last night. In view of this fact he was asked to speak yesterday afternoon. He accredited the southwest with having produced the very best of certain classes of cattle. He exhibited photos of Herefords and other breeds in Texas and other states. He desired to see the dawn of the day when the United States should become the greatest producer of beef of any nation on earth.

Col. C. E. Wantland of Missouri made in address on "Winter Feeding on the Range."

Independent Packing Plant. Secretary Martin read a resolution

providing for the establishment of a packing plant, entirely independent of center. The president called for dis-cusions of this resolution.

Mr. Harris' Ideas. The first response came from E. S. Harris of Kansas City. He considered the question a vital one, and one in which livestock men are all interested. He deplored the unholy alliances which The next resolution, which was are crushing out his interests. He cited instances of unjust and high-handed ma-nipulations of prices which he had seen in the Kansas City stockyards. In clos-ing he said: "I believe unwatered stock



HON JOHN LY SPRINGER PRESIDENT OF MATIONAL

would sell as well as watered stock Mr. Harris naturally considered Kansas City as a desirable location for an independent plant.

Feared a Freezeout.

Mr. Ferguson inquired in case an indeendent packing house should be established would not the combine freeze out the independent plant by paying more money. This was in sequence to his question, "What is moral support?" which clause occurred in the resolution preceding the discussion.

President Springer said that the way to do would be to accept the higher price till the packers wearled of it, because the independent plant would be under no expense meanwhile.

Jerry's Regular Stunt.

Then Jerry Simpson shied his castor into the ring. "I'm interested in this," said he. Then he read an editorial clipping from a Portland paper. "It occurs to me this thing can be considered as a business proposition," he continued. "Whether the cattlemen can defy the beef trust remains to be seen. Upon what foundation does this combine exist? It dates back to the railroads fixing the rates. If the independent plant can secure railroad competition it would tend, in my opinion, to a solution of the problem.

Money Required.

J. D. Wood said it would take money to act. If the members with money can and will put up the capital they may establish a plant. He would secure the men and the money who could secure subscriptions to stock in such a plant as was desired. He made many practical suggestions.

A Misunderstanding. Mr. Springer of Oregon said if he were to invest he would like to have a voice in the control of the independent packing

plant, and would want the manager to report to the board of directors.

Mr. McKenzie of Texas said he understood the independent plant was a corporation outside of the livestock association. In this he was seconded by the president, who said that the prices for beef were arbitrarily fixed by six men

every morning. Already Incorporated.

The independent plant is already incorporated in Arizona for \$5,000,000; \$200,000 of which has been paid in, said President Springer.

In answer to the inquiry of Mr. Mc-Kinney of Oregon as to how a cornering of the stock in this plant was to be prevented. President Springer answered, He referrel the speaker to his address delivered Tuesday, fully covering the

The resolution received a unanimous adoption, and the convention adjourned at 4:30 to 9:30 this morning.

MANAGER IRWIN OF ST. JOSEPH STOCKYARDS SAYS SHEEPMEN MADE MORE LAST YEAR THAN CATTLERAISERS AND THAT 1904 LOOKS GOOD FOR THEM.

"We would be pleased to have one of the Livestock association's annual meetings in St. Joseph in the near future." the packers' combine at some convenient said Manager M. B. Irwin of the St. Joseph stock yards.

"The year 1904 opens before us full of bright promises, notwithstanding the fact that for the year just closed, market conditions have not been all that the seller could wish for, but that very fact will cause us all to put our cerned, and there is hardly any branch shoulders to the wheel, and push the of science in which greater or more harder to make up that which was lost. We have handled 600,000 sheep at St Joseph Stock yards during the year But it is not simply in the domain 1993, 50,000 of which were shipped back of disease prevention that bacteria show to the country for feeding purposes, and the balance being killed in St. Joseph.

Federal Inspection Severe, "During the past year our federal in spection has been very severe, which has had the effect of keeping away a good good shippers who otherwise would have patronized our market. Under present ruling by the department, it will afford us the same facilities as those in effect at other yards.

Stock and Feeders in Demand. "The demand for stock and feeder sheep the past year has been the ter, and the disintegration and decay of neaviest in the history of the yards, and inorganic rocks and mineral substances. all our patrons can now find a ready market for that class of sheep as well as for their fat ones, and every facility for handling them in accordance with government regulations.

Sheep Prices Higher. "The past year has shown that the heepmen realized more on their investment than either the cattlemen or hogmen, prices being relatively higher for than any other class of stock, our market paying as high as \$7.70 for Mexican fed Colorado lambs weighing 78 to This was more than was realized at any other market. Present prospect for the new year is that neither ambs nor sheep will sell as high as last year, but I consider sheep and lambs a good investment as long as wool continues as it is and cannot see any cause why wool should go any lower for a year

or two to come, at least. The Corporations Did It.

"The question may be asked right here, what has brought about these favorable changes? Our reply might cite several reasons, one of which has been cheaper money for the stockman to do business with; another, that our stockmen today carry on their business on business principles more than they did n the years gone by, but one of the chief reasons why your stock today nets you more money is from the fact that just such corporations as the St. Joseph stock yards have sprung into existence at your very door, giving you the benefit of another market, thus avoiding the over-stocking of any one market on any one day, which, in the past, you have all found to cost the stockman fabulous amounts. This is evidenced by the fact that prices on the Missouri river most of the time are and have been ruling higher than the actual figures paid in Chicago."

A Place to Visit.

The convention delegates should not overlook a visit to Portland's greatest rehicle and implement house, where the largest and best display of these goods to be found on the coast; every grade, very design, all the new novelties. You will visit no place in the city more in-teresting. You are not expected to buy. Mitchell, Lewis & Staver are located on First street and will be very pleased to meet all visitors and show them about their store.

THE SECRET OF GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY.

Americans are learning how to grow old, how to age in years, but keep well Americans are learning how to grow old, how to age in years, but keep weil and strong.

We work harder than any other race, are always in the harness, ever with out nose to the grindstone, yet we live longer than any other people on the face of the globe. To be sure, the weight of labor and worry—the "strenuous" life—gets the better of those who do not fortify the system to bear the ever-increasing burdens of daily life, but thousands upon thousands of men and women, far past the prime of life, are today just as young, strong, vigorous and youthful as they were 25 years ago, thanks to DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, which lightens the daily grind, brings health, strength and contentment to the enfeebled, checks waste and decay, and stimulates the bodily organs to the proper performance of their tasks. DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

has been the only medicine employed in countless thrifty American homes for countless thrifty American homes for half a century.

It is the great tissue builder—reconstructive tonic the doctors call it—a medicine and a food combined.

Duffy's cures coughs, colds, consumption, grip, asthma, catarrh, pneumonia, pleurisy and all diseases of the throat and lungs; indigestion, dyspepsia and every form of stomach trouble; malaris and all low fevers.

It is absolutely pure, contains no fusel oil, and is the only whiskey recognized by the government as a medicine.

Sold in round, amber-colored bottles only, at druggists or grocers, or direct, \$1.00 a bottle. Medical booklet free by writing DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Schilling's Best and the been whipped by Harry Bergman, and that the child had been locked in a woodshed for four hours at a time.

DR. RUTCHINSON DISCUSSES A PE-CULIARITY OF THE BACTERIA QUESTION NOT GENERALLY KNOWN-LIVESTOCK DELEGATES LISTEN WITH INTEREST.

Dr. W. E. N. Hutchinson of the United States bureau of animal industry, in a discussion on bacteria that is helpful to mankind, had this to say:

Some Unappreciated Friends. Too many stockraisers look upon the men whose labor and researches reveal the real factors in the cause of diseases as heralds of fresh devastations to come upon their herds, and each announcement from them of some newly discovered germ is associated in the mind with a fear of fresh issues of quarantine regulations, Such a situa-tion is the result of hearing too much upon the alarmist side and not giving enough consideration to the almost always successful effort that has been nade, after announcing their existence, to find methods of controlling these oranisms and making them agents of their own destruction.

Before the causes of anthrax, blackleg or cholera were discovered and a specific name given to these diseases, they existed, although perhaps known under almost as many names as they had symptoms. This very generality of their classification and their great similarity in so many features to certain benign and curable affections furnished instances in every neighborhood of cures by local herd owners, which gave ground later for distrust of the veterinarian who would pronounce them in-

There Are Good Bacteria. But bacteria are no longer considered as exclusively menacing, we cannot look upon all bacteria or germs with dis-favor, nor ought any unfavorable comment be heard when the announcement is made that new ones have been discovered, for the more of them we find and recognize, the more we become assured that the most of them are working for our good.

It has come about that the microscopic organisms which cause anthrax, blackleg, tuberculosis, cholera, etc., are made to themselves furnish the substances that prevent these very diseases. This is an aspect of the question of bacteriology, in which all stockraisers of whatever sphere or position are deeply conbeneficient progress has been made.

Bacteria Aid Man. themselves the benefactors and good servants of man, for, not only will we find when we look into the subject more deeply, that industrial processes of the most diverse nature depend for their operation upon bacterial activity, but that there are caused by germ life also certain processes in nature of such importance that the very continuance of animal and vegetable life may be said to be dependent upon them. Such are the processes involved in soil formation, of decomposition and putrefaction of organic animal and vegetable mat-In the tillage of the soil and the growth of crops the action of bacteria is chiefly if not wholly beneficial, the more abundant crops enjoyed by

farmer over another are the result of his having a more abundant and better adapted supply of bacteria in his soil. Germs Add to Pertility. Each group of bacteria performing its To the combined and cobroader life.

continued action the maintenance this fertility depends. Playor a Necessity.

But bacteria go even further than this. Not only have they aided in the production of certain foods, but they also impart to others special commer-cial values and important dietetic properties. Physiology teaches that flavor is an essential as nutriment, and that the body could not subsist upon the fats were they entirely devoid of flavor, for upon this preperty depends the natural stimulus, both to consumption of sufficient quantities of them to sustain life and the glandular action upon which depends the secretion of the digesting juices in the stomach and intestines.

In very many of the foods most ex-tensively used, flavor is produced en-tirely by bacteria, and the dairy products in daily use upon our tables are the most conspicuous examples of these bacterially imparted flavors. In cheese and butter-making, bacteria are now admitted to be indispensable. They are the only agencies whereby the essential flavor may be produced.

Such common flavoring substances as vanilla and chocolate depend for their proper elaboration upon bacteria, and the flavor and aroma of our after-dinner cigar is also derived from the labor of these much maligned little workers.

Bacteria Labor for Us.

Another important industry that depends for the proper finishing of its products upon bacteria, is the growing of such fiber plants as flax, hemp and jute, in all these plants the valuable fiber is so closely interwoven with the coarser woody parts as to make its mechanical separation impossible, so again man calls to his aid bacteria, and surrounding them with all the conditions of warmth and moisture, waits for them to accomplish what he with all his skill in chemistry, physics and mechanics is unable to do.

In these days of sanitary precautions and defenses against the invasions of the ubiquitous microbe, we would look with horror upon the man who would propose to fix things up so bacteria might grow more luxuriantly in our water sources, yet knowledge has come to us whereby we can use the bacteria of the scavanger variety, those which attack and make over the refuse animal and vegetable matter into harmless and useful substances, in the destruction of sewage and the purification of contaminated water.

A Fairy Light.

We have always supposed that the fairles were the only people who used fireflies for lighting their houses or to light their flight in the darkness. Now we see used in some coal mines, to protect the lives of the miners from explosions of the dangerous gases, a won-

Who is your nearest neighbor? Not he, who happens to live next-door; but he whose heart is open your way.



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derful bacterial lamp, "a lamp that re-

quires no lighting and that cannot be olown out. A glass vessel is lined with gelatine to serve as a culture and upon this grow uminous bacteria, with such rapidity and abundance that the lamp glows with wonderful bluish green light for two

weeks or more without replenishing or diminishing in intensity.

It is certain that some foods lose many of their valuable properties upon

being sterilized.

Sterilization a Mistake. plant culture it has been shown at work for others as bookkeepers and that healthy but otherwise sterile seeds stenographers thousands more will be sown in sterile soil make a growth only Open all the year. Students admitted corresponding to the amount of nutri-tion contained in the original seed, and one special function, devoting its own the plant dies in from one to three porief life in an effort to contribute to a proader life. To the combined and co-been made with chickens raised under operative efforts of these different absolutely sterile conditions and kept groups of bacteria the fertility of the so until death occurred, eating only absolutely sterile conditions and kept sterilized food and breathing only stersoil was originally due, and upon their ilized air, none of them lived longer

than 30 days and many of them died much earlier. The cry for universal sterilization must, and indeed has already given place to the more reasonable demand for

universal cleanliness. Dirt and filth retard the growth of ertain of the more beneficial forms of bacteria. As a class these little organisms are the implacable foes of all uncleauliness. Allow dead animals or ac cumulations of sewage and excremen o remain about uncovered and bacteria will attack it with such vigor that their efforts to incorporate it with the soil and transform it into useful material

mosphere as will force man to hasten to their aid with pick and shovel. If there is anything in the doctrine or theory of modification by descent, that is in special purpose breeding, let us hope to see such changes brought about in the breeds of domestic bacteria as make them minister to comforts in ways hitherto undreamed of.

will create such a disturbance in the at-

Clergymen Take Notice !

Application blanks for 1904 permits are now in the hands of Northern Pacific agents. Clergymen who have not received proper blanks can now do so on application in person or by letter to A Charlton, assistant general passen ger agent, 255 Morrison street, corner Third, Portland, Or., or to any station agent of this company.

LITTLE BABY BOY

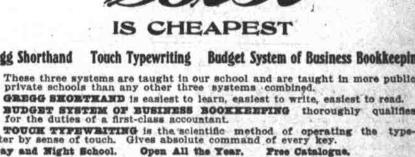
(Journal Special Service.)

Spokane, Jan. 14.—Beaten black and olue and locked in a woodshed for four hours, are a part of a story of extreme cruel treatment to a 2-year-old baby which J. W. Williams, secretary of the Home Finding society, has to tell. The Home Finding society has just taken charge of Joe Silverton, alias Joe Bergman, and in a suit started in court asks that the custody of the child be given to he public care.

Mr. Williams announces that it was his intention to prosecute the parents of the child criminally, as well as bringing the civil action, but that now they have "skipped out." The complaint is signed by J. E. Rudersdorf of the Humane society, for the reason that the Home Finding society cannot sign the complaints, but the action was in reality brought by the Home Finding

scelety. The complaint alleges that the child is a male child about the age of 2 years; that he is the child of Maud Bergman, prior to her marriage with Hary Bergman, and that the name and residence of the father of the child is unknown, and that the welfare of the child has been grossly neglected.

"The Bergmans lived in Peaceful Valley," said Mr. Williams. "It was my intention to start criminal proceedings against them, but they have skipped out so that I cannot. In this case we have a witness who will testify to the child being beaten badly and the back being swollen and black and blue; that it had



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RECEPTION TO THE **BISHOP AND PASTOR**

In honor of the return of Bishop Earl Cranston, the resident bishop of the Northwest, who lately returned from his eastern pilgrimage, the Methodisi ministers of the district and their wives banqueted in the Centenary Methodist church last night. Rev. H. J. Talbott, the late pastor of the First Methodist church, who is about to take charge of the mission field of Utah, was also a guest of honor.

Rev. W. B. Hollingshead was toast-master. He referred pleasantly to the occasion of welcoming one brother and the bidding farewell to another. Rev. C. A. Lewis of Sellwood spoke of "Methodist Brotherhood" and Rev. Wi H. Sellick of Sunnyside responded. Bishop Cranston replied and feeling!

lowed by Dr. Talbott, who thanked his brethren for their sympathy and love. "Gee! That judge did hand me a bunch," was the ejaculation of William Harris when Circuit Judge Sears sentenced him to 161/2 years in the penitentlary Tuesday afternoon. Harris was one of the two negroes who were arrested

expressed his appreciation. He was fol-

for the robbery of William Willia owner of a cabin north of the North Pa-cific mills. Harris, Dan Jackson and Raymond Jackson called at the cabin in search of food and then beat and robbed Willis. Raymond Jackson pleaded guilty to the charge, but Harris and Dan Jack-son stood trial. As the evidence against Jackson was not so convincing as that against Harris, he was recommended to the mercy of the court. Jackson may be sentenced today.

Tobacco Heart

May be cured. Don't neglect your symptoms. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is a great heart and blood funic about which you will learn a great deal and also about heart frouble by sending postal for free book an diseases of the heart and market.

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