

PRIZES FOR OREGON

MORE PREMIUMS THAN ANY OTHER STATE FOR THE MONEY.

WAS DENIED ONE GRAND PRIZE

List of Medals and Prizes Awarded to the State of Oregon at the World's Fair.

Three Grand Prizes, Sixty-Seven Gold Medals and Fifty Silver Medals and Seventy-One of Bronze Come to the Exhibitors of the State.

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 16.—(Special)

President Jefferson Myers of the State Commission for the Lewis and Clark Fair, today said that the prizes coming to Oregon from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis were greater in number than those awarded to any other state in comparison to the amount of money that the exhibit cost.

Department of Agriculture—(Which includes one gold medal for dairy.)—1 grand prize, 43 gold medals, 56 silver, 22 bronze.

Department of Horticulture—2 grand prizes, 7 gold medals, 84 silver, 24 bronze.

Department of Fish and Game—4 gold medals, 9 silver, 1 bronze.

Department of Mining—2 gold medals, 1 silver medal, 10 bronze. (Petition pending for grand prize.)

Department of Forestry—5 gold medals, 2 silver, 2 bronze.

Department of Education, groups one and two—1 gold medal, 3 silver medals, 2 bronze.

Department of Livestock—86 head of sheep sent by Baldwin Sheep & Land Co. won 31 premiums, divided as follows:

1. Rambouillet, 18; Delaine, 7; Spanish, 6. Oregon exhibited the largest and heaviest shearing Spanish ram ever seen in this or any other country, but was refused a prize, as the judges called him a freak.

The value of the exhibit was about \$12,000. Chase E. Ladd received on a herd of twelve Shorthorn cattle, 21 first prizes, 1 second, 1 third, 2 fourth, 2 fifth. Wm. Riddle of Polk county, was awarded second prize (\$100) on five head of Kent sheep, and 2 firsts and 1 fourth on four Angora goats.

The total number of prizes, outside of the stock, was: Grand prizes, 3; gold medals, 67; silver medals, 150; bronze, 71.

THE STATE FAIR

QUESTION OF HAVING ONE NEXT YEAR IS BEING DISCUSSED—MANY SAY HAVE IT.

Idea That It Will Hurt Lewis and Clark Fair Not Tenable—Amount of Money the Legislature Will Be Asked to appropriate for Fair.

The State Board of Agriculture will meet at the Capitol building today (Tuesday) in its regular annual session, and then the question of fixing the date for the coming State Fair will be brought before them. There will be a doubt about the matter until after the Legislature has met and disposed of the state's mortgage against itself, which stands today as a menace to that great state institution.

The mortgage is the one which stood against the property when the state took possession of the Fair grounds some years ago and which grounds were accepted subject to the mortgage. The State Board of School Land Commissioners, however, feel that the property is good for the amount and they have begun foreclosure proceedings thereon, with a view of forcing one hand of the state to pay the other hand. The amount of this mortgage is \$19,000. There also stands against the State Fair Board, and really against the state, an other claim amounting to over \$60,000, which is owing to Ladd & Bush, being the money spent in placing water mains and hydrants on the grounds and in making other improvements, and which amount the Legislature appropriated two years ago, but which was vetoed by Governor Chamberlain, it being on the "stake and ridered" appropriation bill, as it has been termed.

The Legislature will be asked to make the appropriations for the purpose of paying these two accounts and in addition the usual appropriation for premium lists.

The value of the State Fair to the state is becoming more and more apparent every year, and there is no doubt at all that the State Fair has created rivalry in the raising and breeding of fine and fancy stock which has made it possible for an Oregon breeder to go to St. Louis, the greater number of the ever saw, and take blue ribbons away from other competitors. It has done much more to develop the best there is in agriculture and it certainly is deserving of the very best support the state can give it. It is for all the state and it serves all the state well in the manner intended.

President W. H. Downing in speaking of the Fair yesterday said that he had sent a letter to every member of the State Legislature on the subject of appropriations that were needed by the Fair, and has received favorable answers from the greater number of them. The letter is to the point and covers the ground well. In President Downing said:

"I deem it advisable to thus early call your attention to some facts and conditions relative to the Oregon State Fair, that you may have plenty of time before the opening of the Legislative session, to look into the matter and decide upon the proper course to adopt.

"You are aware, of course, that the valuable tract of land which is used for the purpose of the annual State Fair, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon. This property was donated to the state by the old Board of Agriculture a few years ago, and the Fair and its management became in fact as well as in name a state institution. Since that time the general character of the Fair has been enlarged and improved from year to year, and

it has been conducted without creating any indebtedness all bills and premiums paid promptly and in full.

"But several years ago the old board borrowed quite a sum of money from the State School Fund, and that loan has never been paid. The interest thereon has continued to accumulate until the entire sum due the school fund is about \$13,000. At the time the property was taken over by the state, the existence of the debt was known, but as the debt was due to the state by the state, it was not supposed that there would be any trouble about it. The State Land Board, however has decided that the amount must be made good to the school fund and a suit has been entered to foreclose the mortgage. This suit will result in the sale of the Fair grounds property unless the Legislature takes such action as will prevent it from going to trial. It makes an appropriation from the general fund and reimburses the school fund. That is the course which we believe the wisest to pursue, and that we feel that the prudence and patriotism of the gentlemen of the Legislature will dictate to them.

"Of recent years those who are acquainted with the State Fair and its results have been and are very proud of it. It has accomplished wonders for the livestock interests of Oregon, and the Northwest. The system of liberal premiums which has prevailed for some years has aroused a spirit of rivalry among the breeders of fine stock that has resulted in exhibitions at our fairs which could not be excelled in any part of the world. It has stimulated the improvements of breeds to such an extent that one of Oregon's citizens was able to go back to St. Louis this year, enter into competition with the best of the world's stock and carry off blue ribbons. This fact alone is worth more to Oregon as an advertisement of each year's showing by exhibitors, but can also be seen on every intelligently kept farm in the state. Every poultry yard, every sheep-paddock every pig pen every horse corral in fact every branch of industry gives evidence of that spirit of improvements which is the result of displays made at our State Fair.

"With those facts before our minds, the State Fair ceases to be a local gathering, but it is as once a source of interest and pride to every citizen of Oregon, and the question of its permanent and liberal support can scarcely admit of argument. The amount which it costs each year goes back into the pockets of the people of Oregon, and it is doing most to make Oregon famous and prosperous. Premiums are paid for only the best in productions of either nature, industry or art, consequently the money goes back to those who excel and who are constantly stimulating the efforts at improvement and perfection.

"You are therefore earnestly invited to think of the State Fair, as a worthy and most important state institution, and to protect and encourage it accordingly."

The board at its meeting next Tuesday will be called upon to elect officers for the coming year, and as Secretary Wylie A. Moores, he having been elected city recorder of this city, will not be a candidate for re-election there are a number of candidates in the field, and much interest centers around their efforts. The three most prominent candidates are P. L. Frazier, the real estate man, and recently elected to the city council; Frank Davey, and John Welch. Just which of them is in the lead in the fight is yet unknown.

On January 20th the managers of the race meetings of the circuit to which the State Fair belongs will meet in Portland for the purpose of fixing dates for their meetings, and the dates of the State Fair must be fixed before that time.

The question of a Fair next year is being discussed pro and con all over the state but the most of the friends of the State Fair seem to think that the State Fair would not hurt the Lewis and Clark Exposition at all, although the State Fair might hurt the State Fair attendance some. One idea with President Downing is that with a State Fair this year and just before or after the stock show at Portland the State Fair should have the best stock show ever seen here, as there is no doubt at all that many Californians will come through here with their stock, and that the Lewis and Clark Exposition will be a success. One argument in favor of the Fair here this year is that many people will come up from Portland and thus see the valley who otherwise will come to Portland and then go right back East from there, and will really know nothing of Oregon except the stage coach routes which line the O. R. & N. Railway, and the city of Portland. The argument that there would be no county exhibits will hardly stand, for although the counties might not exhibit as freely as heretofore, there would be a good Fair and that many would attend. The race meeting would be usual attract great crowds.

NOT SMALLPOX. Scare at Gervais Calls Forth Explanation from the Star.

NINE LIVES ARE LOST

STREAKER GLEN ISLAND BURNED IN LONG ISLAND SOUND.

ALL ESCAPE WAS OUT OFF

Fire Discovered About Midnight on the Trip From New York to New Haven.

The Alarm Caused Great Confusion and Life Saving Was Difficult—Fire Evidently Started in Dynamo in Center of the Ship.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—By the burning of the Starin line steamer, Glen Island, in Long Island Sound today, nine lives were lost and property roughly estimated at \$250,000 was destroyed. That more lives were not sacrificed was undoubtedly due to the personal courage of the officers of the crew and the excellent discipline maintained when a horrible death for all seemed almost a certainty. When the steamer was abandoned was flame-swept from stem to stern, and yet the only persons who lost their lives were those whose escape had been entirely cut off by the fire before the alarm reached them.

Of the thirty-one persons, including two passengers, who sailed away in the Glen Island last night, twenty-two, including eight passengers, were brought back today.

The despatch passengers are an unknown Hebrew woman, said to have resided at 2-6 Hamilton street, New Haven, and an unknown man, supposed to be a New Yorker.

The following members of the crew lost their lives: W. E. Hendrickson, assistant engineer; Luman Miller, fireman; Frank Bush, fireman; John Burke, fireman; Otto L. Alfonso, fireman; O. Berg, deckhand.

Among the passengers rescued were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Street, of New Haven, and their two daughters; Max Levin of New York; Nathan Dublin, of New Haven; Arthur Wallace, of Wallingford, Conn.

The Glen Island left her dock here last night for New Haven. The trip down through the Sound was without incident. About midnight, when three miles west of Greenwich, Conn., there came a rush of stifling smoke from the hold and every electric light on board the craft went out.

Captain McAllister sent in the alarm for fire drill, and the men came tumbling out of their bunks. In the meantime the steering gear had been blocked and the pilots, finding themselves unable to direct the course of the steamer, hurried to the assistance of the other members of the crew in saving lives.

Captain McAllister ordered Pilot McMullin to go to the hurricane deck and loosen one of the boats, while he went to the main deck and tried to loosen the two large lifeboats.

Captain McAllister managed to loosen the port lifeboat. The other lifeboat was frozen to the deck, but a smaller one was soon ready to be lowered away.

While the officers and crew were working there was a scene of confusion among the ten passengers. They ran about the salons in disarrayed clothing. The woman who lost her life had been aroused by the stewardess, and was on her way to one of the boats when she suddenly turned and dashed back into the flames in the cabin. It is supposed that she went back for her valuables. She was not seen again.

There was no possibility of waiting for the rescue of those who failed to appear at once. In the large boat ten were rescued. They included the eight rescued passengers and seven of the crew, including the captain. The smaller boat which Pilot McMullin had managed to free, carried seven passengers. The two boats were rowed as far away from the burning steamer as was necessary to escape destruction, and waited there until the vessel had become filled with stifling smoke and the lights went out. So heavily laden was the second boat that it threatened every moment to capsize.

The tug Bully came to the rescue and ran in as close as possible, but nothing could be seen of the nine missing persons, and all hope for saving them was given up. Those in the lifeboats were taken aboard and the tug headed for New York. On the way she met the steamer Erastus Corning, also of the Starin line, and the rescued were transferred to that vessel. They reached the city shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. Beyond their having suffered severely from the cold and nervous shock, none was injured.

Captain Charles McAllister, who commanded the Glen Island, escaped with only his underclothes, trousers and an overcoat. He lost nearly everything he owned, including money, jewelry and clothing. He was the last person to leave the wreck.

According to First Mate Larsen the fire broke out in the forward part of the steambot, when she was off Captain's Island. Larsen declared that it seemed to have gained a headway which was hopeless to attempt to fight, and in a few minutes the entire vessel was ablaze.

The four firemen, two deckhands, and Engineer Hendrickson, who perished, were in the hold and could not escape before the flames swept over them. The two passengers reported dead were missing when the survivors reached the boat. It is supposed they were caught in their cabins and burned to death.

The Street girls, who were rescued, are students at Vassar, and were on their way to New Haven for the holidays at home.

not be neglected by all those interested in the library development and educational progress of the state. The American Library Association had its inception in Philadelphia during the Centennial year, 1876. Since that time yearly conferences have been held covering the country from the Atlantic seaboard to California, from Atlanta, Georgia, in the South, to Montreal in the North. These meetings are of a strictly practical nature. One object is constantly kept in view, the co-operation among librarians in the interest of better and more economical administration looking to a more efficient and satisfactory service of the public. Among the subjects usually discussed are: The best library legislation; how to further the establishment of libraries in every community; library buildings; the wise selection of books; the best methods of cataloging and classification; library rules and bookkeeping; and above all, the educational and missionary features of library work—reaching the young people through the schools and the adults by means of traveling libraries, delivery stations, branches, etc. These conferences of the A. L. A. have aroused an interest among librarians wherever they have been held. Those attending the meetings of this body of earnest men and women working together with definite purpose cannot fail to be convinced of the necessity of a library to a community as a part of its educational equipment, supplementing the work of the teacher in the public schools and giving young men and women the opportunity for self education. Every man and woman interested in good citizenship, in library development, in the general progress of education in this state of Oregon should set aside those first few days in July for a visit to Portland to attend the next meeting of the A. L. A. The librarians of Oregon are scattered over a wide area of country. The time is now ripe for organization so that yearly or half-yearly meetings may be held of one or two days duration for better acquaintance with one another, for consideration of plans and discussion of methods. A meeting of this kind interested librarians and of all librarians present and prospective will be held in the Portland Public Library, corner Seventh and Stark streets, Portland, on the morning of Tuesday, December 27th, at 10 o'clock. Will all those interested in this movement or desiring further information, please write immediately to Miss Mary Quinn, Librarian of the Portland Public Library, Portland, Oregon.

ON THE SEA SHORE. George Collins Having a Good Time Where the Ocean Zephyrs Blow.

The letter which is given below will no doubt be the means of clearing away a great mystery and also cause the mourning friends of the writer, Mr. Geo. Collins, to take a fresh lease of life. The same time give the "prohibitive" a new strangle hold, as it proves conclusively that a man may go hunting for snakes without getting more than his usual allowance of "snake medicine" and still live, even though he has to substitute sea water for "mountain dew."

It will be remembered that the writer accompanied by Mr. Scott left this city December 3 on a hunting and fishing expedition to the Siletz reservation. After they had been away for a few hours, more or less, it was discovered that they had forgotten to take a certain big demijohn they had been hiding behind the door, and their friends knowing the effect of the loss of this demijohn would have on their already delicate constitutions, they immediately began a search for them, but to no avail, the only thing they could find was was the trace of someone who had used a cord of wood to fill up a chuck hole in the road and a blue haze in the air, caused by the innocent remarks of the parties connected with the expedition.

The letter is written from Kervaville, and says: "Editor Statesman: 'Thinking that you would like to know how 'old boy' got on, I am writing you along that left Salem on December 3 for Siletz reservation, and who forgot their snake medicine, I will just say that we arrived at Newport about 7 that night.

"The next day we started for our destination, arriving at Wm. Smith's (or Wild Bill) ranch about 5 o'clock (or there abouts) in the afternoon. After spending the night there we next morning started again and with 'Wild Bill' hold of the steering apparatus, arrived at the tidelands. There we exchanged our horses for Scott's four-oared auto, in which we completed our journey, arriving at Newport at 10 o'clock p. m. We then commenced to dress for supper, consisting of one lone duck. After eating supper we took a drink of salt water (oh, for a little snake bite!), and went to bed.

We slept well and next morning started out to hunt ducks or anything that could fly, and had good luck, returning to Hotel Scott at 5 p. m., and picked ducks until 12.

The next day was the same as the preceding one and every day, and up till today was all with the same results. While today we are trying to negotiate with 'Wild Bill' to haul our feathers to Newport, but he says he has only two horses, but if he can get one more horse so to take them all at one load, he will take the contract and as we are about of ammunition, will have to retrace our tracks toward the valley, which we hope to reach before Xmas.

Yours truly, —One of the Boys. As will be noticed, the letter says they would start back in time to be at home for Christmas. Well, it seems that while they were walking on the beach the next day, Collins, carrying a couple of boxes loaded with rock oysters and clams, they were attacked by a ferocious jelly-fish, when Collins, after a heroic but futile effort to save his companion, decided that "discretion was the better part of valor," hiked "over the hills and far away" toward Yaguina, which place he reached in time to catch the train for home and was landed at the depot all o. k., he still having the boxes which were branded "loaded shells," in his possession.

LARGEST STOCK of Holiday Goods in the city. Call and see them before buying elsewhere. F. G. HAAS, 26 STATE ST.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

CIVIL GOVERNMENT BILL PASSES SENATE BY 44 TO 23 VOTES.

CARRIES RAILROAD PROVISION.

Guarantees Bonds of Railway Companies Under New Construction. at 4 Per Cent.

Authorizes Indebtedness for Public Improvements in Cities and for General Government—Provides for General Government of Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate today, by a vote of 44 to 23, passed the Philippine civil government bill. The final vote was preceded by the presentation of many amendments and a general discussion of them, as well as of the provisions of the bill. On some of the amendments suggested by Democratic Senators several Western Republicans voted in the affirmative, but Mr. Cumber, the only Republican who voted with the Democrats against the final passage of the bill. The most notable change made during the day was in lowering the rate of interest on railroad bonds, which are to be guaranteed by the Philippine government, from five to four per cent. The bill as passed exempts from taxation all bonds issued by the Philippine and Porto Rican governments; authorizes municipalities in the Philippines to incur a bonded indebtedness amounting to five per cent of the assessed valuation of their property at one per cent interest; authorizes the Philippine government to guarantee payment of the interest on railroad bonds at the rate of four per cent per annum; provides for the administration of immigration laws by the Philippine authorities; establishes a system for location and patenting mineral, coal and saline lands; fixes the metric system for the islands, and gives the civil government the title of governor general.

During the day Beveridge, from the committee on territories, reported the statehood bill, and he will make a motion on the first day that the Senate convenes in January that consideration of the bill shall be entered on at once.

Supreme Court JUSTICES HAND DOWN EIGHT IMPORTANT DECISIONS COVERING VARIOUS POINTS.

Oscar Rogaway, the Lebanon Fire Bug, Will Not Be Given New Trial—Railway Damage Case Reversed—Eastern Oregon Criminal Cases.

In the case of H. Maynard, respondent, vs. The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., appellants, appealed from Judge Robert Eakin's court in Union county, the court reversed the decision of the trial court and remanded the case for a new trial. This was an action for damages for personal injury alleged to have been caused by negligence of the defendant, and its agents in permitting a collision between a passenger and freight train, the plaintiff being a passenger on the former.

The appeal was taken on errors of the court in permitting the plaintiff to give evidence on a testimony that it was said was given solely for the purpose of influencing the jury, the plaintiff claiming mental anguish and distress when he contemplated his condition and thought of his impossibility of supporting and educating his 13-year-old daughter.

The court held that such mental distress is not the natural result of the accident, but is produced by the operation of the mind in the contemplation of the physical condition to which the injured party is reduced or in contemplation of any extraneous suffering or inconvenience that such condition might entail whether it respects the person himself or others dependent upon him is not regarded as matter proper to form the basis of consequential damages. Anguish of the mind wholly sentimental cannot be considered for the purpose of swelling the damages.

Another question that was raised was whether the court erred in admitting certain photographs of the wreck taken a day after, with a view to showing the force and impact of the collision, but this the Supreme Court held to be competent evidence, as "the situation could not be so well demonstrated as it could be by the use of photographs."

Another instruction given is as follows: "The court instructs you as a matter of law that if there is a failure of the common carrier of passengers to exercise all the care and diligence that is reasonably practicable, in keeping its passenger trains and appliances in a safe condition then the duty of the carrier is not fulfilled and it is liable for any injury or damage of which such negligence is the proximate cause, provided the persons injured is himself using reasonable care and caution to avoid such injuries.

"The defendant complains of this because the only negligence alleged in the complaint for which recovery is sought is touching the operation and management of the department of its passenger and freight trains, and that the duty of the company to exercise care and diligence to keep its passenger trains and appliances in a safe condition was not involved. Plaintiff must recover, if at all, for the action and will not be permitted to allege negligence in one respect, and to recover for such as the company might have been guilty of in another. Any other rule would lead to interminable surprises and consequent injustice. It is plain that the instruction permitted recovery for negligence not alleged and was therefore error."

The case of Perry V. Sloan, appellant vs. Benjamin LeRoy Sloan, respondent, appealed from Judge Eakin's court in Baker county, is interesting as re-establishing the oft contended plea that

silence gives consent. It seems that the plaintiff held a note against the defendant on which a payment of \$2 was endorsed in 1901, the amount having been the interest of the defendant in some corn in Indiana. The note was endorsed and suit was brought and the defendant alleged the statute of limitation, which would have run had not the payment noted been endorsed on the note. Defendant claimed that the endorsement was made without his direction, and the trial court held that the endorsement so made could not stop the statute running. The Supreme Court, however, on no evidence that the defendant had been written to by his agent in 1901, of the endorsement having been made, and not having written back to object to the money for the corn being so applied his silence would be held as giving consent and the case was sent back for a rehearing.

The case of F. P. Tinsley respondent, vs. B. M. Lombard, appellant, appealed from Judge Eakin's court in Wallowa county, was also reversed and remanded. This was a case where two mortgages, being mortgages on same property, and one tried to claim the privilege of the statute of limitations against the other. The court held that the statute of limitations could not avail himself of the privileges of this statute.

Judge Robert Eakin's decision in the court for Wallowa county in the case of H. E. Oakes, et al., vs. Wallowa county is affirmed. The Supreme Court holds that a justice of the peace in whatever action, criminal or civil, or sitting as a magistrate is entitled to his fees on a writ, and if the county court refuses to allow such fees, an action at law against the county will stand.

The case of Francis M. Feller, convicted of larceny, in Harney county, by Judge M. D. Clifford, was affirmed, and Feller will suffer for the crime.

Geo. W. Braw was indicted in Baker county on a charge of forgery. He was tried and acquitted on two of the counts and applied for an immediate trial or dismissal of the other counts on the clause in the statute which says that "if a defendant indicted for a crime whose trial has not been postponed upon his application or by his consent, be not brought to trial at the next term of the court in which the indictment is triable after it is found, the court must order the indictment to be dismissed, unless good cause to the contrary be shown."

The Supreme Court upholds the trial judge, Hon. Robert Eakin, in that this clause means the "next term" and not the current term.

The court affirmed the decision of Judge Geo. H. Burnett in the Albany court in the case of the state against Oscar Rogaway, charged and found guilty of burning his mother's store at Lebanon. An attempt had been made to throw out Rogaway's confession made freely at Lebanon, but the Supreme Court decided it was competent evidence.

The decision of Judge W. Ellis in the court of Umatilla county in the case of The Little Walla Walla Irrigation District, a municipal corporation, appellant, vs. O. N. Preston, and others, owners of certain riparian rights along said Little Walla Walla river, respondents, was affirmed, the court holding that if the appellants had not purchased nor acquired the rights of the respondents in this case, and therefore no interest in the water or water rights which are being interfered with by the defendants and as it has no power under the statute to regulate the use of water belonging to private individuals, it has no interest in the controversy and therefore no standing in court to maintain this suit.

WOULD END CONTRACT. Taft Ready to Discontinue Mail Service on Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Route.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The contract between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama railway will be ended within a few months, according to a statement from Secretary Taft, during his recent visit to Panama, looked thoroughly into the property affairs of the Panama railway. He will confer with the President regarding the policy to be pursued in the management of the road, but it may be stated on high authority that the determination to end the contract with the Pacific Mail Company has already been reached.

The Panama railway has heretofore been run as a close corporation, apparently for the purpose of paying fat salaries. The President, general manager, resident manager and several other officials receive salaries of \$6000 each, and the total expenses are \$200,000 a year. To raise this sum the rates on forty-seven miles of road were raised to prohibitive figures. Until recently the passenger toll from Colon to Panama was \$8. It has been reduced to \$4.

By binding itself to the Pacific Mail by a contract whereby all through business was handled exclusively by that company, the Panama company prevented the growth of general commerce and the establishment of steamship connections. The income under this system was barely high enough to pay the high salaries of the road's officers.

With the railway open to all business offered, when the canal is opened for traffic, it will constitute a valuable aid to commerce across the isthmus.

TO THE OLD HOME

If you are going home—to your childhood's home—this year, remember that the NORTHERN PACIFIC leads to everybody's home.

You can go by way of St. Paul to Chicago, or St. Louis, and thence reach the entire East and South. Or, you can go to Duluth, and from there use either the rail lines, or one of the superb Lake Steamers down the lakes to Detroit, Cleveland Erie, and Buffalo—the Pan-American City.

Start right and you will probably arrive at your destination all right, and, to start right, use the Northern Pacific, and preferably the "NORTH COAST LIMITED" train, in service after MAY 8th.

Any local agent will name rates. A. D. CHARLTON Assistant General Passenger Agent, PORTLAND, OREGON.

IS MORE PROOF

TESTIMONY IN SMOOT INVESTIGATION DEVELOPS MORE MATERIAL OF IMPORTANCE.

Prominent Mormons Admit They Have Been Practising Polygamy and That Smoot Knew It—Smoot Voted for Polygamist Knowing Him to Be Such

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—More important testimony was brought out today in the investigation of protests against Senator Smoot than at any time at the present session of Congress. Witnesses Charles H. Jackson, chairman of the Democratic state committee in Idaho; John Nicholson, chief recorder in the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City; Charles W. Penrose, editor of the Deseret News and an apostle of the Mormon church; Wm. Budge, president of the Bear Lake Stake in Idaho, and Apostle John Henry Smith, of Salt Lake. Penrose was elected an apostle last July and the attorneys for Senator Smoot admitted that the Senator was present and participated in the election of Penrose. Penrose testified that he was a polygamist and known as such at the time he was made an apostle. The testimony of Jackson and Budge related to political affairs in Idaho, the former being a prominent Mormon and the latter active in protecting the interests of the church. Examination of Apostle John Henry Smith was not concluded when the committee adjourned.

BOARD OF TRADE RESUMES INQUIRY. LONDON, Dec. 19.—Representatives of the Board of Trade, who are inquiring into the North Sea incident, resumed their sessions in London today. Several individual claims were presented.

TERRIBLE STORM OFF NEW FOUNDLAND. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 19.—Several schooners belonging to the Island were driven off by the gale on December 11 and are still unreported. The crews, a total of sixty men, are feared to have been lost. The schooner Klondike which went ashore at Cape St. Mary's yesterday, is a total wreck. The crew is safe.

CLASSIFIED ADS IN STATESMAN BRING RESULTS.

The Bargains in Real Estate

are not all sold. There can be no doubt about this being a big bargain: A new five room house with closets, porch, wood house, fine well of water, beautiful oak shade, lot 75x150, located in Oak Park on car line, three blocks school, renting for eight dollars per month, can be bought for eight hundred and fifty dollars, on very easy terms if desired.

This farm will sell in a few years for \$40 per acre. You can buy it at this time for \$27.50 per acre, 100 acre in cultivation, house and barn, spring and well water, all fenced, located 5 1/2 miles from Salem. Part cash. Balance to suit.

A fine stock ranch of 1100 acres, large house and barn, a large part of the place easy to put in cultivation, running water, part good saw timber. Will sell all or part for \$12.50 per acre. Term to suit.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange see me. Tell me your wants.

H. S. RADCLIFF Room 11, over Red Front Drug Store, Corner of Commercial and State