

THE NEW SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

A PROPOSITION TO SUBSIDIZE AMERICAN SHIPS.

BUILD UP MERCHANT MARINE

Five Dollars a Ton Maximum Tonnage Subvention to Be Offered.

Will Provide for Large Naval Reserve Among Officers and Crews of Merchant Ships—Duty on Foreign Ships Will Be Levied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Subventions of five dollars per gross ton annually, subsidies for the carrying of mails from Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico ports to South and Central America and Cuba, and from Pacific coast ports to Japan, China, the Philippines, Mexico, Central America and the Isthmus of Panama; a tonnage tax on foreign vessels entering United States ports; the creation of a naval volunteer service, and the encouragement of apprentices on ships in foreign trade are provided for in a bill agreed upon by the joint merchant and marine commission, which submitted its report to Congress today.

The bill agreed upon is divided into eleven sections. The first makes provision for creating a force of naval volunteers capable of rendering service in time of war. It provides for the retention of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor should cause to be made an enrollment of officers and men, now and hereafter employed in the merchant marine and deep-sea fisheries of the United States, who shall receive an annual retainer at the end of each year as follows:

For each master or chief engineer of a vessel of the United States of five thousand gross tons or over, one hundred dollars; for each master or chief engineer of a vessel of the United States of one thousand gross tons or over but less than five thousand gross tons, eighty-five dollars; for each master or chief engineer of a vessel of the United States of five hundred gross tons or over but less than one thousand gross tons, seventy dollars; for each master or assistant engineer of a vessel of the United States of one thousand gross tons or over but less than five thousand gross tons, fifty dollars; for each master or assistant engineer of a vessel of the United States of five hundred gross tons or over but less than one thousand gross tons, forty dollars; for each master or assistant engineer of a vessel of the United States of one hundred gross tons or over but less than five hundred gross tons, thirty dollars; for each boy, fifteen dollars.

That in the interest of the national defense and for the performance of the public services hereinafter specified, there shall be a subvention to any vessel built and registered in the United States or now registered by citizens or corporations of the United States, (a) the sum of five dollars per gross registered ton for each vessel which has been engaged in the foreign trade by sea or the deep-sea fisheries for a period of twelve months; (b) the sum of four dollars per gross registered ton for each vessel which has been engaged in the foreign trade by sea or the deep-sea fisheries for a period of six months or over, but less than twelve months; (c) the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per gross registered ton for each vessel which has been engaged in the foreign trade by sea or the deep-sea fisheries for a period of three months or over, but less than six months.

Provision is made in the third section that vessels receiving the subvention may be taken by the United States, at a fair compensation, for national defense or any public purpose. It provides also; That when the Postmaster General requires, the vessels shall carry mails free of charge; that one sixth of the crews shall be citizens of the United States.

To obtain the subvention provided, proportions of the crew must be enrolled as naval volunteers, as follows: "After July 1, 1907, one eighth; after July 1, 1911, one sixth; after July 1, 1915, one fourth."

The fourth section provides "that contracts provided for in section three shall be for a period of one year, and shall be renewed from time to time, but no vessel shall receive subvention under the provisions of this act for a longer period than ten years."

Sections five and six authorize and direct the Postmaster General to enter into contracts, for not less than five nor more than ten years, for the carrying of mails in steamships built and registered in the United States, between ports of the United States and foreign ports, on the routes, at the rates of speed and for the amounts following:

From a port of the Atlantic coast to Brazil, on steamships of fourteen knots, monthly service, maximum compensation not exceeding \$150,000 a year; for night compensation not exceeding \$300,000 a year.

Atlantic coast port to Uruguay and Argentina, fourteen knots speed, monthly service, \$187,500; fortnightly \$375,000.

Gulf of Mexico port to Brazil, twelve knots speed, monthly service, \$187,500; fortnightly, \$375,000.

Gulf port of Cuba, fourteen knots speed, semi-weekly service, \$75,000.

Gulf port of Central America, twelve knots speed, weekly service, \$75,000.

Gulf port of Mexico, twelve knots speed, weekly service, \$50,000.

Pacific coast port, via Hawaii, to Japan, China and the Philippines, sixteen knots speed, monthly service, \$300,000; fortnightly, \$600,000.

Pacific coast port to Japan, China and the Philippines, thirteen knots speed, monthly service \$210,000; fortnightly, \$420,000.

Pacific coast port to Mexico, Central America and the Isthmus of Panama, twelve knots speed, fortnightly, \$120,000.

The same requirement, as to the enrollment of naval volunteers, is made

of steamships obtaining such mail appropriation, as is exacted of vessels obtaining subvention.

The tonnage tax on foreign vessels entered in United States ports is provided for in section eight, as follows: "That a duty of eighty cents per net ton, not to exceed in the aggregate eighty cents per net ton in any one year, is hereby imposed at each entry by the sea on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from any foreign port or place in North America, Central America, the West Indies, the Bermuda Islands, the coast of South America bordering on the Caribbean Sea, or Newfoundland; and a duty of sixteen cents per net ton not to exceed in the aggregate one dollar and sixty cents per net ton in any one year, is hereby imposed at each entry by the sea on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from any other foreign port or place, not, however, to include vessels in distress or not engaged in trade."

Concluding the commission urges the need of immediate relief for the American merchant marine, saying: "If the passage of the legislation proposed by the commission is postponed to the next session of Congress a condition already desperate will have become still more desperate. The time to act is now. The commission has prepared a conservative measure, aiming to achieve its purpose at a minimum cost, fair to all sections and interests, and directed especially to the strengthening of the national defense and the extension of American commerce to new and distant markets. The commission can see no reason why a cautious measure of this kind, making no large immediate draft upon the national revenues can not be passed at the present session of Congress.

"With all possible emphasis, therefore, the commission recommends that the bill which will be reported from the commission and introduced into the two houses of Congress, be taken up promptly, and after reasonable debate advanced to enactment."

RATES REDUCED

HARRIMAN LINES MAKE WONDERFUL REDUCTION ON IMMIGRANTS' MOVEABLES.

Will Result in Much Good To Oregon and Washington, as Will Go Well With Low Rates of Passage. From Missouri River Points During Fair.

Yesterday the Statesman received the following letter, which is self-explanatory, from Mr. W. E. Conan, general freight and passenger agent of the Harriman lines in Oregon, which shows what these lines are doing for the benefit of Oregon and the Northwest in the matter of the immigration question.

"In order to assist in the immigration work of bringing settlers into the Northwest, the Harriman lines will reduce the rate on immigrant moveables, carloads, from one dollar per hundred pounds, from Missouri river common points, to fifty cents per hundred pounds, or, in other words, cut the rate in two. This reduction will apply to all points on the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon, Asaland and north, so that our section of the country will have the same advantage in working immigration from the East as any other section of the Northwest, as the same colonist rates are applied from the East to Asaland as to Portland in all cases. This reduction will amount to \$100 end over, per car, and the rate of 50 cents is an exceptionally low rate, being lower than the present rate on any other commodity.

"This action is taken because of the fact that the low passenger rates on account of the Lewis and Clark Exposition the coming year are expected to bring a large number of people from the Middle States and the East into this section, and the extra inducement of such a very low rate on their household goods and personal effects leaves no obstacle whatever in the way of their coming to our section of the country to locate, so far as the transportation part is concerned, and it now remains for our people to put forth the attractions and inducements of the country itself, in the way of climate, sure crops, great possibilities for the future, etc., to take full advantage of the opportunity offered by the railroads to settle up the country during the coming year."

VATICAN TREASURES.

Valuable Acquisition of Papal Relics Secured for Lewis and Clark Centennial.

PORTLAND, Jan. 4.—The fine art exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial will receive an almost priceless addition in the shape of a collection of Vatican treasures from Rome. The Cardinal Secretary of States has given permission to Rev. T. J. McMillan, special commissioner to Rome, to exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial collection by additions imported from Rome. The exhibit embraces manuscripts, paintings, mosaics, Byzantine work from the Apse of the basilica of St. John Lateran, and some objects of art never before shown.

At least four very valuable pieces of mosaic may come which will be highly prized by lovers visiting the Exposition. These are copies of Raphael's Madonna Della Seggiola, in mosaic; of the Madonna of Barbiolo, both originals in the Pitti Palace at Florence, Italy; of the Arch of Titus, and a tavola di lavoro, or a small table showing the method of working the mosaics. Seven pieces of Byzantine work from celebrated architecture are also expected, as well as a very fine death mask and hand of Pope Leo XIII.

CLASSIFIED ADS IN STATESMAN BRING RESULTS.

Legal Blanks at Statesman Job Office

FORMAL ENTRY OCCURS TODAY

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF PORT ARTHUR WILL BE IMPOSING.

THE OFFICERS TO HAVE BANQUET

Crowds of Weeping Women and Children at St. Petersburg.

Call at the Admiralty Office to Learn of Whereabouts of Friends or Members of Their Families—Court-martial of Stogoles to Be Dispensed With.

HEADQUARTERS OF JAPANESE ARMY, Port Arthur, Jan. 4.—The formal entry of Port Arthur by the Japanese on January 8 will be an imposing spectacle. The Japanese officers will be given a banquet in the city on January 10. The reason for the delay of the formal entry is the strength of the position lay in the main line of outer defenses. The possession of Wantai gave the besiegers the key to the forts east of the city. The hills in the rear are not fortified and afforded full cover for the assaulting forces.

At the Admiralty. St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—The scenes at the admiralty and war office today were a repetition of those of yesterday, crowds of weeping women and children vainly asking for the lists of survivors of the Port Arthur garrison, which could not be furnished.

While the Russian military law is imperative in the requirement that the commander of a fortress who surrenders shall be tried by court-martial, the Emperor will undoubtedly order this formality to be dispensed with in the case of Stogoles.

DESTROYERS PERMITTED TO ESCAPE.

London, Jan. 4.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with Nogi's army before Port Arthur in a dispatch published this morning says the Russian torpedo boat destroyers were purposely permitted to escape from Port Arthur under the eyes of the Japanese fleet as a tribute to the bravery of the Russian garrison. The correspondent adds that two hundred Japanese prisoners were discovered in Port Arthur. Many of them having participated in the desperate efforts to block the channel and had hitherto been supposed to be dead.

BRITISH STEAMER A PRIZE

Nagasaki, Jan. 5.—The British steamer Nigretia has been condemned as a prize. The Nigretia was seized by the Japanese on December 30, off the coast of Korea, bound from Chefoo to Vladivostok. The Nigretia when seized had on board Commander Polem and a Lieutenant of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Rastvoropy, who were attempting to regain the Russian lines.

SALES OF THE "RUSS" SUSPENDED.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—The street sales of the "Russ" have been suspended by an official order owing to the tone of its editorials since the fall of Port Arthur. The Narshadny has received its first warning.

WILL WAIT FOR THIRD SQUADRON

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—It seems now to be definitely understood that Rojensky's squadron will not attempt to leave Vladivostok. A decision has been reached that he await the third Pacific squadron.

It is by no means certain that Rojensky will return with his ships to European waters as he may await the third squadron off the coast of Madagascar and seize and make a base of one of the uninhabited Coral Islands in Polynesia.

COMPLICATED AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A formal investigation of the complicated tangle growing out of the so-called Dodge-Morse divorce case was begun today by the grand jury. Dodge is in poor health and is said not to be in condition to go before the grand jury today.

Terrible plagues, those itching, festering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

IS HEAVY LOSS.

Union Meat Company's Plant In Portland Totally Destroyed By Fire Last Night.

PORTLAND, Jan. 3.—Fire tonight gutted the local plant of the Union Meat Company. The loss will run upwards to \$100,000 and considerable more in case the company's books were destroyed. The company was well protected by fire insurance. The fire was discovered about 11 o'clock and with an indescribable swiftness the flames spread through the inflammable pork products with which the building was filled.

In almost less time than it takes to tell it, the whole three-story structure was a pile of ruins. It was seen by the firemen that the storage and manufacturing departments were doomed, and every energy was bent toward saving the offices, but it seemed to be with poor success, although that cannot be stated positively tonight.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to have started in the hard rendering department.

MRS. CAMPBELL FRACTURES HER KNEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English actress, fractured her knee-cap tonight, as a result of a fall while entering her carriage. It may be months before she will be able to walk.

The remainder of her American tour will be abandoned.

Statesman Classified Ads Bring Quick Results.

Legal Blanks at Statesman Job Office

WHY DOES A BABY CRY?

Because it is either hungry or in pain. Properly nourished it will usually grow up right and be comfortable—that's the principal thing for a baby. If its food lacks strength and nourishment add Scott's Emulsion at feeding time. A few drops will show surprising results. If a baby is plump it is reasonably safe. Scott's Emulsion makes babies plump.

We'll send you a sample free. Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl St. New York.

Bank of Wooster, Ohio, charged with embezzling funds of the bank amounting to \$250,000. They agreed to return to Wooster for trial. Oblinger was formerly a United States Congressman from Ohio.

PHILOMATH COLLEGES RE-OPEN.—PHILOMATH (Or., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The winter term of Philomath College and the College of Philomath opened today. Both schools report a slight increase in attendance. President Caldwell of Philomath College, has spent the mid-winter vacation in a special canvass for the school.

MRS. CHADWICK'S SATCHEL EXAMINED.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—Louis Grossman, attorney for Receiver Looser, today made a cursory examination of the contents of the satchel belonging to Mrs. Chadwick. According to Grossman, the satchel contained a large number of documents and paper of various kinds. Some jewelry was also found.

SALEM'S HENRY

A NEW ONE COMES TO JUDGMENT IN MARION COUNTY ON THE STATE LAND QUESTION

Commences Suit Against ex-Governor T. T. Geer, L. B. Geer and General W. H. Odell for Recovery of Money Advanced for Lien Lands.

Yesterday M. E. Pogue, an attorney at law, resident of this city, and who recently acted as attorney for a number of people in a case in which he was generally supposed to be the advisory spirit, against the ex-Governor, L. B. Geer, of changing the boundary lines back to the original plat, and to have the amendments to the city charter declared unconstitutional and void, filed a very voluminous document in the circuit court for Marion county which purports to be and apparently is a complaint against ex-Governor T. T. Geer, L. B. Geer and General W. H. Odell, who were appointed land agents for the state of Oregon.

The complaint, in which George Summers appears as plaintiff, cites at twenty-six different times during the term of T. T. Geer as Governor, L. B. Geer and W. H. Odell were appointed, qualified and acting land agents of the state of Oregon, under the appointment of Governor Geer yesterday and that gentleman expressed himself as very indignant at the allegations made therein by Attorney Pogue and denied that he had anything to do with the money paid General Odell for the purpose of giving information regarding basic lands. Governor Geer would not submit to an interview at this time, desiring to await developments. Attorney Pogue was the secretary of the committee which spent forty days investigating the lien land matter at the last session of the Legislature.

The suggestion of conspiracy and fraud is met with indignant protest from Gov. Geer and Gen. Odell. L. B. Geer is not here and hence could not be seen yesterday. Gov. Geer says the case has been so thrashed over that he does not feel like making a public statement through the Statesman this morning, but will do so in the future. Mr. Pogue has been likened to Mr. Sumner from the quantity of his complaint and the size of the men he is after.

SICKENING SHIVERING FITS

Of ague and malaria can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure, tonic medicine, of especial benefit in malaria, for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease, driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred to quinine, having none of this drug's bad after effects. Dr. S. Munday of Henrietta, Tex., writes: "My brother was very low, with malaria, fever and jaundice, till he took Electric Bitters, which saved his life." At Dan'l J. Fry's drug store; price 50c guaranteed.

A TEXAS WONDER

HALL'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

One small bottle of the Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women, regulates bladder trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment. Dr. Ernest W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. box 629, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists and Dr. S. C. Stone's drug store.

READ THIS.

To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I was down for nine months with kidney and bladder trouble, and tried all known remedies to no avail until a neighbor induced me to get a bottle of Texas Wonder, one half of which cured me sound and well; this I would cheerfully swear to, and for the benefit of those who are afflicted and wishing to be permanently cured, they can obtain a bottle at my house, located on West 11th street, Yours truly,

J. J. SEALE, Medford, Or.

FIERCE STORM IN NEW YORK

BLIZZARD BRINGS UNTOLD SUFFERING TO CITY'S POOR.

SEVEN MEN REPORTED DEAD

Five Die From Exposure and Two Are Killed By Railroad Trains.

Traffic Is Paralyzed and Loss to New York City Railway Company Will Be Over \$100,000—Effects of Blizzard Felt Along New England Coast.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Not in several years has New York been visited by a storm of such proportions as that which commenced yesterday and continued until early today. Nine inches of snow fell, paralyzing traffic and brought untold suffering to the city's poor.

Seven deaths are reported in New York and vicinity, while many persons, overcome by the cold, dropped to the street, some of them receiving fractured bones.

Five or seven men who met death from the results of the storm, died of exposure, and another slipped on the icy platform of the elevated station and fell in front of an approaching train and was ground to pieces. The seventh, a conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad was blinded by the driving snow and stepped in front of the "Congressional Limited" train at South Amboy and was instantly killed. It is estimated that the storm will cost the New York City Railway Company \$100,000.

Incoming ocean liners report a blizzard at sea.

Today 5,000 men were put to work clearing the streets of New York, and tomorrow the number will be doubled.

The effects of the blizzard is felt at most points along the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts. So far no marine fatalities are reported.

WARRANT INDEBTEDNESS REACHES \$24,826.16, AND CASH RECEIPTS OF RECORDER'S OFFICE WERE \$15,407.19—STILL ON HAND THE SUM OF \$9,418.97.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The annual report of City Recorder N. J. Judah which was submitted to the council last evening shows that during the year 1904 there were 212 cases tried in the recorder's court and twenty-three in the justice's court. The cash receipts of the office during the year amounted to \$15,407.19, and the city's warrant indebtedness during the same period reached \$24,826.16. The recorder's report in substance is as follows:

In Recorder's Court.

Total number of cases in court, 212. Offenses committed as follows: Drunkenness, 92; late hours, 2; begging, 10; vagrancy, 20; roaming streets, 5; saloons open on Sunday, 2; resisting an officer, 2; frequenting open joint, 5; disorderly conduct, 28; riding wheel without light, 22; riding wheel on forbidden walks, 16; interfering with an officer, 1; driving on sidewalk, 1; truck on sidewalk, 1; maintaining barred wheel, 1; total, 212.

Total fines collected for the year 1904, \$601.50. Total days served under commitment, 535; total number of fines collected, 98; total commitments made, 98; total cases discharged, 8; total cases pending, 3; total sentences reserved, 4; total cases, 1.

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Miscellaneous Cash Receipts.

Source. Amount. Fines and fees, \$749.90. Saloon licenses, 6,147.03. Vehicle licenses, 97.50. Show licenses, 229.35. Miscellaneous licenses, 3,722.50. Street assessments, 3,198.13. Miscellaneous receipts, 1,262.78. Total, \$15,407.19.

On hand Dec. 31, 1904, \$5,029.79.

Warrant Indebtedness.

Fund. Amount. Police, \$84.24. Department, 7,468.17. Fuel, 1,468.22. Streets, 6,288.12. Bridges, 270.47. Stationery, 40.80. Board prisoners, 169.35. Court street opening, 400.00. Parks, 500.00. Election, 181.50. Sidewalk (streets), 46.00. Legal service, 828.75. Water, 1,437.80. Lighting, 3,132.81. Miscellaneous, 2,150.06. Total, \$24,826.16.

Dr. Wm. S. Crane, of California,

Mr., suffered for years from rheumatism and lumbago. He was finally advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did and it effected a complete cure. For sale by Dan. J. Fry.

INVESTIGATING IDAHO FRAUDS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—An inspector of the Department of the Interior has been ordered to Idaho to investigate the charges made by affidavits as to frauds in Idaho, and he is believed to have already begun his labors. No information on the subject can be obtained at the Interior Department. Papers in the case, however, have been forwarded to the inspector.

When incendiary fires have become

so common in a section of Brooklyn that it is called the "firebug zone," it would not be high time for the detective force to get very busy.—New Ark Advertiser (Rep.).

AGED MAYOR IS INDICTED

HONORABLE GEO. H. WILLIAMS AT CLOSE OF CAREER

IS ACCUSED OF MALFRANCHISE

Is Said that He Refused to Enforce the Laws Regulating Gambling.

A Number of Other Prominent Men

Meet Indictment Under Same Charge—Police Judge Charles H. Hunt Is One of the First.

PORTLAND, Jan. 3.—Mayor George H. Williams, ex-Attorney General, ex-Chief Justice of the Oregon Territory, ex-United States Senator, and first choice of President Grant for the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was today indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of malfeasance in office.

Judge Williams is accused of having on July 13, 1904, while mayor of Portland, refused to enforce the statutes regulating gambling which were passed by the last session of the Legislature, giving the mayor power to close disorderly houses within four miles of the city.

Charles H. Hunt, chief of police, is indicted on a similar charge.

Indictments were also returned against W. C. Elliott, until recently city surveyor, and against his inspectors, J. M. Caywood and Henry Chandler, and against E. W. and J. N. Rimer, contractors.

These latter indictments are in connection with the repair of the Tanner Creek sewer, which it is alleged was improperly done.

The indictments charge Elliott and the inspectors and contractors with conspiring to obtain money from the city under false pretenses. Other minor indictments were returned.

Mayor Williams Talks.

General Williams gave the following statement to the Associated Press concerning the indictment against him: "The indictment charges me with no criminal offense. It simply accuses me with not having instructed the chief of police to do what was plainly his duty. I have no expectation that the indictment will ever be prosecuted or will be entertained for a moment by the courts in case it is pressed.

"My duties in regard to the suppression of gambling were clearly set forth by the Supreme Court of this state last winter when it was undertaken to compel me to close the gambling resorts of this city by means of a mandamus."

"If that decision the court held the closing of gambling was plainly the duty of the chief of police to be done without instructions from me. Further than this I don't think any explanation is necessary. The indictment is the outgrowth of suite work on the part of a lot of men in this city who have undertaken to dominate and run the city government according to their views, and after having failed in every other manner they could devise, they determined to punish me with the indictment because I would not submit to their dictation, and found in the authority of the grand jury, consisting of seven men, willing tools for that purpose."

Write This Down

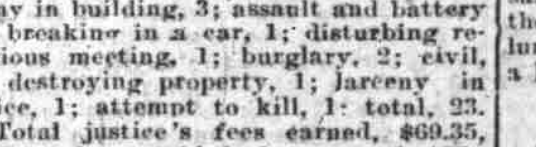
In the book or memory; there is no such thing as a harmless cough. Every cough is a warning of a confidence that goes from bad to worse unless it is remedied right away. Opium-laden medicine is a delusion. Allen's Lung Balm cures the worst of coughs. It clears the bronchial passages, so that the lungs get plenty of air. Way not get a bottle today?

TO EVADE LAW.

CORVALLIS, Or., Jan. 4.—Formation of a "Commercial Club," at whose quarters liquor could be dispensed in a "club" way, is being freely talked among anti-prohibition business men here, and if the local option measure is not nullified by the Legislature, such a club is considered a certainty in Corvallis.

Of the four Carnival saloons closed on New Year's day by the local option vote, two intend to locate elsewhere, while the remaining two are running their places as lunch counters with cardrooms attached and soft drinks on sale. So far curiosity and novelty have attracted a patronage greater than the proprietors enjoyed before the closing.

CASTORIA.

The kind you have always bought.  Castoria is a family remedy for all ailments of the bowels, and is the best for children.

MUST SERVE HIS TIME.

SEATTLE, Jan. 3.—Judge Hanford, in the federal court today, decided that Private F. R. Stubbs, of the Nineteenth Infantry, must serve out the sentence of five years imprisonment imposed upon him by the court-martial for conduct prejudicial to good order in the killing of a fellow soldier last July.

Stubbs was tried by the civil authorities on the charge of murder and was acquitted and thereafter appealed to the federal court to escape the results of a second trial for what he held to be the same offense.

A CARIO STREET, AND ASIATIC VILLAGE