

BODY PLACED IN MAUSOLEUM

REMAINS OF MRS. STANFORD LIE IN STONE SARCOPHAGUS.

BESIDE HER HUSBAND AND SON

Eight Stalwart Athletes of Stanford University Are the Pall Bearers.

With Simple Services Body Is Committed to Its Crypt in Granite Pile—Thousands Assemble to Pay Parting Tribute of Respect and Love.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., March 24.—The body of the late Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, who recently died in Honolulu, now rests in the Stanford mausoleum between the bodies of her husband and son near the institution of learning that bears their name. Before the final commitment of Mrs. Stanford's body to the stone sarcophagus simple services were held in the great memorial church erected by her in loving memory of her husband. The church was filled with thousands of people from all over the state who came to pay their tribute of respect.

Promptly at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon the grand organ in Memorial church began the solemn tones of Chopin's funeral march and at the same moment the bronze doors at the main entrance swung open to admit the small cortege of pall bearers and relatives escorting the coffin. Eight of Stanford's most stalwart athletes bore the body down the central aisle through the thronged congregation to the semi-circular chancel and placed it in front of the altar. In conformity with an often expressed wish of Mrs. Stanford's, no wealth of flowers adorned the chancel or altar. Only a few modest clusters of white lilies and roses were used in the church, all the magnificent floral tributes being reserved for the decoration of the mausoleum.

Great piles of floral offerings, sent from all parts of the country, banked all sides of the huge tomb, covering a great space on the surrounding lawn, and almost hiding from view the sepulcher itself. Noticeable among the floral offerings were a combination monogram of a red S and a yellow C sent by the students of the University of California; a symbolic design of the memorial church, presented by the employees of the estate; a magnificent piece from the society of Elks, the Olympic Club, the Vina estate, the various classes and organizations of the university and hundreds of other beautiful designs from organizations and individuals.

The clergymen who took part in the services were the Rev. William Kirk Guthrie of the First Presbyterian church of San Francisco, Rabbi Voorzanger of Temple Emanuel, San Francisco; the Rev. E. B. Dille of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Oakland; the Right Rev. William P. Nichols, Episcopal bishop of California; and the Rev. C. M. Hill of the Baptist Theological seminary of Oakland. The principal address was delivered by Rev. John W. Dismore of San Jose.

Between four and five thousand people followed the body from Memorial church to the mausoleum and all but two or three hundred of these represented a close interest in Mrs. Stanford and the university.

Fifteen hundred under-graduate students formed the main body of the column. In addition there were nearly five hundred faculty members and as

many alumni. At the portal of the mausoleum which was covered with flowers, the last rites were celebrated. These were brief and simple and held entirely in the open air. Rev. Charles Brown of the First Congregational church of Oakland, delivered a short address, and Bishop Nichols offered the committal prayer.

This closed the funeral rites as they had been arranged. But this was not all. As the heavy casket was being carefully lowered into the marble sarcophagus the assembly of 1500 students, who formed the inner portion of the great circle of humanity, broke forth with wonderful spontaneity in the Stanford college hymn, "Hail Stanford, Hail," and as the last lines of the second verse died away the great marble slab closed over the earthly remains of Mrs. Stanford, where they repose peacefully beside the remains of her husband and son.

In his address in Memorial church, Rev. Dismore said in part: "Our lives may be said to be a series of surprises, punctuated at frequent intervals with shocks, startling and often terrible shocks. In one way or another, in forms more or less severe these shocks come to all of us in our lives. Such a shock, great, sudden, startling, stunning, has come to this university, to this commonwealth, to this country in the departure out of this world of the noble woman whose body now lies here in this magnificent church which her bounty has erected to the glory of God, and in loving memory of her husband. Of her sudden and sorrowful taking off, it does not become us to say one word. That I leave to others. Only this I may say, that in common with multitudes of others near and far away, we grieve that her passing was not in the quietness and peace of her own preferred home, her beautiful country seat, near this spot, where the sweetest associations of her life had their center. It is, however, a comfort to know that while she was a world-round traveler, it pleased God so to order it so she should pass away under the flag of her own country, the country she loved."

"She lived a long life, with varied experiences and amid varied scenes. During the greater part of her life her path lay on the higher levels as regards wealth and prominence. But the glamour of this world never dazzled her eyes nor made her blind to the really higher and nobler ends of existence. She never lost her fellow feeling for those who lived on lower levels; with those whom Mr. Lincoln called the plain people. Like her Divine Master, she was never ashamed to call them her brethren."

"She and her distinguished husband had great plans for the good of posterity and of mankind. This university is their monument. In the loneliness of her childhood and widowhood this was the central and supreme ambition of her soul; the ambition to found a great university where the children of the common people might receive an education equal to that within the reach of the highest; an institution magnificently endowed; yet most democratic; a place where one is rated not according to his birth or his fortune, but according to his worth; a place where the son of the day laborer stands on the same level as the son of the millionaire—this is the basis of this university."

"Here is a fountain opened in this western land to carry refreshment to vast regions of the earth. Here is a striking example of the right use of large wealth."

"The body of Senator Stanford sleeps quietly in yonder mausoleum. The body of his son lies by his side. Now we are here to lay the body of the wife and mother between them."

"They do rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

"Doctor, isn't there anything I can do for this sickness?"

"Why, yes. Try farming."—Life.

MIGHTY OCEAN LINERS COLLIDE

PARISIAN AND ALBANO BADLY CRIPPLE EACH OTHER.

PASSENGERS SAFELY LANDED

Two Greyhounds of the Deep Come Together in Halifax Harbor at Night.

As Vessels Crash Panic Breaks Loose on Decks of Boats—Blame is Placed on Captain of Albano, Who Runs Contra to Signals.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 25.—Two great trans-Atlantic liners, the Parisian, of the Allan line, and the Albano, the Hamburg-American boat, both bound in, heavily loaded with passengers, collided off this harbor's entrance tonight. Both were seriously damaged, but reached their docks and landed their passengers safely.

Panic was rife among the passengers when the steamers struck. The Parisian's stern touched bottom as she reached her wharf, while hard pumping kept the Albano free. The steamers were from European ports, the Parisian from Merville and the Albano from Hamburg. The Parisian had about 1,000 passengers, many of whom were bound for St. John, N. B. The Albano carried about 800 passengers, nearly all bound for Philadelphia, to which port she was to have proceeded after calling here.

The weather at the time was quite clear. According to Captain Johnson of the Parisian, the Albano, on approaching from the sea, signalled that she would pass astern of the Allan liner, but a moment later headed for the Parisian. Captain Johnson said he rang to the engineer's room to go ahead full speed, and his vessel had just attained headway when the Albano struck the Parisian. In the bow of the Albano was a smashed hole twelve feet wide and extending from rail to below the water's edge.

After the collision the Albano drew off, and, hastily securing a pilot, followed the Parisian into port. Meanwhile the passengers on the Parisian became panic-stricken. The deck was well filled with passengers, many of whom were immigrants. These rushed about the deck, the women fainted, and there was a mad scramble for the life preservers.

RUSSELL SAGE SERIOUSLY ILL.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Tribune tomorrow will say that the condition of Russell Sage, who has been confined to his home for some time, is much more serious than reported. His physician says he has a good chance of recovery.

DISAPPOINTING

COMMISSIONER GARFIELD'S REPORT ON BEEF TRUST WAS VERY UNSATISFACTORY

Works One Year to Establish Fact That No Combination Exists—Public Now Looks to Department of Justice—Other Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Commissioner Garfield's report on the beef trust, long heralded and anxiously awaited, has caused widespread disappointment. It recalls the fable of the mountain and the mouse, to learn that after all the broadly advertised efforts of the commissioner, covering more than a year and embodying data collected at heavy expense to the government, he has succeeded in discovering that there isn't any trust at all. His conclusions are received with general skepticism. The public may well ask if the claims of the packers that the meat industry yields less than 2 per cent profit are correct—and Mr. Garfield seems to have accepted them in toto—where the enormous fortunes of the packers are made.

The senate, during the closing hours of the last session, decided that it was best not to appropriate money to enable the bureau of corporations to investigate the tobacco trust, on the ground, as one prominent senator put it, that the "bureau had already bitten off as much as it could chew." In view of the discouraging results of its first investigation, this decision would seem to be eminently wise. Public hope now rests on possible action by the department of justice, since the famous "trust regulator" of the administration, as the bureau of corporations was nicknamed at the time of its creation, has proved to be a failure.

The closing days of the last congress were embittered, so far as the house of representatives was concerned, by the unequal distribution of favors in the public buildings appropriation. It was declared when congress assembled that in view of the ominous deficit in the treasury this bill, as well as that for rivers and harbors (both of which always afford rich opportunity for the promotion of local enterprises), would not be passed at all this session. The speaker, especially, was pronounced in his opposition to extravagant appropriations. But a bill was finally reported from the public buildings committee and was hailed by members with pet projects up their sleeves. Deep was their disgust to find that the committee had taken to itself the lion's share of the spoils. There were some 180 enterprises in the measure, and over 100 of these went to states represented on the committee or in the house leadership. Illinois, the home of Speaker Cannon and about \$1,000,000 of the pork. New York, the home of the chairman, obtained \$2,000,000, Iowa and Indiana got big slices and other states were similarly favored, while those not lucky enough to be represented on the committee were left out in the cold. Furthermore,

no amendment was allowed to be made on the floor of the house, so that there has been much acrimonious feeling on the matter.

Another instance of the patriotic willingness of the house to economize everywhere except at home was shown by its voting practically \$200,000 to be distributed among its members, to pay railway expenses that were never incurred. It will be recalled that congress was called in extra session in the closing months of 1903 and that this session lasted until the regular session began. Not a day intervened, and none of the members returned home between the sessions. But a fiction was invented in the shape of a "constructive recess" and on this the claim for mileage was based, to the amount of \$200,000. It is gratifying to note that the senate promptly and intelligently knocked out the appropriation and prevented what would have been one of the most shameful grafts in the history of legislation.

A large proportion of congressmen comes from the ranks of the law, and it is hard for them to lose the legal formality of addressing the court. Many an orator, carried away by an impassioned argument, or in breaking in upon the speech of another, exclaims: "Now, if your honor please." The lapse never fails to be greeted with laughter from his colleagues.

Washington is trying to emulate New York, Boston, Chicago and other cities in their subway enterprises. If certain legislation is eventually carried through the capital will become the center of a subway system. An underground street with means of rail communication, will be constructed to the north and south, to connect with the new office buildings from the house and senate that are about to be erected. A subway to the library of congress already exists, and another will be dug to the government printing office for the transportation of government documents.

LOSSES IMMENSE

RUSSIA'S MIGHTY ARMY OF ALMOST A MILLION REDUCED NEARLY ONE HALF.

War Office Makes Public Immensity of Numbers Killed or Captured Since Beginning of War—Of 785,000 Men Sent to Front Only 300,000 Remain.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—Stung by the wholesale criticism lately heaped upon the war office for its unpreparedness and incapacity in providing the Manchurian army with men, guns and munitions, the government today lays bare what has been done since the opening of hostilities, giving the exact figures. From these it appears that up to March 12 the war office had dispatched 13,087 officers, 761,430 privates, 146,308 horses, 1521 guns and 316,321 tons of munitions and supplies to the front. Declaring the transportation strained the Siberian railroad to its utmost capacity, the army organ admits that the army in the far east when the war opened was hardly worth the name (no figures being given), but it is known that the troops did not exceed 60,000 men, practically defenseless, because the emperor desired to avoid war and therefore refrained from sending reinforcements which surely would have provoked it.

The criticism of the war office's failure to supply Port Arthur adequately is met by the statement that it was provisioned for a garrison of twelve battalions, the decision to put thirty battalions there being taken so late that the original calculations could not be remedied. While affirming that the quick-firing guns and field guns of the Russians were superior to those of the Japanese, the war office explains that the misfortune in the insufficiency of the mountain guns was due to the fact that when war broke out, Russia was just adopting a new pattern. It is denied that the war office was deceived in regard to the available strength of the Japanese reserves, but the army organ frankly admits that the talents of the officers and the wonderful spirit of the soldiers were miscalculated.

The publication of this article has created a sensation among military men and in public circles. Many of the former are censuring the general staff for disclosing valuable military secrets and the latter find from the figures a practical admission that the war has cost almost 500,000 men in killed, wounded, prisoners and sick, as the whole effective army in the far east is now believed not to exceed 300,000 men.

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The commissioner of the general land office is now taking action on a large number of school indemnity lists by which the state attempted to select lands in lieu of mineral (alleged) school sections. The state had sold much of this mineral base in place as school land prior to the attempt to use it as base for indemnity selections and in cases of this character the commissioner is finally cancelling the lists.

The lists in which the base was used and which had not been sold, or where it was not sold until after having been used as base, are being held up and the state given a reasonable time in which to furnish further evidence as to its mineral character. The purchasers of many of these cancelled lands have made application for repayments of their money from the state and have taken steps to secure the lands by other means but many have not yet made application for repayment and under these conditions the state is being held up and the means under the federal law they will lose them.

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NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING

RUSSIA AND JAPAN TALK PEACE IN NORTHERN CAPITAL.

STOCKHOLM IS THE PLACE.

Approaches Toward Pacific Conditions Being Conducted Privately and Secretly.

St. Petersburg and Tokio, as Well as Diplomatic Circles in Paris Have Results of Conference Already—Final Outcome Rests With Brown Men.

PARIS, March 26.—Inquiry late last night strongly tends to confirm the statement that approaches toward peace between Russia and Japan have already begun by private conference in a northern European capital.

In view of the statement from St. Petersburg that four plenipotentiaries are going on in Paris, the Associated Press last night called at the Russian embassy and the Japanese legation. Ambassador Nelidoff stated specifically he knew nothing about such negotiations being in progress here and Minister Motono, while declining to discuss the general question of peace, authorized the statement that no pour parlers were occurring in Paris.

The foregoing statements by Count Nelidoff and Dr. Motono, while indicating that negotiations are not proceeding here, do not alter the main statement that the peace preliminaries are actually progressing elsewhere. The real explanation is probably to be found in the Paris dispatch of last evening that the preliminary conference had already been held at a northern capital.

There are strong indications that this capital is Stockholm, and negotiations will be conducted at Stockholm if the preliminaries prove successful. The personage acting for Russia in the preliminary stage of the negotiations is described as "a leading general." The personage acting for the Japanese is not disclosed, but he is believed to be one who heretofore has taken no prominent part in Japanese affairs. There is reason to believe that both St. Petersburg and Tokio are aware of the results of the meeting and that similar information is in the possession of certain diplomatic circles in Paris. This simultaneous receipt of identical information in St. Petersburg and Paris probably accounts for St. Petersburg's view that the preliminaries had actually occurred here.

Concerning the final result of the peace efforts, they seem to hinge less upon the actual terms than upon the Japanese willingness to pause during the successful culmination of her military campaign, as Japan is proceeding on the theory that once in possession of Vladivostok she can dictate her own terms, including indemnity, which Russia thus far has strongly resisted.

MAY STOP PAY

INVESTIGATION INTO ALLEGED CONTRACTORS' POOL BEING PROSECUTED.

Alleged That Contracts Were Switched Without Re-advertising Bids, and Therefore Illegal—Another Allegation is Unsubstantiated.

PORTLAND, March 25.—The contract for the construction of the bridge on Front street by the Pacific Construction company, of California, was not let after bids had been asked. This is contrary to the provisions of the Portland charter, and it is possible that payment for the work will be stopped. This is the latest outcome of a investigation that is being made of the alleged pool of contractors, which has, it is claimed, been operating in this city for several years, and has had a finger in nearly every public contract of importance, with the result that the taxpayers have been losing money that might otherwise have been saved them.

The charter provides that no contract above a certain meager sum shall be let without advertising for bids. Bids were asked for on the Front street bridge, and the lowest bid was that of the Pacific Construction company, of Everett, Wash. Later that company withdrew its contract, the allegation being made that it was paid \$5,000 for so doing. Then the contract was relet to the Pacific Construction company, of California, for \$58,000, an advance of \$5,000 over the first contract price, without bids having again been required.

Here is where it is claimed the provisions of the charter have been violated, and it is the opinion of prominent attorneys that an injunction can be obtained to prevent payment for the work.

District Attorney Manning, who is conducting the investigation, refused to make a statement today, further than to say that he has entered into an agreement with the Taxpayers' league, which is behind the expose, not to give out anything until he has gone to the bottom of the alleged wrongful transactions. But it is known that he will take up the matter of the alleged charter violation and sift it to the bottom, he having already failed to find any good reason for the shifting of the contract from one company to the other.

As another development today is the allegation that material has been shifted from one job to another, and pay received for it several times when as a matter of fact the material was not used at all. This, it is alleged, has been done under the manipulation of the pool, and J. G. Bridges has given valuable testimony in this regard.

The securing of contracts through the connivance of engineers who had access to the records and the methods pursued by the ring in squeezing out independent contractors will be brought to light under the present investigation, according to statements by interested persons. Through a similarity in the

names signed to certain checks, the members of the pool and agents themselves have divulged the evidence as regards the Front street bridge. The investigation is working out satisfactorily to the authorities, who declare there is every reason to believe it will be shown that the three big contracts, the drydock, the Morrison street bridge and the Front street bridge, were controlled by the pool.

Will You Sleep Well

Tonight! Not if you have a cough that begins to torment you as soon as you lie down. You can conquer the cough with Allen's Lung Balm, which will relieve the pain in the chest, the irritation in the throat and the hard breathing. Since it contains no opium, this remedy may be given freely to children, and to the most delicate adults.

ACTION IS STILL PENDING.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In a brief cablegram received at the state department today from Bowen, dated Caracas, the minister refers to the action taken in the case of the French Cable company, not, however, as indicating that it had been postponed, but rather that it is still pending on the court's docket, ready for consideration, and the matter is in a chronic, rather than an acute phase.

The Colonel's Waterloo.

Colonel John M. Fuller, of Honey Grove, Texas, nearly met his Waterloo from liver and kidney trouble. In a recent letter he says: "I was nearly dead, of these complaints, and although I tried my family doctor, he did me no good; so I got a 50c bottle of your Great Electric Bitters, which cured me. I consider them the best medicine on earth, and thank God who gave you the knowledge to make them." Sold and guaranteed to cure dyspepsia, biliousness and kidney disease, by Dan J. Fry, druggist, at 50c a bottle.

WANT AMERICAN

DOMINICAN CREDITORS GET TOGETHER AND PRESENT DEMANDS TO GOVERNMENT

Representatives of Foreign Governments at Santo Domingo Reach Agreement and Morales Accepts Plan—American to Be Named.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Thomas C. Dawson, American minister to the republic of Santo Domingo, had an important conference Thursday, says a Herald dispatch from Santo Domingo. He met Charles Renzo, the Belgian minister; Dr. E. de Perre Blesa, Spanish charge d'affaires, who is acting for both Spain and Germany; Luigi Cambiaso, charge d'affaires for Italy; W. R. Thorman, head of the German consular bureau in Santo Domingo; B. Banalari, a leading Italian creditor, and representatives of the Dominican government. French Charge d'Affaires de Toux was not present, but was represented. Subject to the approval of the Washington authorities, an amicable agreement was reached for a temporary settlement of question at issue, pending the final approval or rejection of the protocol by the United States senate.

The Dominican government agrees that Mr. Dawson shall nominate one American citizen to act as interior commissioner and collect all the custom house revenues of the island, according to the spirit of the protocol. This commissioner, according to the agreement, will pay 45 per cent of the actual net receipts to the Dominican government. The remaining 55 per cent will be deposited intact in a responsible bank, subject to ultimate disposition under the American protocol, and no disposition will be made from this fund in the meantime.

Minister Dawson has wired to Washington for permission to nominate the commissioner. The Dominicans are pledged to appoint the nominee.

Foreign creditors and diplomats are said to be in perfect accord to empower the selection of a receiver, who must be an American, with foreign assets guaranteed.

Until the senate acts, there will be under the new arrangement, no further partition of the customs revenues, the entire 55 per cent of the net receipts going into the common fund and being held in trust. The scheme is in effect a receivership without power to distribute the assets.

This plan is welcomed as likely to forestall a revolution. The agreement was verbal only. No purportaries were signed and none thought necessary.

IT IS A SUCCESS

PROF. MONTGOMERY INVENTS AEROPLANE SAID TO HAVE SOLVED PROBLEM.

Makes Several Successful Flights—Is Easily Guided—Professor Bell Declares Inventor Has Gone Farther Than Any Other Man in This Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Professor Montgomery of the Santa Clara college is declared to have invented an aeroplane which has made several successful flights, being guided at will by the aeronaut. Referring to Montgomery's experiments Rev. H. H. Bell, professor of physics of Santa Clara college, who has an international reputation as a scientist, says: "From all I have seen I can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that he has succeeded and gone farther in this direction than any other living man so far known."

Incredible Brutality. It would have been incredible brutality if Charles F. Lemberger, of Syracuse, N. Y., had not done the best he could for his suffering son. "My boy," he says, "I cut a fearful gash over his eye, so I applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which quickly healed it and saved his eye." Good for burns and ulcers too. Only 25c at Dan J. Fry's drug store.

FIRST MURDERS THEN SUICIDES

HERMAN SHOOKS KILLS E. V. COOPER AND PAUL HOWSE.

LATER TURNS GUN ON HIMSELF

Drain's Triple Tragedy Result of Accusation of Attempt to Poison.

Cooper Charges Shooks With Having Administered Poison to Him—Former Pulls Gun, Shoots, and Turns Weapon on Howse, Who Was Present.

DRAIN, Or., March 24.—Herman Shooks today shot and killed E. V. Cooper, who had accused him of attempting to poison him, and also shot and killed Paul Howse, who was in Cooper's house, the scene of the tragedy. When his bloody work was completed, Shooks turned the gun on himself, dying almost instantly from the effects of the charge.

Last week Cooper took a dose of medicine and was seized with convulsions, showing signs of having been poisoned with strychnine. Cooper suspected Shooks of having sought his life and accused him of the attempt to poison. Shooks called Cooper a liar and seized a gun, shot Cooper, and then turned the weapon on Howse who was in the room, killing him instantly.

Shooks packed his valise, as if intending to quit the premises, but he had hardly stepped out of the door before he killed himself. The scene of the tragedy is nine miles west of this place.

TIED UP UNTIL WAR CLOSES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—First Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, when asked today whether he had reserved any action in regard to the Russian cruiser Lena, now held at Mare Island, said:

"We paid a visit to the Lena yesterday, but she will not be released until the war is ended, for that would be a breach of the neutrality laws. She will have to stay at Mare Island until peace is restored."

Strikes Hidden Rocks.

When your ship of health strikes the hidden rocks of consumption, pneumonia, etc., you are lost, if you don't get help from Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. J. W. McKinnon, of Talledega Springs, Ala., writes: "I had been very ill with pneumonia, under the care of two doctors, but was getting no better when I began to take Dr. King's New Discovery. The first dose gave relief, and one bottle cured me." Sure cure for sore throat, bronchitis, coughs and colds. Guaranteed at Dan J. Fry's drug store, price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

INSULAR GUEST

NOTABLES WHO WILL VISIT OUR PACIFIC POSSESSIONS DURING COMING SUMMER.

To Leave in July Will Visit Points of Interest in Philippines Party is Guest of Island Government President's Daughter Among Number.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The bureau of insular affairs today gave out the following information relative to the trip of the secretary of war and his party to the Philippines: The following is the personnel of the party: Secretary Taft, Elihu Root, ex-secretary of war; Senators Allison, Daniel, Dubois, Foster, Long, Newlands, Patterson (Colorado), Scott, Stone, Warren, Speaker Cannon, Representatives Cookman (New York), Cooper, Crampton, Curtis, Dearmond, Foss, Gillet, Grosvenor, Hepburn, Hill, Howard, Jones, Longworth, McKinley, Payne, Scott, Sherley, Smith, Watson, Colonel Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, and F. W. Carpenter, private secretary to the secretary of war.

The following accompany at their own expense: The Misses Roosevelt, Boardman and MacMillan, of Washington; Messadams Dubois, Stone, DeArmond, Clark, Hepburn, Hill, Payne, Smith, Jones, son of ex-Secretary Root, Wm. Reuben, Major and Mrs. Wadsworth and R. K. Wetmore. They will take passage in the Pacific mail steamer Manchuria on the morning of July 1. The steamer will touch at Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, and then go to Manila, where the party will remain for ten days.

The party will then take the government transport and spend about twenty days visiting points of interest and return on the steamer Korea, arriving at San Francisco October 1. It is said that all of the parties will pay their expenses to and from San Francisco except their railroad fare. The expense of the trip will be borne by the Philippine government, as the party visits the islands as guests of that government.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

WELL DRILLING

William Swisher, with an experience of twenty years, is prepared to drill wells in city or country. Also have windmills, pumps, p-pes, tanks and complete equipment. Latest up-to-date machinery. Address or call on

Wm. Swisher

Sixteenth and Nebraska streets, Englewood addition, R. F. D. No. 7, Salem, Oregon.

Ben Bolt and Mica

These two fine imported stallions will make the season of 1905 beginning April 1, as follows:

Mondays, St. Paul; Tuesdays, Woodburn; Wednesdays, Gervais; Thursdays and Fridays, Club Stables, Salem; Saturdays and Sundays at home on Aral farm, at junction of Fairfield and Champoeg roads, four miles west of Gervais.

BEN BOLT is a shire stallion, black, imported from England in August, 1904. His registry number is 7700 (17600). Weight 2110.

MICA is a black Percheron, pure bred, registry number 53345. He stands 19 hands high. Weight, a ton.

TERMS: \$25 to insure; \$15 season; \$10 single leap.

The farmers of this section are invited to see these fine stallions.

Aral Bros.,
Owners and in Charge of the Horses.

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 6th.

Any local agent will name rates.

A. D. CHARLTON Assistant General Passenger Agent, PORTLAND, OREGON.