

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

B. F. IRVINE
EDITOR AND PROP.

Professional.

Abstract of Title—Conveyancing
Joseph H. Wilson
Attorney-At-Law
Practice in all the courts. Notary Public
Office in Burnett Brick.

E. R. Bryson,
Attorney-At-Law.
—POSTOFFICE BUILDING—

C. H. NEWTH,
Physician and Surgeon
PHILOMATH — OREGON

H. S. Pernot
Physician and Surgeon
Office over Post Office. Residence, Corvallis, Oregon, 12 a. m. to 4 p. m. Orders may be left at Gram & W ortham's Drug Store.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
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Office over First National Bank.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Zierlof's building.

B. A. CATHEY, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon.
Office—Room 14, Bank Building.
Office Hours { 10 to 12 a. m.
2 to 4 p. m.

G. R. FARRA,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & OBSTETRICIAN
Residence in front of court house facing 3rd
st. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m. 1 to 2 and 7 to 8;
CORVALLIS, OREGON

J. L. LEWIS,
OSTEOPATH
Graduate of Dr. A. T. Still's
school of Osteopathy.

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878—Notice
for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Oregon City, Or., Jan. 24, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Samuel S. Ewing, of Philomath, County of Benton, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5619, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of Section No. 22, in Township No. 12 south, Range 7 west; and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on

FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF APRIL, 1902.

He names as witnesses: Willard E. Gilbert, of Philomath, Oregon; Michael G. Flynn, of Philomath, Oregon; Enoch A. Cone, of Philomath, Oregon; Hoete C. Aiken, of Dallas, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of April, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES,
Register.

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878—Notice
for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Oregon City, Or., Jan. 24, 1902.

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FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF APRIL, 1902.

He names as witnesses: Willard E. Gilbert, of Philomath, Oregon; Michael G. Flynn, of Philomath, Oregon; Samuel S. Ewing, of Philomath, Oregon; Hoete C. Aiken, of Dallas, Oregon.

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CHAS. B. MOORES,
Register.

HEIRESS TO MILLIONS

ELOPED WITH BILL POSTER AND
HER INHERITANCE IS CUT OFF.

A Father With Twenty-Eight Children and Destitute—In Coasting Accident, boy Literally Scalped—Other News.

Columbus, O., Feb. 13.—Helen Chittenden, daughter of Henry H. Chittenden, an heiress to an estate of \$1,000,000, was married secretly last night to Edward Ziegler, son of a saloon keeper.

Young Ziegler is employed as a bill poster and usher for a local theatre. The bride's family was bitterly opposed to the match.

Miss Chittenden lived with her grandfather, E. T. Mithoff, a millionaire capitalist, her mother being dead. The Mithoffs had tried every means to prevent her meeting Ziegler. Last summer they sent her to Europe, but this did not estrange the pair.

They were together frequently of late, and she repeatedly told her grandparents that she was going to marry Ziegler, but they still hoped to dissuade her and would have taken steps to prevent the marriage last night if they had known of it. On pretense of going to a neighbor's she slipped out of the house, met Ziegler by arrangement and in a few minutes they were in the Catholic Cathedral, one block from the Mithoff mansion, where Father Merrara, under special dispensation, Miss Chittenden being a non-Catholic, made them man and wife.

The Mithoffs were in ignorance of the girl's whereabouts until this afternoon, when the couple were found at the Goodale Apartment-House, where they will keep house. Miss Chittenden was formally introduced to society at a dinner dance given for her by her grandmother, Mrs. E. T. Mithoff, on December 21, which was attended by the most fashionable of the younger set.

Mr. Mithoff said tonight: "Poor girl, how unfortunate. There's a fellow, who from all accounts, does nothing. He's married a rich girl and perhaps he expects her to keep him. They say he's nearly thirty-five years old. If he has counted on getting any of my property after I'm dead he's very badly mistaken."

Something That Will Do You Good

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds, and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it with such good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we suggest that our readers, especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup.—Camden (S. C.) Messenger. For sale by Graham & Wells.

Kansas City, Feb. 15.—Humane officer Greenman is investigating a case of destitution at 2330 Grand avenue which was reported to him this morning by City Health Officer Robinson. The health officer was notified yesterday that scarlet fever existed there and an inspector was sent to placard the premises. He learned that a little girl, a daughter of the occupant, whose name is O'Connell, was ill with the disease; that O'Connell, who is 68 years old, is unable to work, and that he is in destitute circumstances. He also learned that O'Connell is the father of twenty-eight children, several of whom are living at the home.

Kansas City, Feb. 15.—Thomas Hobbs, who lives at 1698 Kansas avenue, was the victim of a most remarkable accident Wednesday night. In a coasting collision which occurred on Benton boulevard he had his scalp half torn from his head, leaving his skull exposed and bare. He is still living despite the unusual wound, and Dr. E. J. Dunn, who attended him, says his pros-

pects for recovery are exceedingly good.

Young Hobbs is 22 years old. With a party of friends he was coasting with a bobbed on Benton boulevard near sixteenth street. Young Hobbs was steering, but lost control and the sled dashed into an iron gas lamp post. When Hobbs was pulled out from under the wreckage, it was found that the right half of his skull lay bare, the scalp being folded back on the other side of his head. He was carried to his home not far distant and Dr. Dunn was summoned to care for him. The skull washed clean, the scalp was folded back in its place and the rent carefully sewed up. It was found that the cut was over nine inches long, extending half way around the head.

It was the most remarkable wound I was ever called upon to attend and dress," said Dr. Dunn this morning. "The young man was as completely scalped as was ever a victim of a massacre, except that the scalp was folded back and not entirely removed from the head."

Washington, Feb. 19.—The attorney-general is going to file a bill against J. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill and the other stockholders of the Northern Securities Company to prevent the consummation of the merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways.

There is no doubt in the attorney-general's mind that the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890, is entirely adequate to meet the situation, and he has no doubt whatever of the result. The fact is that in every case at all similar to this, the supreme court has, without exception found against the railroad companies.

Seattle, Feb. 18.—The great Treadwell mines on Douglass Island, were assailed by fire on Tuesday, February 11, and a terrible holocaust was prevented by the almost superhuman attempts of everybody who could reach the scene to stay the progress of the flames. The steamer Dirigo, reaching port this morning, brought particulars of the fire. The Alaska-Mexican compressor building was entirely destroyed. Thirty-eight thousand dollars on the stamps, mill plates, and a 120-stamp, with the engine room, were saved. It took the concentrated efforts of eight two-inch streams of water to master the flames and for hours the agonized people worked under fearful suspense; for more than 100 miners were in the lower workings and in imminent danger of meeting a horrible death. The origin of the fire was not known at last reports.

The first known of the conflagration was when H. G. Hall, superintendent of the Mexican compressor, discovered flames originating from one corner of the huge structure. For some unaccountable reason the flames gained frightful headway, and before even the hose in the compressor room could be brought into service the entire interior of the building was a seething mass of flames. From the compressor the fire spread to the hoist and tramway and before warning could be sent to the men down in the mines, the shafthouse was on fire and the lower end of the 120-stamp mill was burning fiercely.

Cincinnati, Feb. 12.—The jury in the breach-of-promise case of Mrs. Mary Hetteberg, aged forty, against Capitalist John Boley, of Newport, Ky., to-day returned a verdict of \$1,000 for Mrs. Hetteberg.

She had sued for \$20,000, alleging that Boley, who is eighty-one, had trifled with her affections. Evidence was introduced to show that Boley hugged and kissed her.

Wood.

Notice is hereby given that the County Court will receive sealed bids up to one o'clock, p. m., Wednesday, March 5th, 1902, to furnish 50 cords of grub oak wood, four feet long, and two cords of grub oak wood, two feet long; all four and two foot wood to be not less than 3 inches nor more than 10 inches in diameter; 35 cords old growth body red fir wood four feet long, or 35 cords of second growth fir wood four feet long; all to be well seasoned. The Court reserving the right to select either old or second growth fir wood, or to reject any and all bids. Said wood to be delivered at the Court House in the City of Corvallis, between June 1st and Sept 1st, 1902, and same to be paid for in county orders when accepted by the court.

Virgil E. Watters,
County Clerk.
Dated this 14th day of February, 1902.

Ladies and misses jackets at 50 cents on the dollar, at Kline's.

A CAPTAIN'S BATTLE

THAT IS WHAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYS SANTIAGO WAS.

Decides, in the Schley Appeal That Neither Sampson nor Schley Was in Command—Says the Loop Was Wrong Move—Other News.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The President today made the following statement public:

White House, Feb. 18, 1902.—I have received the appeal of Admiral Schley, and the answer thereto from the navy department. I have examined both with the utmost care as well as the preceding appeal to the secretary of the navy. I have read through all the testimony taken before the court and the statements of the counsel for Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley.

It appears that the court of inquiry was unanimous in its findings of fact and unanimous in its expressions of opinion on most of its findings of fact. No appeal is made to me from the verdict of the court on these points where it was unanimous. I have, however, gone carefully over the evidence on these points also. I am satisfied that on the whole the court did substantial justice. It should have specifically condemned the failure to enforce an efficient night blockade at Santiago while Admiral Schley was in command. On the other hand, I feel that there is a reasonable doubt whether he did not move his squadron with sufficient expedition from port to port.

The court is united in condemning Admiral Schley's action on the part where it seems to me he most gravely erred—his "retrograde movement," when he abandoned the blockade and his disobedience of orders and mistatement of facts in relation thereto. It should be remembered, however, that the majority of these actions which the court censured occurred five weeks or more before the fight itself, and it certainly seems that if Admiral Schley's actions were censurable he should not have been left as second in command under Admiral Sampson. His offenses were in effect condoned when he was not called to account for them.

In short the question as to which one of the two men, Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley, was at the time in command, is of merely nominal character. Technically, Sampson commanded the fleet, and Schley as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was planned not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on the engine room aboard any ship actively engaged in obedience to the order of either Admiral Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels. It was a captain's fight.

Therefore the credit to which of the two is entitled rests on matters apart from the claim of nominal command over the squadron; for, so far as the actual fight was concerned, neither one nor the other in fact exercised any command. Sampson was hardly more than technically in the fight. His real claim for credit rests upon his work as commander-in-chief.

Admiral Schley is rightly entitled, as is Captain Cook, to the credit of what the Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole, she did well; but I agree with the unanimous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of inquiry as to the "loop."

It seriously marred the Brooklyn's otherwise excellent record, being in fact the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the Brooklyn turned to the westward, that is, in the same direction the Spanish ships were going, instead of in the contrary direction she would undoubtedly have been in more "dangerous proximity" to them. But it would have been more dangerous for them, as well as for her. This kind of thing must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag. Moreover, the danger was certainly not as great as that which, in the self-same moment, marked Wainwright's fragile craft as he drove forward against the foe. It was not, in my judgment, as great as the danger to which the Texas was exposed by

the turn as actually made. It certainly caused both the Brooklyn and the Texas materially to lose position compared to the fleeing Spanish vessels. But after the loop had been taken, Admiral Schley handled the Brooklyn manfully and well. She and the Oregon were thenceforth the rearmost of the American vessels, though the Iowa certainly, and seemingly the Texas, did as much in hammering to a standstill the Viscaya, Oquendo, and the Teresa; while the Indiana did all her eastward position and crippled machinery permitted. In the chase of the Colon the Brooklyn and the Oregon share the credit between them.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Washington, Feb. 19.—As anticipated, the decision of the President is against Rear-Admiral Schley on most of the important points. It is believed that this result will cause renewed efforts in both house and senate to secure an investigation of the battle in order to set Schley right. Those who have seen the decision think that the president has taken an important step in one particular, which is in definitely deciding that it was a captain's battle, and that neither Sampson nor Schley deserve any especial credit for the part they took. The decision of the president is not as severe against Schley as the navy department would like to have had, and it is also objectionable to the department and the partisans of Sampson in showing that any reprehensible conduct which Sampson alleged Schley guilty of prior to battle was condoned by keeping him in command of the full squadron and leaving him as senior officer on the day of the battle.

Schley's friends feel that in in-dorsing McKinley's position to promote him, he is again vindicated to that extent, and is not subject to the aspersions which the naval ring has been so active in making against him. While an attempt at investigation will be made, it is understood that the leaders of the majority in both houses will prevent any action being taken looking to an investigation, and may be supported by practically all the republicans.

New York, Feb. 19.—Rear-Admiral Count von Baudissin returned here from Philadelphia this afternoon. He and some of his aids were entertained at a private dinner and this evening they attended the theatre. George R. Bidwell, collector of the Port, today received orders from Washington which say that no person, excepting the reception committee, shall be permitted to board the Kronprinz Wilhelm when she enters port, and that none shall be admitted beyond the baggage inspection enclosure at the pier when the steamer arrives there. This is in furtherance of the government's plan to throw around the person of Prince Henry all the safeguards possible. These new orders have forced Collector Bidwell to recall a large number of passes which permitted the holder to go on the revenue cutter to the Kronprinz Wilhelm. No one will be allowed to witness the arrival of the prince at the pier except members of the reception committee, and it is also provided that persons who have friends aboard the liner and these last designated will be kept in the baggage section.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The suicide of Miss Etta Aldrich, of Nidwech, whose funeral was held to-day, is explained in the letter which she left addressed to the man to whom she was engaged.

The letter says that she was accused of stealing \$20 from a woman friend, and as she could not prove that she was not the thief she preferred to die.

Investigation has since shown that she was innocent of the charge of stealing. Miss Aldrich and the young man to whom she addressed the note were to have been married soon.

On the day of the suicide Miss Aldrich tried to procure laudanum on the plea of having toothache. Failing to get it she banged herself to a hook which she had driven into the door of her room. She was eighteen years old and lived alone with her father, Albert Aldrich.

ASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of
Wm. D. Mitchell

A FATHER'S HUNT

ALL OVER EARTH FOR HIS BOY WHO DISAPPEARED LAST NOVEMBER

The Farthest Parts of the Globe Have Been Scoured in the Search but the Boy is Still Missing.

New York, Feb. 14.—Paul S. Bolger is making a record-breaking hunt for his son Walter F., who has been missing since Nov. 19. No search, even for a much-wanted criminal, has, it is believed, covered so wide a territory or pursued so many lines of investigation. The futhermost points of the earth have been reached and heard from, and the correspondence growing out of the fathers efforts has grown beyond the power of one person to answer. Mr. Bolger has written many thousands of letters, and has received several for nearly every one he has sent out. There is not yet the slightest trace of his boy.

Mr. Bolger is a wealthy contractor who lives at Yorkers. The relations in the family are almost ideal. The missing boy had \$300 in the bank which he drew four days before his disappearance. His father said: "He left home in the morning to go to a dentist's in Yorkers, taking only a handful of necessary things with him, and we never saw him again. He bade us all good-by most affectionately, but that was always his way.

"I have given myself up to the task of finding him, and when I am not working here in his behalf I am working at home at nights and on Sundays. My wife has borne up bravely until recently. Now she is very ill and much aged.

"The State Department has aided me in sending out circulars, with photographs attached to 350 consuls and I have myself written and sent circulars to every American consul abroad and to the consuls of every other country. I have written to every newspaper editor in this country, Canada, Europe, India, Africa, the Klondike, and in Honolulu, and other islands. The newspapers all over the world have printed my appeal and sent me copies of their papers. Each publication has brought me letters' some of sympathy and some in the belief that the writers had seen my son.

"I have examined the signature in the clearance papers of every vessel, no matter how small, that cleared the port for a month after my boy went away, and I have investigated the records of the Army and Navy Departments for his possible enlistment. I put the matter in the hands of the Pinkertons and the local police; have offered a reward of \$500 for news; have written the chaplains of seamen's missions all over the world; have written to the police of every city in the world of more than 5,000 inhabitants; have written to every steamship line in the world, and by lists supplied by them I have addressed their agencies.

"I wrote to Gen. Kitchener in person and to the Boer generals, to the Y. M. C. A. everywhere, to 3,000 master plumbers of my association; have visited every hospital in New York and vicinity, and written those in other parts of the country; have enlisted the help of the charities Department, and have the fullest help from William R. Grace and the Flint-Eddy American Trading Company, who have put me in communication with their agents in all of the South American republics.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Makes the bread more healthful.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.