

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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B. F. IRVING
EDITOR AND PROP.

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Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County.
E. A. Holcomb, plaintiff versus L. W. Holcomb, defendant.
To L. W. Holcomb the defendant, above named in the name of the State of Oregon—You are hereby summoned and required to appear in the above entitled court at the court room thereof in the City of Corvallis, Benton County State of Oregon on or before Monday the 25th day of November 1902, it being the first day of the next regular term of said Court and to answer to plaintiff's complaint now on file in this suit in said court and if you fail so to appear and answer for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the said court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit:—for a decree annulling the marriage contract now existing between the said plaintiff and defendant and for the costs and disbursements in said suit.
This summons is published by order of the Hon. Virgil E. Waters, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County made on the 24th day of Oct. 1902, and to be published for six consecutive weeks and in seven issues of the Corvallis Times and the date of the first publication thereof to be October 4, 1902.
W. S. McFadden
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Out of Death's Jaws.

"When death seemed very near from a severe stomach and liver trouble, that I had suffered with for years," writes P. Muse, Durham, N. C., "Dr. King's New Life Pills saved my life and gave perfect health." Best pills on earth and only 25c at Graham & Wortham's drugstore.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

For Sale.
English rye grass seed, large chest seed, and vetch seed, a few cords of oak wood, I am booking orders for vetch seed, speak in time.

Also pure bred Aberdeen Angus cattle Poland Chinas hogs, and Shropshire bucks from recorded stock.
L. L. Brooks.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF

THE VOTE WAS UNANIMOUS FOR ACCEPTING THE ARBITRATION PROPOSITION.

Not a Man Voted No—Mitchell Is to Represent Miners Before Arbitrators—Convention Adjourned Sine Die—Other News.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 21.—By a unanimous viva voce vote the convention of United Mineworkers accepted President Mitchell's arbitration plan shortly before noon today. Great cheers greeted the announcement of the result. The resolution as adopted carried with it a declaration that the strike is off and provides for an immediate resumption of work in the coal mines throughout the anthracite region.

President Mitchell told the convention that President Roosevelt had told him that he would call a meeting of the arbitration commission immediately after the convention's acceptance of the proposition, and Mr. Mitchell gave it as his opinion that the finding of the arbitrators would be announced within a month.

The end of the convention and of the great strike which has lasted five months suddenly appeared close at hand. President Mitchell, after the convention had given itself over to heated debate for an hour and a half, arose and calmly told the delegates that it must be apparent to all of them that there was no doubt whatever that the president's proposal would be adopted.

There had been a renewal of the serious opposition of the steam men and heated words had passed between delegates. Explanations of the president's proposal had been made in four languages. There seemed to be more opposition than ever to settlement when suddenly there was a break in the clouds when a motion was put by a delegate down in front near the presiding officer.

In a clear voice the strike leader called for a vote on the all-important question and instantly there was a roar of ayes. The next instant messengers were flying in all directions from the convention hall to give the news to the world through the newspapers. After the strike had been declared off there was some routine business, including the usual votes of thanks, and then shortly before 1 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

The motion to resume at once means that the pump men will go to work tomorrow and the mining of coal will be started at 7 A. M. Thursday.

New York, Oct. 21.—Anthracite coal-carrying roads, through orders just issued by the general managers, have called back into service all trainmen, station agents and clerks laid off in consequence of the suspension of coal transportation during the strike. The Philadelphia & Reading and the Jersey Central roads will reinstate between 4500 and 5000 trainmen this week, and other coal-carrying roads probably 10,000 more.

The coal roads are making preparations to rush anthracite to the market as soon as the miners go back to work. The Reading alone already has nearly 10,000 cars sidetracked near the mines.

New York, Oct. 21.—One of the rarest operations known to surgery—the sewing up of a severed ventricle of a human heart—has been performed at Bellevue Hospital. The patient was Annie Kingsley, who was stabbed by her husband during a quarrel on the street. She was thought to be dying when the ambulance reached the hospital. The blood was pouring from a long wound in the left ventricle, which supplies the body with blood, while the right pumps to the lungs. The surgeons knew that the flow must be checked at once if the woman was to be saved.

The operation was decided upon. It was performed by two surgeons, with 15 more looking on. The heart was laid bare and the surgeons saw that the wound was very severe. It would require six stitches. During intervals between the beats of the heart the needle was inserted six times, and the flow of blood stopped. The wound was

carefully dressed and the surgeons awaited the result. The patient rallied rapidly and the surgeons expressed the belief that she will recover.

Mrs. Kingsley left her husband three months ago. When he met her for the first time he appealed to her to return to their home. She says it was her intention to do so, but she did not reply at once, and her husband stabbed her. She was carried to the hospital and the husband ran away. He was captured a few hours later.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 20.—Miss Alexia Mueller, the sweetheart and betrothed wife of Jim Younger, the noted outlaw, who committed suicide in St. Paul Saturday night, has been in Boise about three months, and has been living at the home of Mrs. French, Sixth and State streets. The news of the suicide was secured by her from newspaper dispatches, but later a dispatch was received from her sister, announcing the tragedy. She was deeply affected.

Miss Mueller intended to start for St. Paul this morning, but met with a disappointment. Her sister stated money would be sent her, but it did not arrive, and Miss Mueller was obliged to remain until tonight. During the day Miss Mueller sent a dispatch to the authorities at St. Paul, saying: "Jim's body is mine; it must be cremated."

Discussing the tragedy today, she said: "Jim wrote me under the date of October 16, stating he had given up all hope and was out of work. Saturday he telephoned me: 'Don't write.' He was driven to this act by his persecutors. I am his wife, you know, spiritually. No scandal has ever attached to my name. But before God he is mine and mine alone. My life will be to place him right before the world. I have wired the authorities to cremate his body. It was his request."

The purpose of Miss Mueller in coming to Boise was to regain her health, which was much broken. She had completed her outing and was preparing to start home in a short time. Miss Mueller is about 30 years of age. She and Jim Younger expected to marry this fall or next spring. She became acquainted with the man during the prosecution of prison mission work.

He attracted her; she became convinced he was innocent and she actively interested herself in securing his liberty. It is apparent that Miss Mueller rather feared that Younger would commit suicide. She was not surprised when the news came. Now that he is dead she will attempt to set some matters right which she allges are wrong. It is her claim that he was innocent and suffered for others. From what she says of Cole Younger, the brother, it is evident that Jim suffered to shield him from punishment for crimes not known to the public.

She is also incensed against the warden of the Minnesota penitentiary, and it is apparent she intends to make some disclosures of alleged wrongdoings on his part during the time Jim was confined there. The time has come, she says, for the guilty to suffer. There is a tale to be unfolded and she proposes to unfold it.

Miss Mueller is from an influential family. Her father is living in St. Paul. She wrote a history of the Police and Fire Departments of St. Paul and did work on the Salt Lake Herald during the presidential campaign of 1900. She is now writing a novel. She left this afternoon for St. Paul. She is a woman of independent means.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The following letter was received at the treasury department this morning:

"New York, Oct. 3, 1902.—To the Honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington—Sir: Prices for the customary kinds of winter fuel having reached the altitude which puts them out of reach of literary persons in straightened circumstances, I desire to place with you the following order:

"Forty-five tons best old dry government bonds, suitable for furnace, gold 7 per cent. 1864 preferred.

"Twelve tons early greenbacks, range size, suitable for cooking.

"Eight barrels seasoned 25 and 50-cent postal currency, vintage of 1866, eligible for kindling.

"Please deliver with all convenient dispatch at my house in Riversdale at lowest rates for spot cash, and send bill to your obliging servant.

MARK TWAIN.

"Who will be very grateful and will vote right."

TRAPPED BY FIRE

THIRTY LIVES PROBABLY LOST IN CHICAGO.

Burning of a Sugar Factory—Victims Were at Work on Seventh Floor—Some Jumped and Met Death—One Man Rushing Through Flames Escapes.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Five men are known to have lost their lives in a fire which tonight partly destroyed the plant of the Chicago branch of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, situated at Taylor street and the Chicago River, and the list of dead will certainly be much greater than five, and may reach as high as 30. The estimates run all the way from that number down to 10. Only one of the five men whose bodies have been recovered has been identified.

The fire broke out with an explosion in the drying house, which is seven stories in height, and stands close to the main building of the plant, which is 14 stories high. A third structure is four stories high. The two smaller buildings were destroyed and the larger building was badly damaged. The fire spread after the explosion with such rapidity that it was impossible for the men in the upper stories of the drying house to make their escape, and it is the number of men believed to have been at work on the seventh floor that causes the uncertainty in the list of dead. Some of the employees who made their escape say that there were 20 or 30, and others say that there were not any more than 10 at work when the fire broke out. Whatever the number, all are dead. Four men leaped from the upper floors, and all met death. One person, an electrician, who is known to have entered the building, and was there at the time of the fire is in the list of the dead. He is supposed to be dead for the reason that all the firemen and laborers about the burned building say that no man made his escape from the upper floors.

The flames spread with almost incredible rapidity, and by the time the first of the fire department had arrived, the building was ablaze from foundation to roof. It was impossible for the firemen to make any effective fight against the flames, and in a short time all the walls were down and the building, within half an hour from the time of the explosion, was a mass of debris. The fire was so hot that at one time it was feared the Taylor-street viaduct, across which access is had to the south side of the city, would be destroyed, but the firemen managed to save this after a hard struggle.

The men employed in the three lower floors of the drying house ran for the doors and windows as soon as they had knowledge of the fire, and all of them succeeded in reaching the open air. On the third floor one man was at work. He was cut off from the fire escape by dense smoke, that poured through the building, and was compelled to make a run for his life down the stairs. He burst through a mass of flames when he reached the lower doorway, and was badly scorched. Two minutes later it would have been utterly impossible for him to make his escape.

The men on the seventh floor had no chance whatever for their lives. Several of them left the window and crawled along the sills in an effort to reach a place of safety, but with the exception of two men all those who attempted to reach safety in this way made up their minds that it was certain death, and went back into the burning building. The two men, however, remained to take their chance of a leap, and, climbing upon the window ledge, they sprang out into the air. One of them came straight down the greater part of the way, but just as he was within a short distance of the pavement his body swung around, and he struck the stone wall at full length. The other man turned over and over as he came whirling down. The bodies were horribly mangled, and it was impossible for any of the men who saw them directly after their jump to identify them in any way.

Four other men jumped from the windows on the fourth floor. These men were terribly injured, and were taken in police ambulances to the

county hospital. Two of them were able to give their names to the police.

A fireman, working on the fifth floor of the drying house, met his death in making a jump for a net held by the firemen underneath the window where he stood. He was compelled to leap far out in order to clear some obstructions on the side of the building, and missed the net by a yard. His skull was crushed and he died instantly.

Another person, who escaped with his life, but is badly burned and bruised, had better fortune in striking the net when he leaped from another part of the fifth floor. He hit it squarely, but being a heavy man he went through and struck the ground with terrific force. He was rushed to the county hospital, where it was said he may recover. Another man also broke through the net but he was not badly hurt.

Irun, Spain, Oct. 21.—Robbers entered the mail car of the Spanish express last night, mortally wounded one clerk and secured checks, money orders and cash amounting to at least \$400,000. The robbers escaped. This is one of the most daring robberies ever chronicled in the history of this country.

Lee's Summit, Mo., Oct. 22.—The body of Jim Younger, the bandit, who shot himself at St. Paul, arrived here today, and probably will be buried in the family lot tomorrow. Pallbearers have been selected from Younger's former Missouri friends, several of whom knew him from childhood and served with the Youngers under Quantrell. When the coffin arrived it was seen that many splinters had been cut from the pine box inclosing it, presumably by relic-hunters, who had met the funeral party at different points along the route from the North.

Kansas City, Oct. 22.—The body of Jim Younger will not be cremated, notwithstanding the special request of the dead bandit. C. H. Hall a cousin of the Youngers, who accompanied the body from St. Paul, talking to a reporter today, said:

"Jim never wanted to be cremated. The story probably grew out of a line written on an envelope before he died. He told the newspaper men in this note to treat him fair and not to burn him up. Out of this has grown the impression that he wanted to be cremated."

Montreal Star. If President Roosevelt were Premier of the United States, and there were any guarantee that a republican congress would follow his "lead," his attack upon "trusts" would make the heads of those organizations more distinctly nervous. But President Roosevelt was in favor of reciprocity with Cuba, yet Cuba did not get it. It is a hard thing for the American people to know when they have got a whole party committed to a definite policy. For a president to appeal to the people over the heads of his party leaders will not have much effect, unless it leads to the retirement of the said leaders. The day may come when our neighbors will see that they need a truly responsible government, under which the party leaders must agree upon a public policy, and which will not let a congress balk a "Premier" without voting him out of office and some one else in. If the republicans had to follow Roosevelt or go out of power, his utterances would have the weight of those of a British first Minister.—A Canadian point of view.

A Typical South African Store.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sundays Riverr, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past 12 months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by Graham & Wells.