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WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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FORGOT HIS NAME

KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT HIS PAST, HIS RELATIVES, OR WHERE HE BELONGS.

Is Literally a Lost Man—Damage Suit Against a Catholic Priest for Alienation of a Wife's affections—Robbing the Nation.

Poughkeepsie, Aug. 19.—A man who does not know his own name is stopping at the Morgan House in this city. He talks rationally enough about matters that do not concern himself, but professes to be unable to remember anything about his boyhood, where or when he was born, where he went to school, whether he is married or single or where he has lived.

The man appears to be refined and educated. He registered on Saturday night as "G. Foster, New York" but says that is not his name. "I got it off a sign somewhere and used it for lack of a better name. I have registered at hotels and when called by the name I used I would pay no attention to it and then I would be put out of the hotel as the people thought I was not right," he said.

The man has been in bed ever since he came to the hotel. Yesterday he asked for a physician, and Dr. Powell called and gave him medicine for lumbago from which he said he has suffered a long time. He then told his story to the doctor, who notified Chief of Police McCabe.

The man had no baggage or anything to indicate his identity. He had \$65 which he asked the hotel proprietor to put in the safe. He said:

"I remember having four fifty-dollar bills at some time. I remember being in a cell for two days with some tramps and I think I lost my watch in that way. I can recollect being in St. Louis and Kansas City, but can't tell whom I know there. I remember having had pains in my head at one time, and would call on a man with a very dark and heavy mustache for medicine to give me relief. I don't know his name or where he is. Probably if he knew this he could tell you who I am and get me home to my folks if I have any."

The chief of police gave out the following description of the man: "Age, 35 to 40; weight, 135 pounds; height, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches; has flaxen brown hair and beard and wears spectacles; wears 5 1/2 button shoe, gold linked sleeve buttons, one marked 'G. L. V.' and the other 'E. B. A.'; has five upper false teeth; wears light trousers with dark stripe, and Oxford mixed coat and vest."

Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 11.—Louis Strucks, an employee of Smith, Bourne & Co., of Hartford, today brought suit against the Rev. Joseph E. Senesac, pastor of St. Anne's Roman Catholic church, in this city, for \$10,000. Strucks charges Father Senesac with alienating the affections of his wife. The papers, which were served today, make the case returnable before the superior court of Hartford county on the first Monday in September.

Mrs. Strucks is a pretty woman of twenty-six. Her husband is nearly 50. Father Senesac is a handsome man of 38. Strucks in his complaint, says his wife first met the priest at a church fair in Hartford in the winter of 1900. He declares that the wrong-doing of the pair began August 1, 1900, and has continued up to the present time. He says that when he first discovered it he drove his wife from his home and started out to shoot the priest. Friends who learned of his plan prevented the shooting. He says he brings suit only in order that Father Senesac may be exposed and punished.

Father Senesac, who comes of an old Montreal family and who has made several pilgrimages to Rome, was declared not at home when a World reporter called at the parochial residence this afternoon. His intimate friends in the parish declared that the charges were untrue. As far as is known he has retained no counsel.

Bishop Tierney is out of the state in consequence of which it cannot

be learned what attitude the church authorities intend to adopt.

Washington, Aug. 9.—In probing the transactions of George W. Beavers as superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances in the postoffice department, the postoffice inspectors are endeavoring to find out whether he held any stock in Yaqui Copper Company, and if so, how he got it. The inspectors are also anxious to learn whether the former chief clerk of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, John M. Masten, has any stock in this company.

The reason for this is that the Yaqui Copper company was organized about the time the postoffice department executed the contract to buy time clocks from the Bundy Manufacturing company at \$100 to \$125 each. The clocks sold on the market for from \$63 to \$75.

A connecting link has been discovered in the fact that George E. Green, a Binghamton (N. Y.) politician, was the prime mover in the Yaqui Copper company, and that R. B. Brown, a Washington attorney, is a director.

Brown represented the Dey Time Register company, whose register was highly regarded by the postoffice officials up to the time Mr. Brown ceased to represent it, and the Bundy company secured the contract without competition or advertising by the department. It was about this time the Yaqui Copper company was organized and Brown became a director.

Before resigning as superintendent Beavers denied having had any part in executing the contract and cast all the blame on Masten, who signed it as acting first assistant postmaster-general, but former intimacy between Beavers and Green, coupled with the information that Beavers holds or has held Yaqui Copper stock, has led to suspicion that Beavers attempted to shield himself behind Masten, and that he knows why the clock contract was signed quite as well as Masten does.

What became of the \$40 to \$50 difference between the market price and that paid for the clocks is of interest to the inspectors, this being the now famous "40 per cent." The possibility that Beavers obtained stock in the copper company as a return for favors to the time clock company is not being overlooked.

New York, Aug. 14.—The latest trust is the tailoring trust, and Charles M. Schwab, the steel king, is behind it. The facts came out today, when P. A. Schwab, an uncle of the ex-president of the steel trust, and David J. Welch, for many years right-hand man of the big woolen mill concern, began to make contracts on a mammoth scale. Both these men have spent many years in this line of business and are experts.

Charles M. Schwab is known to have millions invested in several enterprises outside of the steel trust, but it was with great surprise it was learned he is to supply the enormous capital to operate the gigantic combination in the tailoring business now in process of formation.

The trust under the name of the United Tailors, will begin operations August 22 in New York City, opening seven stores simultaneously. These will be increased from day to day until 100 retail branches are established in Greater New York, where there are already 12,000 tailors.

Branches will be immediately established in large cities throughout the country and extended as quickly as possible to every city in the Union of 20,000 inhabitants. Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles are the first of the Coast cities to be invaded. In two years' time the trust expects to have a vast chain of branches in working order, and will then be given employment to nearly 500,000 men.

A great central school will be established in New York, at which cutters, choppers, trimmers and salesmen will be educated and then sent out through the country to the branches where they may be needed. The trust will as soon as possible, own its own mills, both here and abroad. At present it has secured the output of one mill in Massachusetts, and is now negotiating for more.

Wanted.

A good heavy work horse. Apply at Benton County lumber yard, Corvallis.

DEADLY CYCLONE

SEVERAL NEW TOWNS AND CROPS UTTERLY DESTROYED IN MARTINIQUE.

Extreme Disappointment Settles Over the Island—People Who Suffered a Year Ago Are Again Homeless—Other News.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The death-dealing cyclone which visited ill-fated Martinique last Saturday was more disastrous than at first believed. Consul Jewell, from Fort de France, Martinique, cables the state department the following:

"A terrific cyclone visited the island at midnight Saturday. Great damage was done crops and fruits. Scores of houses here at Fort de France are demolished. Trees two feet in diameter are uprooted. One person is killed. The American consulate is intact.

"Seven were killed at Trinate and several houses were destroyed. The new villages of Tivol, Fond, Lahaye, Furnicles and Recluses were destroyed, thus rendering 5,000 victims of last year's catastrophe again homeless. Reports from the interior of the island are indefinite, but great discouragement is apparent on every hand.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Great comment was occasioned here today by General Miles, who gave an extended interview on his views of armies and war. The retired general said that he did not hesitate to say that standing armies are enemies to republicanism and the peace of the world.

He went further and stated that the aristocracy more particularly desired an army, but that their retention was a tax on the people, which would be eliminated to the well-being of all democratic forms of government.

The general said that war is abhorrent, and human intelligence denounces it.

"I advocate a congress of powers and the adoption of the rule that one soldier is enough for each thousand inhabitants.

"Let soldiers become artisans and farmers," said General Miles, "add thus relieve the world of a million parasites whose sole business is useless war. The armies of the world are artificial, and if maintained will eventually cause disaster."

Accompanying General Miles on his westward trip is a considerable party of veterans, including General Black and General Maus, who is going to Fort Reno to assume command.

The statement of General Miles and his strong advocacy of elimination of the army has caused a marked stir in all industrial and commercial circles.

New York, August 15.—The World says: The "History of the Carnegie Steel Combine" by Mr. Bridge, formerly secretary to Mr. Carnegie, just published a letter written by Mr. Schwab, ex-president of the steel trust to Mr. H. C. Frick on May 15, 1899, is printed.

Mr. Frick was at that time trying to form a syndicate of capitalists to purchase the Carnegie steel plants, and Mr Schwab's letter was intended to assist him. In the letter the following passage containing statements of public interest, occurs:

As to the future, even on low prices I am most sanguine. I know positively that England cannot produce pig-iron at the actual for less than \$11-50 per ton even allowing no profit on raw materials, and cannot put pig-iron into a rail with their most efficient works for less than \$7.50 a ton. This would make rails at not cost to them at \$19. We can sell at this price and ship abroad so as to net us \$16 at works for foreign business nearly as good as home business has been. What is true of rails is equally true of other steel products. As a result of this we are going to control the steel business of the world.

You know we can make rails for less than \$12 per ton leaving a nice margin on foreign business. Besides this, foreign costs are going to increase year by year, because they have not the raw material, while ours is going to decrease. The result of all this is that we will be able to sell our surplus abroad, run our works full all the time and get the best practice and costs in this way.

At the date of this letter tariff duties of \$4 per ton on pig-iron and \$8 per ton on steel rails were being levied at all our ports. They are still being levied. Yet we have Mr. Schwab's authority, than

which none could be higher, for saying that pig-iron could not be produced in England for less than \$11.50 per ton nor steel rails for less than \$19 per ton, while steel rails were being made at less than \$12 per ton by the Carnegie Company, and could be marketed in England below the English price at a net profit of \$4 per ton. At the same time the average price of steel rails to American purchasers was \$28 per ton—\$9 per ton higher than the price Mr. Schwab declared his company could sell them for in England, "leaving a nice margin."

Much more is implied in Mr. Schwab's further admission that "what is true of rails is equally true of other steel products." This means that all of the Dingley duties in 1899 were duties not for revenue, not for protection, but for extortion only. No British made steel whether in rails or in other forms, could have competed with American-made steel in 1899—so Mr. Schwab said—if all the Dingley duties on steel had been repealed. The same condition of things exists today, for as Mr. Schwab says, "foreign costs of production have been increasing while American costs of production have been growing less year by year."

Over 2,000,000 tons of steel rails alone are being annually consumed in the United States, to say nothing of other steel products. The \$8 per ton levied thereon, solely for the purpose of affording a shelter for monopoly amounts to a levy of \$16,000,000 a year on the American people. In the light of Mr. Schwab's letter, it is easy to see why the steel trust is gathering in profits of more than \$120,000,000 a year on the sale of its upward of 10,000,000 tons of iron and steel products.

It is strange that the beneficiaries of this tariff for extortion only should believe with Mr. Hanna, that the only way to preserve prosperity—their prosperity at least—is to "stand pat" and "let well enough alone?"

Dysentery Cured Without the Aid of a Doctor.

"I am just up from a hard spell of the flux" (dysentery) says Mr. T. A. Spinner, a well-known merchant of Drummond, Tenn. "I used one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was cured without having a doctor. I consider it the best cholera medicine in the world." There is no need of employing a doctor when this remedy is used, for no doctor can prescribe a better medicine for bowel complaint in any form either for children or adults. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by Allen & Wordward.

REDUCED RATES.

To the Seaside and Mountain Resorts for the Summer.

On and after June 1st, 1903, the Southern Pacific in connection with the Corvallis & Eastern railroad will have on sale round trip tickets from points on their lines to Newport, Yaquina and Detroit, at very low rates, good for return until October 10, 1903.

Three day tickets to Newport and Yaquina, good going Saturdays and returning Mondays, are also on sale from all Eastside points Portland to Eugene inclusive, and from all Westside points enabling people to visit their families and spend Sunday at the seaside.

Season tickets from all Eastside points Portland to Eugene inclusive, and from all Westside points are also on sale to Detroit at very low rates with stop-over privileges at Mill City or at any point east enabling tourists to visit the Santiam and Breitenbush as well as the famous Breitenbush Hot Springs in the Cascade mountains which can be reached in one day.

Season tickets will be good for return from all points until October 10th. Three day tickets will be good going on Saturdays and returning Mondays only. Tickets from Portland and vicinity will be good for return via the East or West side at option of passenger. Tickets from Eugene and vicinity will be good going via the Lebanon Springfield branch, if desired. Baggage on Newport tickets checked through to Newport; on Yaquina tickets to Yaquina only.

S. P. trains connect with the C. & E. at Albany and Corvallis, for Yaquina and Newport. Trains on the C. & E. for Detroit leave Albany at 7 a. m. enabling tourists to the Hot Springs to reach there the same day.

Full information as to rates, time tables, etc can be obtained on application to Edwin Stone, manager C. & E., R. R. at Albany; W. B. Coman, G. P. A. S. P. Co. Portland or to any S. P. or C. E. agent.

Rate from Corvallis to Newport \$3.75. Rate from Corvallis to Yaquina \$3.25. Rate from Corvallis to Detroit, \$3.25. Three days rate from Corvallis to Yaquina or Newport, \$2.50.