

TRIAL OF STONE.

**THE MAN WHO LOCATED
PORTLANDERS ON TIMBER-
LESS TIMBER LANDS
IN ALSEA.**

**Charge Against Him Is Largely
by Bailee—Trial Was in Port-
land and Benton County
Men Were Witnesses.**

Portland, Nov. 4.—The trial of Oscar F. Stone, who located a number of Portlanders on timberless lands in the country beyond Alsea was concluded here today. Yesterday was consumed in the submission of evidence for the prosecution. The specific indictment against Stone is larceny by bailee. He was attended in court by his wife, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Guinean, and his attorney, Roger B. Sinnott. Mrs. Guinean appeared to take deep interest in the case and acknowledged that at the time Sheriff Story was on the way to Sand Point, Idaho, to apprehend her son-in-law she sent telegrams to the latter warning him.

The principal testimony of the prosecution was given by Dr. Cornelius. He stated that he heard from friends that Stone was locating people on timber lands and that it was a good thing. He had exhausted his own right, but concluded he could locate his sisters and niece, so he advised with Stone, asked \$100 compensation for each location. Dr. Cornelius said he told Stone there must be at least 3,000,000 feet of timber on each quarter section and that he would have it cruised. He delivered a check for \$300 to Stone and also \$50 as a one-half payment for Dr. H. R. Littlefield.

"The check was to be placed in escrow in the Portland Trust Company," said the witness, "until I was fully satisfied the claims were as represented."

Dr. Cornelius further testified that he made the check payable to Stone and trusted to Stone's honor to place it in escrow in the bank. The doctor also told about his sisters and niece going with Stone to view the land at Alsea, and that the land shown was not that on which they were located, and that a cruiser named Tucker, who cruised the real locations, found only brush on the land. Dr. Cornelius next told how he became suspicious of Stone, and of Stone's sudden disappearance and his efforts to have him arrested.

On cross-examination Mr. Sinnott, counsel for the defense, asked: "You tried to get money out of Guinean, didn't you?"

"She came to my office herself; it was not my proposition."

This response evidently jarred Mrs. Guinean's nerves, and she interrupted with the remark, "I did not, doctor."

She was quieted by her daughter, and Mr. Sinnott resumed his questioning.

"Doctor, you tried to get money from Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Guinean's daughter, and said you would drop the case, didn't you?"

"I said all I wanted was my money. I was willing to drop the case if I got the money."

"Did you not demand \$500 from Mrs. Guinean to drop the case?"

"No, I did not."

Sheriff Story testified that he arrested Stone at Sand Point, Idaho, where he was engaged in practicing law under the name of Clark. The name of the firm was Clark & Johnson.

On cross-examination Sheriff Story was asked if just before his arrival at Sand Point, Stone had not received telegrams telling him of his coming, and if Stone could not have got away if he wanted to. The Sheriff was asked if Stone did not exhibit such telegrams to him, and he answered affirmatively.

A telegram addressed to Stone and signed Leslie was handed to the sheriff for identification, and Judge Sears inquired:

"Who sent the telegrams?"

"I sent them, judge," responded Mrs. Guinean.

W. H. Malona, postmaster at Alsea, testified that Stone came there in October, 1902, and spoke to him concerning townships 10 and 11. The witness said: "I told him I did not think there was any timber on that group, and he replied a number of people were coming that evening and not to say anything."

B. L. Paget testified that Stone deposited the Dr. Cornelius check for \$300 in the Portland Trust Company and afterward cashed it.

Mr. Sinnott, attorney for Stone, moved that the court instruct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty on the ground that the check which was in evidence must be taken for what appeared on its face.

It was made payable to Oscar Stone therefore behad a perfect right to cash it. Judge Sears denied the motion.

Portland, Oct. 5.—The case of Oscar Stone was submitted to the jury yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Stone, testifying in his own defense, admitted having received a check for \$300, payable to his order from Dr. Charles W. Cornelius, and said that he understood that as soon as he had entered into a contract with Dr. Cornelius to locate his sisters and niece on timber claims, he was to receive his compensation in advance. He, therefore, believed he had a right to cash the check and appropriate the money to his own use, and did so.

Concerning the character of the land on which he had located the relatives of Dr. Cornelius, Stone said he relied upon information received by him from others that it was well timbered and did not examine it himself. When he took the locator to the scene, he pointed to the land in the distance, and as there was a large gulch to cross to reach it, Stone said the party decided not to visit the land, but to be satisfied with a view from the distance, and to accept the information about it he had received from others. Stone explained that his reason for leaving Portland and going to Idaho was that he was afflicted with asthma. He said he was willing to refund to Dr. Cornelius as soon as he obtained the money.

The Best Remedy for Croup.
(From the Archison Kan. Globe.)

This is the reason when the women who know the best remedy for croup are in demand in every neighborhood. One of the most terrible things in the world is to be awakened in the middle of the night by a whoop by one of the children. The croup remedies are almost as sure to be lost, in case of croup, as a revolver is sure to be lost in case of burglars. There used to be an old fashioned remedy for croup, known as hive syrup and tulu, but some modern mothers say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is better, and does not cost so much. It causes the patient to throw up the phlegm quicker, and gives relief in a shorter time. Give this remedy as soon as the croupy cough appears and it will prevent the attack. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Graham & Wotham.

Assessment for Sewer.
Notice is hereby given that the assessment made by Ordinance No 152 for the construction of a sewer through Block 2 County Addition and Block 18 Old Town of Corvallis, Oregon, in the manner provided by Ordinance No 152 in which the following lots and parts of lots were entered in the City of Corvallis on the 16th day of October, 1903, and is due and payable, at the office of the City Treasurer of Corvallis in United States gold or silver coin and if not paid on or before the 2nd day of November, 1903, the Common Council will order warrants to be issued to the Chief of Police for the collection thereof together with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, from that date and costs of collection.

- BLOCK 2 COUNTY ADDITION.**
Block 2, Lot 1—Mrs Lina S Neuggass is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 2, South 1/2 Lot 2—Mrs Lina S Neuggass is assessed at \$10 99.
Block 2, North 1/2 of Lot 2—Mrs Annette Jacobs is assessed at \$10 99.
Block 2 Lot 3—Mrs Annette Jacobs is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 2 Lot 4—Mrs Annette Jacobs, is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 2 Lot 5—Harriet Healy is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 2 Lot 6—Harriet Healy is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 2 3/4 of Lot 7—Jas R Sellers is assessed at \$16 48.
Block 2 1/4 of Lot 7—Jacobs & Neuggass is assessed at \$5 49.
Block 2 1/2 of Lot 8 Jas R Sellers is assessed \$5 49.
Block 2 1/2 of Lot 8—Jacobs & Neuggass is assessed at \$5 49.
Block 2 Lot 9—Jas R Sellers is assessed \$21 97.
Block 2 Lot 10—Mrs Annette Jacobs is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 2 1/2 of Lot 11—P M Eder is assessed at \$16 48.
Block 2 1/2 of Lot 11—M Jacobs and S Neuggass is assessed at \$5 49.
Block 2 1/2 of Lot 12—P M Eder is assessed at \$16 48.
Block 2 1/2 of Lot 12—M Jacobs and S Neuggass is assessed at \$5 49.

BLOCK 18 OLD TOWN OF CORVALLIS.

- Block 18 West 25 feet of Lot 1, Heirs of John Barnett is assessed at \$5 50.
Block 18 South 1/2 of East 1/2 of Lot 1—Heirs of J R Bryson is assessed at \$8 25.
Block 18 North 1/2 of East 1/2 of Lot 1—J W Ingle is assessed at \$8 25.
Block 18 Lot 2 J W Ingle is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 18 South 1/2 of Lot 3 J W Ingle is assessed at \$10 99.
Block 18 North 1-2 of Lot 3 S B Rowley is assessed at \$10 99.
Block 18 Lot 4 S B Rowley is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 18 Lot 5 S E Moore is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 18 Lot 6 S E Moore is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 18 Lot 7 L & M Walker is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 18 Lot 8 L & M Walker is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 18 Lot 9 S B Rowley is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 18 Lot 10 S B Rowley is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 18 Lot 11 Mary E Doshe is assessed at \$21 97.
Block 18 Lot 12 Mary E Doshe is assessed at \$21 97.
Total assessment \$678 51.
By order of the Common Council of Corvallis,
E. P. GREFFOZ,
Police Judge.
Corvallis, Oregon, October 17, 1903.

LIKE OUR ROLLERS.

**CREFFIELD SECT BLOSSOMED
FOR A TIME MANY YEARS
AGO.**

**Were Known Then as Holy Rollers
—They Rolled About on the
Floor and Thereby Took
Their Names—Other
News.**

Portland Nov. 3.—The Oregonian says: There is nothing new under the sun; not even the "Holy Rollers." A small band of fanatics known as the "Holy Rollers had a brief career in 1837, in the town of Hardwick Vt. Their leader whose name was Bridgeman, having had his mind discomposed by frequent attendance upon prayer meetings in the neighborhood, professed to be inspired from on high and was not long in enlisting several followers. The exercises at the meetings of these fanatics consisted of the most ludicrous and foolish performances, such as frightful yelling barking in imitation of dogs and foxes, mimicry of crows and other birds, jumping swinging the arms and rolling on the floor and from the last circumstances they were called Holy Rollers. Their leader declared that they must not shave, and they suffered their beards to grow for several months, when it was revealed to another of their number that they must all shave, and it was done.

These fanatics were countenance and encouraged by large numbers of the inhabitants of Hardwick and the neighboring towns. The pastor of the Congregationalist church, Rev. Chester, preached a vigorous sermon against these absurdities, which was published and widely circulated in 1838. Some of their number were imprisoned for disturbance of religious worship and these fanatics were dispersed. These facts are set forth in much fuller detail in Thompson's History of Vermont, published in 1841. The author was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church and professor of natural-history in the University of Vermont, and his narrative may be accepted as a proof that in the modern "Holy Rollers" history has only repeated itself. When the Holy Rollers appeared in Hardwick it was a town of 2,400 inhabitants, and had been organized over forty years, had good schools and three churches, and is distant only twenty one miles from the capital of the state, but no civilization, no environments, will ever be proof against sudden outbreaks of fanaticism on the part of ignorant, weak-minded people, who, if not deranged, have unarranged brains.

Take the short courses in bookkeeping typewriting, or shorthand in the Corvallis Business College.

Wanted.
To trade stock ranch for property in Corvallis,
H. A. Bowman,
Eddyville, Ore.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the Matter of the Estate of Sarah Ann Brown, deceased)
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Sarah Ann Brown, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator, with the clerk of the county court of the State of Oregon for Benton county, and the said court has fixed Friday the 11th day of December, 1903, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon as the time, and the county court room in the court house in Corvallis, Oregon, as the place, for hearing any and all objections to the said account, and for settlement thereof.
Dated this 10th Nov 7, 1903.

WILLIAM I. HUGHSON,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Sarah Ann Brown, deceased.

**CORVALLIS & EASTERN
RAILROAD.
Time Card Number 22.**

For Yaguina: Train leaves Albany..... 12:45 p. m	Returning: Leaves Yaguina..... 7:30 a. m
“ “ Corvallis..... 1:50 p. m	Leaves Corvallis..... 11:30 a. m
“ “ arrives Yaguina..... 5:35 p. m	Arrives Albany..... 12:15 p. m
3 For Detroit: Leaves Albany..... 7:00 a. m	Leaves Detroit..... 12:20 p. m
Arrives Detroit..... 12:20 p. m	Arrives Albany..... 5:55 p. m
4 from Detroit: Leaves Detroit..... 1:00 p. m	Arrives Albany..... 5:55 p. m
Arrives Albany..... 5:55 p. m	Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with S P south bound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before departure of S P north bound train.
Train No. 2 connects with the S P trains at Corvallis and Albany giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.	Train 3 for Detroit, Breitenbush and other mountain resorts leaves Albany at 7:00 a. m, reaching Detroit at noon, giving ample time to reach the Springs same day.

For further information apply to
EDWIN STONK,
Manager.

H. H. Cronise, Agent Corvallis.
Thos. Cockrell, Agent Albany.

DISTRIBUTE DISEASE

**Street Cars as Disseminators of In-
fectious Maladies.**

Vitiated Air and Expectorationa Reader These Conveyances Fruitful Sources of Contagion—Need of Stringent Rules.

In the larger cities of this country the street car is as potent a factor in the dissemination of communicable diseases as many of those usually catalogued in the standard works of hygiene. In these larger centers of population the condition is one of an excessive number of passengers crowded into a limited number of cars. In some cities this continues throughout the entire day, and in all of them during the morning and evening hours. During the period of congested traffic, the cars are crowded to the limit, every seat being occupied, and the aisles and rear platforms literally packed with all classes of our variegated population, says the Interstate Medical Journal.

The ventilation of these cars is inferior, both on account of inattention to this important matter on the part of the builders of this class of rolling stock, and also because the passengers differ so widely as to the proper temperature and circulation necessary to their comfort. Tuberculosis is undoubtedly propagated through the medium of these cars, which become infected by the promiscuous expectoration indulged in by consumptives, notwithstanding notices of warning. Hannum, of Cleveland, recently examined 25 specimens of sputum found in street cars (15 from the interiors and ten from the rear platforms); the tubercle bacillus was present in three instances. Other specimens showed the pneumococcus and the bacillus influenzae.

These conditions, the person-to-person contact, and the breathing of vitiated air frequently laden with contagious exhalations and with dust from dried sputum, are most favorable to the distribution of contagious diseases. Of course, it is only problematical as to the number of small-pox cases which were infected through these conditions during the recent epidemic, but it is certain that but few better opportunities of infection are offered than through the street-car contact of all classes. Other transmissible diseases can very easily be, and no doubt are, communicated in the same way.

The solution of this problem is not easy. Street railway companies are not inclined to relieve the present situation without compulsion. Health officers, however, have authority over the sanitation of these public conveyances. This authority in most municipalities gives sufficient power to prevent undue overcrowding of cars when such prevention would be for the protection of public health. When necessary, as in times of a general epidemic, such authority should be exercised. Under all circumstances regular disinfection of street cars should be practiced in an efficient manner. In this way the cars can be made biologically clean, and the health of the community better protected. There is just as much occasion for this procedure as there is for the disinfection of Pullman cars, now energetically practiced at different points. Investigation has developed the fact that there is but one city in the country, Philadelphia, where any pretense is made of disinfection of street cars. The Union Traction company of that city disinfects its cars with carbolic acid. This possibly answers for the killing of bacterial life on the floors and walls of the cars, but does no good for the contaminated places where dust has settled, and which nothing but a gaseous agent would reach.

In the County Court of Benton County, State of Oregon,
In the Matter of the Estate of Mabel E. Howe, a Minor.

Now at this time came Frank L. Howe guardian of the estate of Mabel E. Howe, a minor, and presents his petition to this Court and asks for a license to authorize him to sell Lots 10, 11 & 12 in Block 22 in Benton County, Oregon, belonging to his ward Mabel E. Howe, and it appearing to the Court from said petition that it would be to the best interest of said ward, the said Mabel E. Howe, that said above mentioned property be sold and the proceeds thereof transmitted and turned over to Frank P. Marsh, the legal guardian of said minor in the State of Massachusetts where it may be invested for and in the interest of said minor. It is therefore hereby ordered that the next of kin of said ward and all persons interested in the person and estate of said minor, be and they are hereunto named court on Saturday the 21st day of November, 1903, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said date at the Court House of Benton County, Oregon, then and there to show cause if any they have why a license should not be granted for the sale of said real estate above mentioned. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for three successive weeks before the day of hearing said petition as above set forth in the Corvallis Times, a newspaper published and circulating in Corvallis in Benton County, State of Oregon.

This October 20, 1903.
VIRGIL E. WATTERS,
County Judge,
Benton Co. Oregon.
The above is a true and correct copy of the original order in said matter and of the whole thereof:
Attest: Victor P. Moses,
County Clerk.

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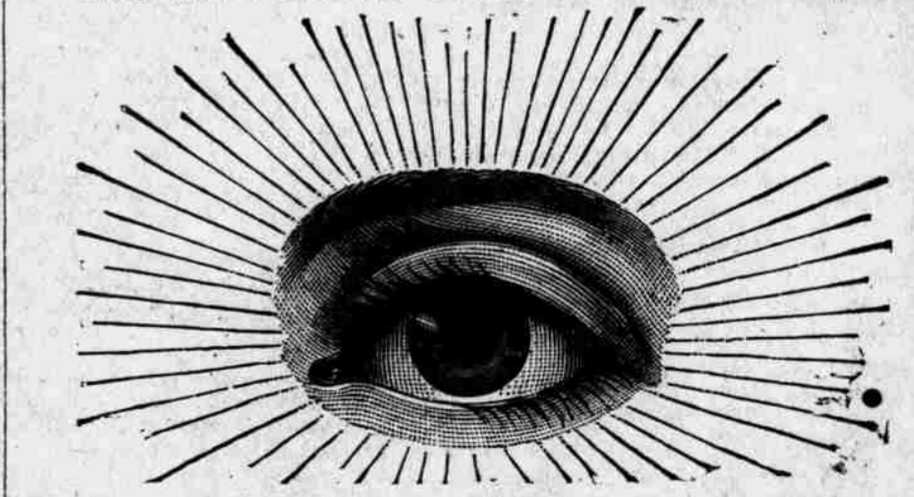
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