

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, JULY 20, 1904.

E. F. IRVING
Editor and Proprietor.

Have You Seen Our New Arrivals

IN

Dress Goods,
Novelty Trimmings,
Silks, Embroideries,
Lace Belts,
Collars, White
Goods and Shoes.

FOR GENTS

Clothing, Hats,
Neckware, Shoes,
Shirts, Underware.
Call and See

J. H. HARRIS.

HOT WEATHER

THREE SUCCUMB TO THE
TERRIBLE HEAT IN CHI-
CAGO YESTERDAY.

Mercury Runs Up to Ninety-Four
—Score of Persons Prostrated
Not a Particle of Breeze Is
Felt—Intense Suffer-
ing Is Caused in
the City.

Detroit, Mich., July 17.—This was the hottest day of the season in Detroit, the temperature reaching 96 degrees.

Washington, July 17.—With the echoes of the Parker telegram still ringing in their ears democratic leaders are undertaking to demonstrate the ease with which the "second Cleveland" is going to sweep the country this fall. The bold stand of their candidate on the money question encourages them to believe that he will carry New York, and with New York, what are termed Cleveland states—New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. Of course they count on the solid South, and add to their list at least one of the three big doubtful states of the Middle West, Indiana, Illinois or Wisconsin.

Maryland and West Virginia may truly be considered very doubtful states, and the republican leaders are much concerned as to the outcome in both. It is not Parker, but his running mate, Davis, who makes these states extremely doubtful. The one is his home; the other his native state, and in both he is widely and well known.

If Maryland and West Virginia go democratic, it will be due to Davis, and not to Parker or the democratic platform. The Republicans carried both states in 1900. In these states local issues are of more vital importance this year than national issues, and in both the republican party is anything but well organized.

The West Virginia republicans are split on the tax issue, and are so bitterly arrayed, the one faction against the other, that democratic success is threatened, and even admitted by some republicans of that state. Maryland is one of those states where the race issue will not down, and it may work to the benefit of the democrats this year. These local issues, combined with Davis' personal influence, will force the republicans to make the fight of their lives for these two commonwealths.

But when it comes to talk of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, the democrats face a more serious situation. In Illinois the republicans are organized; the democrats split into factions. McKinley carried that state four years ago and while Illinois is never considered a safe state, it is more than likely to go for Roosevelt. There is no local issue at this time that would give the democrats any encouragement.

In Indiana, which went republican in the last presidential election, the democrats will raise the Tyner issue, and try to overcome the Fairbanks' influence. They will make a personal onslaught on the president in the home of the late assistant attorney-general for the postoffice department, in the hope of winning out, but they will have to meet Fairbanks among his friends, and one reason why Fairbanks was nominated to run with Roosevelt was to carry his home state for the republican ticket.

According to men who are intelligently advised of the situation in Wisconsin, that state is not in doubt. While the republicans are divided into La Follette and anti-La Follette factions, and are fighting each other viciously over the state ticket, the followers of La Follette, like the followers of Spooner, are all staunch Roosevelt men, and will all support the national ticket. Wisconsin went republican in 1900.

Then there is talk about Parker bagging Colorado on account of the strike issue; Nevada on the irrigation issue, and Idaho and Montana because they went democratic in 1900. These states may all be doubtful, but they have small votes in the electoral college.

Mount Holly, N. J., July 15.—Aaron Timbers, William Jones and William Austin, negroes, who con-

fessed to assaulting Miss Elsie Biddle, of Burlington, N. J., today, were sentenced to 49 years each in state's prison, after a recorded-breaking trial. The men arrived in Mount Holly at 1:15 p. m. Less than half an hour later they had pleaded guilty, being given the extreme penalty of the law, and had started for prison. A crowd at the railway station hooted the prisoners, but a company of militia preserved order.

Trenton was reached at 2:30 p. m., and the men had begun their sentences at 2:45 p. m.

Judge Gaskill tonight explained the swift methods employed in sending three negroes to the state prison. He said:

"The rapidity with which the cases of the three assailants of Miss Biddle were tried, sentenced and sent to prison was due to a meeting of 200 men at which arrangements were made to blow open Mount Holly jail tonight, secure the three negroes and lynch them. It was the women of the county that drove the men to determine on desperate measures.

Butte, Mont., July 15.—A Billings special says that O. Eosier, James and Edward Grady, who confessed to holding up nine gamblers in the Owl saloon in Billings two weeks ago, killing Sergeant of Police R. J. Hannah and wounding Sheriff George H. Hubbard, were arraigned to day and an information charging them with first-degree murder filed.

The prisoners have made announcement that all they ask is a "legal hanging." Extra precautions have been taken to guard against mob violence.

Gresham, Or., July 15.—The heavy rain today has damaged over 1000 tons of hay yet in the field. However, the loss will not be great unless the wet weather continues for several days more. Other crops needed the rain, especially potatoes, which were suffering, and the gain in that direction will more than offset any loss. The grain fields, too, were sadly in need of moisture, and the rain will add considerably to their growth and yield.

Judge Alton Brooks Parker, democratic nominee for the presidency, was born at Cortland, N. Y., May 14, 1852, and is the son of John B. and Harriet Stratton Parker. His early education was obtained in the academy and normal school at Cortland, and at the age of 16 he began teaching in order to obtain the means to continue at school and learn the legal profession. In 1877 he was nominated by the democrats of his district for surrogate and he was elected by a decisive majority. He was re-elected by an increased majority. In 1884 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention and in 1885 a delegate to the state convention that nominated David B. Hill for governor. In the latter campaign he was made chairman of the executive committee and handled the campaign with great skill, the election resulting in a democratic victory. In 1897 he was nominated for chief judge of the court of appeals and was elected by a large majority.

Judge Parker was married at Rochester in 1873 to Miss Mary Schoonmaker, and two children have been born to them, John and Bertha. The son died at the age of seven. The daughter was married in 1899 to Rev. Charles Mercer Hall.

The Parker home is at Esopus, where the Judge delights in raising fine cattle and in cultivating small fruits.—Commoner.

Chicago, July 17.—This was the hottest day Chicago has experienced in three years, and three deaths and a score of prostrations was the result. The maximum temperature of 94 degrees beats any record in the weather bureau since 1901, when 103 was recorded.

There was scarcely any breeze, and the suffering was intense. In the down town district the heat was several degrees greater than the official records show.

At ten o'clock tonight the heat showed little abatement, and the opinion of the weather forecaster was that no marked decrease would be noted for a day or two yet.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

PACKERS THINK UNIONS ARE
TOO EXACTING IN THEIR
DEMANDS.

Re-Employment of All the Strikers
Causes a Split—Negotiations
Have Come to an End—
Sympathetic Strike Is
Being Considered
—Other News.

Chicago, July 16.—All chances of peace in the packer's strike has vanished, for the time being at least. The end of the negotiations came late today, after a conference which lasted nearly all of the afternoon between three leaders of the strike and a number of the packers. The final break resulted when the union officials insisted that all the men who had gone out on strike be taken back and given their old places. The packers declared this would necessitate the discharge of all the men they had employed since the commencement of the strike, and that they could not and would not consider it. The conference then broke up, and the strike will continue.

Michael Donnelly, president of the Meatcutters' Union, replied to the note of the packers received by him yesterday. In this note the packers suggested that another meeting be held and expressed the hope that something tangible would result. To this, Mr. Donnelly replied as follows:

"Your letter of July 15, has been received and as you are desirous of giving every opportunity to present suggestions that may tend to a solution of the present controversy, we desire to say that we have, in our opinion, already made such a proposition at our conference July 14, which, if agreed to, would end the dispute satisfactory to all concerned. Agreeable to your suggestion, we will meet with you and perhaps at another conference we may be able to bring about a definite understanding."

Following up his note, Mr. Donnelly arranged for a meeting with the packers this afternoon.

The question of arbitration was taken up, and after a prolonged discussion the representatives of the unions agreed to waive the ground they had taken when they insisted that the arbitration should consider only an advance in wages, and that the scale paid prior to May 28, should be paid pending the decision of the arbitrators. They agreed to accept the demand of the packers that the decision of the arbitrators should cover the entire scope of the strike and its causes.

The question of taking back the men who had gone out on strike was then considered. Mr. Donnelly insisted that all the men should be taken back pending the arbitration. The packers insisted upon their declaration that the men would be taken back in the order which they applied for work, and as many of them would be given places as the packers could find room for. The packers declared that they would not discharge the men they had employed.

Mr. Donnelly asked that the packers agree to reinstate the old men within a week, and the packers refused to make the agreement. He asked them if they would set a time when they would take back the old men. To this the packers replied that they would take back as many as they had room for in the order of their application for work. This final answer broke off negotiations, and the representatives of the union left the meeting.

After the conference was over, Mr. Donnelly said:

"We agreed to almost everything that they asked, and insisted only on the reinstatement of our men. We would have been willing to wait a month if necessary if they would have agreed to take them back at some time. They would not agree to anything on this point except as stated in their letter, that they would take them as fast as they needed them in the order in which they applied, and there was nothing to do but break off."

A danger that confronts the strikers became apparent today when they learned that over 200 Polish butchers have deserted them since the strike began. The fact did not become known until

this morning, when every local union held meetings and punched the strike tickets of members. These tickets must be turned in every day in order that the leaders may know that the members are not at work. After the unions here met today, it was found that a large number of Polish butchers were missing. Investigation revealed that they had returned to work. A mass meeting of the trades unions allied with the meetcutters and butchers who are now on a strike was held tonight at the stockyards to discuss the advisability of going on a sympathetic strike. Twenty-two unions were represented, with a total membership of 12,000 men. Of these unions 19 came to the meeting with instructions to strike, if the meetcutters and butchers asked them to do so. The men now on strike did not ask the allied unions to go out, but urged them to remain at work until a letter from the return of President Donnelly to the city on Monday, the union leader having left the city tonight to visit St. Louis and other points where the strike is in progress. It was finally decided that no action would be taken until after the meeting of the packing trades central body, a committee having general control over all the unions of the stockyards. This body will meet Monday night, and will consider the question of a sympathetic strike.

It was announced tonight by members of the Firemen's Union that they will go to the packers with an ultimatum on Monday. They have grievances of their own, and they declare they do not wish to work with the nonunion men that have been placed in the plants since the beginning of the strike.

In anticipation of the strike spreading to the other trades and the possibility of housing a large number of men in their plants, the packers caused nearly 5000 cots and blankets to be taken into the yards today.

Meanwhile, every day which fails in reaching a settlement, the sentiment for a sympathetic strike is growing among nearly 12,000 other employes at the stockyards.

The temper of the union men was reflected by President Donnelly, who said:

"We will die fighting before submitting to arbitration as proposed by the packers. Their suggestion of arbitration would mean the complete annihilation of trade unions in the stockyards."

Chief of Police O'Neil has recommended to Mayor Harrison the revocation of the license of any saloon in which a strike disturbance starts.

Henry G. Davis, democratic candidate for vice-president, was born in Baltimore, Md., November 15, 1823. He received his early education in the public schools, but being left fatherless went to work when very young. He became superintendent of a plantation for a time, then began railroading, being successfully brakeman, conductor and agent for the B. & O. He engaged in the mercantile business and then became interested in coal mining. He projected and carried to success the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh railway, of which he is president. He is also president of the Piedmont & Cumberland railway, and of the Davis National bank of Piedmont. He was a member of the West Virginia house of delegates in 1865, state senator from 1867 to 1869, United States senator from 1883 to 1889, and has been a delegate to six national democratic conventions. He was married in 1853 to Kate Bantz of Frederick, Md. Mr. Davis was one of the American delegates to the pan-American congress and is a member of the United States intercontinental railway commission. While his home is at Elkins, W. Va., he maintains his offices in Washington City, at 1517 H street.

Berlin, July 17.—The Lokal Anzeiger this morning prints a special dispatch forwarded from a junk in front of Fort Arthur under date of July 13, via Tientsin, July 16, 7:20 p. m., stating that the Japanese since July 11 has landed about 30,000 men near Pigeon Bay under the protection of the entire fleet.

The Russians, the dispatch says offered little resistance, only a few shots being fired by the shore batteries. A general assault is expected soon, a calm sea facilitated the landings.

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