

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, JULY 12, 1905.

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TORN IN PIECES

EIGHT MEN BLOWN UP ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Particles of Bone and Flesh Were Scattered Over a Radius of Two Hundred Yards From the Scene—Other News.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 9.—Eight men were blown to pieces and two others were injured by the premature explosion of a big blast of rock powder on the Pennsylvania railroad improvements near New Cumberland at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The accident occurred directly across the Susquehanna river from the scene of the Pennsylvania railroad accident May 11, in which 23 persons were killed and many others injured.

All of the victims of today's disaster were employees of P. S. Kenhaugh & Co., Inc., contractors, who are now building the double tracks for the Pennsylvania railroad to connect with the Enola yards. The bodies of the men were terribly mangled and particles of flesh and bones were scattered from a distance of 200 yards from the scene of the explosion.

An inquest was held this afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict of premature explosion from an unknown cause and no blame attached to the contractors.

Kustenji, Roumania, July 9.—Admiral Kruger this afternoon boarded and took possession of the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkin, King Charles of Roumania having sent instructions to the commander of the Roumanian squadron that the vessel be delivered to the Russian authorities without raising any difficulties.

The torpedo boat which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkin, however, left for Odessa, without surrendering, declaring that she had not mutinied, but that the Kniaz Potemkin had forced her to follow. Admiral Kruger arrived with his squadron this morning, and, after exchanging the customary salutes, intimated that he had come to arrange for the transfer of the Kniaz Potemkin. Admiral Koslinski, commander of the Roumanian squadron, boarded the Russian battle ship Tchesme and informed Admiral Kruger that King Charles had ordered him to turn the vessel over to the Russian Admiral. The formalities of the transfer were completed this afternoon, and Admiral Kruger boarded the Kniaz Potemkin.

The Associated Press representative inspected the Kniaz Potemkin after the withdrawal of the Roumanian guard. Despite the efforts of the Roumanians to get things in ship-shape on board, the battle ship was in a state of wild disorder. The officers' cabins were stripped of everything of value, and bloodstains were everywhere. There was sufficient ammunition aboard the Potemkin to have enabled the mutineers to make a desperate resistance. It is said that during the last few days the vessel was navigated by two engineers and an officer with revolvers at their heads.

All of the sailors wished to surrender with the exception of Matuschenko, the leader of the mutiny, who resisted for some time, and wanted to blow up the ship. Seven officers were prisoners aboard the Kniaz Potemkin. They were in a pitiable condition for ill-treatment. They declare that Matuschenko himself killed ten officers of the battle ship. All the papers and books belonging to the vessel were destroyed.

It appears that the decision to surrender the ship was made when it became evident that no other vessel would join in the mutiny. The crew of the battle ship seemed to be unaware of the surrender of the Georgi Pobiedonosteff, and expected that she also was coming to Kustenji to capitulate to Roumania. Twenty sailors from the ship have applied to the Russian consul here to be sent back to Russia.

The crew on the torpedo boat No. 267 were given half an hour in which to surrender or leave port.

A considerable number of the crew of the Potemkin surrendered to the Russian squadron, alleging

that they had acted under compulsion. The coal supply of the mutinous battleship was nearly exhausted, but there was ample food on board.

A Russian priest after the transfer held a service of purification on board the Potemkin, sprinkling the vessel and her flags with holy water.

The Russian admiral's squadron, which brought a crew for the Potemkin, sailed with her for Russia this evening.

Odessa, July 6.—Forty-five sailors, who were recently relieved from duty with the Russian Black Sea fleet, have been court-martialed and shot because they declined to take the oath of allegiance to the czar. It is understood that all dissatisfied sailors will begin their choice of swearing loyalty or being shot.

Portland, July 7.—The trial of Congressman Williamson, Dr. Van Gessner, Marion Biggs and others charged with conspiring to defraud the government of public domain, commenced today. The case proceeded with remarkable celerity, the jury being secured and the opening arguments made in time to allow of the examination of one witness before the court adjourned.

District attorney Heney stated, in opening argument, that the government proposed to show that Williamson and the other defendants entered into a conspiracy to suborn 100 persons and cause them illegally to obtain from the government valuable pasture lands in Eastern Oregon. The district attorney stated that of these 100, forty-four secured claims and that other patents were pending as the indictments were returned.

H. S. Wilson, attorney for the defendants, asserted that there had been no conspiracy. He stated that Williamson and Gessner, in order to secure pasturage for stock, had offered to advance money to the settlers to come into the country and take up the claims. He asserted that the defendants had taken mortgages in the property and during the time the patents were pending agreed that the defendants should have the right to the pasture. He stated that no agreements were made that compelled the patentees to turn over their claims to Williamson and Gessner, and that the defendants had exerted no claim of ownership after the return of their money. He stated that on several occasions Williamson and Gessner had bought land from these claimants after the patent had issued, but said that these had been entirely separate transactions and not connected with the advancing of money to the claimants.

Campbell Duncan, the first witness for the government, stated he had been told by Marion Biggs, that Gessner wanted land, and if he would go on to the claim and secure the patent to it, Williamson and Gessner would advance the necessary money, in the neighborhood of \$400, and when the claim was patented they would pay him \$500 for the claim. Duncan testified that he had agreed and Williamson and Gessner selected the land, advanced the money and he gave a mortgage on it for \$400. When the claim came to patent, he said, they paid him in the neighborhood of \$100. When Duncan's examination was concluded the court adjourned.

The S. P. is selling round trip tickets between Corvallis and Portland for \$3 good going Saturdays or Sundays and returning Sunday or Monday following, either on East or West side, but good only on afternoon train from Albany to Portland on Saturdays if East side is taken. Passengers to pay local fare between Corvallis and Albany.

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Will be paid for the return of a silver watch, lost on the State road. Finder leave at Times office.

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Now is the time to buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is certain to be needed sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly—you will need it quickly. Buy it now. It may save life. For sale by Graham & Wortham.

WANTS MUTINEERS

RUSSIA DEMANDS THEIR SURRENDER FROM ROUMANIA TO WHOM THEY YIELDED.

Russia Wants Roumania to Break Word and Give Them Up—Pledges of Safety Was Given Them—Naval Battalions Mutiny—Riots in Many Cities.

Odessa, July 8.—Vice-Admiral Choukrie, when informed of the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkin, dispatched two warships and six torpedo boats to Kustenji to take over the battleship.

Berlin, July 9.—A report is in circulation here that the Roumanian government has asked the powers to advise what treatment shall be accorded the crew of the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkin, which mutinied and who surrendered to the Roumanian government today. Russia demanded that the crew be surrendered to her; Austria and Germany advised Roumania to give them to Russia, while England, France and Italy advised their liberation.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—The admiralty late this afternoon was informed of the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkin to the Roumanian authorities at Kustenji, but the officials here have no details of the arrangements made between the Roumanian government and the mutineers. No diplomatic steps have been taken, but the foreign office undoubtedly will make the strongest representations against the mutineers being treated as simple deserters and will demand their surrender to answer not only for mutiny but also for the murder of their officers, the bombardment of Odessa and incitement to a revolution.

The vainglorious proclamation issued by the mutineers at Odessa will also weigh heavily against them. Their crime is considered the most odious by all nations, and it is thought to be imperative that the strongest justice be meted out to the ringleaders as an example to the fleets of Russia and the whole world.

Rear-Admiral Kruger's squadron, so soon as it can be found, will be ordered to proceed to Kustenji to take over the battle ship and place a crew on board. There is a strong sentiment manifesting itself here in favor of wiping the name of Kniaz Potemkin from the navy register and giving the ship a new name.

The situation in the Caucasus is so bad that the authorities there dare not publish an official account of the naval mutiny and the events at Odessa. There are disorders at Tiflis, and the government is taking measures to distribute arms and ammunition among the Russian population of the Caucasus.

At Kieff, a noncommissioned officer has been tried by court-martial and sent to prison for dissemination of revolutionary literature among the soldiers.

Much anti-Semitic rioting has occurred in the district around Nizh Novgorod. The working classes have also been attacked. The police of Markarief are powerless to stop the excesses there. The town was given over to the mob for several hours.

The publication of the emperor's reply to the reactionary deputation, in which His Majesty addressed the delegates as "gentlemen and brothers," has created a favorable impression even among the Liberals, as it is noticed that the emperor reiterated his promise to summon an assembly without discussing the deputation's suggestions looking to a more restricted body than outlined in the Bouligan project, and also that his majesty failed to comment on their advocacy of a continuance of the war.

St. Petersburg July 9.—The revolt against the government continues to spread. A report which reached here announces a serious outbreak among the members comprising the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Naval Battalions, stationed at the Krinkovski barracks. All the windows of the barracks have

been smashed by the mutineers, and everything inside the building has been destroyed.

The situation is serious. All the officers of the battalions and of the district have been summoned to their posts.

Kustenji, Roumania, July 8.—The mutinous crews of the Kniaz Potemkin and her consort, the rebel torpedo boat, have surrendered to the Roumanian authorities, have been landed, and are now being dispatched in small parties to different places in Roumania.

The mutineers wanted to take off the treasure which was on board the Kniaz Potemkin, but the authorities declined to acquiesce.

The Russians will gradually be conveyed to any frontier they may select and will then be liberated, the local officials having given an understanding to this effect.

The Roumanian flag, as well as the Russian war vessels, so as to prevent any attack on them in Roumanian waters by the vessels of the Russian squadron which are reported to be in pursuit of the mutineers.

The mutineers offered to surrender as deserters, and the Roumanian authorities demanded the breechlocks of the battle ship's guns as a pledge of good faith. The mutineers offered to present the battle ship to the Roumanian government as they declare they are anxious that she should not be handed over to Russia.

The Kniaz Potemkin arrived here today, accompanied by a torpedo boat and now lies in the outer harbor near the Russian guardship Paez ouape. The Roumanian cruiser Eelzabeta and the training ship Merces are in close proximity. Soon after she anchored, the Kniaz Potemkin began exchanging signals with the royal guardship Paezonape and it was the belief ashore that the mutineers contemplated surrendering in accordance with the terms offered by the Roumanian government when the battle ship visited this port.

The mutineers asked the Roumanian authorities to guarantee that they would furnish the sailors who surrendered with Roumanian passports and also guarantee that they shall not be extradited to Russia.

London, July 8.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported that the crew of the battle ship Catherine the Great has joined the mutineers.

A dispatch from Theodosia says that the Potemkin stopped a British steamer and compelled her to follow the battle ship and a quantity of coal was taken from the steamer. According to this dispatch the Potemkin left Theodosia last night.

Reports to the effect that the Potemkin bombarded Theodosia are untrue, as is the reported destruction of the warship. Her present whereabouts is unknown. The torpedo-boat destroyer Sremitelny arrived several hours after the Potemkin departed, and after hurriedly coaling put to sea.

At Vaea, Crimea, there is intense excitement owing to the fear that the Potemkin will bombard the city.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says reports are current today that tend to confirm advices from Moscow to the effect that the emperor has prepared to go to Kremlin to issue a manifesto summoning representatives of the people.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—The whole Crimean peninsula is on the verge of revolt and anarchy reigns in the mountains of the Caucasus. At Theodosia the workmen are backing the mutineers and the soldiers refuse to fight them. The crews of the several ships in the harbor have joined forces with the crew of the Potemkin.

News of the mutiny was a signal for a general revolt in the Caucasus and troops and police are practically powerless to cope with the situation.

London, July 7.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declares that General Linievitch has sentenced several Russian officers to death for circulating seditious circulars, and on the authority of the papers the Japanese correspondent at Tokio, Japan asserts that all the Poles and Jews in Linievitch's army are mutinous and are constantly surrendering to the Japanese as to enjoy pleasant captivity as prisoners of the Japanese.