

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

Vol. XIX.-No. 2

CORVALLIS, OREGON, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1906.

R. F. IRVINE Editor and Proprietor.

J. H. Harris
For the Early Spring
Buyers
Many Receipts

Of the very latest spring wash fabrics are to be seen at our store. This spring brings the prettiest and most attractive cotton fabrics and the loveliest wool and silk dress goods of any previous years. Our store is filling up on these things. Come and get acquainted with what the spring and summer has to offer. Prices are the lowest 0 0 0

J. H. HARRIS.
Corvallis, Oregon

Are You Curious?

Would you like to see inside a human eye? Call at Pratt the Jeweler & Optical store at any time and he will be pleased to show you the nerves, veins and arteries as seen through the latest and most scientific combined Ophthalmoscope and Retinoscope. If you have trouble with your eyes call on

Pratt The Jeweler & Optician.

All Things are Now Ready

Having secured the services of J. K. Berry, who has eight years experience in bicycle and general repair work, I am now prepared to all kinds of repair work on short notice.

All Work Guaranteed
Come and see the Olds work.
M. M. LONG'S

HOME-SEEKERS

If you are looking for some real good bargains in Stock, Grain, Fruit and Poultry Ranches, write for our special list, or come and see us. We take pleasure in giving you all the reliable information you wish, also showing you over the country.

AMBLER & WATTERS
Real Estate, Loan and Insurance
Corvallis and Philomath, Oregon.

PRIMARY LAW

AN ARGUMENT FOR "STATEMENT NO. 1" BY COL. HOFFER, OF SALEM JOURNAL.

He is a Candidate for Nomination on Republican Ticket for Legislature, and Ably Defends His Position—Other News.

Salem, March 15.—Colonel B. Hoffer, editor of the Capital Journal, has announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for the lower house in the legislature. He was, in its time, the chief advocate and foremost promoter of the flat salary law, and is now a champion of the primary law, devoting much time in his newspaper to advocacy of "Statement No. 1," and of the adherence to it by all legislative candidates. In the course of an extended argument in favor of the law, he says in part:

Forty days session too short. "I wish the entire legislature might be relieved of the duty of choosing a senator and thus be more free to pay attention to important and necessary reforms, with which they could occupy their whole time to good advantage. Forty days is too short a time to attend properly to the public business that accumulates in two years. When more than half of that time is taken over electing a senator, with all the attendant jobbery in federal positions, appropriations and efforts to buy votes in other ways with promises of office and sometimes cash, that destroys party organizations and debauches public sentiment.

Pledge two an evasion. "I do not question the honesty or sincerity or well-meaning of those who argue for a qualification of pledge No. 1. The law provides a qualified pledge for those who do not want to take pledge No. 1, and it also permits a candidate to run without any pledge whatever, upon his own general reputation of doing right. Exact compliance with the law on this matter, as the people understood it when it was adopted, requires a man to take pledge No. 1, or to take no pledge whatever, as pledge No. 2 is plainly a legalized evasion, whipping the devil around the stump, saying, 'I want to vote for the choice of the people unless I get a chance to sell my vote to some other candidate.' To the honor of the cause of pure politics, so far no candidate has had the temerity to take pledge No. 2.

Political jokes. "It is a political joke and the candidate better put Vanderbilt's celebrated expression into his declaration. The people adopted this law in good faith with the evident intention of putting it out of the power of the legislature to elect the senators and to put the members of the general assembly in the position of not being compelled to submit to dictation from a minority or being compelled to resist improper influences of any class or character.

"When the voter casts his ballot for a man to represent him in the legislature he at the same time expresses by making a cross his choice of a man for the United States senate. That choice should be final, and if fairly and fully expressed for men who have the nerve and character to go before the people for this high office, it will be final and conclusive upon the next general assembly. It would be hard to draw the line where the representative ceases to be a representative and goes into business on his own hook, unless it be when he begins to unfasten the clasps of his pocketbook. If men are chosen to the legislature who carry out the spirit and the letter of the primary law, and I believe men are running for representatives who at present intend to fulfill it because they honestly believe it is right, the senatorship will be disposed of on the first ballot in the legislature because the senators will have been chosen by the direct vote of the people in June, as they should be according to the direct primary law.

"The argument is advanced that under the Oregon direct primary law and the Mays act and the Australian ballot act direct nomination

and election of United States Senators would be illegal because the constitution of the United States has not yet been amended in that respect. The Oregonian says if you will only wait until the federal constitution is amended you may proceed to elect by the direct vote of the people; the legislature alone can elect senators until that has been accomplished. Did Lincoln wait for the constitution to be amended before he issued the emancipation proclamation? Did the Northern states and some of the border states wait for that before they enacted laws freeing the slaves? No, the federal constitution was amended long afterwards.

People originate reforms. "Reforms are originated by the sovereign power of the people acting through the states and the states make and amend the constitution of the United States. The constitution is about the last thing to be brought into harmony with the public sentiment. If Oregon establishes direct election of senators other states will follow, and when most of the states have acted the constitution will fall in line with popular will. If the people had been compelled to wait for the constitution to be amended by the action of two-thirds of the states of the Union, slavery might never have been abolished. As it was Nevada had to be admitted to ratify the fifteenth amendment. If the people have to wait for the consent of two-thirds of the states in the Union before they get direct election of senators, they may have to wait until several states are admitted, and the senate of the United States as it is now constituted, will never admit them for that purpose. Except for the purpose of limiting the states in certain ways the people are above the constitution—in Oregon the people are the constitution. Let Oregon drive this nail in the coffin of special privileges as represented in the United States senate and send the first man to break into the chamberhouse of all reform legislation, and other states will follow our example and create a new senate that is of the people, by the people and for the people."

A baby, Or., March 12.—When the March term of department No. 1 of the circuit court was convened this morning, Judge George H. Burnett disposed of a number of criminal matters, among them being one of considerable importance. This was the case of the State of Oregon vs. G. B. Hansard, charged with selling liquor in violation of the local option liquor law in the "dry" precinct of Lebanon.

At the last term of court the facts in this case were stipulated, it being agreed that the defendant did sell whisky, as alleged, but the defense contended that no law was violated alleging the local-option law did not apply to incorporated towns the charters of which give the municipality control of the liquor business. A number of other facts were contended by the defense, but the one above stated is the only one that raises a question of general importance as affecting the entire operation of the local-option law.

Judge Burnett has had the matter under advisement for several weeks, and today rendered in writing a long and well considered opinion, upholding the contention of the state that wherever the people of a precinct in due form voted in favor of prohibition under the local-option law, then the local-option law becomes operative in that precinct in place of the general law giving control of liquor traffic to municipalities. A special verdict was rendered, and the judgment of the court was that the defendant is guilty.

A fine of \$50 and costs of the action was assessed, with the warning that further violations will be met with severer penalty. This case will probably be appealed to the supreme court.

Common Colds are the Cause of Many Serious Diseases.

Physicians who have gained a national reputation as analysts of the cause of various diseases, claim that if catching cold could be avoided a long list of dangerous ailments would never be heard of. Everyone knows that pneumonia and consumption originate from a cold, and chronic catarrh, bronchitis, and all throat and lung trouble are aggravated and rendered more serious by each fresh attack. Do not risk your life or take chances when you have a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure it before these diseases develop. This remedy contains no opium, morphine or other harmful drug, and has thirty years of reputation back of it, gained by its cures under every condition. For sale by Graham & Worthy.

HABEAS CORPUS

IS DENIED PRISONERS ARRESTED FOR THE MURDER OF EX-GOVERNOR STEUNENBERG.

Prisoners Will Be Taken to the Caldwell Jail from Quarters in Penitentiary—Other News.

Boise, Idaho, March 13.—Attorneys James H. Hawley and W. E. Borah won the first big legal battle today when the state supreme court denied the writs of habeas corpus applied for in behalf of Charles H. Moyer, William Haywood and Geo. Pettibone, the three officials of the Western Federation of Miners.

In this defeat, however, there was a victory for the miners, for no sooner had Chief Justice Stockinger announced the decision of the court than Attorney F. F. Richardson, chief counsel for the defense, rose and once more entered a protest against what he characterized as the inhuman treatment of his clients at the penitentiary.

Mr. Richardson's remarks drew from Attorney Hawley a wrathful denial and he stated that it was immaterial to the prosecution whether the defendants were detained at the penitentiary or at Caldwell. The colloquy ended by Attorney Richardson stating that his clients elected to be confined in the county jail at Caldwell, and they will be taken there tomorrow.

Vincent St. John will have to wait another day before a decision is reached in his case.

Owing to the blizzard which has been raging here for two days, Mr. Hawley stated that it was impossible to communicate with County Attorney Van Dusen and he was not entirely familiar with the allegations in the section objected to. Judge Stewart gave the attorneys until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in which to prepare and correct all of the papers in the case.

The heavy snow storm which prevailed here did not keep the curious folk from the supreme courtroom this morning. By the time the three men arrived from the penitentiary, every seat in the courtroom was filled, and there were even more women on hand than were

present on Saturday.

Boston, March 14.—Suffering, mental and physical, and numerous acts of heroism in saving life rarely equalled in the record of tragedies of the sea, attended the loss of the Phoenix line steamer British King, which, on Sunday last, in a raging Atlantic storm, foundered about 150 miles south of Sable Island and carried to death 27 members of the crew.

Thirteen members were rescued from the sinking vessel by the Leyland liner Bostonian, bound from Manchester to Boston, and 14 by the tank steamer Mannheim, Rotterdam, for New York. Five others who had been drawn down in the vortex in which the British King was engulfed, were picked up by the Bostonian from a frail bit of wreckage which they had grasped after a desperate struggle for life in the whirlpool. The Bostonian arrived here this afternoon, and the details of the disaster became known.

Captain James O'Hagan, of the British King, died on board the Bostonian from the effects of the terrible injuries sustained in trying to save his ship.

The lifeboats from the Bostonian were crushed to fragments, and the volunteer crews which manned them were thrown into the high, running seas, while engaged in the work of rescue, but all were safely landed on board the steamer.

When the first lifeboat was lowered from the Bostonian, the small craft was swept against the stern of the big ship and destroyed, and several of the seamen were bruised and maimed. Yet, despite the Boisterous conditions of the sea, the volunteers were rescued by lines thrown out by their own steamer.

Shamokin, Pa., March 7.—After quarreling with his wife, Alfred De Long picked up a bottle he believed contained poison and drank it to commit suicide. The bottle did not contain poison but liquid mucilage, which fastened his jaws together so tightly the doctors had a hard time in saving him from smothering to death.

When his wife discovered what was wrong with him and that he would not die, she laughed heartily over his predicament. This added to the man's anger. He was unable to reply as his tongue clung tenaciously to the roof of his mouth. The couple later become reconciled.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

A GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It makes the most delicious and healthful hot breads, biscuit and cake

FREE FROM ALUM, LIME OR PHOSPHATIC ACID

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Alum baking powders are unhealthful. Do not use them for raising food under any circumstances. So detrimental are alum baking powders considered, that in most foreign countries their sale is prohibited. In many States in this country the law compels alum powders to be branded to show that they contain this dangerous acid, while in the District of Columbia, Congress has prohibited the sale of all food that contains alum.

Alum baking powders are sold to consumers at from 10 cents a pound to 25 cents, or 25 cents a pound, and when not branded may generally be distinguished by their price.