

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1906.

R. F. IRVINE Editor and Proprietor

DOES IT PAY TO INVESTIGATE?

When you want anything in the line of clothing, come and see our line, get prices. We balance our quality and prices defy competition. Our clothing sales has made big strides in the past few years and this has justified a big increase in our buying. Never before has our store received such a big shipment as this spring—we have clothing—Nobby clothing for sale. Investigate.

J. H. HARRIS.

Corvallis, Oregon

Great Line Mens Fine Shoes.

No Prizes go with our

Chase & Sanborn High Grade COFFEE

In fact nothing goes with our coffee but cream, sugar and SATISFACTION

P. M. ZIEROLF.

Sole agent for

Chase & Sanborn High Grade COFFEE

New Sporting Goods Store.

A new and complete line consisting of

Bicycles, Guns, Ammunition.
Fishing Tackle, Base Ball Supplies,
Knives, Razors, Hammocks, Bicycle Sundries

In fact anything the sportsman need can be found at my store.
Bicycles and Guns for rent. General Repair Shop.
All Work Guaranteed.

M. M. LONG'S

Ind. Phone 126.

Corvallis, Oregon.

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.

PAPER TRUST

GIVES UP AND MAKES AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

Officers Pay Fines for Contempt and Allow Judgment for Government Without Opposition
Moody Explains Effect—Other News.

St. Paul, May 11.—The United States government today secured an unconditional surrender in the United States circuit court before Judge Sandborn in the suit which the attorney began on December 27, 1904, to dissolve a combination between the General Paper Company and 23 other defendants, on the ground that an agreement had been entered into by the defendants in restraint of interstate commerce.

Attorney Kellogg, for the government, and Attorney Flanders, for the defendants, appeared before Judge Sandborn, sitting as a circuit judge, and Mr. Kellogg moved that the mandate from the United States supreme court, affirming the order that the witnesses must testify, be filed.

The witnesses then appeared before the United States examiner and offered to testify, and the defendants withdrew their answers. Mr. Kellogg announced that the government did not care to examine the witnesses and moved for a decree in favor of the government. Judge Sandborn ordered that the decree be entered and be settled on June 16, when the proceedings were adjourned.

The three witnesses who refused to testify, namely, C. I. McNair, of the Northwestern Paper Company; A. C. Bossard, of the Itasca Paper Company, and B. F. Nelson, of the Heenequin Paper Company, paid into court the \$100 fine assessed against each for contempt of court for refusing to answer the questions put to them at a former hearing.

The decision in this case really left nothing for the defendants to do but submit to judgment. The price of paper at the time this suit was brought was from \$2.25 to \$2.30 per hundred weight. The bringing of this suit already has had the effect of reducing the price to about \$1.85.

The decision will be important to newspaper publishers throughout the country. Competition will now be renewed by all the mills in the country.

Washington, May 11.—Attorney General Moody, upon being questioned concerning the significance of the action of the defendants in withdrawing their action to the government's bill in the paper trust case today at St. Paul, said:

This action on the part of constituent companies of the paper trust terminates the litigation by the entry of a judgment for all the government demanded in its bill and is a complete victory for the United States. They manufacture substantially the sole supply of news print and fibre paper of the district west of Chicago and East of the Rocky Mountains.

During the summer and autumn of 1905 a large amount of testimony was taken which tended to show the existence of the illegal combination as charged in the bill. During the taking of the testimony the defendant corporations refused to show their books and answer questions, on the ground that such evidence was immaterial and that it would tend to incriminate them. Proceedings were thereupon instituted in the United States district court for the eastern district of Wisconsin and in the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota to punish for contempt for refusing to produce books and answer questions. These cases were argued in the supreme court of the United States on January 2, 1906, with the case of Hale vs. Henkel, commonly known as the Tobacco Trust case. The same questions were involved in the Paper Trust case as were involved in the Tobacco Trust case and the decisions of the supreme court in the two cases were rendered at the same time.

Those decisions practically disposed of the defense in the Paper Trust case, and resulted in the proceedings in the circuit court at St. Paul this morning, by which final judgment had been found in favor of the government.

Butte, Mont., May 11.—Sand Point, Idaho, advises state that a disastrous forest fire is burning within a few miles of that place. Sparks from an engine started the fire, which is now burning beyond control and the ranchers and timbermen of the city are making efforts only to save their movable property. Several sawmills and many thousands of feet of poles and posts have already been destroyed. The fire is one of the worst which has ever visited that locality.

At Coburn, C. B. Foot lost over \$5,000 worth of lumber. At Iola, Merrick's sawmill was burned and all the machinery is ruined. Duncan McKenzie, of Iola, lost his house and barn and all his farm implements. Near Wrenco much timber has been destroyed. So fierce has the fire become that the workers on the Corbin road, which is being built, abandoned their dump carts and fled from the showers of sparks and sheets of flame on their horses. The only thing that can save the entire forest district is a heavy rain. The settlers are powerless to stop the progress of the flames.

Boston, Mass., May 8.—The widow of Joseph Jefferson, weeping broken with sorrow by a daily quarrel, appeared in the supreme court today to defend her claims to a part of the estate left by her husband, which her children are asking to take from her. The amount at stake is \$229,000 proceeds of sale of some picture owned by the actor. Mrs. Jefferson told the story of her husband's tender care for her during his life and of the provisions in his will to insure her comfort after his death with such pathos and emotion that the scene in the court room was touching.

Mrs. Jefferson showed plain strain imposed upon her by the necessity of revealing in open court the strife which has torn apart members of the family after the death of the husband and she nevertheless she expressed her determination to protect what she believes to be hers and, what she lives, to enforce the wishes of her husband regarding her.

Joseph Jefferson bequeathed to his wife, among other things, all his pictures except those painted by himself. The latter were to be divided equally between Mrs. Jefferson and the children. Subsequent to making his will, however, Mr. Jefferson bought a number of pictures and stored them in New York as an investment. Shortly before he died he directed that these pictures be sold. They brought \$229,000 at a sale held after his death.

The children now claim that their father's will did not contemplate giving the proceeds of the sale of these pictures to their mother. They contend that the amount realized should go to them. The hearing is unfinished.

Washington, May 7.—Four white women have been attacked by negroes within the last week in this city. Only one arrest has been made. Residents of the suburbs are greatly excited, and many of the women go about their work armed with pistols.

Mrs. Fields returning from market about 9 o'clock A. M., found a short, thick-set negro in the dining room. He said he wanted something to eat. She ordered him out. He seized her by the throat, held her at arm's length and rained blows upon her with a curtain pole. Mrs. Fields screamed, and the negro threw her to the floor. Then, with one hand over her mouth to smother her cries, he beat her with the other. The negro caught sight of the pocketbook which Mrs. Fields had in her hand, and, wresting it from her, ran toward the door.

Mrs. Fields, screaming, scrambled to her feet and gave chase. As she attempted to grab him the negro turned, knocked her down with a blow in the face, and ran out. Neighbors who heard Mrs. Fields' screams ran to her home. They found her hysterical and suffering from cuts and bruises.

The negro was traced to the home of a negro woman some distance away, where he demanded a suit of clothes. The woman ran for the police and the negro escaped, but the police say they will have him within twenty-four hours.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN

IS GIVEN A ROUSING RECEPTION AT BAKER CITY.

Torchlight and Fireworks Procession—Tells History of Vetoes and Discovery of Land Frauds—Other Candidates Speak.

Baker City, Or., May 12.—Down streets brilliantly illuminated with red and green fire amid a shower of fire balls from Roman candles and surrounded by glaring torches, Governor Chamberlain and party were escorted to the Baker theatre this evening in a grand procession, headed by the White Swan band, Baker City's famous musical organization. The governor has been warmly welcomed throughout Eastern Oregon, but it remained for Baker City to cap the climax, and when the Gov. arose to address the people he found the theatre packed. Crowds had been turned away from the doors. It was an enthusiastic crowd, and time after time remarks

tomorrow morning. It is feared that the woman's mind will be permanently lost. It may be necessary in the morning in an effort to quiet her to take her to the cemetery to show her that the grave has not been disturbed. She declares that if she is not present at the resurrection she will be punished for her infidelity.

At the morgue and at the cemetery she showed no sign of sorrow, telling the police matron that her husband would arise Sunday.

The police matron, who is used to insanity in all its forms, declares that Mrs. Creffield's condition today and tonight is the saddest sight she has ever seen. The woman has not become violent, but it is feared she might. The fact that Mrs. Creffield has been in the insane asylum in Oregon in the midst of the frantic demonstrations of the Holy Rollers, makes the officers believe that her condition may become permanent.

For a time the police matron attempted to convince her that her belief in her husband's resurrection was ridiculous and that there was no use of her going to the cemetery to witness his resurrection from death. Mrs. Creffield, however, would not pay any heed to the matron's arguments. She declared she knew, as did all Creffield's followers, that he could not die; that he was Christ and that it was fore-ordained that the Sunday after his burial he would rise again and show himself to the world that he was really Christ.

Since the shooting Mrs. Creffield has received letters from some of the faithful in Oregon assuring her that her husband would again rise from the dead. The names of the correspondents were withheld from all the newspapers at the request of the police matron.

A letter from District Attorney Manning did much to make unanimous the public sentiment that Mitchell should be liberated even without a trial. The declaration of Prosecuting Attorney Mackintosh that he would prosecute Mitchell as any other murderer is looked upon as an unfortunate incident. If Mitchell had been allowed bail today a number of prominent citizens were willing to furnish security upwards of \$30,000.

In the light of the fact that other judges have allowed murderers bail, it has led the public to look with disfavor on Judge Frater's refusal to allow Mitchell bail. It is very certain that Mitchell if tried will be acquitted by a jury. No man, although many have tried, has ever been convicted here for murdering a seducer of his wife or daughter. Mitchell's case is much stronger than that of the men already liberated for shooting down libertines. The press of Seattle has taken his side and created a public sentiment in his favor that none of these other men had. Money will be supplied for Mitchell's defense by many Seattle men if it cannot be raised in any other way.

English Shire Stallion.

Imported English Shire stallion 7972 Southhill Ranger 18366 will make the season of 1906 as follows: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at Abbott barn Corvallis, and Saturdays at Monroe Ford Mondays at Watkin's place 12, miles south of Corvallis.

Southhill Ranger is a beautiful dark dapple bay, 17 1-4 hands high and weighs 2150 pounds.

Terms: \$20 to insure with foal or \$25 to insure a living colt.

W. C. Belknap, Manager.

Yellow Dent corn, best of all, at Zierolf's.

—Ladies' underwear at the Bazaar.

Always Keeps Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in His House.

"We would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is kept on hand continually in our home," says W. W. Kearney, editor of the Independent, Lowry City, Mo. That is just what every family should do. When kept at hand ready for instant use, a cold may be checked at the outset and cured in much less time than after it has become settled in the system. This remedy is also without a peer for croup in children, and will prevent the attack when given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, which can only be done when the remedy is kept at hand. For sale by Graham & Wortham.

Ice and ice cream delivered by the Corvallis Creamery Co. in large or small quantities to any part of the city.