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WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1906.

R. F. IRVING, Editor and Proprietor

Offerings for July!

Great reductions made in all our departments on the price of every article. Big stock from which to make your selections.

A Lot of childrens shoes sizes 11-2 to 21-2 at 50c.

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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.

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STRANGE STORY OF PROOF OF DREYFUS' INNOCENCE

Persecuted French Officer Freed at Last—Discovery Made by an Old School Schoolmate—Restored to Rank.

Paris, July, 14.—The celebration of the French National Holiday today assumed special significance in connection of Dreyfus resuming his place in the army after he was declared innocent. The Official Journal this morning published a decree announcing his reinstatement and promotion and inscription on the list of chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

Dreyfus, who remains in his apartments, is besieged by many friends, who are congratulating him on his final success. Hundreds of felicitations have reached him by mail, telegraph and cable. The date of his receiving his sword and putting on his uniform awaits his assignment to a regiment.

President Fallieres today reviewed the troops at Longchamps. The principal features of the day were the enormous crowds and the frequent shouts of "Vive Dreyfus," showing the prevailing sentiment.

As a fitting epilogue to the account of Alfred Dreyfus, M. Philip Bunau-Varilla today gave the Associated Press a remarkable story of how he first discovered positive proof of Dreyfus' innocence and the guilt of Major Count Esterhazy, a story heretofore known to only a few intimates, including Dreyfus, who said during a recent dinner here that, while the establishment of his innocence was attributed to many causes, E. Bunau-Varilla's chance detection of the counterfeit bordereau, or the main document on which the prosecution relied, was the real cause of the triumph of justice. M. Bunau-Varilla said:

Dreyfus and I entered the polytechnic school together in 1878. Our ways parted us on our graduation, he going into the army and I becoming a government engineer. We seldom came together but once, chancing to meet him, we chatted about a project which I was directing for the development of the French Congo. Later Dreyfus wrote me asking information about the project for the purpose of writing a geographical study of the French possessions in Africa. Through an oversight the letter remained unanswered.

It was some years later that Dreyfus was arrested and convicted before a secret court-martial. Happening to dine afterwards with my brother Maurice, proprietor of the Matin, he spoke of having a photographic reproduction of the bordereau constituting the only proof on which Dreyfus was convicted. One of the official photos of the bordereau had been submitted to the court, but some one had photographed one of the photos and this was delivered to my brother with the idea that its publication would prevent further asserions that Dreyfus was innocent. However, Maurice decided not to publish it, as he did not wish again to call public attention to Dreyfus, who was then considered a vile traitor.

When my brother spoke of the bordereau, the idea flashed across my mind that I might compare the document with something written by Dreyfus during our school days at the polytechnic school. I finally found the old, unanswered letter in which Dreyfus asked for information relative to the Congo.

In Dreyfus' letter to me, the words having a double "s" were written with a long "s" first and a short "e" second, whereas in the bordereau it was just the reverse. My brother made an independent comparison of the bordereau and the letter and reached the same conclusion, namely, that the handwriting of the letter about the Congo was not that of the bordereau. As together we realized this discovery, we felt as though an earthquake had shaken us.

Maurice immediately announced his determination to publish the photograph of the bordereau so that everyone possessing letters written by Dreyfus would be able to make comparisons, and the following day the people generally and the Dreyfus family in particular saw for the first time what has since been

known as the bordereau. The appearance of the autograph of the bordereau led M. Castro, a stock-broker, to recognize it as being in the handwriting of one of his clients, Count Esterhazy, thus precipitating Esterhazy's trial and the publication of Zola's famous "I accuse" letter. If I had not forgotten to answer the letter Dreyfus wrote to me about the Congo, the photograph about the bordereau would not have appeared in the Matin and Dreyfus would be dead in shame or still confined on Devil's Island.

New York, July 18.—It has developed that Harry Thaw is constantly under strict espionage in the Tombs. Two "trustys" are assigned to his cell. For three weeks one of these has been a well-known alienist disguised as a trusty.

This alienist is retained by the district attorney and has been making reports regularly to him. In every report his conclusion is the same—he thinks Thaw is a lunatic.

Dispatches from Pittsburg say it is learned from a most authoritative source that a serious rupture has occurred between Thaw's mother and Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. The mother blames her daughter-in-law for the tragedy. No matter what Thaw's fate may be, that of his wife is settled.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw must in future care for herself. The purse of the Thaw estate is no longer accessible to her and she will be obliged to accept a theatrical engagement.

Through a divorce suit, however, young Mrs. Thaw might secure a part of Thaw's \$2,400 a year at least, but that whole amount would be only pin money to her now with her acquired luxurious tastes.

New York, July 17.—The defense in the case of Harry K. Thaw accused of the murder of Stanford White, made an unusual and unexpected move today when a writ of prohibition was secured from Justice Blanchard in the supreme court restraining the district attorney and the July grand jury from taking further evidence under oath against the prisoner. Application for the writ was made by John Gleason, of counsel for Thaw, and the order to show cause why it should not be continued was made returnable tomorrow.

Counsel for Thaw allege that through the illegal use of grand jury subpoenas the district attorney is summoning all possible witnesses in the case to his office, putting them under oath there and taking depositions which may be detrimental to the prisoner's interest. It is further alleged that as Thaw is already under indictment and no new indictment for the murder of white is contemplated, the district attorney has no right to use the grand jury clock for his own acquisition.

Almost every person who can appear as a witness in the case, 47 of them, have been sworn by the district attorney, it is asserted, and depositions made for use at the trial. Through all of this counsel for the defense has not been allowed to be present. The application for the writ contained the following allegations:

"For the purpose of preparing the case for trial, subpoenas are made by the district attorney, addressed to witnesses, requiring them to appear and testify before the grand jury in an investigation before it. These subpoenas are not made for the purpose of procuring any new indictments for the killing of Stanford White, but for the purpose of procuring evidence to be used against the defendant at the trials.

The witnesses are required by the district attorney to be sworn before the grand jury and the depositions are taken. The newspapers keep track of the witnesses thus produced and undertake to state the facts to which they have testified. The taking of these depositions against the defendant has been chiefly entrusted to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, and from time to time a person close to Judge Olcott said his firm would have no objection to Thaw's engaging other counsel, provided his firm was recognized as senior counsel. Clifford W. Hart-ridge insists that he is still Thaw's counsel, though he does not question Mrs. Thaw's right also to retain counsel. He says he will defend Thaw and the defense will not be insanity.

It is reported today that Thaw has been watched constantly since
Continued on page 4.

MAY COME TO OREGON

SEATTLE OFFICIALS TALK OF SHIRKING TRIAL OF HOLY ROLLERS

Statute Permits It—Insane Persons Residents of Other States May Be Sent Home—Alienists Are at Work on Slayers.

Seattle, Wash., July 18.—Esther Mitchell and Mrs. Maud Creffield may be removed to their Oregon homes, instead of being tried for murder here, despite the direct information on a murder charge filed here today. This is a proposition which has been discussed at some length by, and has met with some favor from influential members of the King county bar. One object gained by turning over to Oregon her own citizens, say court officials who have suggested the matter, would be that King county would, at very little cost, rid itself of an expense bill of about \$5,000. Mrs. Creffield's home, they claim, is at Corvallis; Esther Mitchells in Newberg, Or., or Portland. A Washington law provides that non-resident insane persons may be taken to their home state. It reads:

"Whenever any person shall be found in the superior court in any county to be insane and such person has no residence in this state, such person shall be sent, at the expense of the state, to the place where such person belongs, in every case where such place of residence can be ascertained."

The trial of George Mitchell, it is estimated, cost King county about \$25,000. As many Oregon witnesses would probably be required in the case of the women as in that of the young man against whose life they plotted. The women have the right to be tried separately, thus costing the state twice as much as did Mitchell. Should an insanity commission find the women insane and the court send them to Oregon, the Oregon officials who were so outspoken in their opinions of the trial of George Mitchell, claim local court officials, would then have a chance to handle the case themselves. Probably Esther and Mrs. Creffield would be sent to the Hospital for the Insane at Salem. On the other hand, if alienist experts should find the prisoners sane, their record would be admissible at the murder trial here.

Even now insanity experts are holding an inquiry into the mental condition of the prisoners. Much will depend on their report. The information to be filed this afternoon names 17 witnesses for the state, including local police officers, newspaper reporters, physicians, and Perry and Fred Mitchell, Fred Dickmen and Lewis Sandelle.

Newberg, Or., July 17.—Beside his mother in a quiet cemetery of the Friends church, in this town, George Mitchell lies in the last long rest. He was buried this afternoon by the Friends church, personal friends of the family and townspeople of Newberg.

Assembled at the depot this morning a large crowd awaited the arrival of the remains of George Mitchell, slayer of Franz Edmund Creffield, the Holy Roller "apostle," who after his acquittal on the charge of murder, was killed at the Seattle depot by his sister, Esther Mitchell. At 8:45 o'clock the train pulled into the station and with sad faces the grief-stricken brothers of the dead man, Fred and Perry Mitchell, alighted.

At the conclusion of the services at the morgue the funeral procession wended its way to the Friends cemetery where, with a few last words, the body of George Mitchell was laid at rest beside that of his mother.

Money to defray the expenses of the funeral was raised among the good townsmen of Newberg, who also subscribed sufficient to pay for the trip of the grief-stricken brothers who accompanied the body. The Mitchell boys' expenses back to Portland, where they expect to work, will also be paid by the local people. The money was raised through the efforts of Mayor H. B. Morris and Marshal J. J. Woods, who after their return from the Seattle trial, where they were called as witnesses on behalf of George Mitchell, started a personal canvass to secure the necessary subscrip-

tions.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—General Stoessel, the hero of Port Arthur who for so many months defended the Russian citadel against the attacks of the Japanese, will be sentenced to death for surrendering the fortress. Stoessel's defense has been looked upon as the one bright spot for Russia in the disastrous conflict with the armies of the mikado, but the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the surrender depicts even this heroic defense, finds that there was no necessity for the surrender and recommends that General Stoessel be sentenced to death and General Feck, a member of Stoessel's staff, who urged the surrender, be condemned to 20 years' confinement in the galleys.

The report finds that the resistance could have been prolonged a considerable length of time and holds that it was the garrison's duty to hold out until the last man perished, in accordance with Russian army ideals, before striking colors.

The Japanese maintained their besieging force of 100,000 men practically throughout the campaign. Their losses were placed at 60,000 men.

General Stoessel, defender of the fortress, had at the beginning 42,000 men. These were reduced to about 18,000 men.

The siege began February 8, 1904, with a naval attack. January 2, 1905, after a siege of 330 days, representatives of General Stoessel, the Russian, and General Nogi, the Japanese commander, arranged for terms of surrender.

GRAND Mid-week Excursion To Newport and Return Wed. July 25

From Albany, Corvallis and Philomath. Leaves Albany 7:30, Corvallis 8, Philomath 8:12.

Returning leaves Newport at 5:30 arrives Albany 10. Fare Albany, Corvallis and Philomath \$1.50, Children \$1.00.

For the benefit of those who do not care to go on excursions on Sunday the C. & E. has arranged to run the above grand mid-week excursion.

Five and one half hours of fun and pleasure at the briny deep.

Come and bring the children and enjoy the day.

Summons.

In the circuit court in the state of Oregon, for Benton county.

Catherine Boehringer, Plaintiff,

vs.
Oregon and California Railroad Co., and Union Trust Company, Defendants.

To Union Trust Company, the above named defendant.

In the name of the state of Oregon you are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled suit, in the above entitled court, now on file in the office of the clerk of said court on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons made by the county judge of Benton county, state of Oregon (which order is heretofore referred to) to-wit: August 31, 1906; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as herein required, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the above entitled court for the relief demanded in her said complaint, to-wit: that the defendants O. & C. R. Co. make a deed to plaintiff conveying the N. W. quarter of N. W. quarter of Section 29, Township 12 S., R. 4 W., in Benton county, Oregon; that defendant Union Trust Company join in said deed, and that if defendants refuse to make such deed then that the decree of the above entitled court stand in lieu thereof.

This summons is published in the Corvallis Times newspaper once a week for six successive and consecutive weeks, beginning with the issue July 20, 1906 and ending with the issue of August 31, 1906, in pursuance of the directions contained in an order made by the Hon. E. Woodward, county judge of Benton county, Oregon, dated July 15, 1906. Date of first publication hereof is July 20, 1906.

E. E. WILSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Good for Stomach Trouble and Constipation.

"Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets have done me a great deal of good," says C. Towns, of Rat Portage, Ontario, Canada. "Being a mild physic the after effects are not unpleasant, and I can recommend them to all who suffer from stomach disorder." For sale by Graham & Wortham

A Favorite Remedy For Babies.
Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. For sale by Graham & Wortham.