

The Corvallis Gazette

VOL. XXXIII.

CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896.

NO. 18.

TRANSPORTATION.

East and South —VIA— THE SHASTA ROUTE —OF THE— Southern Pacific Co.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY.

8:30 P. M.	Leave	Portland	Arrive	8:30 A. M.
12:10 P. M.	Leave	Albany	Arrive	4:45 P. M.
10:45 A. M.	Arrive	San Francisco	Leave	7:00 P. M.

Above train stop at East Portland, Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Turner, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Albany Junction, Taig, St. Helens, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Eugene, Creswell, Medford, and all stations from Roseburg to Astoria, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL—DAILY.

8:30 A. M.	Leave	Portland	Arrive	4:30 P. M.
12:25 P. M.	Leave	Albany	Arrive	12:30 P. M.
6:20 P. M.	Arrive	Roseburg	Leave	8:00 A. M.

Pullman Buffet sleepers and second-class sleeping cars attached to all through trains.

SALEM PASSENGER DAILY.

4:00 P. M.	Leave	Portland	Arrive	12:15 A. M.
6:15 P. M.	Leave	Salem	Leave	8:00 A. M.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

Between Portland and Corvallis. Mail train daily (except Sunday).

7:30 A. M.	Leave	Portland	Arrive	6:20 P. M.
12:15 P. M.	Arrive	Corvallis	Leave	1:35 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Central & Eastern Ry.

EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday).

4:45 P. M.	Leave	Portland	Arrive	8:25 A. M.
7:25 P. M.	Arrive	McMinnville	Leave	1:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points in the Eastern states, Canada and Europe can be obtained at lowest rate from A. K. Miller, agent, Corvallis.

R. KOEHLER, Manager.

E. P. ROGERS, A. G. F. & P. A., Portland, Or.

E. R. & N.

E. McNEIL, Receiver.

TO THE

EAST

GIVES THE CHOICE OF

TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL

ROUTES

VIA VIA

GREAT UNION

NORTHERN RY. PACIFIC RY.

SPOKANE DENVER

MINNEAPOLIS OMAHA

AND AND

ST. PAUL KANSAS CITY

LOW RATES TO ALL

EASTERN CITIES

OCEAN STEAMERS

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W. H. HURLBURT,

Portland, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Oregon.

OREGON CENTRAL AND EASTERN R. R. CO.

YAQUINA BAY ROUTE

Connecting at Yaquina Bay with the

San Francisco & Yaquina Bay STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamship "Farallon"

Sails from Yaquina every 8 days for San Francisco, Coos Bay, Port Orford, Trinidad and Humboldt Bay. Passenger and accommodations unsurpassed. Shortest route between the Willamette valley and California.

Fare from Albany or Points West to San Francisco:

Cabin	\$6 Steerage
To Coos Bay and Port Orford—Cabin	\$4
To Humboldt Bay—Passenger and accommodations	unsurpassed.
Round trip, good for 60 days, special.	

River Division.

St. Amers ALBANY and WM. M. HOAG, newly furnished, leave Corvallis daily, except Saturdays, at 7 a. m., arriving at Portland the same day at 6 p. m. Returning, boats leave Portland same days as above at 6 a. m., arriving at Corvallis at 7 p. m.

J. C. MATO, EDWIN STONE, Sup't. River Division, Manager. H. B. LOWMAN, W. SCHMIDT, Depot Act., Corvallis. Act. River Division, Occidental Hotel.

BENTON COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY

Complete Set of Abstracts
of Benton County.

Conveyancing and Perfecting Titles a Specialty.

Money to Loan on Improved City and Country Property.

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Diseases of women and children and general practice.

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G. R. FARRA, M. D.

Office in Farr & Allen's brick, on the corner of Second and Adams.

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NOTARY PUBLIC. JUSTICE PEACE.

E. E. WILSON

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Office in Zetloff building, opposite postoffice.

J. H. WILSON. THOMAS E. WILSON

WILSON & WILSON

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Office over First National Bank, Corvallis, Or. Will practice in all the state and federal courts. Abstracting, collections. Notary public. Conveyancing.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Corvallis Oregon

W. E. YATES. J. FRED YATES

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LAWYERS

CORVALLIS OREGON

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

He was the Ablest and Most Courageous of the Emperor's Brothers.

The younger brother had, after the first juvenile heats of radicalism, become a moderate republican, holding his convictions resolutely. Having opposed the hereditary consulate for Napoleon, he withdrew, unmindful of any reward he might have claimed for his services of Brunaire, to lead a life of study and cultivate his inborn literary tastes.

On the death of his first wife, by whom he had two daughters, he married, in direct opposition to Napoleon's wishes, the beautiful and accomplished Mme. de Janberthou. This was in 1808.

He had been importuned to put her away and lend himself to the project of buttressing the empire by himself accepting a crown and contracting a royal marriage. He was by far the ablest and most courageous of the Bonaparte brothers, but his heart was true, his principles were fixed, and he was utterly indifferent to the rise of Napoleonic empire.

It was with reluctance that he came to Mantua. There are two accounts of what happened there—that which has long been accepted of Napoleon offering and Lucien hotly refusing the crown of Portugal, with the hand of Prince Ferdinand for his daughter Charlotte, and that which makes the first offer to have been Etruria. Both accounts agree, however, that the bid was raised to the promise of Italy—all on condition that he should divorce his wife and rule in the interest of his brother's imperial power. Lucien disclaimed even this bribe, declaring that he would accept the crown, but that he would rule in the interests of his subjects, and that he would in no case consider a divorce.

Angry words were spoken. Napoleon crushed in his hand a watch with which he had been toying, hissing out that thus he would crush wills which opposed his. "I defy you to commit a crime," retorted Lucien.

Before parting there was a half reconciliation, and Napoleon requested that at least his brother's eldest daughter might be sent to Paris for use in his scheme of royal alliances. Lucien assented, and the child, a clever girl of about 14, was sent to live with Mme. More. She was thoroughly discontented and wrote bright, sarcastic letters to her stepmother, whom she loved, depicting the avarice of her grandmother and the foibles of her other relatives. These, like all other suspected letters of the time, were intercepted and read in the "cabinet noir." Their contents being made known to Napoleon, he sent the petulant, witty writer back to her father. Despairing of any support from Lucien or his family, Napoleon formally adopted his stepson Eugene, the viceroys, with a view to consolidating and confirming the Italian feeling of dependence on France.—Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

"To be in a brown study" is a corruption of brown study, a study requiring much thought and concentration of the brow.

BRYAN OF NEBRASKA

Nominated for President by the Democrats.

DELEGATES STAMPEDED TO HIM

He Was Elected on the Fifth Ballot—Arthur Sewell, of Maine, for Vice-President.

Chicago.—W. J. Bryan, "the boy orator of the Platte," and ex-congressman from Nebraska, was nominated by the Democratic national convention at Chicago, upon the fifth ballot.

Ever since Bryan's brilliant oratorical effort on the third day of the convention, he has been steadily gaining strength in the convention, and after the first ballot former supporters of other candidates rapidly transferred their allegiance, singly, in pairs and in droves, to the young statesman who had so ably debated their free-silver cause in and out of convention, and at all times.

After Mr. Bryan was nominated the convention unanimously ratified the choice of the majority.

The decks were cleared for balloting, which was to begin as soon as the Democratic national convention reassembled, at 10 o'clock on the fourth

day.

The boathouse in connection with George & Baker's cannery, near Astoria, was burned, together with a two-masted plunger and a barge. Prompt work saved the cannery proper from destruction. The fire was of incendiary origin. Loss not stated.

In the federal court in Seattle, Judge Hanford, made an order dismissing Oakes, Rouse and Payne, the old receivers of the Northern Pacific, excusing them and their sureties from further liability, and wiping out the charges of contempt of court, which have been pending against them because of their failure to show up in court when they were under the fire-box, as the court directed.

They were murdered at night

Chris Vejlin and F. O. Nelson Killed Near Astoria.

Astoria, Or., July 14.—Chris Vejlin and F. O. Nelson were murdered on the Washington side of the Columbia river, near Point Ellis, about 2 o'clock this morning, and as yet no information has been obtained that points to the identity of the assassins.

Vejlin owned a whisky scow, which he had anchored near the scene of the murder since the fishing season opened, and was also engaged in fishing. Nelson attended J. G. Megler's fish station, a short distance above Point Ellis, and started out from the whisky scow in company with Vejlin shortly after 1 o'clock. This was the last seen of them alive. Several shots were heard near by about 3 o'clock, and at daybreak the body of Vejlin was found in his boat and that of his companion among the rocks on the shore, a short distance away. Vejlin's breast had been pierced by a revolver bullet, and a similar messenger of death had penetrated the side of Nelson's head. Both shots had been fired at close range, the faces of the murdered men being powder-burned.

At noon today Sheriff Hare and Coroner Pohl proceeded to the scene and brought the bodies to this city.

The Point Ellis Disaster.

Victoria, July 14.—An action has been commenced by Martha Kane James against the city of Victoria for damages caused by the death of Francis Thomas James, which was brought by the negligence of the defendant in and about Point Ellis bridge. The plaintiff brings the action for the benefit of herself and Maria Louise Langdon, Maud, Willie and Charles Thomas, children of the deceased. In this action the tramway company is not made the defendant, for the probable reason that the deceased was not on the car, but was crossing the bridge on his bicycle at the time that the ill-fated car went through the bridge May 26 last. So far there is only one other case pending for damages arising out of the accident. It is brought by A. S. Potts against both the city and the company. He alleges that the city was negligent in allowing the bridge to become out of repair, and the company also negligent in allowing the car to be overloaded. The damages are named at \$80,000.

Havana, July 9.—It is reported from Santiago de Cuba that Jose Maceo, the well-known insurgent leader, and brother of Antonio Maceo, has been killed. Insistent rumors have been circulated that Jose Maceo died in the last engagement in which he took part in Santiago de Cuba.

A Two Hours Fight.

Havana, July 14.—A fight between Colonel Pinera's forces and men under General Capeta in the San Lorenzo hills, near Moocenas, in the Holguin district, lasted two hours and resulted in the defeat of the insurgents. They left seven killed and carried off seventy killed and wounded. The troops had four killed and fifteen wounded.

Brooklyn Catholic Church Destroyed.

New York, July 14.—The Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, in Brooklyn, with its contents, was destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is estimated at \$150,000; insurance, \$60,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Swept Over a Dam.

Lawrence, Kan., July 14.—A rowboat containing six people was swept over the dam across the Kaw river just above town at 8 o'clock tonight and four lives were lost.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Villages upon the island of Crete are being pillaged by Turks.

James Stansbury, the Australian, won the sculling match with "Wag," Harding the English champion, on the Thames.

The new searchlight at Barnegat, N. J., near New York harbor, throws a light which can be seen nearly 100 miles at sea.

Patrick Carney, 60 years of age, was kicked to death in Chicago by James Wilson. The killing was a most brutal affair, the result of a family row.

English biometrists convened in London. They declared for the remonetization of silver, and think it should be accomplished by international agreement.

The Northern Pacific receivers were given judgment in the federal court in Seattle by default against the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad for \$1,258,890.63.

For the restoration of sight to his rapidly failing eyes, Charles Broadway Rouse, a millionaire of New York, will pay \$100,000. This offer is open to any one who may wish to try, man, woman or child.

The city authorities of Tacoma indulged in another wire-cutting party, during the progress of which the wires of the Commercial Electric Light & Power Company were again removed, the company having replaced the wires during the day.

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MAD WITH EXCITEMENT

Wild Scenes Enacted in the Chicago Coliseum.

BRYAN'S PASSIONATE ORATORY

Delegates and Spectators Alike Carried Away by His Speech—Stampeded for the Nebraskaan.

Chicago.—On the third day's session of the national Democratic convention, ten acres of people on the sloping sides of the Coliseum saw the silver-helmeted gladiators in the arena overpower the gold phalanx and plant the banner of silver upon the ramparts of Democracy. They saw what may prove the disruption or the success of a great political party, amid scenes of enthusiasm such as, perhaps, never before occurred in a national convention.

They saw 30,000 people, with imaginations inflamed by the burning words of passionate oratory, swayed like wind-swept fields; they heard the awful roar of 20,000 voices burst like a volcano against the reverberating dome overhead; they saw a man (Bryan of Nebraska) carried upon the shoulders of others intoxicated with enthusiasm. Amidst the tumult and turbulence, they listened to appeals, to threats, to cries for mercy (from Hill of New York), and finally, they watched the

firm, his eyes bright, his nose Roman, his raven hair brushed back from his forehead and falls to his collar.

With well-modulated voice, which gradually rose in pitch until it penetrated the furthest limits of the hall, he wove the spell upon his audience. His speech was a masterpiece of fervent oratory. With consummate eloquence he stated the case of silver and poured the arguments of the gold men. Many a man never applied the match more effectively.

His closing remarks were:

"Having behind us the commercial interests, the laboring interests, and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for the gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon the cross of gold.'"

The convention took fire with enthusiasm. It crackled as with the war of flames. Hill was forgotten; all else was forgotten for the moment. Cheers swelled to yells, yells became screams. Every chair in the valley of the Coliseum and every chair in the vast wilderness on the hillside became a derrick on which frantic men and women were wildly waving handkerchiefs, canes, buttons, umbrellas—anything movable. Some men, men demented, divested themselves of their coats and fung them high in the air.

A Texas delegate uprooted the purple standard of his state and bore it frantically to the place where rose the standard of Nebraska. In a twinkling others followed the example. Two-thirds of the state stars were torn from their sockets and carried as trophies to Nebraska, where they danced in mid-air. A dozen delegates rushed upon the stage and shouldered the half-dazed orator and bore him in triumph down the aisle. Louder and louder shrieked the thousands, until the volume of sound broke like a gigantic wave, and fell only to rise and break again.

For almost ten minutes this maddened tumult continued, while the delegates with the state standards paraded the inclosure. Old political generals were stupefied. If the ballot for the nomination had been taken, it would have been a stampede.

When it was all over the votes were taken first on the minority substitute for the platform offered by Senator Hill, which was defeated 636 to 850. Then, on the resolution to indorse the administration, which was beaten, 857 to 564, and lastly on the adoption of the platform, which was carried, 638 to 801.

Senator Tillman, after the rejection of the resolution to indorse the administration, withdrew his resolution to censure the administration.

The Night Session.

At the night session, in the presence of fully 25,000 people, the nominating speeches were made, and there was a repetition of the exciting scenes of the afternoon. The Bryan enthusiasm continued. The galleries went frantic at every mention of his name, and the wild demonstrations of the afternoon were duplicated when he was placed in nomination by Hon. H. T. Lewis, of Georgia, and seconded by W. C. K. Lutz, of North Carolina; George F. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Thomas J. Kernan, of Louisiana.

Senator Vest placed Bland in nomination, and Governor Overmeyer, of Kansas, seconded the nomination. The name of Claude Matthews, of Indiana, was presented by Turpie, of Indiana, and seconded by Delegate Trippe, of California.

Fred White, of Iowa, placed Boies in nomination, and the Waterloo statesman owed a magnificent ovation to the enthusiasm of Miss Minnie Murray, a young woman from Nashua, Ia., who led the Boies demonstration, as Miss Carson Lake did the Blaine demonstration at Minneapolis four years ago.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Declares for Free Coinage of Silver at the Present Ratio of 16 to 1.

We, the democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson to our own freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government, as established by the founders of the republic, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

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