

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

Vol. XVIII.-No. 17.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, AUGUST 5, 1905.

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MOUNT RAINIER

PROFESSOR McADIE FINDS IT IS HIGHER THAN MOUNT WHITNEY IN CALIFORNIA.

Outside of Peaks in Alaska, it reaches farther above the clouds than any other in the United States—Altitude is 14,530 feet.

Portland, August 2.—Portland Oregonian: By barometrical measurements made by A. G. McAdie, of the San Francisco weather bureau, the dispute over which is the highest mountain in the United States has been settled. It has been a question whether Mount Rainier, in Washington, or Mount Whitney, in California, is the higher. Mr. McAdie and other scientists have just returned from Mount Rainier, where as leaders for members of the Sierra, Mazamas and Appalachian mountain-climbing clubs, they collected much valuable data on scientific subjects that have long been in dispute. Mr. McAdie arrived in Portland yesterday morning, and other members of the Sierra club will arrive today.

Barometers used in measuring the mountain are the same as those used in measuring Mount Whitney, so there can be no doubt that the comparisons in heights are correct. Eight barometrical readings taken on Mount Whitney two years ago register 17,690 inches; four readings taken at the top of Mount Rainier last week register 17,632 or 17,676. Which of the two readings are exactly correct must be determined after corrections are made for gravity, water vapor, etc.

Mr. McAdie and other scientists are fully convinced that Mount Rainier is now the highest in the United States, outside of Alaska. The difference in height will be hardly enough for Washington to crow over, but they can boast of between 10 and 20 feet difference. The official height of Mount Whitney is 14,515 feet. The height of Mount Rainier, as measured by Mr. McAdie and Professor Le Conte, of the University of California, is 14,530 feet, although before adjustments are made they will be unable to give the exact figures. There may be a difference of two or three feet either way. Mr. McAdie expects to have completed his investigations so that exact figures can be given in about six weeks. Sea level reading will be taken at Portland, as Mr. McAdie has come to the conclusion that conditions are more favorable here than they are at Seattle or Tacoma. The barometer readings taken at the summit of the mountain will be corrected here for gravity, water vapor, latitude and mean temperature of the air.

Mr. McAdie praised the work of the late Professor McClure, of Eugene, when talking of previous mercurial barometer measurements on Mount Rainier. Professor McClure was the first man to take a scientific measurement of the mountain, and his readings do not differ to a great extent from those of Mr. McAdie and Professor Le Conte. McClure lost his life on Mount Rainier in 1897 while looking for a safe passageway for companion and although his body was never recovered, his readings were preserved. Professor McClure's barometrical notes give the height of Mount Rainier as 14,528 feet, his barometer registered 17,708 inches. Another measurement of the mountain, made by a geological survey gives the height at 14,521.

Measurements were also made of Pinnacle Rock, on Mount Rainier, and it was found that its height was greatly overestimated.

Mr. McAdie gives the height of Pinnacle Rock as 7,000 feet instead of 9,000 feet, as has been claimed. That it would be hard to boil beans at the summit of Mount Rainier is proved by Mr. McAdie, who said that the boiling point registered by a Centigrade thermometer was 86.384 degrees, and by the Fahrenheit thermometer 186 degrees, a difference of 26 degrees from the boiling point at sea level, where water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mr. McAdie has brought several tubes with him, which were sealed

before leaving the summit. These will be tested to determine if there be any peculiar electrical properties at those heights, for barometric measurements of pressure, and also to determine the dew point or humidity of the atmosphere. The atmosphere at the summit of the mountain is very dry, there not being more than thirty per cent. of moisture. The air is also very cold, and on July 25, when the thermometer registered 87 degrees in Portland, it registered 39 degrees on Mount Rainier.

Mr. McAdie says that the trip of the three clubs to the summit was successful in every way, and no accidents happened to mar the journey.

Seaside Excursion to Newport SUNDAY AUG 6, 1905 GLOVE CONTEST SAT 5 Young Fitzsimmons vs Twin Sullivan BASE BALL! Corvallis vs. Newport

Numerous attractions, including surf bathing, boating, ball game, at 2 p. m., Sunday trip to Seal Rocks, str. "Lorens", hunting, fishing, etc.

Don't forget the Boxing Contest on Saturday evening, Aug. 5.

Train leaves Albany at 7:30; Corvallis, 8 a. m. Returning leaves Newport 5 p. m.

Fare from Corvallis, \$1.50. Three-day fare, \$2.50 good returning on Excursion train.

Redding, Cal., July 29.—Looked up in the vaults of one of the banks of Redding is a flag that is second in historic importance to Californians only to the bear flag that is so jealously guarded by Pacific Coast pioneers. The flag referred to is the one that General John C. Fremont unfurled from the summit of the Rocky Mountains in 1841, when he and his small party was on their way to California before the Mexican war.

The banner is the property of P. M. Reardon, managing director of the Bully Hill mine at Dalmar. It was given to him a few years ago by Mrs. John C. Fremont herself. It was made by her own hands on the eve of her husband's pathfinding expedition to the West. The flag differs from the ordinary emblem only in the field, on which is wrought a large American eagle, done in embroidery of great delicacy and beauty. About the eagle are clustered the 26 stars that in 1841 represented the states in the Union. On the reverse side of the flag is pinned a silk scarf bearing the inscription in golden letters: "Rocky Mountains, in 1841."

The banner is in a fairly good state of preservation, considering its age. Mr. Reardon, the owner, is jealous of its care and keeps it locked up in a bank vault. He brought it to Redding a few weeks ago, when he arrived from New York to take the management of the Bully Hill mine.

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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JAIL DYNAMITED

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP SEATTLE PRISON BY JACK CHESTERFIELD.

Fights With Police—Hose Turned Into Cell Which Is Flooded While Prisoner Puts Bullet Into His Head—Wife Smuggled Weapons to Him.

Seattle, Aug 2.—A desperate attempt to blow up the county jail, resulting in the "black hole" being blown to atoms, was made early this morning by Jack Chesterfield, a prisoner about to be taken to Walla Walla to serve a sentence for criminal assault. Chesterfield then opened fire upon the officers and held them at bay. The fire department was called and the big hose turned upon the prisoner, nearly drowning him, and he turned the revolver upon himself, inflicting a fatal wound.

Chesterfield's wife yesterday smuggled in five sticks of dynamite and two revolvers to her husband. At 4 o'clock this morning Chesterfield touched off the dynamite, tearing a huge hole in the cell. Guards rushed to the scene, but Chesterfield held them at bay until the police and fire departments were sent for, when he attempted to commit suicide, firing a bullet into his head, just above the right ear. He is now lying mortally wounded at Wayside mission.

When the explosion occurred Jailer Wise and other deputies rushed to that section of the jail. As the officers came in sight Chesterfield opened fire on them, shooting six times. He himself was completely barricaded and the jailers did not get to him and were compelled to seek cover. While one of them watched the entrance to the hospital ward, through which it feared Chesterfield would escape, others telephoned to police headquarters.

Patrolman Carlton, Jailer Griffith and Driver Cane answered the call in the patrol wagon. When they arrived the dark cell was enveloped in smoke and the police immediately called the fire department. A company was sent from Terry avenue station and ran a line of hose into the jail. Water was turned into the cell and Chesterfield was drowned out. When the cell was two feet deep in water and the prisoner drenched he surrendered.

Just as the water was turned in, the report of a revolver was heard. This was when Chesterfield held the weapon to his head and tried to murder himself. Even though he inflicted what is believed to be a fatal wound, Chesterfield's game-ness kept him on his feet and he merely leaned against the side of the cell. Jail Physician Dr. Crook ordered the injured man taken to Wayside Emergency hospital.

Two sticks of dynamite were discharged, and they tore a hole in the ceiling big enough for two men to crawl through. The hole opens into an empty vault in the county

assessor's office. In one corner of the cell was found three more sticks of dynamite and some fuse which had not been used. Two revolvers that Chesterfield had dropped were also found in the cell, as were two saws used by the prisoner to saw through iron bars.

Early last evening the Jailers discovered another plan Chesterfield had made to escape. He was to be taken to the state penitentiary today to serve three years for criminal assault on a 16-year-old girl. The Yale lock in his cell had been so worn by continual rubbing against the iron bars that one on the inside could easily push the door open. This was remedied, but seemingly Chesterfield's cell was not thoroughly searched. Two saws were found, but no dynamite or revolvers discovered. It is believed that the dynamite was concealed about Chesterfield's clothes and that he waited till 4 o'clock, when he expected the jailers would be off guard, to make his bold break for liberty.

Chesterfield is one of the most desperate prisoners ever confined in the county jail. He has several times almost beaten to death other prisoners confined in the jail and it became necessary to confine him alone in a cell.

Yesterday Chesterfield boasted that he never would be taken to prison alive. He believed then that his plan to blow up the jail would succeed. Chesterfield was secretly married three weeks ago and his wife has had unlimited privilege visiting him. This fact the jailers say, accounts for Chesterfield's possession of the saws, Dynamite and revolvers.

The same woman helped him two years ago to escape at Vancouver, B. C., by smuggling pepper into his cell with which he blinded the guard.

At Bellfountain.

Harvesting has commenced in earnest. Fall grain is all cut and in the shock.

Humphrey & Perin threshing machine started operations Monday. The Reeder machine started a few days later.

While in the act of unbiting a team, George Starr was kicked in the breast by one of the horses and knocked down. Had he not been close to the team he might have been seriously hurt. As it was he was pretty badly shaken up.

Of Taylor and family are at the bay. It is hoped that the fresh air and change will benefit Mrs. Taylor who has been in poor health lately.

The hay crop this year seems to be greater than the capacity of the barns. Considerable hay still remains in the field, but grain does not promise a great yield.

After a few weeks visit with friends in this vicinity, Mrs. Sinclair has returned to her home in Eugene.

William Rees had a field of wheat that was so tall and heavy that his binder could not do the work. He finally succeeded in hiring a man and machine giving the sum of eight dollars to get eight acres cut and bound.

Mr. Liles and family are camping at the coast.

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