Corvallis Gazette.

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M. S. WOODCOCK,

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY

THE OREGON PACIFIC. How quiet the Oregonian has been the

last few weeks on this favorite subject: not one word of gall all through the sweet month of May. Whenever any Benton or Linn county man dropped into the office, how casually the noble editor put him off with "Oh yes, I understand that road is going to be bailt: quite a mistake to suppose the Orejonian is hostile to it; of course the intere ts of all your country demand it: quite an appropriation George is going to get for you,' and so on. And so the election takes place. Four days afterwards out comes another of those carefully prepared sermons, with some thing or other "Hogg" has said in New York for a text, and four paragraphs of misrepresentation for an introduction, three of well, mistatements for the first division, two of self praise and conceit for the second division, (in which the Gregonian's love of truth, and independence of character are sure to be paraded forth,) and then three paragraphs of sneersfor the winding up or peroration. For the third or fourth time the same game has been played, and aiways just so that the Oregonin has a week's start of the Valley papers and can get s at on to New York, and dressed out nicely for gratuitous circulation there before any of the contradictions that always follow it can arrive on its heels. What a disnified part for the leading journal of the State to fill! To be always playing cat for after his own fashion some plain talking. Mr. Villard's monkey's chestnuts. Let us look at the article a little. On the 18th of March, the Oregonian had a bad attack of faundice and saw everything yellow. It could not even quote figures rightly: but a nongst other mistatements, reports the Oregon Pacific as counting on 440,000, instead of 414,000 tons of traffic. This precious article was reprinted and scattered broad cast over New York. Colonel Hogg by way of answer reprinted the joint resolution of the last Legislature, memorializing Congress for an appropriation of \$200,000 for Yaquina Bay. This he corectly stated to be in direct contradiction of the Oregonian article, and added that the public would judge for themselves which party they would trust, the Legislature of Oregon, or the editor of the Cregorian- Here is the text. Now cometh the high and mighty editor and saith in a column and a half what we will venture to condense into a few lines. First, says he, the memorial did not amount to anything; second, it was false, absurd and exaggerated; third, the Oregan Pacitic has published a'prospectus and a very pretty map showing divers projected connections and an unobstructand water highway, and on which the falls, rapids and cascades, on the Columbia, Snake and Willamette are not marked; fourth, there there are no men at work on the Oregon Pacities fifth, steamships can't getfinto Yaquina Bay or turn round inside if they did; sixth,

Now we are not writing an article for eastern circulation, and do not propose to rely on the ignorance of our readers of material facts, nor to cast gross insults on the honesty and intelligence of the last, nor of any Oregon Legislature. This we do say, that we are not prepared to believe that the Legislature of Oregon of 1880 sanctioned by unanimous vote any absurd exaggerated and false statements; still less those in memorial fully and carefully canvassed, and the importance of which was shown not less by the carnestness of its supporters, than by the covert opposition of the adherents of the enemies of the Oregon Pacific. The Oregonian now says the prospectus of the Oregon pacific was never published in We have a clear recollection of the fact that the then President of the Senate, Mr. Sol Hirsch, produced a copy of it before that body and denounced its supporters as liars and frauds, at the very time he was signing this same memorial in his official capacity as President. One word before we leave this point. The Oregonian in order to make its ground good as to the absurdity and falsity of the memorial misstatesits purport, and with its usual contempt of journalistic honesty distorts almost preportion, every paragraph it professes to quote.

year, nor anywhere near it, nor does it prom-

Now as to the Oregon Pacific Pross

regonian wrong. At any rate the Oregon egislature of 1880 supported the work by would say, by its false, abourd, and exag-

Lastly as to the traffic of the Valley: Having read carefully the Prospectus of the Oregon Pacific we see that its estimates are based on the progressive increase of the Valley product of wheat and flour over the ated yield of 1878. The figures are given there as 180,000 tons; the increase in 4 years would amount to about 220,000 at the suggested or estimated increase acreage shown. The Oregonian itself, in its issue of May 13th of this present year is our authority for giving the expected crops of 1882 from the Valley counties at 230,000

tons. The corresponding estimates of inward freights given by the Prospectus appear to us to be remarkably justified by the Oregonian itself again, which gives the inward freights of the three regular steam ships only, which are trading between Portland and San Francisco, between May 11th and June 8th at 12,336 tons.

The spirit of the whole attack is only too plain. So long as the Oregon Pacific confines itself to the service of the narrow strip through which the line actually runs its existence may be tolerated by the Oregonian, and by the powerful monopoly, and the ambitious city, in whose interest it writes.

When the Oregon Pacific reaches for the by its short and inexpensive line, and centout and defeat an enterprise in the success of which every farmer, every trader in Oregon is alike interested. But they will without reserve that a re-election was exfollow the bad example Mr. Harvey W. Scott is continually setting, and give him, It is this man, and certainly not the people of Portland, who is responsible for the bad feeling fast growing in intensity between the Valley and Portland. If when the next Legislature meets it is found that Portland has only to wish for some object for the Valley to combine to defeat it, if men hailing from Portland are put up only o be beaten, then write it all down to H. W. Scott, whose tactics are despised, whose advice is only read to reject it, whose aversich and enmity to any enterprise or person are the surest passports to their adoption and ultimate success. If John H. Mitchell whom Scott has vilified and abused so much has any chance for U. S. Senator it is found in Scott's bitter opposition to, and hatred of him. If the Oregon Pacific needed popularity in the Valley it would gain it in the interested and unscrupulous

than all of it. Since he has entered upon Danville and will travel all night. the llischarge of his duties with a strict be hoped lives may be saved, but it is foared ter. the transportation business of the Willamette regard for his duties always in view, he has ers in time. Valley does not amount to 414.000 tons a endeavored to work for all parts of Oregon, and with remarkable success. With this day will publish a report stating that a combranch of the National Legislature well bination of cigar merchants have entered ise to for years to come; to enth, Mr. Hogg says 65 miles of his railroad will carry more provided for with an able conscientions into a contract with the Six Companies of San Francisco, Cal., for one thousand Chinese, the next remaining and most imwheat than happens to be growing (for ex-Representative, in the person of M. C. see, to be employed in this and other cities throughout the east in the manufacture of cigars. This scheme, which threatens the livelihood of white makers of cigars in this person to the United livelihood of white makers of cigars in this pacific system of railroads, and especially to the Kangos Pacific railroad company. The port) in the whole valley at this time and, more than the whole exportable surplus of Oregon and Washington from Umpqua to Snake river for 1881 and that was 277,957 States Senate, who will also exercise the section, originated on signing by the president of the Chinese bill lately passed in same views as to his duties to the State at Fame views as to his duties to the State at large as our Congressman has done, and work for all parts of the State at large.

There need he no conflict in these matters There need be no conflict in these matters whatever. It is from narrow contracted views of propriety and right which leads any person to oppose the improvement of any part of his State, or remain luke warm upon the subject. The people at large are nterested in the development and improvement of all parts of the State no matter how remote. To accomplish these things we should all work in harmony and with energy. For one locality through jealously or narrow centracted views to oppose the development of some other part, means that each community shall prevent every other locality from obtaining National aid, the result of which will be a failure of our whole commonwealth to obtain those aids which by a more sensible course could readily be had. It is to be hoped, however, that the different localities will harmonize their efforts and that the Legislature will select a Senator who will be a true man to each and every part of the State. With such men in Congress the people of Oregon can feel assured that all parts will receive their fust

SCHOOL BOOK LAW.

are Republicans and a like nograts. The Republicans form among other things book law. The platil. It will then be

place familiarly, might be right and the expenses. The next time that body assembles they might make it more conver for the members who have to attend there. ts unanimous vote, or as the Oregonian by changing the time for that assembly to meet. Soon after the first of January is a time when business with men who are generally sent to the Legislature is the most quiet; while the small sum now paid to egislators is inadequate, yet if they could go there during the winter months whe their business at home did not require their attention so constantly, it would probably prove more satisfactory to the members and of as much benefit to the State.

TELEBRAMS.

New York, June 10, Gen. George H. Sharp, speaking of the candidacy of Mr. Conkling for re-election to the United States made by Conkling that he was not a candidate of his own desire and that friends did not urge him to withdraw as had been previously charged by Gen. Sharp's paper, the Kingston Freeman, says that among other things Mr. Conkling resigned for the purpose of being a candidate for re-election. He sought to introduce into American politics the English method of resigning and obtaining a reindorsement from his constituency in order that he might wage war upon the administration untrammeled by insure his re-election. It was myself who traffic of the Valley, and the State, justified informed from Warhington that he was to by its short and inexpensive line and cont. be re-elected. I was also asked to invite him by its short and inexpensive line, and central position, then the outery rises; then every influence is brought to bear, every means fair and unfair, open and covert, bold and dastardly, is taken to strive to crush out and defeat an enterprise in the success fail. Now, just for once, we are going to Sharp states most positively that every possible effort was made to induce ex Senator Conkling to withdraw, but he would not listen to them. He wanted it to appear that his re-election was unsolicited and at the time he was using every means in his power

Danville, Va., June 10. -Reports from Danville, Va., June 10.—Reports from Patrick county, in this State, are to the effect that five thousand persons in that county are starving. The drought last year greatly curtailed corn and other crops in that locality and in many portions of the country hundreds of people are crowding around settlements imploring aid. Contributions have been taken up in different parts of the county but have not been sufficient to relieve sufferings of these people. A courier just arrived gives heartrending accounts of the situation. Patrick court accounts of the situation. Patrick court nouse is thronged with men, women and children begging for bread. Some of the women had walked twelve miles, in some be got for any consideration. A wagon load of shelled corn which arrived Thursday was at once surreunded by the emaciated gain it in the interested and unscrupulous and wan crowd, and all flighting eagerly for opposition of the Oregonian under its present editors hands.'

and wan crowd, and all flighting eagerly for a handful of the precious grain which had to be given out to them. Three hundred

New York, June 11 .- The Mercury tomined to take advantage of the time, and have decided to import many men from China to fill vacancies left by departure enst-ward of the thousands now on the Pacific coast. It was learned a strike among white cigar makers in this city is contemplated, and it is not unlikely that importation of celestial labor is intended to head off or

Chicago, June 10 .- Announcement will be made to-morroy morning that a new telegraph company with a capital of \$21,000,-000, has been organized, that work has ac-000, has been organized, that work has actually begun on its lines in the east, and that they are to be pushed rapidly west, connecting all the priheipal cities. Elisha Gray, the electrician, gives the following facts in regard to it: The principal stock-holders are Hon. George D. Roberts and S. B. White, of New York, Hon. John B. Alley and ex-Collector Beard, of Boston, and Governor Foster, of Chie, who with his friends held a large block of stock. lines are to be operated with Gray's patents, and to be known as the Postal Telegraph Company. Material reductions in tele promised; \$700,000 has already

Alexandria, June 11, 7 P. M.-Serious riots occurred to-day between natives and Europeans. Several persons were killed and wounded, and a number of houses destroyed Politics at first remained inactive. The riotous demonstration later took plaefore the French consulate, into which sev cral of those mortally wounded at the out-break of the riot were carried. Disturb-ances continued some time before the authorities took steps to suppress them. The English consul was severely hurt, receiving a gunshot wound, and the engineer of the British man-of-war Superb was killed. Disturbances continued five hours when military appeared and dispersed the rioters.

Cheyenne, June 10.—Governor Hoyt re-ceived a telegram to-day from Fort McKin-ney, stating that Crow Indians are scatter-

of cable, which will be simultaneously completed with this end, axtends to Castza coal company, across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, connecting intermediate points, and finally terminating at Lime, where it will connect with the West Coast cable company. The effect of this latter connection will be to complete with the Brazilian sub-marine cable company for European and American traffic, and will tend to reduce the present excessive rates. Cleveland, June 12.—The laties' branch of the Parnell land league held a meeting last evening and five new members were elected. The president, Miss Rowland, made remarks of encouragement and sympathy to the 15 members present.

Chicago, June 12.—Inter-Ocean's Washington: The report which again comes from Maine that Blaine will run for Governor, is discredited here. Last week Blaine told your correspondent he was out of politics and that he was a coal merchant.

your correspondent he was out of politics, and that he was a coal merchant.

Chicago, June 12.—The Morning News publishes four columns of matter consisting of a very lengthy letter, dated Philadelphia, June 10, to John H. Oberly, Blaomington, Illinois, written by J. W. Schuckers, and a series of eleven letters and telegrams. The letters and dispatches are those which were sent by ex-President Garfield to Secretary Chase while Garfield was Rosecrass, and Garfield was Rosecrass, and Garfield setter to Rosecrans, and Garfield's letter to Rosecrans January 19, 1880, some of these documents have been printed already, and some do not throw any new light on the controversy, which started with Blaine's oration last February. Shuckers explains to Oberfy that the reason for furnishing for publication this vast amount of private and confidential correspondence, which occurred seventeen years ago, is because of the controversy that has arisen about the position which Gen. Garfield should be accorded in his ory. There seems to be no ground traversed either in Shuckers' letter or in the confidential letters and telegrams which has not already been fully covered by the discussion of last spring, execut perhaps Shuckers' remarks in reagricovered by the discussion of last spring, except perhaps Shuckers' remarks in regar-to the femous confidential letter written t Chase by Garfield July 27, 1863. He say Secretary Chase did not consider that letter confidential. It was not shown, however till after the battle of Chickamanga, lest in should cause Gen. Rosecrans' remova After this event Chase showed it to a prom nent officer of the Government, who strong ly advised that it, be shown to President Lincoln. On the strength of that advice Cluse showed it to the president, on whom it produced a profound impression, and practically was the cause of Rosecran's re-moval from command of the army of the Cumberland. -

Shuckers says it was a cool, deliberate piece of work by Garfield and not intended to be confidential. He says in answer to the repeated question why the confidential letter was not produced during General Garfield's lifetime, it is perhaps enough to say that his fassassination was a surprise and up to the time of that terrible event no occasion offer d within my knowledge which seemed to call for the publication. He adds: "But if the particular motive which prompted me to give the letter to Mr. Dans is of any earthly interest to you, here it is; A controversy had arisen between between cases bringing infants in their arms, to beg Mr. Dana and Gen. Garfield about this letter, for a little corn or flour, which could not As I understand it, this controversy had its As I understand it, this controversy had its origin in this way: Some weeks before the battle of Chickamauga, Mr. Dana, then assistant secretary of war, had been sent by Mr. Stanton to headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans to make a report of the condition of stairs in the department of the Cumberland, to be given out to them. Three hundred people of Patrick court house alone have not tasted a morsel of food for two days. Some have died; others are dying in remote parts of the country for want of fool. Patrick countrainous and inaccessible section of the state, the people of the State. He recognises the fact that his duty is to all parts of Oregon alike and that he is not the Representative of a small portical of the State any more eral Garfield to Mr. Chase which had finally determined Mr. Lincoln's action in the mat-ter. Mr. Dana had occasion to report what Mr. Stauton had said to him, and this hav-Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Garfield addressed to Gen. Rosecrans his famous letter of denial of the statement and denounced Mr. Dana as a liar and challenged production of the

> the Kansas Pacific railroad company. the Kansas Pacific railroad company. The Kansas Pacific, although in possession of the whole grant of lands of nearly four million acres, in Kansas and Colorado, has evaded payment of local taxes on more than three million of acres, by refusing to pay cost of survey. By law, patents are withheld until costs of survey have been paid and therefore the title of the land remains in the Government, so that the state and county taxes cannot be faid upon them and o ed. Whenever a farmer buys any of the land and desires a patent the company pay all costs of survey and procures one for him. all costs of survey and procures one for him.
> The Kansas Pacific unpatented lands in The Kansas Pacific unpatented lands in Kansas are reported worth \$13,000,000, and by methods already described the State and counties are deprive lof \$240,000 per annum in Texas. The bill passed by the Senate provides that unpatented lands belonging not only to the Kansas Pacific but to any other company in the Union Pacific system shall, after they have been surveyed, and after the company have become entitled to after the company have become entitled to receive petents, on payment of cost of surveying, etc., shall be subject to state and would be if completely conveyed and patent ed to companies.

Cleveland, June 12-The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company to-day is working the wire rall and blooming mills and Seimen's and Martin's steel works, on half time, since the lockout. Everything is very quiet and there is no indication of disturbance. Strikers walk about in groups but are very order ly. Rolling mill company officers say they are prepared to meet and promptly squelch a violent riot.

Montreal, June 14, 1 A. M. - A terrible fire is raging in Victoria square. The loss is already over a million dollars, and the flames are spreading rapidly. The efforts of the department of the city, so far, have been unable to check the conflagration. Fears are entertained that the whole city may be con-

Chicago, June 12.-Washington special: Postoffice officials say the surplus of receipts over expenditures for the year will foot up in the vicinity of \$1,000,000. This fact is when the Legislature trated which one of il. It will then be ple are to be again I upon by another require them to go and bring forth their ve it to some school to comply with the ser the Republican y an unconditional hus free the people led for frauds and ever imposed upon twer imposed upon the remaining for the people led for frauds and twer imposed upon the remaining for the people led for frauds and the stealing from the reports the propositions are supposed to comply with the ser the Republican y an unconditional hus free the people led for frauds and twer imposed upon the remaining for the rem

used for all private business as safely as a letter. The bill is on the senate calendar and as congressmen are getting in a hurry to go home, it is not at all certain anything will be done this session.



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