

Entered at the Postoffice at Corvallis Oregon, as second-class matter.

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OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY.

THAT LOCAL EDITOR FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Mr. H. W. Scott the ostensible editor of Mr. Villard's local paper, the Oregonian at Portland, would make a handsome outfit for United States Senator. The people from different parts of the State would much rejoice to see him elected. He has talked so nicely through his local Portland paper in encouraging the public works at Yaquina bay and across the Willamette Valley, that the people there and elsewhere, including big, little, old and young, irrespective of age, color, or previous condition of servitude, would jump up and attempt to crack their heels together three times before touching the ground immediately after his election. The people of the Cascade locks and Eastern Oregon on account of his devotion to encouraging those improvements in and about the locks would "leap for joy" at his election when they learn that all they ever got in the world was due to his works through that ideal paper at Portland. The people of Coos Bay when they learn that the facts of their having a harbor at all is due to Mr. Scott's dictatorial work through his local paper in talking so nice about appropriations, would be angry at the suggestion of any other than him for United States Senator. The people of other and different parts of our State whose localities that local editor has attempted to belittle in the eyes of Congress as to their respective needs for appropriations for public improvements, would take it as a personal offense to them should the editor of that local paper be slighted for Senatorial honors by the next Legislature.

The people who do not believe in the policy of Congress to "scatter appropriations" but do believe in "concentrating them" for the improvement of the "Willamette river below Portland," will probably vote for Scott. That support would probably amount to Villard's vote the owner of that local paper, in the event that he had a vote in the coming Oregon Legislature. If the next Legislature should be so remote in their duty and elect some other man, it is possible that the next Republican convention might elect him as a delegate to the next National Republican convention in the event he or his friends for him should ask it.

THE ABUSES PRACTICED BY TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

The facilities for transportation and the manner in which companies engaged in such enterprises accommodate the public or abuse the important calling in which they are engaged, are subjects which are of vital interest to the public welfare. The people of the Willamette Valley and particularly of Benton county have been unfortunate for the lack of competent and proper accommodations in this line which seems not to improve. Last summer during a season of the year when the water was so low that it was impracticable for boats to get here, the only railroad company and in fact the only practicable means of getting supplies to this place, refused to carry and deliver to our merchants the article of powder, and yet we never heard of any other town on their line of road being denied any such privileges. The feigned excuse was that it was dangerous to bring it to Corvallis, but to any other town they could carry it without any fears. For a long time the merchants of this place have been missing freight. To one merchant here a lot of stoves received for in good order are shipped from San Francisco, a part of the pieces arrive all right and the remaining pieces are not delivered. To another a miscellaneous lot of general merchandise is sent a portion of it is delivered but a barrel or two of sugar or something else is retained. To another a lot of choice California fruit is shipped receipted for in good order and when it arrives here the boxes are broken open and one-third perhaps is gone. On some such occasions bills have heretofore been presented the payment of which in some instances have been delayed for a year or two and in other instances no satisfaction whatever has been obtained.

During the latter part of last winter and last spring merchants from all over the Valley as they had been doing for years before, ordered goods from San Francisco marked in case of some of the steamboat companies at Portland engaged in bringing freight up the river to different points which were not in any way connected with the steamship lines from San Francisco to Portland or in the railroad lines leading from Portland South. But the line of boats from San Francisco to Portland and the railroads just named being directly interested together, concluded that for some reason they could not safely deliver to other steamboat companies the goods which were directed in their care and which was intended by shipper and consignee should bring them up the river at about one-half less cost than the R. R. Co.'s would carry for. The railroad has, however, retained such goods in their charge and brought them to their destination charging therefore about double what the river boats would have done it for. But before this outrage was committed it had been the custom ever since transportation companies had existed in Oregon to deliver freight during its transit to any other company to whose care it was marked. Such is the manner in which the rights of the people of our State are being outraged and the faith with them broken continually, and yet any effort on the part of the people to relieve themselves from this monopoly is frowned down and discouraged, and the projectors of it are abused and vilified by such local papers as the Oregonian and Willamette Farmer, which seem to be run in the interests of Mr. Villard and his high

handed schemes. The next Legislature should take hold of this subject and pass a law so that when freight is marked in a manner indicating that it was the intention of the shipper that it should during its transit be delivered to some other company to be forwarded to final destination, that such company first receiving it should be compelled to thus deliver, a failure of which should result in heavy penalty.

A NEW CHINESE BILL.

Some of the members of Congress are determined in some way if possible to maneuver a bill through that body so as to give Chinese greater privileges and more freedom to enter and depart from the United States than is allowed them by the bill which was recently passed on that subject. A new bill of this nature has recently been introduced by Senator Logan. At this late time of the session it will not likely pass. But it indicates that these Chinese loving people will likely keep to work until they get a bill through which will have the effect to kill the effective portion of the one they so much object to. His bill is for the purpose of permitting Chinamen not now in this country to pass through on their way to China. Such a bill would in a great measure likely kill the effect of the other one. Because while they were passing through it would be an easy matter for them to drop out by the wayside and mingle with other Chinamen now in this country until they could not be identified.

SHOWS AND HUMBUGS.

The summer months are usually the most convenient for traveling shows and bilks to appear in the different towns and victimize the people. For the last couple of months several have already made their appearance, nearly all of them having carried off quite considerable sums of money from our community. And the worst of it all is that as a general thing great many if not most of them are regular catch-pennies and humbugs which the people distinctly realize after once having seen them. But people must go to the circus or to the show and pay for their experience and thus permit the country to be drained of all of the spare change by these traveling humbugs who are too lazy to work and too cowardly to take the shot gun and go upon the highway. We claim no credit to ourselves in the matter, because we have admitted some of them too and probably the worst of the lot. But it would be much better if all could resist the temptation.

TELEGRAMS.

New York, July 23.—The Tribune says: Among the passengers by the Germanic, due today, are Cheng Tao Ju, Chinese ambassador, and his suite, who are coming from an official visit to Spain, Bartlett, secretary of the Oregonian, and the Chinese embassy was interested in the question as to whether, under the act prohibiting Chinese immigration, transient visitors could be permitted to land. There are a number of Chinamen in Cuba who are desirous of returning home, and the natural route for them would be by way of New York via Panama and San Francisco, but it is doubtful whether they can avail themselves of the route. The president pointed this out when he vetoed the bill prohibiting immigration for 20 years. Yet the matter seems to have been overlooked by congress when it passed the ten years measure.

Chicago, July 23.—Board of trade members object to the published statement that their delegates to Toledo have agreed upon an international grade of No. 2 red winter wheat, in which ten per cent. of white wheat would be allowed in. The delegates in fact and merchants here generally emphatically condemn such an adulteration and it is the intention here to maintain the established grades.

Austin, Tex., July 23.—News from all over the State indicate that Judge Ireland's nomination for governor by the democrats is not meeting with much enthusiasm. His opposition to frontier protection by settlers, his antagonism to railroads and free schools, and his political prejudices are strong points against him and are effectually based. If harmony prevails in the republican-greenback ranks there is a chance of his being defeated.

Cleveland, July 23.—The strike at the rolling mills ended. A number of strikers notified Mr. Chalmers they had been driven into striking and desired to return. Mr. Chalmers said the company could not receive them, the committee from the strikers, and any other body the company did not recognize. Union mills are running all right, and union men returning will have to begin at the bottom.

New York, July 23.—Eight cases of yellow fever have been reported at quarantine from vessels arriving from Havana. Three of the patients have died. The strictest quarantine regulations are enforced, and health officers say the disease will not spread to the city.

Chicago, July 23.—Twenty victims of the toy pistol are now enumerated in the city, all dying of lockjaw.

Washington, July 23.—There is good reason to think that Barrios, dictator or president of Guatemala, as he terms himself, is here on a filibustering mission. The report is that the purpose of his visit is to try and induce the United States to interfere in the boundary dispute of Guatemala with Mexico, by the offer on one side of a slice of Guatemala territory or by entire annexation, and by a threat on the other that in the event of their refusal some terrible European power will be asked to do it. In connection with the story it is rumored that Barrios has been meditating this operation a long time. He has acquired a great number of haciendas in Guatemala by all sorts of means, with a notion that when annexation occurs these lands will rise immensely in value and he can be returned to the American congress as Senator from the new State, which would suit him much better than watching for conspiracies as dictator of Guatemala. By the annexation of Guatemala he thinks that Mexico will be completely caught between the shears of the United States and can be cut up as required. Wild as these projects may seem, they are supported by sunny Americans like Gen. Butterfield, who last year took a contract over from two Germans, Mr. Nanne and Gen. Schlessner, for constructing a railway from Escuintla to the capital of Guatemala, and who has been obliged to suspend operations for lack of funds. It is an extravagant plan as that of freebooter Walker.

Denver, July 23.—The Denver & New Orleans railway yesterday filed a motion for an injunction against the Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe in the U. S. court here. The motion was brought to compel the Santa Fe to interchange freight and passenger business with plaintiffs as it did with the Denver & Rio Grande. The motion was argued before Judge Hallet, who decided it could not be sustained. The decision is a temporary victory for the Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe and Colorado pool. It almost positively settles the original action to compel permanent interchange of business, now pending.

Washington, July 23.—Attorney General Brewer has decided on the question of George William Curtis and Representative Hubbell regarding the interior assessments that Congressmen are not United States officers, and gifts from them for campaign purposes don't fall within the statute. Cabinet will consider the matter Tuesday. The attorney general also decides the secretary of treasury cannot allow transportation companies to take 60,000 Chinese through this country from Cuba to China.

Washington, July 23.—It now appears probable that the delay in passing the interior revenue bill through the senate will result in its being laid over until next session. Members of the house are tired of delay, and impatient at the prospect of being kept here are leaving a few at a time until, it is said, by the middle of the week there will not be a quorum left.

The state department is advised by the acting consul general of the United States in Egypt that he has moved from Cairo to Alexandria. It is understood whatever Americans regard in the interior of Egypt are at some distance in the rear of Arabi's army, and it is believed have not suffered. The department of state has telegraphed asking whether anything further can be done to protect American citizens.

Alexandria, July 22.—Five hundred soldiers and many Bedouins are at Zagazig. These have been joined by soldiers and Bedouins from Cairo. No doubt a general massacre has begun. News of the massacre of Europeans in various parts of Egypt have excited great indignation here and the delayed action is bitterly commented on.

Alexandria, July 22.—9-40 A. M.—Major General Allison is just moving out with ten regiments of infantry and a mounted squadron in the direction of the Egyptian intrenchment. This movement will probably lead to an engagement.

The chamber of notables at a meeting in Cairo adopted a resolution declaring the khedive a traitor and deposed him. They also issued a proclamation declaring war with England.

New York, July 24.—The ship Charmer, bound for San Francisco, which returned having been on fire, has been completely repaired and is now receiving her cargo and will again sail on the 29th inst., on which date the North American will sail from Boston. It is understood that several wagers have been made on the result of the passage.

Calais, Maine, July 24.—Captain Malch, of the Eastport fishing schooner Abigail, telegraphs from Annapolis that a U. S. schooner founded in the Bay of Fundy Friday night. Crew safe. Within a few days the owners have heard the schooner was the Duguay, Capt. Selling. Cargo owners claim that the schooner was purposely scuttled.

Following is the khedive's proclamation: Arabi Pasha.—In consequence of your departure to Kfar el Dwar, accompanied by the army, thus abandoning Alexandria with our orders, stopping railway traffic, preventing us from receiving telegrams and communications through the postoffice, and impeding return of refugees to their homes in Alexandria, and your persistence in war preparations, and your refusal to come to us after receiving orders, I dismiss you from the office of ministry of war.

The khedive also issued the following circular to the admiral: On putting the order for dismissal of Arabi Pasha from the office of minister of war, you will know the great motives which necessitated his dismissal. Henceforward he has no authority over you, and whosoever agrees with his designs and movements will have participated in his crimes. Whosoever shows obedience and conforms to our rule will deserve honor, courtesy and great remuneration. You must be aware the country is surrounded with dangers and perils, for the powers have agreed on Turkish intervention for reform of the country without damaging the privilege of firms granted to Egypt. I am convinced you will conform yourselves to my orders, which cannot have an object other than the welfare of the country. He who obeys my orders will be rewarded, he who does not, will have to blame himself on being punished.

THE KHEDIVE, at the palace. New York, July 23.—Herald's Alexandria: Last night five hundred of Arabi's cavalry with one gun raided through Ramleh and rode between the English not posts. They came boldly to the water works, and then retired. At five o'clock this morning five thousand Nubians with eight guns marched to Aboukir under Abdallah Pasha and immediately began to bombard the works between Mahallah and Kfar el Dwar. Stone Pasha assured me that unless England acts with forty thousand troops she will meet with a Bad Day. There is no doubt that had five thousand men landed immediately after the bombardment, burning the looting would have been prevented.

London, July 24.—A dispatch from Port Said says De Lesseps arrived Saturday accompanied by an escort of the khedive. There are 17 war vessels of different nationalities in the harbor, five English under Rear Admiral Hoskins, and five French under Rear Admiral Conrad. The latter has consented to assist the English in keeping order in the town and protecting lives and property of Europeans. In the event of an outbreak, the French say they are prepared to land 600 men and the English can land 400. Rear Admiral Hoskins sent a message through the governor to the commander of the troops, saying he will hold him responsible for any disturbance, and if he cannot keep order the admiral will take the responsibility unless he is allowed to bring more troops from Damietta. The town continues to be quiet, as the refugees from Cairo and the interior, who bring most interesting accounts of massacre at Foutah, Damietta and elsewhere. Rear Admiral Hoskins has written the English consul at Cairo, urging him to insist on the admiral to accept the necessity of leaving Egypt at once.

A dispatch from Constantinople says there is reason to believe Arabi Pasha has sent a species of ultimatum to the sultan declaring he is acting to save Islam from infidels, and giving the sultan notice if the porte sends troops to co-operate with unbelievers, he will fight them and proclaim the Sheriff of Mecca Caliph. It is believed here Arabi has threatened to dispose the house of Osman and proclaim Jeddah ruler in its place.

London, July 23.—A dispatch from Alexandria this evening says the troop ship Malabar with 1108 men and a battery of artillery has arrived.

According to latest news from Cairo there are 8000 starving, homeless people prevailing in Eastern Gardens and great mortality prevailing among them.

Washington, July 23.—The acting consul general of the United States in Egypt telegraph Secretary Freilighuyzen from Alexandria to-day as follows: I remain at Cairo up to the last moment. Our records and my personal effects are lost. All American citizens are saved. Gen. Stone's family is detained on remaining at Cairo and their destiny is unknown. Communication is now interrupted.

Alexandria, July 24.—12:15 P. M.—The 16th regiment marched to occupy Ramleh this morning. A skirmish is now proceeding. No particulars. Arabi Pasha wrote the following letter to Gladstone a few days before the bombardment, but Gladstone did not receive it until after the bombardment: "The koran commands us to resist if war is waged against us, hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires on Egypt will abolish Egyptians from all treaties. The confeder-

will cease, property of Europeans be confiscated, canals destroyed and the jihad be proclaimed in Syria, Arabia and India. The first blow with which England strikes Egypt will cause blood to flow through Asia and Africa, responsibility for which will be on the head of England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends with England and keep her road in India, but she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. Finally England may rest assured we are determined to die for our country."

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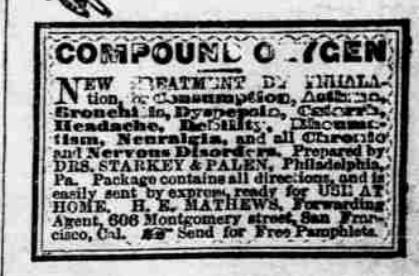
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