Weekly Corvallis Gazette

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, 1882.

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—EDITED BY—

M. S. WOODCOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY.

THAT THING WITHOUT A NONDEPLUME.

A person signing himself "V. R. Hyde" writes a scurrilous, personal attack, using our name therein. From the tone of his article one might suppose him to be badly "off," or else the embodiment of injured innocence; but from the language therein used it might consistently be concluded that he was playing the part of a cowardly pugilistic blackguard. As a pretended excuse for such language he claims to take offence at something which he says was in the GAZETTE regarding somebody's "Grandma." We hardly expected to be beset by the whole list of conuections, for four or five generations, but it seems to be our fate. The grandson says we "appologized to him in a private conversation, for a former item in our paper"—meaning the GAZETTE, which is as false as the heart of the contemptible writer of the article. In the first place we did not owe him an apology, for we had not published any item calling for or requiring an apology. In the next place we did not seek or have any private conversation with him. We had no occasion for any and besides we make it a rule not to hold private conversations with contemptible wretches who are in the habit of sneaking around behind our back with the intention of doing us a dirty trick. What we have to say or do we do open and aboveboard and nothing but a coward will do otherwise. The item to which exceptions were first taken was perfectly innocent in every particular, and its publication, the substance of which, was suggested by a friend of his as a piece of pleasantly. To give those who do not remember it an idea of how soft a person must be to take exceptions to it, we republish it, as follows:

"A CURIOUS EFFECT OF A SEA SIDE VISIT.—One of our townsmen, famous as an expert with paste pot and scissors, while on a trip to the sea shore recently, it is said, found personal attractions in the cooking department of one of the principal hotels, where he was stopping, in the person of a young lady. So much so did these allurements attract him that he found it no use to attempt to count the sands upon the seashore during his stay, but straightway entered that department of eatables as assistant to the object of his attractions."

The idea that we should, in a private conversation, apologize to a great simple "booby of a galoot" for something which he was fearful would offend a young lady, is too preposterous to admit of a serious thought from any sensible person. To suppose that any person would take offence at anything contained in such an item, as above, could only be imagined by a lovesick "booby."

If he will trot the contemptible cur out that whom he claims says that the managers of the GAZETTE had not fulfilled engagement with, or treated them other than in an honorable way, who will say anything of the kind to us when near enough to "look us in the eye," we may introduce them to our five or six year old devil, whom, if he felt insulted, might start a first class tanyard over their eye.

We started out in this "cold, uncharitable world" when not yet of age, with nothing to assist us pecuniarily but our own hands, and while our few successes have been attended only with constant perseverance and toil and a strict attention to our business, yet during all of this time we have from time to time had a lot of impudent, contemptible wretches, bloodsuckers and leeches, who neither had ability or industry enough to conduct a remunerative business of their own profitably and who had made failures at everything undertaken and being jealous of our progress thought they could accomplish some selfish purpose by dictating to us and endeavoring to make us pursue their suggestions, and failing to accomplish their purpose, we have been told by parties whom we most certainly believe to be truthful and who certainly could have no motive in telling us an untruth about the matter, "that some of them have sneaked around behind our back and tried to pursuade workmen not to work for us, others have interviewed persons communicating to our paper and attempted to pursuad them to put up dirty jobs on us, none of which any decent person would think of doing to a savage. It is not the first time we have had cowardly, slinking, contemptible curs on our track, who are both bankrupt in principle as well as purse, who after finding that they could not drive or dictate to us, and finding that we complain and urge objections to having sneaks around behind our back meddling with our business and office affairs, some of them have gone so far as to attempt to intimidate us by saying "For his own sake and the sake of those around him, I (meaning the backbiter, the intermeddler, the one who sneaks around behind another's back to interfere with business not concerning him) desires to avoid further controversy and shall not at this time give quotations in the musical infrument trade, post office business, the steam boat trafic between Salem and Albany, or other branches, but may be induced to do so hereafter" etc. Well, all we have to say is, we don't believe in the principle of intimidation and we don't believe that the wretch who would attempt to intimidate any one, in the manner above indicated, has any principle any way, and if he quotes from the truth there is nothing in our life's history that we care a whit about his quotations. But if he wishes to take the chances of launching out upon the uncertain sea of gossip, untruth and blackguardism, it will be him upon whom it will react and not us. If however this wonderful grandson should go back into his own personal history and review it truthfully and impartially, he might find enough to fill his *mud mill* for a year and then not be through.

If Mr. Hyde don't want to see things in be [illegible] which will taunt, irritate and grate upon his tender and marriageable feelings, he had better pursuade the "grandma" to do what she does open and above board and not slip around behind our back and intermeddle with our business affairs, our workhands, parties who communicate to our paper, or who we employ, or when we employ them, or with anything else we do in the management of our affairs.

THE CONTEST.

If it should be concluded that the communication sent from Albany to our H. & L. Co., asking them to participate with Albany H. & L. Co, in competing for a prize of $40, and which was acted upon and accepted by the Corvallis H. & L. Co., was sent without authority as an invitation, and there really was a mistake made on the part of ihe committeeman of Albany In paying $10 too much, the mistake should most certainly be corrected, not only in order to preserve good feeling, but because it is right to correct such a mistake and wrong not to correct it. But on the other hand, if the Albany companies have had anything to do with circulating such imputations against Corvallis firemen as was published in the *Mercury*, of a recent date, they should deem it their duty to also correct that mistake and all of a similar kind. Because Corvallis H. & L. Co. were not to blame for the mirtake alleged to have been made in the payment of the $10. They received what they deemed to be an invitation and what purported to be an invitation, and coming from what seemed to them to be an authentic sourse. They accepted such as a bonafied invitation and went to Albany and acted upon it and received the prize in accordance with the amount named in what they had supposed was an invitation to them. If such a mistake was made, it was certainly made by Albany men and not by those of Corvallis, besides it was maee in such manner, to say the least of it, as would naturally cause any company to look at the whole affair with a great deal of hesitancy before yielding.

PARTISAN LEGISLATION.

The legislature meets soon, at which time it will be seen whether the usual amount of partisan feeling will be exhibited and adhered to in the passage of measures by that body. While it is true that legislators are elected to their positions by party votes, as a general thing, yet when they are elected they are the representatives of the people, whose duty it is to make their actions conform to the purpose of doing the most good to the greatest number of those people whom they represent. That such is the duty of a legislator is unquestionable, and yet we find many who loose sight of their duty in a broad sense and who also act and go through the pretended performance of duty as if they were only there to represent the political party upon which ticket they ran when elected, and who also act as if it were their duty to maintain bitter opposition to the opposite party.

The acts of the coming Oregon legislature will no doubt demonstrate to what extent the members of that body will view their duties in a narrow contracted light, and also what proportion of them will act partially or entirely from selfish motives regardless of their duty in a broad sense to the people at large. It might be asked why we thus comment when the legislature is republican? Because when a party is in the majority it is then that they can best exhibit their disposition to do what is for the good of the whole people and thus show to the rest of the world that they are capable of keeping aloof from that narrow contracted manner of doing things which too often assumes a disgusting appearance in the minds of those who are more likely to take a broader view of such things. The present legislature can do much good for Oregon and to their fellow man if the leading spirits therein shake off those selfish ideas which are too apt to control men, and make up their minds to act for the ultimate good of all.

Encountered With a Bear.

Charles and William Masters, of Polk county, while hunting on the headwaters of the Santiam last week, captured two bear cubs. While on their way to the camp with their prizes, the mother of the cubs suddenly attacked them and with one blow of her paw knocked Charles out of time, sending his gun out of reach and freeing one cub. She then turned upon William, who discharged his Winchester rifle, inflicting a flesh wound in her shoulder. She threw him down, releasing the other cub, and dragged him 50 yards down a ravine. Charles had recovered his gun, but was afraid to shoot for fear of killing his brother. The bear finally gave William a blow on the head, tearing his scalp fearfully and then made off after her cubs. Charles succeeded in getting his brother to camp and dressed his wounds as well as possible, but it was two days before they were able to start for home. One of them was in town yesterday afternoon, says the Salemen *Statesman*, and the scratches upon his body were yet unhealed. William is yet confined to his bed, but will be about in five or six days. Bear hunting is all very well, but when the bear turns hunter there is not much fun in it.

Returns from the Alabama election show that the democratic state ticket will not have more than 30,000 majority and that there will be at least twenty Independents in the Assembly.—Ex.

TELEGRAMS.

Omaha, Aug. 19.—In answer to a telegram off inquiry sent from military headquarters at Omaha, Dr. McGillicuddy, agent at Pine Ridge agency, telegraphs to General Crook that trouble among the Sioux Indians was caused by Red Cloud and a few dissatisfied followers, who have been instigated thereto by white influence.

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—Republican special: The late election in the Chicasaw Indian nation resulted in the re-election of Governor Overton by a large majority. His election is regarded as a triumph of the law and order element of the nation.

St. Paul, Aug. 18.—The annual meeting of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company was held here to-day. The report shows a surplus in net revenue for the past fiscal year of $985,000.

New York, Aug. 19.—The Times says the New York Silk Exchange is buying all the cocoons they can find and hope to have a shipment ready to send to France in October.

Brownsville. Tex., Aug. 19.—Thirty new cases of yellow fever to-day. Three deaths, and fifteen deaths from all causes for the week just ended. Two hundred cases of fever are under treatment by doctors.

Matamoras, Aug. 19.—Eleven deaths from fever in the last 24 hours. But few new cases.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 19.—The George's Creek Coal and Iron company has one hundred miners working to-day. The Oriental company put their new laborers, about fifteen men, to work this morning, and they were shortly after joined by about fifteen old miners.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The July number of consular reports contains reports by Consul George J. Gifford of La Rochelle, on the falsification of brandy exported from La Rochelle, to the United States. The production of genuine brandy from the white wine of France, Gifford thinks, has substantially ceased on account of the failure of the vine and the greater part of the wine now sold is prepared from alcohol obtained from grain, potatoes or beets. Coincident with the failure of white wine was the appearance of large quantities of alcohol in parts of France adjacent to the white wine producing section of the country most of it coming from Germany. This importation of alcohol, he says, increases from year to year, is now 46 per cent. greater than in 1880. Gifford closes his report as follows: "All French brandy might properly and perhaps ought to be excluded from the United States on senitary grounds. There is a strong presumption against the purity of a large part of it and it is unfortunately almost impossible to detect the fraud by chemical analysis, especially where various mixtures now employed are piped through a still.

Washington, Aug. 20.—A telegram from Governor Roberts, Texas, was received yesterday at the treasury department stating the suffering condition of those sick with yellow fever, of the 2000 persons in Brownsville and out of employment on account of quarantine, requesting aid. Acting secretary French replied that the government would take charge of the hospital and quarantine at suitable stations if the governor desired it, but that the state of Texas must support all persons not in the hospital.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 19.—George D. Wise was renominated for Congress by the democrats of the third district, and the readjusters and republican coalition convention nominated J. Browen for congress from the ninth district.

St. Louis Aug. 19.—N. C. Burch, editor of the State Journal at Jefferson City, published a card to the republicans saying that since the chairman and secretary of the state committee determined to prevent the calling of a state convention, he asks republicans who favor one to send him their names and he will call a convention if at their meeting on the 24th the state committee do not.

B. Gratz Brown is out in a letter in favor of submitting a prohibition amendment to the vote of the people and saying that prohibition has in it every element of right and justice and common sense.

New York, Aug. 20.—Tribune's London cable: There is no definite news from General Wolseley. Arabi's position is immensely strong, both naturally and artificially and it must be turned. Army men are not without fear that Wolseley is acting in too great haste to double up Arabi before Indian troops can co-operate. It may be a political necesity. A successful blow may prevent Turkish intervention of any kind. If Wolseley's first stroke fails it will only excite Arabi's army and provoke a great Mohammedan rising. His unexpected early action is perhaps caused by danger of the rising of the Nile which would jeopardize the turning movement from Abouki or Rosetta. The Turkish ruler is less willing to sign the military convention with England. The sultan perhaps thinks complete abstention is better than co-operation.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—Present indications point to a very large gathering of republicans at the state convention which is to assemble at Sacramento August 30th. The convention consists of 456 delegates, of which San Francisco will have 96, Alameda 30, Los Angeles 16, Sacramento 20 and Santa Clara 17.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—Hon. Frank Pixley delivered to-night an able lecture at Children's hall, in Silver Star house, on the subject: "Politics makes cowards of us all." Over 700 persons were present, many having to go away without being able to obtain seats. On questions of Sunday law and temperance the speaker took very bold and advanced grounds. On the Sunday law he took the position that the republican party should espouse the cause of sanctity of the Sabbath as a moral, physical and intellectual necessity; that as a preservation of labor against the encroachments of capital it was a living vital necessity. Speaking of the temperance question, he said the republican party as a progressive party had met the question of slavery and settled it; that the republican party, on the basis of its national importance, should accept this temperance question as a living issue, and that the republican convention at Sacramento would be required to accept the challenge thrown down by the democratic convention at San Jose. His position favoring the Sunday law and temperance was very clearly, boldly and forcibly defined.

Red Bluff, Aug. 19.—This place was visited last night by a very destructive fire. The burned district comprises three blocks of the best business section of town. No lives lost; but there were several mishaps. Total loss will probably reach $280,000; insurance $150,000.

Alexandria, Aug. 19.—Long, the American consul, was attacked yesterday inside the gates by about 40 natives. Soldiers arrived and dispersed the crowd and the ringleader of the assaulting party was arrested.

Boston, August, 18.—The state greenback convention met, organized and adjourned till afternoon, and proceeded to ballot for nominee for governor with the following result: Whole number of votes 156, necessary for a choice, 74, B. F. Butler, 67, Judge Israel W. Andrews, 62, John M. Devine, 37. The name of Devine was withdrawn. The second ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes 136, necessary for choice 69. B. F. Butler 76, Judge Andrews 46, Jno. M. Devine 13, Horace B. Sargent 1, Gen. Butler was declared nominated.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury French yesterday received a telegram from the collector of the port of Port Townsend, W. T., stating that the steamship Elder had arrived there from San Francisco with thirty-two Chinese as passengers, having touched at Victoria, B. C., on her way. The collector asked for instructions as to whether the Chinese in question had a right to land under the present law. The acting secretary telegraphs him that the Chinese could land, as they had not come from a foreign port, but only from San Francisco, on an American vessel bound for an American port, and the fact that she had touched at a British port on her way did not destroy the right of Chinese passengers to land.

Washington, Aug. 19.—By direction of the secretary of war a board of officers of the corps of engineers, consisting of Col. Charles S. Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. P. Craignill, Lieutenant-Colonel Cyrus B. Comstock, and Captain Charles F. Powell, will assemble at Astoria, Oregon, on the twelfth of September, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine in detail the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon, and report such plan with estimates for its permanent improvement as they approve as provided for in the river and harbor act. The board will make its report in time to be received on the twentieth of November next.

Washington, Aug. 18.—There are now in the treasury vaults ninety millions of brand new silver dollars which are lying idle, making a total of $118,000,000 in silver coin on hand. Silver dollars increase at the rate of three millions each month, two millions of which are coined by mints in accordance with law.

New York, Aug. 21.—The Times says: Now that heat of summer has somewhat abated and the attractions of New York are tempting to congressmen's sessions, Speaker Keifer's committee to find out the reason for the decline of American ship building would be in order, but a convocation of the illustrious commission must be delayed by several reasons. Cox has propounded for the employment of the leisure of his colleagues in the committee, several conundrums of striking originality, Robeson has gone home to his district, where a revolt among some of the more sensitive members of the republican party is imminent; Chairman Page, of California, who, as a popular stage-driver on the road from Hagertown to Shingle Springs, has obtained a sufficent knowledge of navigation to enable him to dispute the palm of superiority with mariner Robeson, and has his little local affairs to cook also, and until those pillars of Keifer's wonderful committee are relieved, inquiry must wait. But it is understood that when the performance really does begin, it will appropriately open what is popularly known as the amusement season.

New York, Aug. 21.—Times editorial: It is said that ex-Congressman Acklin, of unsavory reputation, is the author of the election law in Louisiana. The inventor, whoever he may be, is entitled to the credit of having distanced all competitors in the great strugle for the best machinery to prevent a free ballot. Acklin's plan is far simpler than brutal and troublesome bulldosing and intimidation, or tissue stuffing of ballot boxes. The new Louisiana election law provides that no ballot shall be received or counted unless printed on paper of a peculiar quality, tint and thickness, to be furnished by the secretary of state after due form of application. This is simple, indeed. The secretary of state is a democrat and he controls the precious material of which the alleged free man's ballot is composed. He decides from this time forth who shall cast the vote in Louisiana. Should this plan be adopted throughout the southern states rifle clubs may be disbanded, night riders permitted to stop at home, and the use of tissue paper is abandoned—in effect, a partisan officer will cast the vote of the entire state, and a solid south be once more made secure.

Chicago Aug. 21.—Washington special, It seems publication of the Dorsey letters is to continue at intervals for some time to come. It is known to friends of Garfield they fairly represent the pressure which was brought to bear upon him from the stalwart division of the party. These letters also treat in the main of the composition of the cabinet, and the attitude which it was urged should be assumed toward Conkling. There is also a later series from the same quarter in regard to the New York contest after the nomination of Collector Robertson and resignation of Conkling.

Washington, Aug. 21.—At the bureau of engraving and printing, yesterday, a correspondent was shown several of the new 3-per cent. bonds soon to be issued. These bonds are called "the secretary's pet," for the reason that Secretary Folger devoted himself with more care than any of his predecessors to the production of a bond that will not only afford security against counterfeiters but present minutely on its face authority for its issue. Although Mr. Casilear made the general design, many changes were suggested by Secretary Folger. The backs of the bonds, for instance, by the Secretary's direction, are so arranged that when a bond is folded twice two neat panels will be presented, something after the manner of a folded legal document or brief. One of the last modifications ordered by the secretary was the addition of a line on the face referring to the section of the revised statutes authorizing the bonds. This reference is also found, by Secretary Folger's direction; in the upper left hand corner of the new gold certificates being designed by Casilear. The variety and intricate character of the work on the new bonds is believed by the most experienced men in the bureau to be a complete protection against counterfeiters. Bonds of one denomination have a vignette head of Garfield, an excellent portrait, but different from that on the $5 national bank notes. These new bonds are a great advance artistically, considered upon the early issues of bonds. They will begin to go into the hands of holders of 3½-per cent. some time next week. There has been many rumors that applications for exchange have not been as numerous as was expected at the treasury. This report is regarded as based entirely on imagination, as applications all come to the department sealed and none have been opened, and there is no means of ascertaining the amount involved in the applications received.

Laredo, Texas, Aug. 21.—A sudden rise last night in the Rio Grande river carried away part of the international and great northern railroad and the Mexican national bridge, preventing trains from communicating with Mexico for several days, though the damage is not necessarily detrimental to traffic.

Derry Depot, N. H. Aug. 20.—Fire tonight burned the Lawrence railroad freight and passenger stations and a number of stores and dwellings. Total loss, $60,000.

Washington, Aug. 20.—More of Dorsey's letters to Garfield will be published tomorrow. One of them urges appointment of Governor Routt, of Colorado, as postmaster general. The following are extracts from a letter dated Februry 29, 1881.

My Dear General: General Arthur came over last night from Washington. I had a conference of several hours with him, and was informed that Blaine and his political adherents were very much provoked at what they called my interference, namely because I had suggested, with many others the names of Judge Folger for secretary of the treasury. General Arthur says he has never heard such a buzz and disturbance of feeling as there has been among the Blaine people. He furthermore says that Elkins, acting, no doubt, for Blaine, is talking very noisily against the selection of Judge Folger, because he was a tool of mine and their disappointment is manifested by the feeling in Washington on the part of his friends, and is an evident outgrowth of ambition. They seek to control the cabinet and especially the treasury department. If Blaine did not care to control the treasury department he would not be dissatisfied or annoyed by the appointment of Folger. I warn you, therefore, that this manifestation of bitterness is a thing of which you should take heed. I write of what I have said to you more than once. Neither Blaine nor any other ambitious man should have control of the great places of your cabinet. If Blaine is to be made secretary of state, and a protege of his secretary of the treasury, and another secretary of the interior, I have great fear that the administration would greatly suffer, with an even chance that disaster would follow in the near future. I do not wish to say an unkind thing of Blaine, although he is charged with responsibility for several most unkind things said of me within a week, and the most untruthful and malignant ever uttered by man. If what General Arthur has heard is true, it is clear as daylight to my mind that he expects to have one of his friends in the treasury department, another friend either in the postoffice or interior, and that through them and by them he intends to do one of two things, either to make your administration a camping ground for his own aspiration, or he has some other object no less dangerous to the party. I cannot bring myself to believe that Blaine is in the state of mind he is reported to be, and I sincerely trust General Arthur has been misinformed. I say to you that for your administration and the republican party, and for the country, that the appointment of Judge Folger to the treasury department is the most important one you have to deal with. Your failure to appoint him, it seems to me, would be the monumental mistake of your administration. I believe the republican party of the country think well of Blaine, and think his selection as the head of your cabinet is a wise one, but Blaine is not in a position to be chief of the cabinet, and then dictate other important places in it, and, what is of more importance, you are not in position to allow him to do it.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—At a meeting of the state executive committee of the Illinois Dealers and Brewers' association this afternoon, the action of western distillers at a recent meeting here, in passing a resolution favoring an orderly Sabbath and high license, to crush disreputable saloons, and depreciating bringing the liquor question into politics, was discussed, and a set of savage resolutions repressed making a personal attack on H. B. Miller, author of the former resolutions and president of the distillers association. The preamble states that experience demonstrates that prohibitory and sumptuary legislation increases consumption of cheap and poisonous alcohol, thereby increasing drunkenness and decreasing consumption of lighter and healthier drinks such as beer, wine and a better class of spiritnous liquors.

A split in the anti-prohibition ranks is thus inaugurated, likely to play a prominent part in the politics of the state.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The steamer republic, for whose safety there was much anxiety all last night, is anchored off Wilmington creek, with a tug alongside. She broke the cross head of her engine, and hence the detention.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—On Wednesday there will be a celebration at Ogden's Grove for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to the memory of John Brown. Mrs. John Brown has arrived from California to take part in the ceremonies. She denies the report that she is living in abject poverty in California, but states she has an interest in a farm there. She will visit her husband's grave before she returns to the coast. She is 66 years old.

Detroit, Aug. 22.—The supreme lodge of the world, of Knights of Pythias, convened here to-day. There is a grand gathering of members of the order from all parts of the country. Up to midnight 150 knights arrived and as many more are expected. A grand parade this afternoon and to-morrow a prize drill will take place.

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 21.—Thirty-five new cases and two deaths, one Mexican and Mrs. C. T. Smith to-day. This makes three out of a family of four in two weeks.

Matamoras, Aug. 21.—Seven deaths and but few new cases to-day. Weather showery and sultry.

Milwaukee, Aug. 22.—Wm. E. Fitzpatrick, claiming to be heir to the throne of Ireland, has been writing to Gladstone to urge on his royal sister Victoria that she renounce her title to his country. He appears to be a crank.

Albany N. Y., Aug. 22.—Delegates to the state republican convention elected today are understood to be anti-Cornell.

New York, Aug. 22.—The tribune has also an interview with Senator Miller, who said of republican prospects in California: "There will be a very close contest, but I think we can carry it if we nominate a good ticket. Stoneman, the democratic candidate. He is a popular man and an old soldier.* I have repeatedly written home that we must nominate the best man. We are not in position on the Chinese question, but we are better off on that than the democrats are. We are in position to say that we made an effort to exclude Chinese and succeeded partly in spite of the strong opposition of our own party in the east, while the democrats, as we can point out, made no effort of any sort when they were in power. Farley, the last democratic senator from our state, made no move at all. He probably could not have succeeded, but he didn't even try. All that has been accomplished, though it was not all that the people demanded, has been done by republicans."

New Orleans, Aug. 22.—Donaldsonville special: The republican district convention meets here to-morrow. Two conventions will be held, and Senator Kellogg will be nominated by the regular republican convention, and Judge Beattie by the bolters.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 21.—Nearly 1000 strikers congregated at Lonaconing by daylight this morning to prevent Georges Creek and New Central Companies' old miners from going to work. There was no demonstration, as those who expected to resume work to-day, realizing their position, remained away.

Washington Aug. 22.—Receipts at the treasury daily are more than ever known before within the memory of the department. The amount averages $1,500,000 a day, and were it not that special appropriations made by congress for private claims, deficiencies, etc., are pouring in, the debt reduction for the month would be perhaps the largest in the history of the past 20 years. Receipts for the month will amount to nearly $50,000,000.

BRITISH INJUSTICE.

London, Aug. 22.—The Daily News has the following from Suez: I have just returned from Challouf where I witnessed the conclusion of the fighting in which 250 of our men, including highlanders, blue jackets and marines brilliantly defeated twice their numbers. The fight lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until near 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The firing of the highlanders was remarkable for coolness and steadiness.

London Aug. 22.—The Daily Telegraph special from Suez: The main body of Arabs, 2500 strong, has gone to Geneffe, taking with it a quantity of railway stock. An official telegram from Port Said announces the Suez canal company have resumed working the canal.

London, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Port Said says: English occupy both banks of the canal at Kantarah. Troops have taken possession of the telegraph lines at Elarish.

Copenhagen, Aug. 22.—A number of white horses being trained for use at the czar's coronation were killed by nihilists last night.

Paris, Aug. 22.—DeLesseps telegraphs that regular traffic on the Suez canal is proceeding. He will return to Paris shortly.

Steam Launch Mary Hall.

Will carry the United States mail, passengers and freight between Elk City and Newport, leaving Newport on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, arriving at Newport on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. This time will be changed to daily trips soon. Special trips made when required.

may5y1 R. A. BENSELL.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE at this office. Letter heads, etc.

Latest style of ladies', gents', boys', misses and children's shoes and slippers just received at A. J. Langworthy's Cash Store, Corvallis, Oregon.

June 21, 1882.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Oregon City, Org., July 20, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Dennis Bergin against Curtis Woodruff for abandoning his homestead entry No. 3695, dated August 6, 1878, upon the west half of northwest quarter, northeast quarter of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 2, township 12, S. range 11 W., in Benton county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear before Ed. C. Phelps Notary Public, at Newport, Benton county, Oregon, on the 30th day of August 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

31w5 L. T. BARIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon,
August 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Benton County at Corvallis, Oregon, on

MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1882,

viz: John J. Maxey, Homestead application No. 2972, for the northwest quarter of northeast quarter, north half of northwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of Section 30, T. 11, S. R. 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Wm. Herndon and Joseph Emrick of Corvallis, and Alfred Flickenger and George Cross of Tum Tum, all of Benton county, Oregon.

19:33 w5 L. T. BARIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon,
August 3, 1882.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLlowing-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Benton County, at Corvallis, Oregon, on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1882.

viz: John W Williams, Homestead Application, No 2833, for the N. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 13, & E. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 14, T. 11, S. R. 11, W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. H. Logan, T P. Adams, John Logan and E. S. Altree, all of Newport, Benton County, Oregon.

19:33w-5 L. T. BARIN, Register.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Benton.

Jacob Hammer and Hannah Hammer, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Nathaniel Markham and Thomas Markham, Defendants.

To Nathaniel Markham and Thomas Markham, the above named defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in the above entitled court and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs in this suit now on file in the office of the clerk of said court, by the first day of the next regular term of said court, that is to say on the 20th day of November 1882.

You and each of you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer said complaint as herein required, the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief prayed for and demanded in the complaint in this suit, which is that the said court decree that the said defendants execute to the said plaintiffs good and sufficient conveyances of the premises described in said complaint as hereinafter described, conveying the title of said premises to said plaintiffs, and if the said defendants fail to execute said conveyances within thirty days after the entry of said decree, then said decree shall opperate as a conveyance of said title from said defendants to said plaintiffs and for such further relief as may be just and for the costs and disbursements of this suit. The said land is more particularly described as follows, to-wit: The east half of Jacob Hammer and Hannah Hammer's donation land claim, lying in sections 26, and 27 and 34 and 35, in township 14, south range 6, west, in Benton county, in the State of Oregon.

This summons is published by order of the Court above named, duly and regularly made in term time on the 29th day of March 1882, that being the regular March term of said Court for the year last named, which order bears date as last above stated and which order is duly and regularly entered in the journal of said Court for said term.

M. S. WOODCOCK,
Attorney for said plaintiffs

19-32w7

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon.
June 24, 1882.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLlowing named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Benton County, at Corvallis, Oregon, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1882.

viz: Peter Hagan, Pre-emption D. S. No. 3930, for the S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ and E. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 31, T. 10, S. R. 10, W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Wm. Bagley, Charles A. Dick, B. R. Forbes and G. W. Hobart, all of Toledo, Benton county, Oregon.

Also Belvin R. Forbes, Pre-emption D. S. No. 3940 for the S. ½ of N. W. 1-4 and N. ½ of S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 30, T. 10, S. R. 10, W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Wm. Bagley, Chas. A. Dick, Peter Hagan and G. W. Hboart, all of Toledo, Benton county, Oregon.

Also Charles A. Dick, Homestead Application No. 3648 for the S. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4, W. 1-2 of S. E. 1-4 and S. W. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 19, T. 10, S. R. 10, W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Wm. Bagley, Peter Hagan, Belvin R. Forbes and G. W. Hobart, all of Toledo, Benton county, Oregon.

19-32-w5 L. T. BARIN, Register.

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