Weekly Corvallis Gazette.

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—EDITED BY—

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OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY

THE TARIFF BILL.

It is claimed that Western Republicans can not afford to accept the Ways and Means Committee's Tariff bill as was brought before the house. It is said to be even worse than the tariff commission's bill. While a few reductions were made yet there were many advances. By it the tax on quinine is restored. Pig-iron is taxed at $6.72 per ton; armor plate at 2½ cts. per lb.; cotton ties at 1 4-10 cents per pound or 82 per cent. Lead ore is taxed at 1½ cents per lb. 50 per cent more than now, and nickel at 25 cents instead of 20 cents per lb. Some clasifications are changed and made more complete. It is hard to tell what effect the passage of such a bill would have on the business of the country. It seems to be a measure for obstruction and that is what the manufacturer lobbyists are working for.

GOV. BUTLER'S ADDRESS.

A small tempest has arisen in the Massachusetts Legislature, says the New York *Times*, over a proposition to print 10,000 extra copies of Gov. B. F. Butler's inaugural address. The usual number of extra copies ordered is 2,000, but the Democrats say that the document is of uncommon interest, and should be read by every voter in the State, as it shows how Massachusetts has been misgoverned. Some of the Republicans who oppose the proposition to print the unprecedented number of 10,000 copies of this incendiary document say that it is "a put-up job" to give Gov. Butler an opportunity to veto the measure and thus gain that cheap reputation for economy for which he is undoubtedly hungry. Then there are others who declare that the address is a tissue of misrepresentation, and that a resolution to enlarge its circulation would be an [illegible] ment to mendacity. [illegible] islature neither d[illegible] and [illegible] to p[illegible] dress having b[illegible] passed to a th[illegible] ading by a large majority, rests there for the present. If Gov. Butler gains any special reputation in consequence of this discussion, he must be more cunning than usual.

MORMONISM FOUND A NEW ADVOCATE.

Judge Jerry Black has distinguished himself by holding as unconstitutional the Edmunds bill passed some time ago by congress for the regulation of mormonism on account of its interfering with an establishment of religion. It is barely possible that the decision may be correct but we don't believe it and it will be many a long day before he will succeed in making any considerable portion of the American people believe that such decission has the first legal or constitutional principle to support. The practice of lasciviousness, murder and other kinds of criminality under the disguise of its conforming to some pretended religious faith is about played out with all sensible people Mr. Black's legal opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. If such criminalities as practised by the Mormons can be sustained under pretense of their religious faith in them for a just as good reasons a band of thieves and highwaymen might pretend that they were inspired through religious faith to go upon the highway and plunder, rob and murder their fellow for money. Judge Black may have faith in his decision but we can't have but little faith in his good sense from which such a decision eminates.

LIFE SAVING AT FIRES.

In the *Standard* of a recent date we find the above subject commented upon in a manner which will recommend the subject to the careful consideration of all firemen:

Usually, after a large fire similar to the Newhall house catastrophe, the first thing is to consider the mistakes that were made by people in trying to escape, or in helping other people out, and various suggestions are made with a view of aiding in the matter of relief at the awful moments. But because of the want of proficiency in the art of life saving or the impracticability of the schemes, people are still left to get out of burning buildings as best they can. A few days ago the Leo brothers, than whom there are no superior gymnasts in the country, at the invitation of the San Francisco fire commissioners, all the officers of the department and several members of the Board of Underwriters, gave those gentlemen some valuable information in the matter. Unus Leo said: "One of the most dangerous pieces of apparatus used by the life-saving corps of the department, except when used to catch persons who leap from a height not exceeding twenty feet, is the 'catch canvas' which is held by a number of persons. A person jumping into a canvas of this character from a distance of thirty feet, takes the same chances as if he leaped onto a plank floor, he being liable to break some bones, if not his neck. Now, my idea is that instead of using such canvas, nets, such as we use in our business should be used by the corps, one like this, for instance," and he pointed to one stretched in the theatre, composed of small strong ropes covered with netting made of small cords. "This," said he, "is very light, yet strong enough to resist a weight of eight hundred pounds thrown from a height of fifty feet. For use in the fire department I would have on each corner of the net a piece of gas pipe eight feet long, to serve as stanchions, and from each corner of the net ropes to be held by three or four men, who, pulling from opposite corners, would hold the stanchions in place. A person could then throw himself from a window fifty or sixty feet above, and, by striking the net, would escape without injury to limb. If he should break through the netting the safety ropes would catch him and prevent him from going through." Mr. Leo spoke at some length of his results in experimenting with various kinds of catch blankets and nets, but had never found any as safe as the one he and his brother are now using. He then described a safety line by which a person may be lowered from any window of a house to the street in perfect safety. After this he gave an exhibition of the manner in which a person should be lifted by a fireman to be carried down a ladder. Mr. Leo, who weighs but 165 pounds, picked up Assistant Engineer Imbrie, who weighs 220 pounds, in a peculiar manner, which he fully explained, threw him across his back and walked up a step-ladder with him and down again with as much ease as if he carried a twenty-pound package. By the peculiar manner in which he grasps a person the person is unable to resist, while he himself has the free use of his left hand. He then showed the difference in the grasp used to carry a female, and explained how firemen should pick up persons who have become asphyxiated and are unable to move any limbs. The brothers promised the chief that they will give an exhibition of methods in life-saving at one of the truck houses next week. Chief Scannell stated that he will have all the men of the truck companies learn the grasp requisits to pick up and carry men and women. The Leo brothers are now in this city playing a short engagement at the Elite theatre, and it is their inclination to impart the knowledge to the Portland department, if it will be acceptable.

CONCERNING FREE TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks that the once cherished heresy of States' rights is rapidly losing its hold on the South. "Rabid Bourbons," it says, "may reassert it, but the younger generation consider the doctrine as buried in the grave at Appomattox. Free trade sentiments are also on the wane. The strong conservatism of the Southern people causes many of them to nominally adhere to this economic sophistry, but they do so more because it was held by their fathers than because they really believe in it themselves." The *Inquirer* holds that the young men of the South have learned that the "extreme States' rights demagogues brought on their section an unsuccessful war, and they fail to see wherein the free traders are likely to benefit their interests." The same class of men that used to insist that slavery was a divine institution are now telling the new generation at the South that free trade is a national blessing, and the latter will soon smile as broadly at the assertion as they do now at the repetition of the other exploded fallacy.

A motion was recently made in congress that a 50 per cent advalorem tax be placed upon debate. But it was not adopted. If it had been passed and senators and representatives continued to talk as much as heretofore the national debt could be paid off in a very few months unless debate of that class was valued so low as to bring the government in debt to assess it.

Democrats of Ohio favor Civil Service reform but object to enforcing it.

The corn crop of Kansas in 1870 was 16,689,000 bushels. In 1882 it was 157,002,722 bushels, raised from 4,441,836 acres.

It would be curious if Governor Butler should break up the Democratic National Convention in 1884 as he did in 1860.

The recent action of the National Republican Committee favors district representation which was so hotly fought at the last Chicago convention and decides against the unit rule which is another obstacle to Grant-ism.

The Democratic party of the United States has fasted for over twenty years with great patience and perseverence and they survive with a ravenous appetite to be confronted at this late day with Pendleton's civil service bill to prolong the fast.

It is claimed that there is less than thirty thousand pure natives in the entire group of Sandwich Islands, where as one hundred years ago five hundred thousand people existed there. If this is true it looks like the Spreckles influence are Americanizing those people.

The Democratic Legislature of Tennessee declares decidedly in favor of tariff for revenue only. If the general government should adopt the Tennessee plan of paying its debts for fifty cents on the dollar she would need but little revenue or credit either.

The slow indifferent manner with which the president approaches the consideration of changes in federal appointments is certainly agravating in the extreme to those anxious worthies who have so long sat on the anxious seat as to cause a large crop of corns to appear where they do not often grow.

There is a hurry with the democracy to determine who are in favor and who are against Pendleton's civil service reform bill. The organs claim it to be a great principle some of them agreeing that its supporters in the party are a bogus species of Democrats and that its opponents are pure patriots and that the latter kind must assend to the reins of government while the former must step down and out. The amusing thing is that the Democratic party in most all of its state and national platforms for years have been demanding reform of this nature and denouncing the Repudlican party for alleged abuses which this bill is intended to correct: When it did that it was endeavoring to ride in as a great reform party. The big end now throws off the mask and appears in true colors.

Steamer Tacoma Wrecked Near the Mouth of Umpqua River.

EMPIRE CITY, Or. Feb. 2.—The steamer Tacoma went ashore Monday night, the 29, at 9 P. M., four miles north of the Umpqua river. The captain and six men landed yesterday. The tug Sol Thomas went to her yesterday, but could not get the crew off on account of the heavy sea. She was broken amidships, both the stern and the bow being under water. She lays about 300 yards from the shore. The captain has sent here for tugs and life boats.

Charles Wells, the passenger, who arrived here yesterday, stated to me that at 11 o'clock Monday noon Captain Kortz said that they were 25 miles off shore, and at dark no land was in sight, and that the evening was dark but not foggy: that between half-past eight and nine o'clock Capt. Kortz retired, and at about 9:15 the ship struck the beach in the outer line of breakers. The second mate was on the bridge at the time the ship struck, but did not either see or hear the breakers untill she was in them. The ship was making between 13 and 14 miles per hour at the time she struck. A heavy sea was running at the time and made a complete breach over her. She commenced taking water and in about two hours the firemen had to leave the fireroom. In a short time all the boats but one were stove.

Tuesday morning Captain Kortz landed on the beach to go for assistance. He got the tug Sol Thomas, at Umpqua river, to go to the wreck, but could not get to the vessel. Capt. Kortz and men made every effort Tuesday afternoon to return to the ship, but the heavy sea on the beach prevented them doing so. On Wednesday the boat succeeded in getting to the ship, and when Mr. Wells left all but seventeen had been landed, and the rest were probably landed that evening. The ship is broken amidships Her bow is in eighteen and stern in twenty feet of water. She lies heading to the south east. Mr. Wells thinks that the ship lies about one-quarter of a mile from shore, and will be a total loss. Wells and Steinberger were the only passengers. During the two days they were on the wreck, the only food they had was a few crackers.

Mr. Wells speaks in the highest praise of Captain Kortz and his officers, in doing all that could be done to rescue them form the wreck.

The Tacoma is the first of a fleet of 3000 ton steamships builing by the Central Pacific railroad, to ply between San Francisco and Puget Sound, carrying coals from the New Carbonada mines. She arrived in San Francisco from Philadelphia about three weeks ago, and made the fastest trip on record around the horn. She sailed from New Tacoma last Saturday with 3700 tons of coal. Her cost was $250,000.

EMPIRE CITY, Feb. 3—The steam tug Fearless has arrived from the wreck of the Tacoma. Nine of the crew were lost, and the First Assistant Engineer Grant died after getting ashore. The ship is completely broken up. Nothing can be saved from the wreck. Five bodies were recovered and will be buried to-day. Engineer Grant was buried yesterday. Nothing can be seen of the wreck but the top of the cylinder at low water. Seven men were lost off the fore yard when the mast went overboard.

It is claimed by a recent dispatch to the *Oregonian* that the loss of life in the above wreck was much owing to the fact that the keeper of the life saving station at Cape Gregory refused and would not permit the life boat to go to the distressed crew a distance of about nine miles when a volunteer crew offered and stood ready to take the boat to the wreck. It is said that if the boat had been permitted to have gone their that the lives would likely have been saved.

NOVEL DREDGING APPARATUS.

The Principle of Hydraulic Mining Applied to Removing Bars—Invention of J. H. Huffer, of Jacksonville, Or.

Several months ago a patent was granted to John H. Huffer, of Jacksonville, in this state, says the *Oregonian* for an apparatus for removing sand bars in rivers, cutting channels in harbors, etc. Mr. Huffer has sent to Capt Chas. F. Powell, U. S. engineer, drawings of the apparatus, with a description of its workings. It is simply a stern wheel boat, fitted with a force pump, which is connected with a hydraulic tube. This tube is fitted firmly in the bow of the boat and reaches to the bottom of the river. Its lower or discharging end faces in a forward direction and is bent so as to eject the water which passes through it in nearly a horizontal course, to facilitate the forcing action of the jet on the sand or mud to produce a current down stream. The tube may be of any suitable construction, but it is preferred to use a tube similar to that used in hydraulic mining in which provision is made for turning the tube to any desired angle, the same being hung on a swivel joint and being provided with an extension or handle for manipulating it. It is supported below the swivel joint by shears pivoted to the sides of the bow and constructed to cross and form a rest for a tube in front of the bow. This hinged or pivoted support serves to receive the back thrust caused by the reactionary pressure of the water on the tube at its bent or discharging end. Chains worked by windlasses are attached to the shears for raising or lowering them to suit different angular positions of the hydraulic tube.

For removing a sand bar, the boat is brought to the upper end of said bar and the tube sufficiently lowered to cause the water that is ejected from it to forcibly remove a given depth of material from the surface of the bar, the stern wheel of the boat at the same time being put in motion to counteract the back thrust on the boat by the reactionary pressure of the water under discharge on the hydraulic tube. During this operation, the boat is made to move down stream with a velocity equal to the current of the stream until it passes over the bar. This is continued until the required depth is reached.

In the operation, the first impulse of the jet from the tube meets with considerable resistance; but as the jet continues to flow, the water alongside of it is put in motion in the same direction and flows with a velocity nearly equal to the jet, thereby reducing the resistance and increasing the excavating action of the jet, and producing a forced current which carries the excavated material far away from its place of excavation.

Mr. Huffer writes that he has no means with which to introduce his patent, but is anxious to have a practical test made of its efficiency.

RINGS AT WASHINGTON.

The Interest of Banks in Legislation Effecting Bonded Whisky.

The *Sun's* Washington special says: The powerful rings now gathered at Washington exceed in number and wealth all that have appeared here for eight years. These rings expect to do their most effective work in the few remaining weeks of this congress. All the large and many of lesser special interests involved in pending or in proposed changes of the tariff are represented by active and influential agents, outside and inside of congress. They have pooled their issues and will make common cause. The navy ring has won the first engagement in the house. It remains to be seen if the senate will confirm Robeson's work. The great ring of land-grabbers has succeeded, by the action of the judiciary committee of the house, not only in preventing any legislation adverse to this immense interest, but also in keeping the subject from getting before the house at all.

The whisky ring will soon make its last desperate effort. The real truth in this case does not appear upon the surface. The distillers and manufacturers of whisky have little concern about the bill passed by the senate extending the bonded time for two years, or any legislation that may be substituted for it. Speculators and banks are the parties most anxious and most disturbed in mind about the action of congress. There are about 83,000,000 or 84,000,000 gallons of whisky stored. The banks have advanced between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 on warehousing certificates. About 20,000,000 of this paper is held in Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, the remainder is scattered in the great eastern cities. It is undoubtedly true that the banks are seriously embarassed by the accumulation of these discounted certificates, and they can get no relief from the speculators who put them up as collateral security. The banks, therefore, are practically the owners of the whisky and their situation is rendered more critical because they will be compelled, for self protection, to pay the tax on this stock as it becomes due. The aggregate tax will be about $74,000,000 or $75,000,000, distributed over two years and ten months.

It is thus seen that the banks which have loaned much of their capital, tempted by high rates of interest, on whisky now in bond, are the actual supplicants for legislation, though they do not so appear before congress. Some of them are in a bad predicament and are unable to carry this heavy load. They are timid about taking active part, fearing that a disclosure of their weakness might precipitate a disaster.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The coffee crop at Costa Rica is reported at only one-half its usual supply.

Great loss of stock is anticipated in Wyoming and Nebraska, owing to the severe cold.

The Alabama State treasurer is defaulter to the amount of $213,000.

Pendleton introduced a bill to provide for closing up all National banks whose revenue is below the amount required by law.

The Union Iron and Steel Company of Chicago has placed its works in the hands of a receiver. Liabilities over $1,000,000.

It is said that Puyallup is soon to have a $6000 hotel.

Dr. Black, of Walla Walla, has extracted a 74 foot tape-worm from D. S. Harrow, at least, so says the Walla Walla *Democrat*, and further, that there is still more of the worm.

A charter has been applied for to start a national bank at Pomeroy. Harford & Son, of Pomeroy, McDonald & Schwabacher, of Dayton, and Levi Ankeny and H. E. Johnson, of Walla Walla, are the names that are mentioned in the charter.

The following circular was sent to each republican member of the house: "A quorum of republican members is demanded for Monday the 5th inst. It has been fully demonstrated that if the important business of this session is to receive final action the 147 republicans must be in their seats from 11 A. M. until adjournment.

DALLAS TEX, Feb. 2—A serious mob affair is reported from Sunset, Montagu County. A son of United States Marshal McKee was sent as a duputy to Sunset, to serve attachment papers on the Younger Brothers, merchants at Sunset. The Youngers collected a large crowd of their friends, who served a notice on Deputy McKee to leave town. They took his papers and destroyed them and he was unable to perform his duties.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—In an interview one of the officers of the West Side Gas company said an inventor had patented an improved method of producing gas, by which the price could be reduced to a point making it cheaper than kerosene for lightning, and cheaper than coal for heating. The method had been in practical operation, privately, under the auspices of the company for a year, and the company were about ready to tear out its cooking benches and substitute the new process. With this improvement the company claims to have no fear of the electric light. The method is to resolve water into component parts of oxygen and hydrogen, and mingle it with a small proportion of petroleum. It is claimed the gas produced is much clearer and more brilliant than under the present process.

From a special from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, in the Indian territory, it is learned that eastern capitalists and stockmen have leased from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian agency 500,000 acres of grass land from each of the tribes, with the privilege of fencing the same and erecting necessary ranche buildings and improvements. The leases will have to be approved by the secretary of the interior before going into effect, but no difficulty is anticipated, as the Indians are unanimous in the matter. It is expected that prompt action will be taken in the case, as it assures a yearly income fund of nearly $10 per capita for every man, woman and child on the reservation. There is but a small portion of it that yields anything towards the support of the Indians.

The cold weather in Texas continues and is reported to be the severest experienced there for many years. The mercury in some places in the northern part of the state dropped to zero, and as low down as Austin and San Antonio it fell to 10 deg. above. Stock, particularly sheep, are said to be suffering greatly through the range country, and many have already died. There is also much suffering among poor people. They have been entirely unprepared for such severe weather.

Miss Alice Blaine, daughter of ex-Secretary Blaine, was married Feb. 6th at her father's residence in Wasington to Brevet-Col. John G. Coppinger, of the U. S. army.

In view of the extensive preparations for the observance of Chinese new year, at San Francisco Consul Bee addressed a petition to Chief of Police Crowley, asking that they be allowed to explode fire-crackers one hour each day during the festival, which was accorded.

GENERAL NEWS.

A newsboy has been arrested in Portland for selling papers given him to deliver, and pocketing the cash.

Chas. H. Larrabee, who was killed in the late railroad disaster in California, stumped this State during the Hancock campaign.

Mrs. Roork was so badly bitten by a dog, near Cartwright's on the Siuslaw, that she came nearly dying from her injuries. The owners of such dogs should be held responsible for letting such brutes run loose.

A lady represented the Portland *News* at a masquerade held in that city a few days ago.

A safe weighing five and a half tons has been placed in the N. P. land office in Portland.

James Clow, of Forest Grove, died on Monday last, aged 77. He had been a member of the Christian church fifty years.

A petition to secure a license to sell liquor at Jefferson in less quanity than a quart was defeated last week by a remonstrance.

The wife of Geo. McBride, of Peoria Linn county, died on the 22, of January. The husband, though at the time in good health died three days later, it is surposed from the shock caused by his loss. Seven children were left, the eldest being 12 years old.

The track is laid as far as the Puyallup river, upon the "Seattle extension of the N. P. railroad." The roadbed is graded for miles further up the Struck valley, passing near Sumner church. There will be four Howe span bridges across the Puyallup Stuck, White and Black rivers. The bridges across the Puyallup will be 162 feet long, with two Howe spans.

Prineville has five lawyers.

Wheat is worth four cents a pound at Baker City.

A case of smallpox has been discovered at Alkali.

Snow is five feet deep on the summit of Blue mountains.

Quite a number of new settlers are taking up ranches on upper Smith river.

Several cases of smallpox are reported in Dayton and Walla Walla.

A new town has been laid out near Whatcom and named Fairhaven. It is on a dead water bay, a mile south of Sehome, and on the line of the contemplated railroad from Seattle to Burrard Inlet.

A place in the Palouse country known as Fourmile is to have a flouring mill and another sawmill. Persons are surveying the roads entering that city with a view of corraling the trade and offering greatest inducements for the county seat.

The Potlach mines are attracting much attention from Lewiston merchants.

The Northern Pacific has made contracts for delivery within a few months of one hundred locomotives, two thousand freight cars, fifty-six passenger cars and ten dining cars. The company reaffirms the statement that the entire road will be completed and ready for business in September next.

Sleighing is good at The Dalles.

The Sisters' building at Gervais is completed.

The Dalles has an organized Board of Trade in full operation.

A flour mill is soon to be erected at Junction City.

The remains of Vic Trevitt were buried at Memaloose Island, last Sunday.

District Attorney Hyde, of Baker City, has been at The Dalles, suffering with the measles.

Thirty thousand dollars of this year's taxes have been collected by the Sheriff of Lane county.

It is stated that the railroad company will probably build a round house at Airlie, next summer.

It is reported that a large number of horses have died of glanders at Perrydale, Polk county, in the past two weeks.

A correspondent of the Coos Bay *News* says there are large quantities of the very best lands in the State vacant in Curry county.

A writer complains that lots are too high at $50 in Airlie, Polk county. Probably the fellow wants them for nothing, and a farm and railroad thrown in.—*Standard.*

Says the *Times*: The spirit of improvement seems to be pervading in Southern Oregon, and new life seems to be infused into everything since the railroad began moving this way. A great deal of grubbing is being done, and much new land will be cultivated this season. Jackson is destined to become one of the wealthiest and most populous counties in the State at no distant day.

Oscar Fauts, near Dayton, W. T. is said to have the smallpox.

Philip Ritz will fence 700 acres of land near Ritzville W. T., this spring.

Geo. Pollar's residence at Huntsville W. T., was burned last Wednesday. Loss, about $2000.

The O. R. & N. company are building a new warehouse at Prescott, W. T. to replace the one burned last Fall.

According to an official report sent out by the Treasury department of the United States there have been 712,542 immigrants arrived in this country during the last six months of 1882, of which 229,996 were from Germany.