

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Bankruptcy Bill

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The bankruptcy bill, as passed by the senate, constitutes the several district courts of the United States and the territories, and the supreme court of the district of Columbia courts of bankruptcy, with jurisdiction in all questions of claims, assets and exemptions. The courts shall be open as well in vacation as in term time, and when a district judge from any case is unable to act, a circuit judge may do so, on application of any party interested; but the judge may certify any question of law involved in the United States circuit court, which is given general superintendence and jurisdiction of all bankruptcy proceedings; and the decision of the circuit court shall not be reviewed by the supreme court of the United States, except upon certificates of disagreement between the two circuit judges.

The circuit court shall appoint within each judicial district such number of commissioners in bankruptcy as may be necessary, not exceeding in any state the number of members of congress to which such state is entitled, each commissioner to give bond in the sum of \$5,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. He is given all the powers of a master in chancery, and may represent and act for a judge in holding meetings and conducting business specially committed to him.

The circuit court shall also appoint a supervisor in bankruptcy for each judicial circuit, who shall personally examine into the administration of all bankruptcy proceedings in his circuit, call attention of the commissioners, clerks and trustees to matters which would facilitate speedy and economical settlements, and move the court for action against delinquent trustees. He shall visit and inspect the office and business of every commissioner and clerk in his circuit as often as once every six months, and make a report to the circuit court. The supervisor's compensation is fixed at \$3000 a year, and the commissioner's compensation is fixed at \$2000. The court may, however, decree him a further allowance not to exceed \$10 for each case instituted before him during the year, but not more than \$1000 in any one year. The supervisors and commissioners may be allowed a reasonable sum for disbursements, the items to be verified by oath.

Every party petitioning for bankruptcy, whether debtor or creditor, shall pay to the clerk of the court \$50, and every trustee shall pay 1 per cent, of the gross amount realized from the assets, and every debtor making composition shall pay one-half of 1 per cent, on the amount of such composition; their fees all to be paid by the clerk into the treasury of the United States.

Any person owing debts exceeding \$300, and unable to pay, may, by petition, apply to be adjudged bankrupt, and in the filing of such petition shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy.

Any person owing debts exceeding \$1000, who leaves his state to avoid his creditors, and conceals himself to avoid arrest or the service of legal process, or makes fraudulent transfer of his property, or suspends payment of his commercial paper, or opens accounts for thirty years after the same are due and payable, or who makes a fraudulent preference, shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and may be adjudged bankrupt, on the petition of three or more of his creditors, whose bills would amount in all to \$500.

The bill excepts and exempts in favor of bankrupts the necessary and proper wearing apparel of himself and family, and such other property as may be exempted from attachment by the laws of the United States or the state in which bankruptcy proceedings are instituted, and the court may, from the assets, allow a bankrupt a sum not to exceed \$500 for his support pending proceedings, if his circumstances require it, and reasonable wages for any services to his estate, at the request of his trustees, and the usual fees when attending as a witness.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—As surmised, Morrison succeeded in getting his 20 per cent. horizontal reduction tariff bill before the house Tuesday, but the majority was so small as to leave little hope that the bill can be passed. Angered somewhat at the course of events, Morrison for a few days manifested a disposition to punish members who voted against considering the bill, by refusing to allow the house to proceed to other business, but he soon saw the folly of this, and on Thursday consented to sending tariff discussion over to Tuesday next. A different course, instead of securing a hearing for the tariff might have hastened its fate. Morrison has received many congratulations on the moderate course he intends to pursue. A motion to strike the enacting clause from the bill is not in order until the general debate closes, and that will probably last until the end of May, unless some of the long-winded orators can be suppressed. Eighty-nine members are already down for recognition, each one of whom has prepared a long speech. It is now believed that when the test on striking out the enacting clause is reached the tariff reformers will save the bill by promises of amendment, to suit certain interests in the east and the west. Among other things will be the wool tariff. As the bill now stands it reduces the duty on wool 20 per cent. This, it is stated, will be stricken out, and certain western members, among them some from the Pacific coast, mollified.

Important Decisions

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A decision was rendered in the supreme court to-day in an important railroad case, entitled T. L. Ames et al., board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, against the state of Kansas, ex rel. T. A. Johnson, attorney-general; and the attorney of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, against the same in error, in the circuit court of the United States, district of Kansas. These were suits brought by the state of Kansas, in her own courts, against the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies, to defeat consolidation of those corporations which was effected by an agreement entered into the 24th of January, 1880. The order to remand to the state court is in each case reversed, and the United States circuit court is directed to entertain the cases as properly removed from the state court, and proceed therewith accordingly.

A decision was rendered by the court to-day, in the National bank stock case of Henry J. Anderson, receiver of the First National bank of Allentown, Pennsylvania, against the Philadelphia Warehouse Company. The question presented by this case is whether a corporation which has taken national bank stock as collateral security for a loan has the right to nominally transfer a certificate of that stock to an irresponsible person in its employ, and have the certificate registered in the name of such irresponsible person, in order to escape the liability which would attach to such corporation as a stockholder, in case of the bank's failure and insolvency. The court holds that the nominal transfer here brought in question was made in good faith, when the bank was in good credit, and paying large dividends, and years before its failure, or even its embarrassments. As far as the company was concerned, the transfer was not made to escape an impending calamity, but to avoid incurring a liability which it was willing to assume, and which it had perfect liberty to shun. Judgment of the circuit court is affirmed.

The Greely Relief Expedition

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The relief steamer Bear, which is to be the advance ship of the Greely relief expedition, is now ready for sea, and will probably sail from New York Wednesday or Thursday next. The coal ship Ybarra arrived at New York yesterday from Cardiff, with coal for the vessels of the expedition, and is now discharging her cargo. The supply ship Alert is expected to arrive at New York in a day or two. Lieutenant W. H. Emery, commander of the Bear, was here yesterday and had a long conference with the secretary of the navy in relation to the expedition. Captain Schley will probably remain in New York until after the sailing of the Bear. It is expected that secretary Chandler and other prominent officials will go to New York to witness the departure of the pioneer vessel of the expedition, and to wish the officers and men God speed.

The Indian Uprising on the Naas River

VICTORIA, April 22.—The following particulars are gleaned respecting the Indian disturbance on Naas river. On arriving at the landing for which the Otter was bound it was found that the Indians were in a state of disquietude. On the 10th inst. they revolted against the cutting of timber on what they considered their land and had demolished a cabin occupied by McArthur, an American, who was employed to get out timber for Barrett & Co.'s fishery. Having wrecked the cabin, the utensils were carried further up the bank of the river and there left, showing that plunder was not the object of the natives. McArthur, realizing that he was in danger, fled to Fort Simpson. Rev. Mr. Hall endeavored to reason with the Indians, but without avail, and subsequently Reva, Collinson, Green and Croshie started up the river to the scene of the disturbance, to take pacific steps. In the meantime a communication was addressed to the attorney general, the document arriving by the Otter last evening. Thus, at latest advices, affairs were in statu quo, the natives being in possession.

Struck by an Engine

SPRAGUE, April 22.—Yesterday, about seven miles west of Cheney, the engineer of No. 13 saw a man lying across the track. He immediately whistled for brakes, but before he could get his train under control his engine struck the sleeper, throwing him off the track. He was taken up in an unconscious condition, having an ugly fracture on the back of his head, and smelling strongly of bad whisky. He was brought to Sprague and immediately put under the care of Dr. Olds, who says that the injury is not liable to prove fatal. The man's name is McGee. He is a discharged soldier from Camp Spokane.

Bicycle and Horse

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The seventy-two hour contest between horses and bicyclists ended at 1 o'clock this morning. The match was for \$1000 and two-thirds of the gate money. Anderson rode horses, changing fifteen animals at will, twelve hours each day. Armaindo, the lady bicyclist, and Prince, rode bicycles, alternating hourly. At the close of the race Armaindo had 524 1/2 miles, and Prince 549 1/2 miles, making a total for the bicyclists of 1074. Anderson covered 1073 1/2 miles losing the race by one and one-half miles. In the last hour Prince made 16 1/2 miles, and Anderson 16 miles. This beats the best record. The highest previously made was at Boston, when horses made 734 and the bicyclists 717 miles. Loud cheers were given for "Plucky Armaindo and Prince."

Pay Up

All persons indebted to the undersigned are hereby requested to call at his store and pay up their bills due him, as he must have money.

H. E. HARRIS.

BIRD CAGES.—A fine assortment of bird cages cheap at Woodcock & Baldwin's.

EASTERN STATES.

The New Colorado Gold Fields

DENVER, April 21.—The excitement over the new gold discovery at Mount Pisgah, near Pike's Peak, is becoming intense. One thousand men are already in camp and others are going in from all directions by hundreds. A miners' union has been formed and the district named "Golden Valley." Hundreds of claims were located yesterday. Several large companies are forming here. Leading mining men are becoming convinced that the discoveries are genuine, and the most important in the history of the state. Leadville's charge of "salting" is believed to be groundless and malicious. The Tribune representative telegraphs to-night: "It is not strictly placer ground. There is gold-bearing gravel in the gulches, in some places cemented into a hard mass, almost rock, and in others quite free. Colors are often obtained by washing. The ground bears a strong resemblance to dry places of New Mexico. Most of its gold is in combination, but the combination is not uniformly chemical. The best opinion now is that the placers will prove only of secondary importance compared with the lodes sure to be developed. The district is very large. The rock is volcanic. The district is certainly of great possibilities. Several assays have been made that average about fifty ounces of gold with a trace of silver. Some have run much higher."

DENVER, April 22.—A gentleman of the highest integrity, a well known citizen of Denver, just from the new Golden Valley mining district, pronounces the new discovery a very important one. He brings with him the most reputable citizens in the district to numerous assays of ore secured from various localities of the district, averaging about forty ounces of gold to the ton. Numbers are hourly leaving the camp, denouncing it as the worst mining fraud ever perpetrated. Notwithstanding this the best citizens and the best known authorities declare that fraud is impossible, and claim the new district will develop into one of the most important in the country, many reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Trouble Brewing with Mexico

GALVESTON, April 22.—"The New's" Laredo special says: American capital has no safeguard in Mexico at present. Recently the newboys on the Mexican National railway, running out of Laredo into Mexico, were put off the train with their American publications, because an article in the papers did not suit the powers that be. The costly and magnificent club and hotel buildings erected by the construction companies of Jay Gould's extension of the International road into Mexico have been seized and appropriated by the civil authorities of New Laredo, because of some alleged failure to comply with the general government. Conductor King, on the Mexican National railway between Laredo and Monterey yesterday on the trip to the latter point, put off the train an American who was traveling without ticket or pass. On his return to New Laredo he was arrested and placed in jail and to this time had not secured release.

The Kansas Cattle Disease

CHICAGO, April 22.—Professor Law, of the treasury cattle commission, who has been in Kansas for a week past carefully investigating the alleged cases of foot and mouth disease in that region, telegraphs his associate, J. H. Sander, of the Breeder's Gazette, that all attempts at communicating the disease by inoculation have failed. This is regarded as settling the question beyond all controversy that it is not the foot and mouth disease.

TOPKA, Kas., April 22.—The sanitary commission will to-morrow officially raise the quarantine in Woodson county and remove all obstructions to the free shipment of cattle. The unknown disease is fully under control.

Accident on the Central Pacific

TRUCKEE, April 19.—About 10 o'clock this morning a train of some ten cars was stationed on a side-track in the sheds about half a mile west of Summit, a large gang of Chinese being employed in filling the same with fire wood, which was piled inside on either side of the track. The sheds were old and the snow deep and heavy, and after quite a hole had been made in the stacks the timbers could not stand the outside pressure, and came tumbling in for a distance of 300 feet, covering the unfortunate men and overturning the cars. The extent of the calamity could not be readily ascertained. Dispatches for help and medical aid were at once sent to Truckee, to which a local wrecking train and, in the absence of Railroad Surgeon Curless, Dr. J. W. Kerny responded. Upon arrival at the scene of the fatality sight was pitiable in the extreme. One Chinaman had been dug out and lay on the rails almost a shapeless corpse. Six others were groaning with broken limbs, while five others lay in formless masses under the ruins. Up to a late hour this afternoon their bodies could not be recovered. One white man, a brakeman, Charles Springer, had his leg crushed, but most fortunately escaped with his life. The dead and injured will be brought to-night to Truckee, and to-morrow an inquest will be held before Deputy Coroner Keiser.

Anyone who reads the following, clipped from an exchange will no doubt have his heart filled with pity for the editor of a newspaper. "A man who edits a newspaper is much more a slave than a man in any other profession. The law is a jealous mistress, but much more so is journalism. A man who binds himself to a newspaper has a long existence of monotonous drudgery. A lawyer can have a vacation, an editor cannot—he is a galley slave chained to the task. When the time comes he must write. The will must come to the rescue. No sooner does he get one paper out than all of his powers are taxed to get out another, and he will fall by the roadside under the load unless he has an everlasting spring of enthusiasm in his breast."

Appropriation Bills Passed

WASHINGTON, April 20.—During the week just closed the senate has finally passed the postal and naval appropriation bills. The former has been increased about \$3,000,000, and the latter, in consequence of attaching the new cruisers to it, was increased \$6,000,000. All the items of increase will be disagreed to by the house, and a long conference fight is sure to follow, ending probably, as all such quarrels do, in victory for the senate. Among the provisions stricken from the bill, as it came from the house, was that reducing the compensation of railways for carrying mails 5 per cent, and that allowing the Central and the Union Pacific, and other land grant or aided roads, but 50 per cent, of the compensation paid other roads. Neither of these provisions was necessary or defensible, and although three or four senators wanted them retained, the great body of the senate voted against them. Striking out necessitated an increase in the item for railway mail compensation from \$11,700,000 to \$12,750,000. The steel cruisers were attached to the naval bill by a vote of 27 to 18, all the votes, true to their traditions, being democratic. Butler of South Carolina, Garland of Arkansas, Jones of Florida and Morgan of Alabama, however, abandoned their unprogressive colleagues, and voted against. Senator Hale wanted to appropriate \$900,000 to commence a factory in which to manufacture naval ordnance, as recommended by the gun foundry board, but at Bayard's suggestion this was modified to keep the money in the treasury until next session, when the secretary of the navy is required to submit estimates of the cost of a gun factory. As passed, therefore, the bill provides the nucleus for a new navy.

New This Week.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, April 16, 1884.
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, June 2, 1884, viz: John J. Seifert, Homestead Entry No. 3578 for Lots 2 & 3, and additional Homestead Entry No. 4225 for N E 1/4 of N E 1/4 and lot 1, all in Sec. 18 T 10 S R 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David Kibby, James Townsend, Lewis Ritzer and William Heron, all of Kings Valley, Benton County, Oregon.
21-18-24 L. T. BARIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, April 16, 1884.
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 Judge, or Clerk of Benton County, at Corvallis, on Tuesday, June 3, 1884, viz: Samuel G. McFadden Homestead Entry No. 3736 for the N W 1/4 of Sec. 18 T 11 S R 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alfred Flockinger of Philomath, Sol. Mulkey of Little Elk, E. H. Burnham and W. S. McFadden of Corvallis, all of Benton County, Oregon.
21-18-24 L. T. BARIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, April 10th, 1884.
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 May 20, 1884, viz: Alden S. Halbert Homestead Entry No. 3728 for the S W 1/4 of Sec. 10 T 11 S R 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Y. L. Craik, Horace Underhill and Abraham Underhill of Summit, Benton County, and Austin Hulbert of Albany, Linn County, all of Oregon.
17-15 L. T. BARIN, Register.

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Real Estate Agents, will buy, sell, or lease farms or farm property on commission.
Having made arrangements for co-operation with agents in Portland, and being fully acquainted with real property in Benton county, we feel assured of giving entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.
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SAM LUNDIEFF, President. E. M. MACY, Secretary.
B. W. BROWN, Vice-President. A. W. MORRISON, Treas.

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CAPT. J. N. LEONARD, State Supt., Portland, Or.

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The total membership of the association now amounts to nearly ten thousand with a steady increase each month. The association has disbursed to date \$20,000,000 in benefits to the legatees of deceased members, and on maturing coupons. Is holding from ten to fifteen thousand per month to living members.

—REVIEW SINCE ORGANIZATION.—

Paid Legatees	\$ 91,606.01
Loaned on first maturing Coupons Home Office	136,221.57
Loaned on first maturing Coupons Department Offices	9,322.10
Balance on hand	1,960.31
Total	\$230,099.98

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THOS. J. BLAIR, President.
M. S. WOODCOCK, Attorney.

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Mr. T. J. Blair will always be on hand, and will take great pains to show property.
Offices near T. J. Blair's warehouse, or at the Gazette office.
The following pieces of property will be sold on extraordinarily reasonable terms:

TOWN LOTS—Six vacant lots in the northwest part of Corvallis. Nicely situated for residence, fenced and set out with good variety of fruit trees. Price \$1,000.

TOWN LOTS—Two vacant lots in the southwest part of Corvallis. Very nice for a residence, fenced and set out with fruit trees. Price \$450.

DWELLING AND TOWN LOTS—14 lots on the corner of 6th and Jefferson streets in Corvallis, 1 of a good stable, well fitted office, 3 half cases, balance on reasonable terms. Price \$1100.

SAW MILL—Undivided interest in a mill run by water, a good planer and seven acres of land used in connection with the mill. Power sufficient to run all of the year, situated handy to market and within about 7 miles of Corvallis with an excellent good road to and from it. Terms easy.

FARM—Farm all under fence only 2 1/2 miles from Corvallis of 150 acres, 80 acres now in cultivation, the balance of it can be cultivated about 20 of it now in wheat with a fair house good barn and granary, will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy.

FARM—Farm of 478 acres for less than \$18 per acre, being one of the cheapest and best farms in Benton county, situated 4 miles west of Monroe, 1 of a mile from a good school, in one of the best neighborhoods in the state with church privileges handy. About 120 acres in cultivation, and over 400 can be cultivated. All under fence, with good two story frame house, large barn and orchard, has running water the year around, and is well suited for stock and dairy purposes. This is one of the cheapest farms in the Willamette Valley. Terms easy.

LOTS—Two unimproved lots in Corvallis. One of the choicest building places in the city for sale reasonable. ALSO Four unimproved lots except fenced in Corvallis, Or. The choicest building place in the city for sale reasonable.

STOCK FARM—320 acres, about 50 in cultivation, 150 acres can be cultivated, 60 acres of good fir and oak timber, the balance good grass land. Small comfortable house and barn, 1/2 mile adjoining an inexhaustible orange, making one of the best stock ranges in Benton county. Situated about 10 miles southwest of Corvallis. Price \$1000.

FARM—A farm of 130 acres of land situated 1 mile from Corvallis, in Linn County, Or. All under fence; 80 acres of rich bottom land in cultivation, 50 acres of good fir, as, and maple timber; 2 good houses, 2 good orchards and two good wells with pumps. Terms: \$30 per acre, half cash down and balance payable in one and two years, secured by mortgage upon the farm.

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