

# The Corvallis Gazette.

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## TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

### GENERAL NEWS.

**Wyoming Cattle.**  
CHEYENNE, Feb. 6.—Wyoming cattle entered on the winter siege better prepared than the Nebraska stock, and very probably will suffer less. At present the cattle are looking poorly. Whether or not the loss will be great will hinge on the weather to succeed. Should February weather counterfeit that which the last week of the present month has furnished, the stock will very probably rally well and but trifling loss will be sustained. On the other hand should severe weather ensue, and be followed by bleak March winds, the suffering will be severe.

**A Beecher Crank.**  
NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 6.—Luther M. Wilcox, a wealthy member of the Tiverton, R. I., Town Council, craved considerable excitement in Newport this morning by proclaiming that Henry Ward Beecher was "the king of kings," and by trying to impress the fact upon the minds of all whom he met. He said he had a message from Beecher which must be delivered. It required the combined efforts of six policemen to take him to the station. He was pronounced insane and will be sent to the asylum.

**Oil Excitement.**  
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6.—The oil excitement at Washington, Pa., has reached the climax. The Gantz Well, which has been one of the most interesting mysteries in the county for a month past, was tested and in the twenty-four hours that it was allowed to flow, fifty barrels of the richest quality ran into the tank. This is equal to 3,600 barrels a day, and it has caused everybody to lose their senses. Even the most skeptical oil operators, who have been watching the place for weeks, have lost their heads and tonight are offering almost any price for ground.

**General Logan Nominated for Senator.**  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The republican senatorial caucus last night, by a rising vote and by acclamation, nominated General Logan for United States senator. Three cheers were given for the nominee, and a committee was sent to notify him of the action of the caucus. While the committee was out the caucus sang "Marching through Georgia," and were singing it when Logan, escorted by the committee appeared at the door. The music was kept up until he reached the chairman's desk and was introduced. He spoke with much feeling, and expressed his profound gratitude for the honor done him by the caucus, and of his indebtedness to the people of Illinois for honors received at their hands. He alluded to the fact that the legislature was evenly divided, and said if all the republicans stood by him he would be elected, or would prevent the election of a democrat. When he was in the army and was opposed by an equal number of men, the enemy never got the better of him. He would not have any office unless it came to him honestly and he intended to so conduct the fight as to meet the approbation of all honorable men. Logan was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion of his of his speech was cheered again and again. After some more speeches the caucus adjourned.

**The Alaska Government Riddled.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A Herald Ottawa special says: A Canadian member of parliament just arrived from British Columbia states that the recent attempt to establish local government in Alaska by the United States is a perfect farce. The governor, judge and several others sent up to the territory last fall are in Washington. The territory is run by the Alaska Commercial company of San Francisco, whose object is to keep everybody out of the territory. It is believed there will be a great rush of miners next season, in view of valuable deposits discovered the past year.

**Strike in a Carpet Manufactory.**  
LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 6.—Nearly 500 employees of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, chiefly weavers and boys, struck against a decrease of 10 per cent. in wages, and were yesterday ejected from the yard. The strikers say their wages are lower than paid by other carpet manufactories in the country, and they cannot live at the reduced wages.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

**Bill to Create an Agricultural Department.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senator Miller, of New York, from the committee on agriculture to-day favorably reported a bill to provide that the agricultural department shall be an executive department, under supervision of a secretary of agriculture. The compensation of the secretary shall be the same as the secretaries of other executive departments. An assistant secretary of agriculture shall be appointed, at the same salary received by the assistant secretary of the interior. A chief clerk at annual salary of \$2500, shall also be appointed. The bill further provides for the creation of divisions of veterinary, science and forestry in the departments.

**Appealing for Help.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The committee of United States commissioners for the New Orleans exposition which called upon the president yesterday left with him a statement of the financial affairs of the exposition, showing debts to the amount of \$360,000. The committee also left with him a memorial, setting forth the untoward circumstances which have operated against the successful conduct of the exposition, and praying for further aid from the government to the extent of half a million dollars. The committee are hopeful of favorable action by the president, and will remain here to urge the matter upon congress.

**The Captured Mexican Mutineers.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Lincoln has instructed Lieutenant McDonald not to turn over to the governor of Southern California the Mexican Mutineers recently arrested by his command in Arizona, near the border line, but to hold them, subject to receipt by the department of state from the president of Mexico of proper extradition papers. This action is taken at the request of the Mexican government.

**Of Importance to this Coast.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senator Morgan to-day reported favorably, from the committee on foreign relations, a bill introduced by him a few days ago to construct and maintain a telegraph or cable line between the Pacific Coast of the United States and the Asiatic coast, with an amendment providing that the line must be completed within ten years.

**Inaugural Preparation.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The people of Washington evidently understand that an inauguration only occurs once in four years. A glance at the advertising columns of the daily newspapers indicate that almost everybody who has a window on the line of march from the Capitol to the White House is willing to rent it. Out of the scores of advertisements the lowest price for a single window is \$10, or two for \$15. The highest price asked is \$50 per window. The average price is from \$20 to \$30. One person near Ninth street and the avenue offers to rent forty seats at \$5 each. The most exorbitant rentals are at the intersection of Fifteenth street and the avenue. Thirty dollars is the very lowest asked for a fourth story window, the prices increasing from that to \$50, according to location.

**The Pittsburg Dynamiters.**  
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8.—The story that anarchists are armed and drilling here, and that dynamite is stored in various parts of the city seems to have some truth. In an interview with a reporter of the Dispatch to-night a prominent police officer stated that he had reliable information that dynamite was stored at least in one place within the city limits, and that a large supply of guns had lately been received by Pittsburg anarchists, which he thought had been shipped from Chicago. The parties having these arms, he says are foreigners, not workmen out of work, but are anarchists. Herr Joseph Quick, a prominent socialist, to a reporter of the same paper, admitted that anarchists were armed in this city, and that they had regular nights for drilling. He said there were "ten groups" of about 4000 members in Allegheny county.

**Reduction of Wages.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—A notice was posted in five of the principal foundries in this city announcing that the wages of the workmen would be reduced fifteen per cent. All the boiler-makers and iron-moulders in town held a meeting this afternoon, and after a long discussion, decided to refuse to accept the reduction, and determined to strike. The men go out on Monday in the Rio del Norte, Pacific and Savage shops. On account of the depression in trade, only a limited number of men have been employed during the winter, and these only on half time. The decision to strike affects directly only about 200 men, but indirectly 1000. Irving M. Scott said the reason the reduction in wages was ordered, was dull times and active competition of Eastern shops; the machinery made in California had been sold in different places in California for less than it could be produced in this city, and that the reduction of forty per cent. in wages in the East made it a matter of necessity with the manufacturers here to cut down wages too.

But little wheat has been shipped from Eugene this year; farmers waiting for higher prices.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1885.  
With dynamic debates and resolutions in both ends of the Capitol; with some attention to appropriation bills, and to a mass of rather unimportant miscellaneous matter; with the secret sessions of the Senate over the treaties, and filibustering in the House, the Representatives of nearly sixty millions of people have written another page in history this week. The work cannot be called creditable to themselves, or profitable to the people. It is the old habit of Democratic dilatoriness. But more of this anon.  
The Edmunds anti-dynamite bill, which passed the Senate with but one opposing vote, will provoke opposition in the House from other members besides the eternal twisters of the British lion's tail. Those whose constituencies are largely Irish will vote against it. A western member remarked to me yesterday that the laws against crime were ample, and the bill was superfluous. He thought if the Secretary of the treasury required his subordinates to do their duty, in the matter of inspection of shipments, dynamiters could not export explosives to England. In other words a large part of his constituents hated England to such a degree, that he was fearful they would remember to leave him out at the next nominating convention, if he voted for a bill that savored of sympathy for that nation.

There are daily contests in the lower House now over the precedence of business. One member after another brings his favorite measure forward for consideration. The long roll call is taken, and usually the House refuses, by vote, to consider the bill. The other day Mr. Hewitt, of New York, proposed the bill to carry into effect the Mexican treaty, but the house declined to discuss it. It will not be passed this session. Congressman Singleton, of Mississippi, pressed forward the Congressional Library bill; Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, presented the claims of the Mexican pension bill; Mr. Stockslager, of Indiana, thought the public building measures were entitled to consideration; Representative Hunt, of Louisiana, suggested that it was time to take action on the bill for the encouragement of the American merchant marine; and Mr. Hentley, of California wanted to take up Northern Pacific land forfeiture bills, which was agreed to. The first bill on the calendar, however, forfeited certain land in Michigan, and the House refused to discuss it. Likewise the next land grant bill was rejected. Mr. Van Eaton, of Mississippi, then submitted various filibustering motions,—to adjourn, to adjourn over, to take recesses. Several more roll calls were taken, and finally wearied with roll calls, the House adjourned.

If a Republican President had been elected, a policy of administration would have been outlined for the next four years, during the present winter, which would have assumed form in legislation. The Republican leaders in Congress would have pressed the legislation to a vote, and it would have passed, or else an issue would have been made upon it against the Democratic House to be decided by the people in the coming elections. With such laws and methods as it might command, the fourth of March would have seen the new administration at work to accomplish its purposes, mindful that four years are, after all, but a short period in a Nation's life. Look at the Cleveland leaders in Congress. They are incompetent, and have no policy, no measures, no ideas. Since the death of the horizontal tariff bill, the Ways and Means Committee has been utterly expressionless. Its head, Mr. Morrison, is thinking only about the Illinois Senatorship. The appropriation Committee devotes itself to stunting every necessity of the Government, while its Chairman, Mr. Randall, is maneuvering for the next Speakership. The Banking and Currency Committee do nothing. The Judiciary, under Mr. Tucker, and the Foreign Affairs Committee under S. S. Cox, is waiting for Mr. Cleveland to say whether by and by, it may not be a good administration measure to build a gunboat. And so one might go through all the committees. Nothing has been done, and nothing is likely to be done. The Southern men have been out of power so long that they are awkward, and do not know how to lead. Their unexpected victory overcame them, and they are still in a convivial, muddle in state. Besides most of them would rather assert that secession was right, and that Jeff. Davis was a patriot, than bring forward and advocate any wise measure of legislation. While they go to lingers and parties, drink, smoke, tell stories, and ignore their duties as the leaders of a party, coming into national power, democracy is becoming a laughing stock. Their ambitions are the offices, in those they expect to hold high revel, and the looting will soon begin.

**THE RESULTS.**—All persons feeling dull and depressed, or perhaps feverish, with no appetite, no energy, the system clogged, the liver torpid, the bowels inactive, who are wondering how to find relief, should purchase a fifty cent or dollar bottle of Syrup of Figs, read the circular around the bottle, follow the directions, taking a few doses of this pleasant remedy and be restored to health and happiness. It may be had of Allen & Woodward.

## AN ADDRESS

To the People of the United States.

The following address is furnished us with a request for its publication, by the officers of the National League who are Daniel Dorephaster, of Boston, President, Albert H. Plumb, of Boston, Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Clinton, Iowa, General Secretary, Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg, Pa., Treasurer.  
"Impressed with a deep conviction that an urgent exigency has arisen in the history of the Temperance Cause, a large number of persons in all parts of the land have expressed the opinion that a new organization of the temperance forces should be effected on a broad basis, to converse and give direction to this important reform. For this purpose, after extensive consultation, a meeting was held in Boston, Jan. 1, 1885, at which 'A National League, (non-partisan and non-sectarian,) for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic,' was organized, under whose direction we now address the public.

A great contest is upon us. A dire and barbarous foe seeks to throttle the Republic and no weak, doubtful or one-sided measures will suffice. The times call for combination, on a broad basis of unity.  
History abounds in instances of the usurpation and tyranny of oligarchies which were overthrown only by the uprising of the people. A formidable institution, familiarly called the Liquor Traffic, exerts a dominant, deadly influence in American Society. Its tyrannizing power is felt in politics and legislation, in courts and juries, in trade and finance, in literature and science, in schools and colleges, in social and religious life. An oligarchy of nearly two hundred thousand men, engaged in the sale of intoxicants, presume to claim the responsibilities and privileges of government over fifty millions of people. How far it has succeeded in exercising its fatal sway is only too palpable in the evidences of wretchedness, crime and ruin all around us.

Only a united movement of the people can overthrow this malignant despotism. To combine, so far as possible, all present efforts, and to create new agencies for delivering society from the evils which have proved inseparable from the trade of intoxicants, this National League has been formed. Its members do not think it wise to commit the organization to any political party, nor to form a new one. As a matter of history, they remember that oligarchies are usually overthrown by the people, and not by divided partisan action. The members of this League therefore do not favor entangling this reform with partisan affiliations. They believe their purpose will be soonest and best secured by keeping it clear of all such embarrassments.

The work of this League must be largely to create and intensify public sentiment, seeking to build it up from the bottom line of true reform. Intelligent convictions in the hearts of the people, with God's blessing, afford the only true basis on which deliverance from the alcohol curse can be reasonably expected. To convince, strengthen and enlighten such convictions will be a large part of our work. The needed legislation and enforcement of law will surely follow. Public sentiment soon shows itself in legislation and administration. We propose to build the pyramid not from the apex, but from the base.

This League also invokes and expects to maintain the sanction of law, in what they are willing to call a crusade against this great organized evil so much dreaded in the land. The dealers in liquor ask that they may be left to the same laws which govern other trades. But when a man sells an article the use of which takes away the judgment of him who buys, he must not expect to be left to the laws which govern other tradesmen, for the State must interpose and insist upon protecting those who are thus made unable to protect themselves.

Is it not a common business and a common peril, that the dealers in liquors with a word which makes sure they will act as one? We propose to unite against them a hundred times as many men and women, who believe that the liquor traffic brings greivous calamities to the land. We shall use every prudent and right method to carry out our purpose, and ask all good people, men and women, of all parties and creeds, to join us in such endeavors.

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