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## TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

### WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Appropriation Bills being Pushed as Rapidly as Possible.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Important interest in the remainder of the session centers in the sessions of the committee on appropriations and in the conference committees. The former has to-day finished consideration of the sundry civil bill, and it will be reported to the senate at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. The bill has been considerably amended, as respects amounts, but no conspicuous features have been added. The deficiency bill will be taken up by the sub-committee to-morrow morning, and it is expected will be reported Tuesday. The fortification bill, which will then be the only remaining regular annual appropriation bill to be considered by the senate, contains few items and will be quickly disposed of Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

Bills in conference are: Pensions, army, post office, Indian and legislative bills. The first two contain no conspicuous features of importance, and a conclusion respecting them will be easily reached.

The conferees upon the postoffice bill are holding their first meeting this evening, and expect to agree before adjournment upon everything except the so-called subsidy clause, upon which a second conference will be required. The legislative bill is an agreed to by the conferees, with the exception of the provision for clerks to senators, and it is expected the house will pass it from its position in this regard as it did last year.

The Indian bill presents some difficulties, solution of which cannot at this be foreseen. Amendments relating to the amounts of the various appropriations have all been agreed to, but proposed new legislation since incorporated in the measure by the house, is still at issue, and neither party manifests as yet any disposition to recede. The house conferees urge the merits of the proposed legislation, while the senate stands upon its rule which forbids new legislation upon appropriation bills, and declares, moreover, that the house propositions involve the violation of solemn treaties with Indians.

The naval bill has not yet gone to conference. The senate amendments were discussed by the house committee on appropriations to-day, and the latter, with two or three minor exceptions, failed to concur with the senate. The differences will be easily harmonized, except for completion of the monitors, and that for armament of the new cruisers and mail boats.

Very little more business, except consideration of appropriation bills is to be expected from the present congress, though friends of several important measures in the house will endeavor to secure action on them. At this stage of the session it practically requires unanimous consent for the passage of an important measure, since a very small minority may, by resorting to parliamentary methods, delay and exhaust the remaining time. Among measures likely to be pressed upon the attention of the house are the Grant retirement bill, the bankruptcy bill, the educational bill, the Mexican pension bill and the national library bill.

The committee on elections has signified its intention of passing election contests, but there is determined opposition by the minority, and filibustering will be resorted to if necessary to defeat their consideration.

In the senate such time as is not devoted to consideration of appropriation bills will be taken in disposing of house bills upon the calendar, preference being given generally to pension bills. The bill to forfeit certain lands granted to the State of Iowa to aid the construction of railroads has already been under discussion, and will be urged to action if opportunity occurs.

The \$5,000,000 substitute for the usual river and harbor bill is in the hands of the senate committee on commerce, and its fate cannot be foretold.

## Cleveland's Letter a Red Rag to Democrats.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Friends of silver in the house, while at first inclined to make a formal reply to the letter of President-elect Cleveland recently given to the public, decided at a conference held this evening to reply openly to parts of the letter with which they do not agree. They say they did not invite a controversy, but, on the contrary, were anxious to avoid it. They also say it was not until it had become known that a determined effort was being made to induce the president-elect to commit himself and his administration in question to the gold side of the currency question that they decided merely to ask him not to commit himself until his cabinet was formed, and both sides of the question could be considered. They proposed at first, to send a delegate to present their views to him, but after communicating with him at his suggestion, they sent a paper signed by nearly 100 members of the present congress, and members-elect to the present congress. No reply was necessary, they assert, and none was expected. They further say that while regretting the step the president-elect has taken in advance of his inauguration and of the formation of his cabinet, they do not propose to have a controversy unless it is forced upon them. They believe, however, in the independence of the legislative branch of the government, and assert that they will at all times maintain it.

## The Nicaraguan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Friends of the Nicaraguan treaty wonder what policy the new administration will adopt regarding that instrument, as well as commercial treaties which are now pending. When Senator Bayard led the opposition against the Nicaraguan treaty in the senate, and mustered with but few exceptions all the members of his party against it, much doubt was expressed as to whether he spoke for the administration or not. The fact that since the time Bayard's appointment as secretary of state seems assured leads to the conclusion that in the first instance he was speaking by authority of Cleveland. Bayard asked for postponement of consideration of the treaty until the new administration should come into power. In doing this he might very properly have expressed the wishes of the president-elect. Bayard, however, also expressed the opinion that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in force and binding upon this government. It is difficult to understand, therefore, if Bayard become secretary of state, how he can favor the ratification of any treaty that proposes to authorize the construction of a canal by this government, without first abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Republican senators believe that the Nicaraguan treaty will be recalled after the 4th of March, and that negotiations will be entered into by the new administration for a modification of the treaty, and at the same time correspondence will be begun with Great Britain for formal abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

## Retaliation Against Germany Advised.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The house foreign affairs committee to-day authorized Eaton, of Connecticut, to submit to the house a favorable report upon LeFevre's resolution calling for retaliatory action for Germany's restrictions upon American products. Eaton takes the ground occupied by LeFevre's resolution, that under our treaties with Germany that country has been favored above all others; that discrimination against American products was in violation of the spirit of those treaties, and that the situation warrants the action suggested in the resolution.

## The Nicaraguan Canal Survey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Civil Engineer Menocal, in charge of the expedition to survey the route of the proposed Nicaraguan canal, reports to the navy department, under date of "San Juan river, Jan. 31," the arrival of his camp there on the 22nd of January. A camp was being established near the junction of the San Juan and Serapiqui rivers. Some objection was offered by officials of the Costa Rican government to his making any surveys within Costa Rican territory, without further instructions from the government, and a special messenger was sent to San Jose for instructions. In the meantime survey was begun on the left bank of the San Juan river and carried to the other side. Menocal made a careful examination of that river and tributaries for several miles above the mouth, which satisfied him of the impossibility of raising the waters of that river for the canal by a dam at that point. Surveys are being prosecuted with encouraging signs of success.

## Garland will be Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Star says: it is stated to-day, upon unquestioned authority, that Senator Garland yesterday received a letter formally inviting him to accept the portfolio of department of justice, and the senator mailed his acceptance. While no doubt has been entertained that Garland would be appointed, it appears that the formal tender of the position did not reach him until yesterday afternoon.

Examine the date appearing after your name on the GAZETTE. If you are in arrears, remember the printer.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### Trouble at New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The World's special from New Orleans says: Official returns of gate receipts at the exposition during the week have just been published, and are causing comment. Some of the officers claim a mistake in the returns, while others assert a clean steal. Many exhibitors and state commissioners say they expect a final crash in a few days. It is all nonsense to talk of holding the exhibition over for another season, as not one exhibitor out of ten will remain a day longer than he is compelled to.

### Prohibition defeated at Lansing.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 27.—In the senate to-night a joint resolution submitting a prohibitory amendment to the people failed to pass, yeas 18, nays 13, which was not the required two-thirds. The vote was strictly partisan, republicans voting yeas and democrats nays. It was then reconsidered and tabled. It will be brought up again after the spring election.

### The Sharon Divorce Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—When the motion to set aside the decree in the Sharon divorce case came up for hearing, O. P. Evans, of counsel for defense, stated to the court that since the motion to set aside the findings in the case on ground that the court found that no secret marriage relations existed between the parties, which was equivalent to finding that no marriage existed, the case had been appealed to the supreme court, and he therefore asked that the motion be dismissed. It was so ordered.

### The Boundary Line between British Columbia and Alaska.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—With a view of ascertaining what steps the dominion government have taken to have the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska fixed, Gordon is moving for all correspondence that has passed between the United States and the Canadian governments in connection with the appointment of a joint commission for survey of the boundary line between the British possessions and Alaska. He stated that under the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain the boundary was defined as following summits of mountains, but when the summit line exceeded ten leagues from the coast, the line was to run parallel to the ocean at a distance of not over ten leagues. Serious trouble, he says, is likely to follow unless a survey is made and the boundary line definitely laid out, as settlers are going into that section of the country without knowing whether they are located in Alaska or British Columbia. Valuable mineral deposits have been discovered near the supposed boundary, which are likely to attract considerable immigration during the present year.

### Bad News for British Columbia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A Herald editorial says: "The two commissioners instructed by the Dominion government to study and report upon the problem of Chinese immigration, as related to the development of the northwestern wilderness, report strongly in favor of having all the Chinese they can get. Hardly any one else can live there, and Chinese thrive. The commissioners endeavor to show that every industry in British Columbia has been developed by Chinese labor. To check it or pass any restrictive measure by which Chinese would be driven out of the country would be a death blow to all such industries. Ottawa specialists intimate that there will be a bitter fight in the house when the report is presented to-day. Although the government last year disallowed an act of the provincial legislature restricting Chinese immigration, they had hoped the commissioners would have reported favorably, and this session of the dominion parliament would have allowed the provincial act. It is now evident that nothing further will be done to prevent British Columbia from being overrun by Chinese."

### Blaine Happy.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A gentleman who called on Mr. Blaine a few days ago, says he found him in good spirits, and keenly alive to all that is going on in and out of politics. He seemed in excellent health, and said he was going to Europe probably this summer or fall, from which it is fair to infer that he will have finished the second volume of his book.

### Fast Freight.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The first trains of the Central and Union Pacific new fast freight lines were put in action yesterday. One thousand cars have been equipped with air brakes, and it is the intention of the railroad managers to run trains from this city to Chicago in eight days.

### An Order Revoked.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The secretary of the interior has revoked a circular of October 23 last, issued by the commissioner of the land office, refusing to allow amendments of pre-emption filings and homestead and timber applications.

### Small Debt Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Owing to heavy payments from the treasury the present month for pensions and other obligations, it is estimated that there will be but a small reduction of the public debt this month.

## Oregon Safe.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The adjournment of the Oregon Legislature without electing a senator for the term beginning March 4th, and the probability that a successor to Senator Logan will not be chosen when the senate convenes next month in extra session, has caused discussion as to the powers of the Governors of Illinois and Oregon to fill the vacancies. The question arises are these vacancies such as in the meaning of the constitution the executive of the states are authorized to fill by appointment? The legislature of Oregon having adjourned without electing a senator, there can be no doubt in the light of the precedents that an appointment made by the Governor of that state to the vacancy which occurs March 4th, will be recognized by the senate, and that the man who may be appointed may be admitted as a member of that body. In the case of Illinois, it is doubtful whether an appointment can be made by the Governor while the legislature is in session and the election of a senator under consideration.

### The Irish in New York.

NEW YORK, March 2.—An Irish revolutionary meeting was held last night and plans formulated for sending a brigade to assist El Mahdi. Only ex-soldiers of the Fenian army of '69 were present. Everybody is reticent.

### Strangers in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Fully 30,000 strangers are in the city to-night. All incoming trains are crowded. The Tammany delegation marched to Willard's Hotel and serenaded Hendricks.

### \$400,000 for New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the senate to-night an amendment increasing the appropriation of the New Orleans exposition to \$400,000 was adopted. At 2 A. M. the house and the senate are still in session filibustering the house on the legislative appropriation bill, and the senate on the sundry civil bill.

### A Bright Outlook for the Pacific Coast.

A cheerful view of affairs politically and in a business way on this coast was taken by Loring Pickering, editor of the San Francisco Call, while in Chicago recently. He said I do not think the election of Leland Stanford to the senate will commit California republicans to the railroad cause. The bitter feeling against the Pacific road has of late been dying out, as other roads have been built, the general idea being that none were making any too much money. That Stanford will devote his immense fortune to public ends is the prevailing impression, which seems to be well grounded. He has a man now looking over various plans. Among them are plans for a school for mechanical training of workmen, which will be at Menlo Park, and a great museum in San Francisco. The latter was the project of the dead son, and his ideas will be faithfully carried out. Mrs. Stanford has been on the grave's brink for several years, and I am convinced that it is the intention of both she and her husband to give the remainder of their lives, together with their fortune, to the general good of the state.

Speaking of business on the Pacific slope, Mr. Pickering said: Its entire labor is employed, and all in all, it was much better than was anticipated. With the low price of wheat last fall farmers had turned to producing other crops which had paid well, and general industries were looking up. Nevada was for the time falling back, but as soon as labor went down to \$2 per day instead of 4, mines could be worked more extensively than at any time hitherto and the state would make a shoot upwards. It was hoped that Cleveland's secretary of the treasury would rule differently on the admission of Chinese than had Secretary McCulloch, and this would remove the last good ground for complaint against restriction not being sufficiently operative.

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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 Shiloh's Cure, 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.

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## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1885.

President-elect Cleveland's Cabinet, the dedication of the Washington Monument, which took place to-day, and the near approaching inauguration are the prevailing topics here. As the date of the dedicatory ceremonies of the Monument drew near, interest entered around the imposing shaft erected to the memory of the Father of his Country. But little was done in preparation for the occasion at the Monument itself. The stand from which the speeches were delivered, and which was blown down a few days since was rebuilt. The little shops around the base of the monument were removed, electric lights were placed inside the structure, the elevator was provided with seats, and some other temporary touches were added for the convenience of the public. The city awoke this morning in a flutter of excitement over the event. Many visitors had come to participate in the celebration. Citizens, men, women, nurses and children turned out upon the streets to see the procession march from the Monument to the Capitol. It was a department holiday, and thousands of department clerks swelled the throngs on the sidewalks. The procession was the only part of the dedication with the exception of the pyrotechnic display, that the general public was permitted to enjoy. The oratory prayers, some special music, and other formalities were reserved for the Hall of Representatives, and were necessarily exclusive. Congress, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, and other specially invited guests monopolized the floor of the House, while the galleries were given up to the sisters and the cousins and the aunts of members of Congress, and to their specially invited friends. Still, the people did not care much for that. They could read the oratory and prayers next day, amid comfortable surroundings, and the procession was the most attractive part of it all. The nodding plumes and brilliant uniforms of the military, the bright regalia of civic organizations moving about preparatory to forming in line, floating streamers and the tumult of brass bands in every direction presented a striking scene.

About fifteen hundred persons had tickets to the grand stand at the Monument to hear the speeches there. The stand was decorated with flags, banners and brunting which flapped noisily in the crisp wintry air. The pageant was marshalled by Gen. Sheridan, and during its march from the Monument to the Capitol, a battery of artillery near by, simultaneously with batteries stationed at Fort Myer and the Navy Yard, fired a salute of one hundred minute guns. The President, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives rode to the Capitol in carriages of uniform pattern and decorations, and all the aids representing states and territories, were furnished with horses. About five hundred members of the President's mounted guard were in line, and the Grand Army of the Republic was also largely represented. But the leading feature of the parade was the part taken by the order of Freemasons, notwithstanding the recent petition to Congress, protesting against any Masonic observance at the dedication, on the ground that Washington was not in sympathy with the order during his latter years. As early as last Thursday the Masons began to arrive in the city in large numbers. The grand lodges of the various states were represented, in addition to which the grand chapels and grand encampments of the Knight Templars were in attendance. These bodies with their rich regalia added greatly to the appearance of the procession. Throughout the day a collation was served to all night visiting masons were invited. At night a banquet was given to the brotherhood at which the most distinguished masons in the United States were present, including a number of Senators and Representatives, who have held high positions in Masonry. Only nine members are now living, who were members of the Senate in 1848 when that body attended the laying of the corner stone of the Washington Monument. One of them, ex-vice President Hamlin, came to see it dedicated. The military arrangements of the parade were particularly complete and effective, and prove Gen. Sheridan's competency to marshal forces for memorial purposes as well those for sterner work.

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