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**TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.**  
WASHINGTON NEWS.

**Cleveland's Course.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The Call's Washington special says: It is plain that Cleveland intends that his cabinet shall relieve him of as much of the routine and drudgery of office as possible. To this end his first rule that applications for office shall come through the department to which the office belongs is aimed. The president will decide disputed questions affecting patronage himself, but he will be guided in ordinary cases by the advice of members of the cabinet. Friends of civil service reform have no reason to be displeased with the expressions of the first three days at the White House. He has repeatedly called the attention of anxious claimants to the existence of the tenure of office act, and the binding force of the civil service law. With the exception of Assistant Secretary Prudden, none of the clerks in the executive mansion have been assured of their retention in office, and they are all anxious about their places. Hendly, stenographer and private secretary, is a faithful and industrious employee, and the chances are that he will be retained, but the files prevail that the president will cut down the force of personal attendants attached to the executive mansion.

**The Scramble for Office.**  
NEW YORK, March 9.—The Commercial's Washington special says: Among prominent office seekers is ex-Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, who wants to be a member of the board of commissioners. The Post's Washington special says: Secretary McCulloch is quoted as saying that there are to be few changes in the treasury department and these will be important positions. At the State department it is reported that Secretary Bayard has said there will be very few changes.

**The Mail and Express.** Washington special says: The foreign appointments will probably not be sent to the senate till the last of the week. Considerable interest is taken in Carl Schurz, his appearance being taken as a test case regarding the status of the magwumps. There is not one grain of actual knowledge as to whether the president will offer him anything. The Mexican mission appears most in demand, with Cerro Gordo Williams in the lead for it. There is a great scramble for South America and out of the way missions.

**The Cabinet.**  
WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Cleveland has sent to the senate the following nominations: Secretary of state, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware; secretary of the treasury, Daniel Manning of New York; secretary of war, William E. Endicott of Massachusetts; secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney of New York; secretary of the interior, L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, postmaster general, William F. Vilas of Wisconsin; attorney general, A. H. Garland of Arkansas.

**Caucus of Republican Senators.**  
WASHINGTON, March 9.—Republican senators held a caucus this afternoon further to discuss the formation of committees. The subject was talked over at length, but nothing was decided. Incidentally the treaties were mentioned, and the question was asked whether they would better be considered at the present session. No one advocated that course, and no one opposed it. The subject was finally left to a caucus committee to determine.

**General Grant's Condition.**  
NEW YORK, March 8.—From the World of Monday: A rumor is current that Gen. Grant's ailment is a complication of troubles. It is even hinted that sinking spells, to which he has been subjected for some time and which leave him in a very weak condition, are produced by trouble with his heart. His sudden abstinence from tobacco is said to have developed this feature of his malady, if it was not one of the contributing causes to produce it. It is reported that, at the general's urgent request, Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, formerly of the Madison avenue Presbyterian church, now in California, has been written concerning the former's condition, and he has been asked to visit the Grant family as soon as possible.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**Better Times Looked For.**  
CHICAGO, March 9.—An Inter Ocean special says: The National Gazette of New York give currency to the following: "There are rumors which lead us to believe that ere many weeks roll on ship yards in the United States will be called upon to exert their utmost abilities to fill orders for steamers which may sooner or later be called to war service under a foreign flag. It is said that parties in this city are now engaged in getting up plans and specifications for this new fleet. We have it from good authority that already quite a number of American built steamers have been selected for cruising purposes by a European power, in the event of hostilities on the other side of the water. There is no doubt but that articles besides ships will be largely purchased here for use in Europe. The provision market will likely take a rise as soon as buying commences to an extraordinary degree."

**The Strike in Texas.**  
DENISON, Tex., March 6.—At 10 o'clock this morning, at a pre-arranged whistle signal, all workmen in the Missouri Pacific shops here threw down their tools and quit work. An outdoor meeting was immediately held, and committees appointed to guard the company's property and allow no man to go to work. Two yard engines were left unmolested, but at 3 o'clock, while the strikers were holding a meeting up town they received word that loaded cars were being slipped out of the yard by these engines, and locked them in the round-house. It is understood that strikers have determined to allow no passenger coaches to leave Denison. A secret meeting is being held to-night.

At Marshall the situation remains unchanged. The executive committee of the strikers gave notice to-day to A. O. Haynes, master of the machinery department of the Texas Pacific, to leave town in twenty-four hours. Haynes is very obnoxious to the workmen. They assert that he was prime mover in bringing about the recent reduction of wages, and increasing the hours of labor; that General Manager Hoxie issued the order on plans submitted by Haynes. The strikers seem determined, but good order prevails. Details are watching the shops and yards, and guarding the company's property. At Longview, strikers are also watching the company's property.

**The Strike in Kansas.**  
ATKINSON, Kan., March 9.—The situation as regards the Missouri Pacific strike is generally unchanged. Sunday night the strikers took possession of several passenger trains and refused to let more than an engine and mail car go through. This programme was continued until noon to-day, when Superintendent Fagan took the bold stand that the company was not required, under Federal law, to carry mails on other than regular passenger trains, with a full compliment of coaches, and gave positive orders that mail cars should not go out without the regular coaches attached. Major John M. Crowell, postoffice inspector, then appeared on the scene, and warned the strikers that under such construction of the law the strikers would be liable for stopping mail matter. This occasioned a hasty consultation, and it was finally agreed to let all passenger trains go through hereafter, and they are now running regularly. This is regarded by some as weakening on the part of the men, although there was a meeting this evening and a resolution adopted to hold freight engines.

Railroad officials say a portion of the strikers have expressed a desire to return to work if necessary protection is afforded them. Railroad officials appealed to the city council and the sheriff this evening for protection, who stated that they were powerless, and a telegram was sent Governor Martin to that effect.

**The Strike in Missouri.**  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 9.—Judge Kreckel of the United States court has ordered Marshal McGee to proceed immediately from Kansas City to Moberly, and protect the property of the Wabash railroad it appearing to be in danger from the strikers. The Wabash being in the hands of receivers appointed by this court, is under its jurisdiction. General manager Hoxie of the Missouri Pacific has asked Governor Marmaduke to call out the militia to suppress the strike at Sedalia. A call will not be issued unless disorder arises that cannot be suppressed by the Sedalia authorities.

**Pleuro-Pneumonia in Missouri.**  
ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Advices from Fulton, Missouri, state that pleuro-pneumonia has developed in a head of Jersey cattle belonging to the State Insular asylum at that place. Eight cows have died within a month and others are sick. The infection was communicated by a bull purchased last July from S. S. Trip of Peoria, Illinois. As soon as an animal was known to be infected it was isolated from the herd, but the contagion had spread with the above result. Dr. Trumbower of the agricultural department at Washington has been at Fulton for several days. He made a thorough examination of the herd and declares the disease to be pleuro-pneumonia, and advises killing the entire herd.

## Comment on Cleveland's Cabinet.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Times in referring to Cleveland's cabinet, says of Manning: "To look upon his appointment as a political one would be to question the sincerity of the president's reform intentions, for Cleveland is quite familiar with Manning's record." The Tribune says: "Yesterday we gave such welcome as was possible to Cleveland's promises; to-day we have to comment upon his own interpretation of them, by his earliest official acts. Scarcely in any act during his term of office can he possibly disclose so much of his purpose and bent of mind, his sincerity of insincerity, as in his choice of cabinet officers." It then presents, successively, Manning as interpreter of his civil service intentions; Garland to illustrate the president's regard for the rights of freedmen; and Lamar, defender of Jefferson Davis, as the restorer of sectional fraternity. The Tribune adds: "The sorrow with which these selections will be received by those who have expected from Cleveland the honorable performance of lofty promises will be shared by the wiser members of his party."

**Antagonism between Brewers and Hop Growers.**  
NEW YORK, March 7.—The national convention of brewers, which assembled here on the 29th of May, promises to be important, on account of differences existing between hop growers and brewers. The bill passed by the last State legislature, making the legal tare on each bale of hops three and a half pounds, causes great conflict and confusion, brewers having established a rule of seven pounds tare. One result has been antagonism between farmers and brewers, manifested in the introduction of a bill in the present legislature by the farming interests compelling brewers to affix to each keg labels showing the ingredients of beer or ale sold. The brews and hop trade are, it is said, favorable to a uniform tare of five pounds, but this does not meet the views of farmers. No change in the system is likely. Brewers say that if they cannot buy within the state limits with the tare claimed by them they will purchase in New Jersey. A leading hop dealer says business is practically dead, owing to over-production. After the big rise of two years ago, when hops went up to a dollar per pound, brewers discovered that 30 per cent. more strength could be extracted from hops. This has amounted to an increase of production to just that amount.

## PASSED AND SIGNED.

**A List and Synopsis of all the Bills Passed by the Legislature and Signed by the Governor.**  
Following is a full list of all the bills which passed both houses of the Legislature at the last session, and have become laws by the signature of the Governor.  
H B 104, defining the duties and fixing the pay of the State printer. This bill simply makes clear some things which have heretofore been vague. It does not materially change any existing regulations.  
H B 90, fixing times for holding circuit court sessions in the sixth judicial district.  
H B 43, providing a State board of immigration of five members to act without pay and to maintain an immigration office at Portland. Bill appropriates \$10,000 for two years' expenses.  
H B 124, for relief of A W Presley, who bought school land in Josephine county, and State's title was not good; \$500.  
H B 1, creating State Normal school at Drain. No appropriation.  
H B 160, passed at last session, and vetoed by Governor; passed over veto, to prevent deposit of offal in Willows lake and river.  
H B 142, appropriating \$5500 for expense of Oregon's exhibit at New Orleans exposition.  
H B 14, authorizing the several counties, in discretion of their county courts, to pay the bounties for scalps of wild animals as follows: For panther or cougar not more than \$5 nor less than \$2. For each wild cat not more than \$2 or less than \$1. For each bear not more than \$5 nor less than \$2. For each wolf or coyote not more than \$10 nor less than \$2. For each ground or digger squirrel not more than five cents nor less than 1 cent.  
H B 91, for additional buildings at asylum and penitentiary and for continuation of work on State House, and appropriating therefor the surplus of the "asylum fund," about \$125,000.  
H B 42, cutting off four townships of Jackson county and adding same Josephine.  
H B 2, providing for additional brick building for State University and appropriating \$30,000 therefor.  
H B 32, to prevent bulls and boars from running at large in Coos county. Takes effect in six months after Governor's signature.  
H B 13, authorizing maintenance of booms in Smith river and Mill creek, in Douglas county.  
H B 46, for relief of Jason Wheeler, a soldier in Cayuse war; \$750.  
H B 115, Gilbert's bill exempting firemen from road and poll tax and jury duty.  
H B 48, to prevent cruelty to animals.  
H B 8, to authorize Dallas City to sell certain lands.  
H B 95, for organization of a State Board of Agriculture, heretofore described.  
H B 129, to regulate East Portland Fire department.

H B 88, fixing the boundaries of Columbia county. This fixes the line in the Scappoose mountains between Washington and Columbia counties.  
H B 159, appropriating \$2000 for a memorial stone for the Washington monument. The stone must be taken from an Oregon quarry.  
H B 134, Beall's bill, increasing fees of prosecuting attorney of the first judicial district as compensation for small business and much trouble.  
H B 50, Davenport, to prohibit sale or distribution of indecent literature among minors.  
H B 86, defining duties of public school teachers.  
H B 202, to provide for private corporations, and allow bridge, canal and railroad companies right of way over public lands.  
H B 26, to limit the number of witnesses in civil cases to four on each side, but where good cause is shown why more should be subpoenaed, then court may so do.  
H B 29, to divide State into three normal school districts, with schools at Weston, Ashland and Monmouth.  
H B 180, to authorize The Dalles city to incur indebtedness of \$50,000 for construction of water works.  
H B 58, for relief of S B Catterlin, for capturing Smith, the murderer; \$1000.  
H B 105, to regulate foreign surety companies doing business in the State.  
H B 207, to pay outstanding soldier's bounty lands.  
H B 65, almost same as 26.  
H B 108, to authorize Governor, secretary of State and Treasurer to fix State tax levy.  
H B 62, to compensate Multnomah county assessor for taking 1885 census.  
H B 182, to prevent pollution of water and fix penalty.  
H B 53, Davenport's bill to prohibit "bull butter," or oleomargarine.  
H B 139, requiring that when county bridges to cost over \$200 are to be built that the commissioners shall advertise in a newspaper for bids and shall let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder.  
H B 135, for relief of Wm Horne, a laborer; \$63.  
H B 205, to provide for transcript of cases of justice to the Circuit Court, in certain cases.  
H B 69, to require four wires on Eastern Oregon wire fences.  
H B 112, regulating fees of county clerks and sheriffs. A lengthy document.  
H B 165, suspending criminal judgments against minors under 16 years of age and providing that they be given into charge of charitable institutions, the State not to pay more than \$12.50 for care of them.  
H B 5, to further simplify proceedings in justice's courts.  
H B 4, to create the county of Morrow.  
H J R 2, an amendment offered to the constitution of the State—the prohibition amendment—totally wiping out liquors.  
H B 117, to prevent carrying concealed weapons, and fix penalty.  
H B 102, to allow money lender or borrower to make agreement as to who shall pay the taxes, but in such cases interest must be 8 per cent. or under.  
H B 11, for the registration of voters.  
House bill giving the Columbia Bridge Company right to build a bridge from Portland to East Portland.  
Keely's local option bill, heretofore fully explained.

## CHARTER BILLS.

H B 47, Pendleton charter bill; S B 63, Union charter bill; S B 71, amend Albany charter; S B 116, Empire City charter; H B 41, amend Lafayette charter; H B 143, amend Halsey charter; S B 134, incorporating Silverton, Marion county; S B 143, incorporating Yaquina; S B 142, to incorporate Coquille city; S B 110, Hillsboro charter; S B 112, Amity charter; S B 123, amend Jacksonville charter; S B 66, amend McMinnville charter; S B 122, Springfield charter; H B 78, LaGrande charter; S B 35, amend Ashland charter; H B 137, amend East Portland charter; H B 210, amend Independence charter; S B 52, amend Dallas charter; H B 107, Stayton charter bill; H B 215, amend Baker City charter; H B 199, amend Sheridan charter; H B 133, Clatsop charter; H B 184, amend Junction City charter; H B 151, Medford charter; H B 186, amend Forest Grove charter; H B 100, amend Weston charter; H B 172, amend The Dalles charter; H B 89, amend Newport charter; amendment of Portland charter.

## SENATE BUSINESS.

S B 101, to prescribe the manner of receipting for county taxes. Prevents warrants to draw interest in sheriff's hands for his own benefit.  
S B 153, a substitute for the existing law, making provisions more plain.  
S B 31, amending school law. Gives the directors more power and authorizes them to contract debts.  
S B 76, amending school law. County Superintendent is authorized to apportion \$50 to each school district, remaining amount in proportion to number of pupils. If not enough money, then all the money to be appropriated proportionately.  
S B 54, Rinehart's bill requiring railroad companies to make complete statements of their affairs to the secretary of State annually. List of questions they are to answer goes into every feature of their business in which the public can have any interest.  
S B 176, purchasing 1000 copies of W. Lair Hill's annotated code. Code to include laws of late session.

S B 138, to authorize board of school-land commissioners to pay back money to persons paying for lands to which the State cannot give a clear title.  
S B 135, Permanently locating the State Agricultural College at Corvallis, in consideration of the people constructing a college building to cost \$25,000. Bill provides for government of institution, and county scholarships.  
S B 57, changing the salaries of county judges, makes Baker county's judge's salary per annum, \$800, Benton \$600, Clackamas \$800, Columbia \$300, Clatsop \$600, Coos \$800, Curry \$300, Douglas \$800, Grant \$1000, Jackson \$800, Josephine \$300, Lake \$500, Lane \$700, Linn \$900, Marion \$1000, Multnomah \$2000, Polk \$500, Tillamook \$100, Unatilla \$1000, Union \$600, Wasco \$700, Washington \$500, Yamhill \$800.  
S B 24, to prevent persons marking animals to cut off more than half of the ear.  
S B 84, for an additional circuit judge at Portland.  
S B 130, confirming title to swamp lands to squatters upon them who have completed settlement under the provisions of the home-stead or pre-emption laws.  
S B 149, allowing city and town ordinances, when used in court pleadings, to be read by title.  
S B 159, legalizing the acts of the Santiam academy, whose buildings and records were destroyed by fire.  
S B 60, to regulate the per centum of sheriffs in collecting taxes. This law will be published in full soon.  
S B 111, regulating pilotage on Columbia and Willamette, and authorizing construction of 50-ton-pilot steamer.  
S B 140, providing times for holding terms of circuit court in the Fifth district.  
S B 23, to allow administrators to reject claims against estates.  
S B 50, reducing fees of school clerks in large districts; only effects Portland.  
S B 62, making public road work \$1.50 per day.  
S B 93, refixing the boundaries of Crook county.  
S B 73, making advertisements for State supplies more explicit.  
S B 95, confirming the right of Yaquina Bay railroads to lands, and extending time of completion of road.  
S B 46, fixing size of hop boxes 36 inches long, 30 inches deep and 18 inches wide measurement upon the inside.  
S B 6, to regulate the amending of charters of such universities or colleges as are under patronage of one or more religious bodies.  
S B 38, simplifying the methods of procedure in criminal cases in court.  
S B 51, to provide for the the transfer of proceedings from the county court to the circuit court in certain cases.  
S B 28, creating the county of Gilliam, and fixing salaries of county officers.  
S B 30, prescribing that children under 10 years, persons of unsound mind, or party to an action by or against an executor or administrator, shall not be allowed to testify.  
S B 137, providing that witnesses in criminal cases within two miles of the place of meeting of the court shall receive neither fees nor mileage. Locally effects Portland.  
S B 103, to pay Geo K Theil \$250 for an unpaid territorial warrant.  
S B 73, prescribing duties of county surveyors.  
S B 75, for recording lost State deeds.  
S B 40, Houli's railroad bill. Provides that railroads shall not charge more to one person for services than another, that 4c per mile be rate for passenger fare, that no higher freight charge for longer than shorter distances be allowed, that freight rates be not higher at any time than on Jan. 1, 1885, that tables of rate be made out and posted semi-annually.  
S B 39, mechanics' lien law. This bill gives precedence to the claims of laborers, mechanics and material men, and prescribes an easy mode of procedure for their collection.  
S B 46, providing times for holding Circuit Court sessions in the Second judicial district.  
S B 139, providing times for holding Circuit court in sessions in the First district.  
S B 70, providing that upon petition of 100 voters the county authorities shall put question, "shall swine be allowed to run at large," to voters of county at next general election, majority ruling.  
S B 13, increasing pay of circuit judges to \$3000 per year.  
S B 48, declaring legal holidays as follows: Every Sunday, the 1st day of January, 22d of February, 30th of May, 4th of July, 25th of December, every day on which an election is held throughout the State, and every day appointed by the President or Governor as a day of public thanksgiving, fast or holiday. Negotiable instruments payable on a holiday, become due the next business day.  
S B 49, declaring that on all bills of exchange, payable at a future date certain, and all negotiable promissory notes, orders and drafts, payable at a future date certain, in which there is no express stipulation to the contrary, grace shall be allowed as it is allowed by merchants on foreign bills of exchange, but this provision shall not extend to paper payable at sight.  
S B 19, to regulate warehouse men, wharfingers, commission men, etc., and to declare effect of warehouse receipts.  
S B 90, appropriating \$10,750 for construction of fishway at Oregon City.  
The general appropriation bill, which is about the same as that of last year, except that it provides for the expenses of the State in the gap from September 1, 1884, to January 1, 1885, occasioned by the change in time of meeting of the Legislature.

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