

WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE.
Corvallis, Feb. 14, 1879.

GATHER THY JEWELS.

BY EVA ALICE.

How fair the sight some beauties queen
In all her glittering pomp arrayed;
In flowing robes of dazzling sheen,
With courtly jewels all displayed:
Wilt thou be decked in you bright sky—
Within the palace there be found,
Arrayed in spangled robes on high,
With glittering stars of glory crowned?
Each loving smile, each kindly word,
Each little act of charity;
Each song that hath some bosom stirred,
Shall be a starry gem for thee.
Each may a beautiful garment gain—
A princely robe to all is free;
We need not seek the prize in vain—
A prize awaits for thee and me.
But some, methinks, will brighter shine
Around the glittering throne on high;
Let each one strive, by help divine,
To gather jewels for the sky.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The German Empire has a population of 75,000,000.
In Bavaria ninety per cent. of all buildings are insured.
Lassoing diamond shirt studs with a silk cord is the latest trick on Broadway, New York.
Rampaging small boys stoning the telegraph wires cost England \$50,000 last year.
In the Spanish provinces the hotel cooks use the same style of pots used by the Romans before Christ.
It is estimated that sewing machines use ninety per cent. of the thread that is made every year.
The Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec has decided that a man who frightens another to death is guilty of manslaughter.
A New Jersey clergyman refuses to make a return of his marriages to the State, claiming to be responsible only to God.
There are about 24,000 stands of bees owned in San Diego county, Cal., yielding it is estimated, a million pounds of honey a year.
American street cars are now running in nearly every large city in the world, and horses continue to be exported from this country to Europe.
Under the general law of Missouri, jurors must be able to read. In St. Louis this disqualifies ninety per cent. of the colored residents.
When Mrs. Fitz Jones de Herbert asked her spouse the other morning if he wouldn't purchase that dear little pair of majolica ornaments, dirt cheap at fifty dollars, the brute was heard to mutter, "Go to potter."

TRICHINE.

Some investigations have just been completed by two Chicago microscopists as to the prevalence of trichine in the pork that comes to our markets; that seem worthy of record. Some time ago Dr. William T. Belfield, Demonstrator of Physiology in Rush Medical College, and Mr. H. T. Atwood, Vice President of the State Microscopical Society of Illinois, were asked by the Commissioner of Health, of Chicago, Dr. DeWolf, to examine specimens of pork taken at random from the hogs being slaughtered at the different slaughtering houses. Specimens from one hundred hogs were carefully examined, and in eight trichinae were found, the number varying according to estimate from thirty five to thirteen thousand to the cubic inch of muscle. This is doubtless approximately the average of infection of the pork brought to Chicago for packing. The trichinosis disease among hogs—if disease it is—must be much more prevalent now than ten or twelve years ago. Then an examination of quite a large number of hogs in behalf of the Academy of Sciences showed only about one in fifty infected.
Messrs. Belfield and Atwood have experimented with rats and other animals, to which they have fed trichinae, and have reached the conclusion that, taken in small numbers and not too frequently, any animal or man may eat these worms with impunity. A rat weighing two ounces was fed at intervals of two or three days a few trichinae for six weeks, when it was killed. It was full of live trichinae—much, immersed in warm water, would move vigorously—the estimated number in the rat being 100,000. During the six weeks the rat appeared perfectly healthy. Dr. Belfield felt so sure of the innocuousness of small numbers of the worms, that he made a practical test by himself eating twelve live trichinae three weeks ago. He has not experienced an unpleasant symptom to date. He believes a large per cent. of our population are really infected with trichinae. It is a fact in confirmation of the theory of these observers, that many of the infected hogs have received the trichinae without symptoms of disease, certainly without any damage to their fattening qualities. It is surely impossible that eight per cent. of all the hogs raised for market could get sick with symptoms approaching in severity those of severe human infection, without such a panic among farmers as would be noticed by the whole country.
Some experiments with different agents used for the destruction of the worms showed that the best inexpensive agent was sulphurous acid; a very little of this acid, mixed with the brine in which pork is preserved, without, of course, any damage to the pork for any purpose. The lowest per cent. of the acid required to be effective has not yet been determined.—Medical Record.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.
THE LAWS OF OREGON.
JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

Resolved by the Senate the House concurring: That a special committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House be appointed to take into consideration that portion of the retiring Governor's message which relates to the Indian wars in eastern Oregon for the years 1877 and 1878, and receive and audit all claims against the State growing out of said wars, with privilege of sending for persons and papers, and said committee are hereby required to report other [their] proceedings, together with amounts allowed witnesses, and other expenses to the present legislature, by bill or otherwise, as early during the present session as possible.

Passed the Senate, Sept. 17, 1878.
JOHN WHITEAKER,
President of the Senate.
Concurred in by the House, September 17, 1878.
J. M. THOMPSON,
Speaker of the House.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 3.

Resolved by the Senate the House concurring: That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to purchase for the use of the State of Oregon, two hundred and fifty copies of volume six of the Oregon Supreme Court Reports, at a price not exceeding six dollars per copy. Provided, that such reports shall conform to the requirements of section 2 of chapter 55 of the miscellaneous laws of the State, and that he be directed upon the purchase of said reports to forward one copy thereof to each of the supreme, circuit and district judges of the United States courts, and of the court of claims, to the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, the commissioner of the general land office, the librarian of each State and Territory of the United States, and to the librarian of Congress, to each of the judges of the supreme and county courts, and to each of the members of the Legislative Assembly of this State, and the remaining copies shall be and remain in the library of this State for the use and benefit of the State; Provided further, that an appropriation be made for such purpose.

Adopted by the Senate, September 3, 1878.
JOHN WHITEAKER,
President of the Senate.
Concurred in by the House, October 21, 1878.
J. M. THOMPSON,
Speaker of the House.
Approved October 21, 1878.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4.

Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring: That there be appointed a joint committee consisting of three on the part of the Senate, and a like number on the part of the House, who shall visit and examine into the condition of the insane of this State; inquire into their care and treatment, and also as to the best method of providing for them; to receive and consider propositions on this subject; to employ a clerk and take testimony, and to report by bill or otherwise. A true copy.

SYL. C. SIMPSON,
Clerk of the Senate.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 9.

Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring: That there be added to the committee authorized by S. C. R. No. 4 two members, one on the part of the Senate and one on the part of the House.

A true copy.

SYL. C. SIMPSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 10.

WHEREAS, H. N. Mosely, Esq., F. R. S. and Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, has recently issued, in London, a valuable hand-book entitled "Oregon; Its Resources, climate, People and Productions," containing in a compact and yet highly entertaining form, a vast amount of information about this State; and WHEREAS, the circulation of said book will probably bring hither from Europe many who are desirous of seeking homes in a new land; therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, both Houses thereof concurring: That the thanks of the State are due and are hereby tendered to said H. N. Mosely, Esq., for the important service which he has rendered to our people by the publication of the work referred to; and

Resolved further, that the Secretary of State be and he is hereby directed to transmit to Mr. Mosely a copy of these resolutions, duly certified under the great seal of the State.

Adopted by the Senate, October 14, 1878.
SYL. C. SIMPSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
Concurred in by the House, October 18, 1878.
W. L. WHITE,
Chief Clerk of the House.

House Joint Resolution No. 7.

WHEREAS, this House is in possession of information that there exists within the capitol building of the State of Oregon, a rum or whisky shop, where intoxicating liquors are kept and sold without any authority of law; and

WHEREAS, the fact that liquor is kept and sold within the capitol building reflects shame and disgrace upon the representatives of the people; therefore be it

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring: That the Sergeant-at-Arms be ordered to remove, or cause the same to be removed forthwith.

Adopted by the House, September 24, 1878.

J. M. THOMPSON,
Speaker of the House.
Concurred in by the Senate, September 25, 1878.
JOHN WHITEAKER,
President of the Senate.

House Joint Resolution No. 10.

Resolved by the House the Senate concurring: That the joint committee appointed under House Concurrent Resolution No. 8 be and they are hereby empowered to examine into and report the management and transactions of the various offices and departments of the State government, and the LaGrande land office, from September 1, 1868, to September 1, 1878, except the office of State Printer, and for such purpose they are empowered to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and do all things necessary to such examination; said committee is empowered to sit after the adjournment of the legislature, and make their report to the Governor of the State; Provided, the committee shall receive three dollars per day for the time actually employed, not to exceed ninety days; Provided further, that the Governor be authorized to have two hundred and fifty copies of the report printed, and that a copy be forwarded to each member of the legislature, and to each State officer; Provided, that any persons against whom charges are made shall have the right to appear before said committee in person and by counsel.

Adopted by the House, October 4, 1878.
J. M. THOMPSON,
Speaker of the House.
Concurred in by the Senate, October 4, 1878.
JOHN WHITEAKER,
President of the Senate.

House Joint Resolution No. 11.

Resolved by the House the Senate concurring: That the joint committee appointed under House Concurrent Resolution No. 8 be authorized to employ a shorthand reporter to act as clerk, and to take down evidence, and that the committee be authorized to examine into the management of the State lands, university and school lands, and all other lands belonging to the State, and to extend back to the passage of the swamp land act of 1876, with power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths; that said committee shall report the condition of affairs the third day before the close of the session, and it shall be extended if deemed advisable.

Adopted by the House, October 4, 1878.
J. M. THOMPSON,
Speaker of the House.
Concurred in by the Senate, October 8, 1878.
JOHN WHITEAKER,
President of the Senate.

House Joint Resolution No. 12.

Mr. Speaker—Your special committee appointed to consider the feasibility of a change in the constitution of the State, providing for letting the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder, beg leave to report the following:

Resolved by the House the Senate concurring: That we recommend the amendment of act 12 of the constitution of the State of Oregon and the enactment of the following in lieu thereof:

SECTION 1. The Governor and the Secretary of State shall, under seal of the State of Oregon, advertise in at least three prominent newspapers of the State, of general circulation, for bids for the public State printing for two years from and after the 31st day of July next preceding the regular biennial session of the legislature; said advertisement to be published at least three months prior to said date.

Sec. 2. They shall, from those offered, select the lowest responsible bidder, and require from him, for the faithful performance of his duty, such bond as the legislature may by law direct; but in no case shall said contract be awarded to any one not a resident citizen of this State.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall, by law, appoint the time and regulate the manner of doing the public printing, and make all needful rules regulations concerning the same.

Adopted by the House, October 10, 1878.
J. M. THOMPSON,
Speaker of the House.
Concurred in by the Senate, October 10, 1878.
JOHN WHITEAKER,
President of the Senate.

House Joint Resolution No. 12.

WHEREAS, it appears by the report of a joint committee to investigate the State printing for the last two years, that M. V. Brown, State Printer, during the last term, has received from the State during the said term the sum of \$7,874 in excess of the amount to which he is by law entitled; and

WHEREAS, there is reason to believe that the said State Printer has overdrawn other and further sums, in excess of the amount to which he is by law entitled on account of printing done during the period of his office, not covered by the report of said committee; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring: That the Governor be requested to appoint a competent person or persons to correctly measure all the printing done for the State by M. V. Brown, late State Printer, from September 1, 1874, to September 1, 1878, and so much of the printing done by him since said last date as was not measured by the committee appointed under House Concurrent Resolution No. 4, and to estimate and determine what sum, if any, has been overpaid by the State, and the Secretary is hereby required to deduct the amount so ascertained, together with the sum of (\$7,874.47) seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-seven cents, overpaid said M. V. Brown for printing done by him for the State from September 1, 1876, to September 1, 1878, as shown by the report of the committee appointed under said Concurrent Resolution No. 4, from any claim or demands which the said M. V. Brown may have against the State for printing not yet audited, and if, after such deductions are made, it shall be found that there is a balance due the State, then the Governor is authorized and directed to cause suit to be instituted against said M. V. Brown and his sureties, or either, for the recovery of such balance. Such suit or suits shall be conducted under the direction and control of the Governor, by the District Attorney of the third judicial district, and such assistant counsel as the Governor may employ.

Adopted by the House, October 16, 1878.

J. M. THOMPSON,
Speaker of the House.
Concurred in by the Senate, October 16, 1878.
JOHN WHITEAKER,
President of the Senate.
Approved October 18, 1878.

House Joint Resolution No. 13.

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring: That the joint committee appointed under House Concurrent Resolution No. 8 be and they are hereby empowered to examine into and report the management and transactions of the various offices and departments of the State government, and the LaGrande land office, from September 1, 1868, to September 1, 1878, except the office of State Printer, and for such purpose they are empowered to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and do all things necessary to such examination; said committee is empowered to sit after the adjournment of the legislature, and make their report to the Governor of the State; Provided, the committee shall receive three dollars per day for the time actually employed, not to exceed ninety days; Provided further, that the Governor be authorized to have two hundred and fifty copies of the report printed, and that a copy be forwarded to each member of the legislature, and to each State officer; Provided, that any persons against whom charges are made shall have the right to appear before said committee in person and by counsel.

Adopted by the House, October 18, 1878.
J. M. THOMPSON,
Speaker of the House.
Concurred in by the Senate, October 18, 1878.
JOHN WHITEAKER,
President of the Senate.

House Joint Resolution No. 14.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, a majority of all members elected to each House concurring: That the following article as an amendment to the constitution of the State of Oregon be proposed and referred to the next Legislative Assembly, and if the same be concurred in by a majority of all the members elected to each House thereof and shall afterwards be ratified by a majority of the electors of the State, then the same shall to all intents and purposes be a part of the constitution of the State of Oregon.

ARTICLE I.

That section 29 of article 4 of the constitution of the State of Oregon, be and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof, section 29 of article 4 of the constitution of the State of Oregon shall be as follows:

SECTION 29. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding four dollars a day from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed the aggregate two hundred and forty dollars for per diem allowed for any one session, and no pay shall be allowed for any day usually devoted to business, during which the legislature is not actually convened. They shall also receive fifteen cents for every mile they shall travel, in going and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The presiding officers shall, by virtue of their office, receive an additional compensation equal to one half of their per diem allowed as members. No extra session shall continue for a longer period than thirty days.

J. M. THOMPSON,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN WHITEAKER,
President of the Senate.

House Joint Resolution No. 15.

WHEREAS, by an act entitled "an act to provide for the support of the State university, approved October 21, 1876," the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for the completion and furnishing the university building; and

WHEREAS, there is now an unpaid balance in the treasury, to the credit of said fund, of \$2,841.07, against which there have liabilities contracted to the amount of \$1,402 or \$1,500, with no other provision for their payment; and in addition, the board of regents have arranged for the purchase of chemical apparatus for the use of the university, to be paid from said fund; and

WHEREAS, the Secretary of State doubts his right to draw further warrants against said fund after two years from date of appropriation; therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly:

That the Secretary of State be, and is hereby directed to audit all lawful claims against said appropriation, and draw his warrants in favor of proper parties to the amount of unexpected balance of said appropriation and no more.

Adopted by the House, October 18, 1878.
J. M. THOMPSON,
Speaker of the House.
Concurred in by the Senate, October 18, 1878.
JOHN WHITEAKER,
President of the Senate.

House Joint Resolution No. 16.

Resolved by the House the Senate concurring: That the Secretary of State be authorized to publish the school laws of Oregon, as amended; that a sufficient number of said laws, in pamphlet form, be printed, to supply each district in this State with four copies.

Adopted by the House, October 18, 1878.
J. M. THOMPSON,
Speaker of the House.
Concurred in by the Senate, October 18, 1878.
JOHN WHITEAKER,
President of the Senate.

A cubic foot of air weighs a little more than an ounce, while a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ounces.

A PLAIN ISSUE OF FACTS.

Speaking of the loans to McClane and Myers, the Standard says "it has the best of authority that Grover did not receive a cent of the money, nor was it borrowed for his benefit."

This makes a direct issue of fact, which is very easily settled. Grover held a note of \$3,000 against McClane. To this same McClane he made a large loan out of the school fund, on very insufficient security, and with a portion of the money this \$3,000 note was paid. McClane's own testimony before the committee shows that the money never passed through his hands. Grover simply transferred it from the school fund to his own pocket and gave up the note to McClane. The Myers loan was made under the following circumstances: Grover sold his Salem factory stock, understood to be a controlling interest in the corporation. The persons who made the purchase had not the money to pay him. Through a circuitous transaction a water power at Salem belonging to the property was sold to A. Myers, to whom Grover made a loan out of the school fund, taking property of little value as security. Myers, however, did not get a dollar of the money thus nominally borrowed. The whole sum of \$10,000 was transferred directly to Grover's company by Grover himself, and the State was put off with security which has proven almost worthless. When the property was sold to Myers, and coincident in time with this school fund loan the factory company—that is Grover—acknowledged receipt of \$10,000 for the property, and the same is a matter of public record. If these are not facts we invite any one on behalf of Mr. Grover, or Mr. Grover himself, to show the contrary; and as the Oregonian wishes to do no injustice, it will gladly publish such statement, and on fair proof will withdraw its own. Here, then, is a plain issue of fact. The Standard is also good enough to say that "it thinks a public official who has money in trust should not loan it to himself." This raises the question of the loan nominally made to the West Portland Home, and the Standard Association. In this case also Grover resorted to a roundabout method to get money out of the school fund. He organized a straw corporation under the above name, mortgaged some land west of Portland, which is covered with brush and timber, and is described as being "so steep that it stands edgewise," and on this imperfect security, on which no private capitalist would loan \$5,000, he took \$10,000 out of the school funds, and used the money, as he himself has admitted, to "pay his debts."

Now if the Standard really thinks that a "public official who has money in trust should not loan it to himself," it will speak out in censure of this transaction without further delay. And since it professes also to have the "best of authority that Grover did not receive the money" on the McClane and Myers loan, it is incumbent on it to give that authority and clear up this matter. We have now, as before stated, a plain issue of fact, stripped of all superfluous and irrelevant matter, and there is no longer excuse for evasion or silence on the part of those who profess to be prepared to maintain the propriety of Mr. Grover's action.—Oregonian.

THE WRONG MAN.—Last week, a Mr. Moore, of Empire City, Coos county, arrived in Salem with Morris J. O'Neil, in irons. It seems that O'Neil had been arrested on suspicion, as one Patrick Brown, an escaped convict. On arriving at the penitentiary, Mr. Moore was informed that he had the "wrong man," and Mr. O'Neil was immediately set at liberty. But instead of paying his way back to the place of his arrest, Mr. Moore told him he would have to go to work for money for that purpose, as he had no money to bear his expenses back to Southern Oregon. This is a great hardship on O'Neil—and more so, since it is intimated that he bears no resemblance to the escaped convict. While it is proper and right to offer rewards for escaped felons, the law should be so guarded as to protect the rights of innocent parties.

When you want to get the best of an argument with a woman of thirty you should lead off with: "Now, then, a woman of your age—," etc.

More boys than girls are born in Great Britain, but statistics show that there are about a million more women than men in the kingdom.

The fifth publication of Behm and Wagner's estimates of the population of the earth, lately issued, puts the increase since the last issue at 15,000,000.

"Formerly one sermon converted three thousand sinners," said Elder Burgess, of Butler University, Ind., in a sermon, recently, "now it takes three thousand sermons to convert one sinner."

A Pennsylvania girl waited a whole year before bringing a suit for damages against a man who had kissed her without warning, and the crushing verdict of one cent damages took her breath away.

The height of Parisian elegance is to look like a Japanese lady. Santal essence, rosy native, yellow face powder, and safin smooth hair, are some of the details necessary to the perfection of style.

"Pants for \$5?" said a seedy looking man, reading the sign in the window of a clothing store he was passing; "so do I; I never parted so for \$5 in all my life."

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