

The Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XVI.

CORVALLIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1879.

NO. 16.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with columns for ad size (1 inch, 2 inch, 3 inch, 4 inch, 5 inch, 6 inch, 7 inch, 8 inch, 9 inch, 10 inch) and rates for different durations.

Notices in Local Column, 20 cents per line, each in section. Transient advertisements, per square of 12 lines...

M. S. WOODCOCK, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, OPP. WOODCOCK & BALDWIN'S Hardware Store. Special attention given to Collections, Foreclosure of Mortgages, Real Estate cases, Probate and County Road matters.

F. A. CHENOWETH, Attorney at Law, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

J. W. RAYBURN, Attorney at Law, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

JAMES A. YANTIS, Att'y and Counselor at Law, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF THE STATE. Special attention given to matters in Probate. Collections will receive prompt and careful attention. Office in the Court House. 16:15f.

J. C. MORELAND, (CITY ATTORNEY,) ATTORNEY AT LAW, PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFICE—Monaster's Brick, First street, bet. Morrison and Yamhill. 14:35f.

DR. F. A. VINCENT, DENTIST, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

OFFICE IN FISHER'S NEW BRICK—over Max. Friendly's New Store. All the latest improvements. Everything new and complete. All work warranted. Please give me call. 15:25f.

DRAKE & GRANT, MERCHANT TAILORS, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

ALL WORK IN OUR LINE NEATLY AND promptly executed. Repairing and Cleaning a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop opposite Graham & Hamilton's. 15:25f.

G. R. FARRA, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN.

OFFICE—OVER GRAHAM & HAMILTON'S Drug Store, Corvallis, Oregon. 14:25f.

NEW TIN SHOP, J. K. WEBBER, Propr., Main St., Corvallis.

STOVES AND TINWARE, ALL KINDS. All work warranted and at reduced rates. 12:15f.

H. E. HARRIS, One Door South of Graham & Hamilton's, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Groceries, Provisions, AND DRY-GOODS. Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1878. 16:15f.

J. BLUMBERG, (Det. Southern Drug Store and Taylor's Market,) CORVALLIS, OREGON.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, PURNISHING Goods, Cigars and Tobacco, etc., etc. The Goods delivered free to any part of the city. Produce taken, at highest market rates, in exchange for goods. March 7, 1878. 15:10f.

W. C. CRAWFORD, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS; JEWELRY; SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE, ETC. Also, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, STRINGS, &c. Repairing done at the most reasonable rates, and all work warranted. Corvallis Dec. 15, 1877. 15:50f.

BOARD AND LODGING. Neat Rooms and Splendid Table. OUR CORRESPONDENT ON YESTERDAY WAS shown the neatly furnished Rooms.

MRS. JOSEPH POLLY. At her residence, just opposite the residence of James F. A. Chenoweth prepared and now in readiness for such boarders as may choose to give her a call, either by the single meal or by the week. Mrs. Polly has a reputation as a cook, and sets a good table as can be found in the State. Solicits a share of patronage. 15:40f.

GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO., CORVALLIS, OREGON, DEALERS IN DRUGS, PAINTS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, OILS, GLASS AND PUTTY, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

And also the very best assortment of LAMPS AND WALL PAPER ever brought to this place.

AGENTS FOR THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. 16:25f.

AMES' IMPROVEMENT IN APPARATUS FOR PRESERVING MEATS, ETC. THE ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THIS wonderful discovery are these: 1. Meats can be preserved perfectly fresh for an indefinite length of time in an open vessel; that is, a vessel with a cloth tied over it, with a snugly fitting cover. NO SEALING UP REQUIRED. 2. Vegetables of all kinds, if sound, can be preserved indefinitely, and without drying or cooking. 3. Any clean vessel of wood, stone, or glass, that will hold water, may be used to contain the article preserved. 4. The process is so simple that a child of ten years old can operate it, and there is no danger of mistakes. 5. As used, neither the material nor preserved articles are injurious to the health, nor is the flavor of the article preserved in the least affected. 6. The entire additional expense for materials, will not exceed twenty-five cents for preserving 100 pounds of meat or for preserving a barrel (30 gallons) of vegetables. 7. The materials used can usually be obtained at any drug store, and prepared at odd times, when a person is not otherwise busy, and kept on hand for future use. 8. Neither flies or vermin will ever disturb meat preserved by this process. 9. Meats that have become tainted and can be restored to their original condition, and then kept sweet indefinitely. 10. Experiments do not justify giving a guarantee in regard to fruits. But the probabilities are, that large, solid fruits, such as apples, pears, etc., can be preserved. Berries and soft fruits are considered doubtful. 11. We will agree to verify all the above statements under a forfeiture of \$500 gold coin, in case we fail in any particular; provided, that in case we succeed, the parties calling for the trial shall pay our necessary traveling and hotel expenses to the place of trial and back, and in addition, pay us for our time and trouble the sum of \$100 gold coin. Both sums, as well as sufficient to cover traveling and hotel expenses to be deposited in responsible, disinterested hands before we start for the place of trial. A copy of the above, properly signed, is given to the purchaser of every Right, and stands as our agreement and guarantee for the truth of the above statements.

THE above process was patented January 15, 1878, by Theodore Ames, of Texas, and the undersigned have the exclusive right to sell patents for the same for the States of Oregon, California and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming and Arizona. Patents for family use only, and limited to the productions of the purchaser, including apparatus, list of chemicals, and direction in full for operating and using, will be sold at \$10.00 each. Patents for wholesale purposes and for counties on reasonable terms. For further particulars, address GOLDSON & MATTOON, Corvallis, Benton county, or Albany, Linn county, Oregon. 21feb16:8f.

ALBERT PYGALL, WILLIAM IRWIN, PYGALL & IRWIN, City Trucks and Drays. HAVING PURCHASED THE DRAYS AND Trucks, lately owned by Mr. James Eglin, we are prepared to do all kinds of HAULING, DELIVERING OF WOOD, ETC., in city or country, at reasonable rates. Patrons solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. ALBERT PYGALL, WILLIAM IRWIN, Corvallis, Dec. 20, 1878. 15:51f.

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, MONTHLY Statements—neatly printed at this office.

WOODCOCK & BALDWIN, (Successors to J. R. Bayley & Co.) KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE old stand, a large and complete stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, IRON, STEEL, TOOLS, STOVES, RANGES, Manufactured and Home Made TIN AND COPPER WARE Pumps, Pipe, etc. A GOOD TINNER constantly on hand, and all Job Work neatly and quickly done. Also Agents for Knapp, Burrell & Co., of the sale of the best and latest improved FARM MACHINERY, of all kinds, together with a full assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Sole Agents for the celebrated ST. LOUIS CHARTER OAK STOVES the BEST IN THE WORLD. Also the Norman Range, and many other patterns, in all sizes and styles. Particular attention paid to Farmers' wants, and the supplying extras for Farm Machinery, and all information as to such articles, furnished cheerfully on application. No pains will be spared to furnish our customers with the best goods in market, in our line, and at lowest prices. Our motto shall be, prompt and fair dealing with all. Call and examine our stock, before going elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. WOODCOCK & BALDWIN, Corvallis, Jan. 26, 18 14:45f.

E. HOLGATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS in the State. Having had four years experience as County Judge, and given close attention to Probate matters, I am well prepared to attend to all business in that line; also contested Road Matters. I will give strict and prompt attention to collections, and as heretofore will do a REAL ESTATE, and General Business Agency. Local Agent of Home Mutual Insurance Co. Office in the rear of Rosenthal's store. Entrance either on Madison street or through the store, Corvallis, Oregon. 15:25f.

THE STAR BAKERY, MAIN STREET, CORVALLIS, HENRY WARRIOR, PROPRIETOR.

FAMILY SUPPLY STORE! GROCERIES, BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CANDIES, TOYS, Etc., Always on Hand. Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877. 14:25f.

BEST business you can engage in. \$5 per day net price by any work of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address SYRISON & Co., Portland, Maine. 15:12f.

AUGUST KNIGHT, CABINET MAKER, UNDERTAKER, Cor. Second and Monroe Sts., CORVALLIS, OREGON.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL kinds of FURNITURE. Work done to order on short notice, at reasonable rates. J. A. KNIGHT, Corvallis Jan. 1, 18 77. 14:11f.

CITY MARKET JOHN S. BAKER, Propr., CORVALLIS, OREGON.

HAVING BOUGHT THE ABOVE MARKET and fixtures, and permanently located in Corvallis, I will keep constantly on hand the choicest cuts of BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, and VEAL. Special attention to making extra BOLOGNA SAUSAGE. Being a practical butcher, with large experience in the business, I better myself that I can give satisfaction to customers. Please call and give me a trial. JOHN S. BAKER, Dec. 6th, 1878. 15:49f.

HOUSE MOVING. ALPHIN & LORD, Propr's. BEING SUPPLIED WITH ROLLERS, B Jack Screws, etc., we are prepared to Raise, Move, put under New Sills and level up your barns, and Buildings of any kind, on short notice. TERMS REASONABLE. ALPHIN & LORD, Corvallis, Jan. 31, 1879. 16:54f.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY. Capital \$1,000,000. GENERAL OFFICES AND MANUFACTORY, CINCINNATI, OHIO. PACIFIC BRANCH, No. 210 Sansome St., S. F., Cal. Agency for Oregon and W. Territory with HAWLEY, DODD & CO., Portland.

HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE-PROOF SAFES. Have been tested by the most disastrous conflagrations in the country. They are thoroughly fire-proof. They are free from dampness. Their superiority is beyond question. Although about 150,000 of these safes are now in use, and hundreds have been tested by some of the most disastrous conflagrations in the country, there is not a single instance on record wherein one of them ever failed to preserve its contents perfectly.

HALL'S PATENT DOVETAILED, BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. Have never been broken open and robbed by burglars or robbers. His patent bolt work is superior to any in use. His patent locks cannot be picked by the most skillful experts or burglars. By one of the greatest improvements known, the Gross Automatic Movement, our locks are operated without any arbor or spindle passing through the door and into the Lock. Our Locks cannot be picked or opened by burglars or experts (as in case of other Locks), and we will put from \$1,000 to \$10,000 behind them at any time against an equal amount. The most skillful workmen only are employed. Their work cannot be excelled. Hall's Safes and Locks can be relied at all times. They are carefully and thoroughly constructed. THEY ARE THE BEST SAFE Made in America, or any other country. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS To any person who can prove that one of Hall's patent locks has ever been broken open and robbed by burglars, up to the present time. R. N. WILLIAMS, Agent for Oregon and W. T. Office with Hawley, Dodd & Co., Portland. 25feb16:9f.

DR. H. H. HARRIS, DENTIST, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

DRAYAGE! DRAYAGE!! Hamlin & Wrenn, Prop'r's. HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM SALEM WITH a new Truck, and having leased the barn formerly occupied by Mr. James Eglin, I am now prepared to do all kinds of DRAYING AND HAULING, either in the city or country, at the lowest living rates. Can be found at the old Truck stand. A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. Corvallis, Dec. 27, 1878.

THE GREAT FRUIT CATHARTIC DELICIOUS HAMBURG FIGS! Price, 25 cents per Box, Sold Everywhere. ABRAMS & CARROLL, Sole Agents, SAN FRANCISCO. 21feb16:8m3f.

Farm For Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR Sale at a bargain, his fine farm, about fifteen miles west of Corvallis, known as the Vanbibber Donation Land Claim, containing 360 acres. There are about 100 acres in cultivation, and the remainder, open, grass land, House, barn and other buildings. Running water, bearing orchard, etc. on the place. For further particulars enquire of Sol. King, Corvallis, or James Plunkett, Kings Valley, Oregon. March 24, 1879. 28mar16:13m2f.

Grain Storage! A WORD TO FARMERS. HAVING PURCHASED THE COMMODITY Warehouse of Messrs. King & Bell, and thoroughly overhauled the same, I am now ready to receive grain on storage at the reduced Rate of 4 cents per Bushel. I am also prepared to keep EXTRA, WHITE WHEAT, separate from other lots, thereby enabling me to SELL AT A PREMIUM. Also prepared to pay the Highest Market Price for wheat and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. THOS. J. BLAIR, Corvallis, Aug. 1, 1878. 16:32f.

Lands! Farms! Homes! I HAVE FARMS, (Improved and unimproved), STORES and MILL PROPERTY, very desirable. FOR SALE. These lands are cheap. Also claims in unsurveyed tracts for sale. Soldiers of the late rebellion who have under the Soldiers' Homestead Act, located and made final proof on less than 160 acres, can dispose of the balance to me. Write, (with stamps to prepay postage), Address, R. A. BENSELL, Newport, Benton County, Oregon. January 7, 1878. 16:22f.

Labor and Money Reform. One of the principal causes that retard the success of money reform is the singular opinion prevailing in the ranks of those who follow manual labor that the principles of the Greenback party will not give them the relief required. It is not unusual to hear workmen say, "What do you want of a Greenback party? Why not join the Labor party? Oh! we've heard enough on finance; give us a little labor talk." These opinions are not confined to a few, but are held by all toilers who have not investigated the financial question; consequently the suffering masses are divided as to the remedy to be applied to stop and cure "hard times." While Greenbackers believe that reform in finance is the true antidote against the poison of the political corruption prevailing, those engaged in manual labor are honestly but erroneously disposed to believe that a direct application of law to the evils that beset labor is the true solution. This would not be the case if workmen were to understand the principles that underlie the eight-hour law, repeal of convict labor, working regulations, etc., but I do assert that it is as chimerical for the toiling masses to hope for effective application of these principles without first increasing the circulating medium of the country, as it was for Daniel O'Connell to hope to gain the freedom of the Irish people without first putting guns in the hands of the hungry workmen. Arms are the instruments that lead to success in war. Money is the medium of success in peace; not to be used in fraud and bribery, but to keep man out of that necessity that knows no law. It is but one step from poverty to slavery. A law on the statute books making eight hours a legal day's work would be a dead letter while thousands of the hungry workmen are ready to work fifteen hours for a crust of bread for themselves and families. Before a Government makes war it always secures the means for a good conclusion, so that the army can be provided with food and ammunition. This battle of labor is an unbloody war, and you toilers are generals and soldiers combined. In this war of labor more reforms are to be won, more liberty to be gained and more happiness to be won than in all the battles ever fought. Success being the object, the workmen must likewise see that their treasury is full, so that they can provide for themselves and the army of wives and children encouraging them by prayers and tears to work on for success. Governments have credit, and with it they can purchase the armaments of war. Workingmen, your labor is to you what credit is to the Government. When the Government's credit is bad, it can't go to war; when the industries of the country are at a stand-still, labor is poor and in no condition to make political war against capital. The Greenback party, seeing this, want to revive the industries of the country, thereby placing labor in a position to replenish its treasury, so as to be independent of capital and able to lay in a stock of the necessities of life to tide over the political battle that will end in success for manual labor. To this we must first have an increase in the circulating medium; for money being the machinery of commerce, it is to labor what the piston-rod is to the driving-wheel of an engine. As the piston-rod is always revolving around about the centre of the driving wheel, so must money be always circulating around and about the centre of labor to keep it in motion. Disconnected from the driving wheel, and the entire machine becomes useless. Take away money from labor it immediately stops. The Greenbackers want to place the toiling masses where they were from 1865 to 1868. Then we had plenty of money in circulation. Labor did not have to go begging, but in hand, for a crust of bread. Then we had nearly fifty dollars per capita in circulation. Now we have less than fifteen. Then labor found plenty work at good wages. Now no work is to be had, while wages are not half as high as they used to be. Then labor was like a well provided army, and for the first time it made a partial success when striking for an eight hour law. To-day, poor, impoverished and downhearted, like a sick and poorly-fed army, labor shrinks and skulls away from capital, while capital stalks abroad and threatens to take the last step that will bring labor into the bonds of slavery. A few sturdy men here and there lift up their heads and prefer gallant defeat to slavery; but the many fall into line at the beck of their taskmasters. This would not be so if we had as much money in circulation as we had in 1865. The men of '65 were no better than are the men of to-day, but more money made them independent, as it will again when the Greenbackers get control of the Government. Then, and only then will follow an effective eight-hour law, the abolition of convict labor, etc. The manual laborers cannot give this matter too much attention if they are sincere in desiring success. I am aware that this money question is considered a very abstruse subject, and the average workman thinks it as far beyond his sphere as the science of astronomy. But the masses must disabuse themselves of that opinion as soon as possible. Before all men were permitted to exercise their natural rights at the ballot box, it was quite natural for man to look at the money question as an almost supernatural agent, and it was then, as it is now, a part of the cunning art of the Shylocks to hedge the money question with a bustling barrier of mystery—a kind of bug-a-boo to keep the people from looking over into the fast pastures-fields of the idle few who robbed the many toilers. Now that all men are a part of the government, and can make and unmake governments, it becomes a duty for all men to learn the true inwardness of the money question. After you begin to feel of the animal you will find him quite tame, and ready to carry you to victory, if you will keep him well in hand. The workmen who understand the money question could not occupy their time better than in educating their fellow-workmen as to the necessity of all toilers joining the ranks of the Greenback party in order that we may, with united ranks, get control of the Government, and then we can increase the quantity of the circulating medium of the country. Then, too, labor can replenish its treasury and buckle on its political armor to make an effective war against capital for liberty and fireside, for— Labor and land are God's right hand, and must and shall be King, if drawn and brain vote as one hand, We'll make the world's ring, crown. Then let the horny hand of labor be Thy badge, my patriots brother, The Union Greenback is for me, And we—for one another. JOHN F. SCANLAN, Chicago, March 25.

What the Board of Trade Resolutions Means. Portland, Apr. 5, 1879. ED. GAZETTE: A little explanation may allay the general astonishment at the action of the Board of Trade of Portland in recommending Port Orford for the harbor of refuge. Wm. Reid, "late Vice-Consul at Dundee" and present manager of Scottish Loan and Investment Co., is secretary of the board, and his literature keeps his name prominent, and to carry favor with the millions is ever ready with resolutions in steno-graphic form. He it was, you recollect, who exerted his mighty (oh!) influence in the lobby at Salem to defeat the W. V. & C. R. R. bill, when it passed by an almost unanimous vote; and but lately, exhibited his petty spite by speaking of that enterprise as a "contemplated narrow gauge road from Corvallis to Philomath." I have no doubt he is the author of that preamble and resolution; but as they falsify the record to which they refer, they cannot but meet with a smile of contempt from the persons to whom they are addressed, and lessen the influence of the board in all matters that such a body should exert. The words of the resolution are intended to conceal ideas the writer did not dare to express. Let me give you the "true inwardness" of the PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION. WHEREAS, It appears from the reports of the U. S. Engineers that the harbor of Foulweather will permit the entrance of vessels of the greatest draught—yea, vessels drawing ten feet more water than dare attempt to cross Columbia river—vessels most profitable for carrying wheat, etc., long voyages; WHEREAS, The Willamette Valley and Coast Railroad, now in process of construction, will probably make a terminus at said harbor, and the farmers will thereby send their wheat to the great ships, and the merchants of the whole upper Willamette valley will go to San Francisco to buy their goods, saving much money to themselves, thereby, and greatly lessening our profits; therefore, Resolved by the Portland Board of Trade, that our Senators and Representative be instructed to exert their most superhuman endeavors to have the appropriation diverted to the completion of the Dalles Mill; or, failing in that, to have the money applied to the construction of a coffer-dam in mid-ocean, as the best plan, and the best place for the location of said proposed harbor of refuge. Yours, truly, H. DENLINGER. [P. S. The above letter was received in time for the last issue of the GAZETTE, but was misplaced, which accounts for its late appearance.—ED. GAZETTE.]

Greenback State Convention. SALEM, OREGON, March 22d, 1879. To the Greenback Clubs of Oregon: BROTHERS OF OUR CAUSE!—Having been appointed a member of the Greenback National Committee on Organization for the State of Oregon, and acting under instructions from a convention of Greenback Clubs held in Salem on the 20th of March, 1879, I hereby call a State Convention of all legal Greenback Clubs in the State, to be held in Salem on the 22d day of May, 1879, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day for the purpose of reorganizing and constituting a Greenback State Committee, under the constitution and platform authorized and begun by the Mass Convention of the Greenback Party held in Chicago on the 22d of August, 1876, and to transact any other business that may be deemed essential in furtherance of the Greenback Club organization in this State. All Clubs now organized, or that may be organized, or reorganized previous to the 20th of May next, that have held a regular meeting six months previous to this date, and having a charter from M. M. Pomeroy, (Chairman of the National Committee on Organization), or that shall send an application for charter to said Chairman, (subject to his instructions), previous to the 20th of May next, shall be entitled to send one delegate—such delegate to be a member of a legal Club, and either a President of such Club, or a member duly appointed to act in lieu of their President, except that any member of a legal Club in Eastern Oregon may represent all legal Clubs in his county by proxy. As the success of the Union Greenback Labor Party in this State depends upon the action of the Clubs in reorganizing the party upon its own platform, every advocate of the cause should press forward in the work of organizing Clubs, with a full determination to perform the work of organization as begun. Hoping that each Club will see the necessity of this movement and send one delegate to this convention, and as many more to be in attendance as possible, that something may be done to prevent the destruction of our country and the enslavement of the people to money kings, I remain yours in the cause, with hope of your hearty co-operation and a full attendance on the 22d of May. JAS. C. HUTTON, Member of National Greenback Committee on Organization.

CAPE FOULWEATHER.—The Eugene Guard of the 5th inst. publishes the resolutions attached to the address to the citizens of the valley, by the mass meeting at Corvallis, and adds, in a local notice: "Col. Hogg, superintendent of the Y. B. & C. R. R., and Dr. Bayley, of Corvallis, were in town this week agitating the question of the proposed harbor of refuge. Their efforts are directed toward securing Cape Foulweather for the harbor."

DEATH OF T. J. DRYER. Old residents will remember how large a place was filled in early annals of Oregon by him whose death we are now called upon to announce. Mr. Dryer's activity and energy, exerted through the years upon the speaker's platform and through diverse active bodies, made him a conspicuous figure in Oregon for many years. Always an active worker and vigorous antagonist, he nevertheless conducted himself, through his contests left no bitterness toward himself. For the kind of strife in which it fell to him to engage during the early days of political warfare in Oregon he was excellent fitted and equipped. The struggle in which he had engaged with all the earnestness of his nature was a hopeless one for years, but he never qualified or faltered, and always maintained the respect of his opponents. If his mode of controversy was a rough one it must be remembered that his antagonists were men who, because they used rough weapons, could be dealt with successfully only in their own manner. Mr. Dryer was an unflinching pioneer advocate of the political ideas which have been triumphant in the country during the last twenty years. With their earlier triumph his exceptional activity ceased; and during later years, as age has grown upon him, he has been too weak to renew connection with affairs in which he formerly bore a prominent part. But during the years of his active participation in political affairs no man in Oregon commanded a larger share of public attention. Thomas J. Dryer was born in the state of New York, we think in Ulster county, on the 10th January, 1808. With some experience in the early years of his life in California in 1849, and was employed for some months upon a journal in San Francisco. But he was looking for an independent field for journalism, and purchasing a small lot of printing material he came to Oregon to establish a newspaper. Landing in Portland, he brought out the first number of The Oregonian on the 4th December, 1850. Under his management it was always a weekly paper, as the field was not large enough, for a daily till some time after he retired from the publication of the paper. In those days news and small space in an Oregon journal. There was communication but once a month from San Francisco, and sometimes not so often, and it frequently happened that news from the eastern states was three months old when published in The Oregonian. The Statesman soon afterwards was started, and the controversies of local politics began, which for several years largely filled the columns of these two principal Oregon journals. Mr. Dryer was once elected to the territorial legislature, and was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the state. In 1860 his prominence in the Republican party secured for him a place on the presidential electoral ticket and he was chosen to bear the vote of the state to Washington. He had been in California, having conducted the paper continuously for ten years. After the inauguration of Lincoln he was appointed minister, resident to the Sandwich Islands, a position he held for several years. He then returned from that position he returned to Portland. His wife died several years ago, since which time he has lived almost alone, but was seen and greeted almost daily in the streets, up to the time when he was taken with his fatal illness only two or three weeks ago. Mr. Dryer was earnest and honest, and for general purposes, and took little thought for himself. His death leaves no small vacancy in the narrowing circle of those who were prominent in the early history of Oregon. He has left behind him, particularly in Portland, who have always preserved an interest in his welfare, and who bear with regret that he is no more. He reached the age of seventy-two years, two months and twenty days.—Oregonian.

BONE MANURE.—Day after day we see hundreds of dollars worth of the best manure in the world, being shipped to other countries, in the way of tons and tons of bones. No better investment could be made than the erection of a bone mill near this city. Then, in place of witnessing the shipments, and the hundreds of tons of bones that are going to waste, all over the country, they would be made into bone dust, the best fertilizer, almost, in the world, which would be worth ten dollars a ton to the hungry soil. In the absence of mills, we suggest the following, which we find recommended by the best authority. Place the bones, broken as small as they conveniently can be, in a tub or trough, and throw over them about a third of their weight of boiling water, so that all may be scalded; then add sulphuric acid, and vitriol in the proportion of a third of the weight of the bones; mix well with a pick, or some other instrument, and allow the whole to remain for several weeks. If desired, this manure may be mixed with saw dust, but in this case lime must be added, at the rate of one to four of the whole amount. There is no manure made with less expense, which possesses the same vegetable producing elements, and we would like very much to hear of a trial. One hundred pounds of this is equal probably to a thousand pounds of barn yard manure.—Resources of Oregon and Washington.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Last Friday morning, while the river was at its highest stage, four small boys—Adam Bambarger, Henry and Charley Rogers and Geo. Baerlein, aged from 10 to 16 years—were in a small skiff, engaged in catching drift wood. When in the angry current, the boat became unmanageable, struck a submerged tree, and upset, precipitating the four boys into the river. Fortunately for them the limbs of the tree were above the water, and afforded them a retreat until assistance reached them from the shore. It was a close call, and should be a warning to boys to keep out of such scrapes.

About \$140,000 has already been subscribed for the Springfield and Oregon City railroad. There had been, up to Sat. Saturday, \$25,000 subscribed at Oregon City alone.