WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY

Corvallis, March 5, 1880.

W. B. CARTER, - - - - EDITOR

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for the State of Oregon is hereby called to meet at Portland on Wednesday, April 21, 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, three candidates for Presidential Electors, three candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges anp Prosecuting Attorneys for each of the several judicial district, and the election of six delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The Convention will consist of 165 delegates, apportioned among the various counties as follows:

Baker	4	Linn	11
Benton	6	Lane	9
Clackamas	10	Marion	17
Clatsop	5	Multnomah	24
Columbia	2	Polk	7
Coos	6	Tillamook	1
Curry	2	Umatilla	7
Douglas	11	Union	5
Grant	5	Wasco	6
Jackson	6	Washington	8
Josephine	2	Yamhill	9
Lake	2		

The same being one delegate for every 100 votes and one for every fraction of 50 votes and over cast for Secretary of State at the last general election.

The committee recommend that the primaries be held on Saturday, April 3, 1880, and the County Conventions on Saturday, April 10, 1880, unless otherwise ordered by the proper County Central Committee.

DAVID FROMAN, Chairman.
JOSEPH SIMON, Secretary.
SALEM, OREGON, Febuary 18, 1880.

THE CHINESE LAW.

The *Oregonian* and *Bee* are greatly exercised, and evidently chagrined at the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the city of Portland vs. Perry G. Baker. The defendant in this case had contracted to improve Tenth street, Portland, and employed Chinese laborers. The city of Portland plaintiff brought an action against Baker the defendant and prayed an injunction to restrain him from employing Chinese, which injunction was made perpetual, in the Circuit Court, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. Now the facts are. the city of Portland failed to make a case, and consequently were beaten in the court of last resort, and now are engaged in eating suspicions against that court. The only question involved in the case, was simply this: Had the the city of Portland made a case in its amended complaint which would warrant a court in exercising its equity powers in granting a perpetual injunction. We think it had not. The complaint contained no allegation that the city had in any way been damaged, or that it would be damaged by reason of the work not being properly done, simply this bare allegation. "That by reason of the employment of the Chinese laborers, the city was and would be greatly damaged and unless restrained, will suffer great and irreparable injury." Which is entirely unsupported by any statement of facts. upon which the court could be called upon to exercise its extraordinary powers. Gentlemen, the fault is not with the court,; but with the case, as it appeared upon the pleadings. It would be in good taste for you to instruct cities attorney how to prepare their cases, instead of trying to make the Supreme Court responsible for the failure of the case. Use a little more reason, and less abuse.

A LONG ISLAND Dutchman in reading an account of a meeting in New York City, came to the words, "The meeting then dissolved." He could not define the meaning of the last, so he referred to his dictionary, and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, when the Dutchman said, "Dey must have very hot wedder in New York. I red an agount of a meeting vere all the peoplesh ad melted away."

SOME idea of the capacity of the British Museum Library may be gained from the statement that it contains three miles of bookshelves eight feet high, and taking them all at the ordinary 8vo. size, there are twenty-five miles of shelves. The dome of the reading room is the second largest in the world, the diameter of that of the Pantheon, Rome, exceeding it only two feet.

THE national debt has been boiled down to about $2,000,000,000. We came out of the war owing more than $3,000,000,000, and therefore have reason to congratulate ourselves on the present showing. It will be easier to pay off the balance of the debt, funded as it is at a low rate of intrest, than it has been to reduce it by $1,000,000,000, the whole being cumbered with a high rate of interest.

PRICE OF REAL ESTATE.

In our issue of the 20th ult., in speaking of the need of more business houses and dwellings, we stated as follows: "In some instances, attempts have been made to purchase property whereon to erect suitable business houses, but the owners of the land either would not sell at all, or asked such fabulous prices that it was useless to think of becoming possessed of realty here." It seems that some one or more persons in town feel agrieved thereat. For in our issue of the 27th ult., "Citizen," takes issue with us, and intimates that we have not given this matter but little if any attention. "Citizen" does not pretend to know anything about the price of real estate himself in our city, but requests us to confer with Dr. Bayley and Mr. Woodcock and others," and detail the result.

"Citizen" also says, "Give this matter a fair looking into, and you will find that I am right." We think we know whereof we speak, and if there is one thing more apparent than another in "Citizen's" article, it is this, that he is the mouth piece of a few real estate owners in this city. Why did not Dr. Bayley, Mr. Woodcock and others use our columns to enlighten an anxious public on the mater of the prices of real estate in our city, instead of employing "Citizen" to reply to us, who is in town only temporarily, and cannot, therefore, be as well qualified to speak as they? Why do not these gentlemen speak out and give us facts, figures and comparisons? The intimation is made in Citizen's article that men who come here with "*money*" can get all the real estate they may want, at reasonable prices. Now, if this is a fact, why does not some of the real estate suitable for business purposes change hands? We *know* of persons that have come here with more than a "*few hundred dollars*" that have tried to make purchases—and in some instances have met with this answer by the owners of the property, "we will not sell, we have no price on our property," and in other cases the price has been so high, that no one could afford to purchase. We will suggest to Citizen, to look around and see what he can do in the way of purchasing real estate here, and give our many readers the benefit of his labors through our columns. We want facts—not speculations.

"Citizen" also says, that "your article was calculated to retard progress and keep intending purchasers away." Now, we take issue with "Citizen" on that. We believe that it has been the uniform course of the GAZETTE to encourag the developement of Benton county, and Corvallis. It has stood in the breach and labored incessantly, for years, to build up the natural interests of this town, and if "Citizen" were at all familiar with our columns, he would not be in a situation to say different, and in regard to the effect of our article, to which he refers, we must say we think he is inclined to be very captious. We whould not change what we wrote if we could; and we wrote it, to call the attention of our citizens to the fact that they are holding property too high, and they, and not we, are the ones that are keeping away those seeking to invest their means here. We hope that the article referred to will open the eyes of property holders to the facts, and that they will see the necessity of and the certain advantages to be obtained, by taking a more liberal course.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR GAZETTE: Three weeks ago last Friday, accompanied by Mrs. C., we started for the Golden State in quest of health. We sailed for San Francisco from Portland, at 6 A. M., Saturday, on the A 1 iron steamship Oregon, Capt. Conner, and F. H. Reed, purser. Among the noble commadores who command the fleets of the Pacific, Capt. Conner, for skill and prudence, heads the list—having been in command of vessels between San Francisco and Portland for the past thirty years, without meeting with an accident, we believe. Following in the wake of the great storm, we had quite a rough passage—many of the passengers experiencing what is meant by sea-sickness. Mrs. C. was among the number, while the writer escaped, and enjoyed an excellent appetite. The officers and employes of the Oregon were all very kind and attentive to passengers, but "Mary," the stewardness, who, like a ministering angel, was here, there, and everywhere, dispensing favors and cheering the lady passengers with her smiles, deserves more than a passing notice. She is the right woman in the right place.

Nothing of special interest occurred during the trip. Arrived at San Francisco at 10 A. M. on Tuesday. Remained until Thursday at 9 A. M., when we took the steamer Orizaba for this place. Touched at Port Harford and Santa Barbara, arriving at San Pearo, (ship anchorage) at 6 A. M. Took small steamer to Wilmington, from thence by cars—fourteen miles. Los Angeles is one of the oldest towns in Southern California, some 450 miles southeast of San Francisco. It claims a population of 15,000, and would be a lovely place if it had been laid out with anything like order or regularity. The streets, in the business portions of the city are short, crooked and irregular—apparently taking the direction of cow-paths, as built, origininally by the Spanish population.

The climate is said to be usually lovely in winter—but the present is an exceptional season—nothing like it ever before known by the "oldest inhabitants." Snow, (slight) ice, cold rains, cloudy days, here since our sojourn, with a few regular Oregon "mists." We have been here a fortnight, but are promised better weather in a few days. If there is not an improvement soon, we shall return to Webfoot.

As an evidence of the "cold snap," we find the lime hides and trees all dead, and many of the tropical plants and beautiful flowers completely "cooked," so to speak. The orange trees, however, appear to be uninjured, and are now loaded with golden fruit. Nearly every lot is an orange orchard. Oranges, grapes and honey, seem to be the chief products of this section of the State. In consequence of continued ill health, which is but little improved, as yet, we have been unable to see all the city and country adjacent, but are delighted with what we have seen. But, with all the grand and romantic scenery, and much praised healthful climate, we find that people get sick and die here, as elsewhere. We find rheumatism, heart disease, dropsy, consumption, and that, too, among native Californians. Some invalids find relief here, while others do not, and in some instances, quickly pass away.

We are very pleasantly situated—through the kindness of Prof. O. S. Frambes, and his most excellent wife, formerly of Oregon, and whom we are permitted to number among our warmest and most esteemed friends. They are in charge of the Los Angeles Academy, conducted under the auspices of the M. E. Church. We are boarding in the Academy, with Mrs. Snyder, who has charge of the boarding house. Among the boarders are Rev. M. M. Bovard and family, Mrs. —— Tansey, Mrs. Wilcox and son, Miss Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Frambes and Prof. Jory, the latter formerly of Oregon. The table is supplied with all the market affords, and served in the most agreeable and home like manner—consequently always full. As soon as Prof. Frambes learned we were at the Cosmopolitan, he called upon us, and in order to secure us accommodations at the Academy, his wife proposed to give us their parlor, which was furnished in good style, and here we have been ever since. We have made numerous agreeable acquaintances, which makes the time pass very pleasantly, indeed.

Rev. Hardin Wallace, Rev. H. F. Ashcraft, and James Jaynes, of Illinois, Holiness evangelists, are doing a grand work in this city after; spending some time in other portions of this State, may come to Oregon. Mr. Jaynes is a fine singer—the Sankey of the trio. Rev. Mr. Wallace, who, by the way, used to make our father's house a stopping place, when he first entered, and when we were a small boy, is a very original and peculiar, but at the same time, very effective preacher. He preached to a large audience last evening, in the Trinity, M. E. Church South, on "Justification and sanctification, or Holiness."

W. B. C.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 16, 1880.

ENOCH ARDEN OUTDONE.—Enoch Arden has been outdone in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Some time prior to the war a young couple met and loved. After a short courtship they were married and lived happily together. When the war broke out the husband shouldered a musket in defence of his country. Letters came regularly for a time and then ceased. Word was sent home that he had been taken prisoner, and soon after the dread news came that he was dead. The news was considered so authentic that the Government allowed a pension to the widow and her children. After a time she listened to the pleadings of another suitor and married him. The second husband proved to be a worthless drunkard, and she got a divorce on the ground of intemperance. Not content with her bad luck, she concluded to marry again, her third being even a worse failure than her second husband. After the third had abandoned his home the first unexpectedly turned up and resumed his responsibilities.—*Daily Bulletin.*

YAQUINA BAY.

How we wish that we could leave out this heading from the paper, in calm confidence, that no farther effort is needed, that the struggle is over and the battle won. We know that the people of the valley counties have done well with their signing of the memorial to Congress. We have all confidence that Congress will in its turn pay all due attention to the prayer lately sent on. We believe that our Senators and Representative will continue to do their part in pressing on the attention of their collegues this matter, so closely identified with the interests of so many of their constituents. Well, then? The truth is, that we know this battle is being fought against very heavy odds. Our great enemies are ignorance, envy, incredulity and indifference. Much has been done to defeat them, but the field is not yet won. How many do we yet meet who either never heard of Yaquina Bay, or if they have heard of the place, have some rival interest to serve, some other axe to grind; or else they doubt, courteously or rudely, according to their character, whether we have there a land-locked bay, a deep water channel full eight miles long, an entrance, obstructed indeed by that reef, but offering now 12 feet of water at low tide, and nineteen feet at high tide, and capable of unlimited improvement. Or we come across some Gallio who cares for none of these things, and contemptuously drives us from the judgment seat. If we could but capture some of these men and carry them down to that high hill over Diamond Point, looking out across the Bay to sea, and keep them there, even if the wind did blow a little, till they got to know these outlines by heart, and traced once for all that broad strip of calm blue water between the narrower strips of foaming white, while the great seas beat on that outside reef in vain seeking an entrance into our quiet harbor. If we could but impress some of these doubters and bear them out in that little schooner we have heard of, and tie them fast while they watched the leadsmen sound across the bar. If we could take them to the Light House Point when the Alexander Duncan came boldly in, finding eighteen feet of blue water, as Captain Carroll records of his last trip. Well, then we should have these doubters, and converted these indifferent ones; this we know. But, then? Then there would be still two things to fight—one to get Republican and Democratic members of Congress to believe that the people of Oregon are in earnest in insisting on these great natural advantages being developed by national aid. The other, and possibly the harder, to overcome the dead weight of officialism, fearing to undertake fresh work, content to go on improving a little here, patching a little there, in places which have long since won such a battle as we are now engaged in.

If the valley means to succeed in thus breaking its way through obstacles to the open sea, let its voice be ever heard, let Oregon's Representatives be ever stirred up to work, let no candidate have a chance of success unless he makes this cause his own.

GEN. BEAUREGARD, who has always been considered an honorable, high-toned gentleman, is in Washington, laboring in defence of lotteries and against the bill prepared by the Postmaster General to prevent the mails from being used by lottery concerns. He should be in better business. The general public opinion of this country is opposed to the whole lottery business, and it is the duty of the Government to "sit down" on it on every possible occasion, and with all its weight.

OLD Ike—"Hanner, did you ebber notis dat w'en I gives you half a dollar ter buy ha'r pins wid, yon snatches at it like a dog snappin' at flies, an' w'en you han's it to de dry goods sto' clerk you doz it wid yer thum' an' fo' finger, like you was a gibin him a toob rose to put in his wesket? I seed you do dat mo'n once in de New-Yawk sto', and de fust t'ing dat firm knows dey'll miss a clerk, an' I'll git inter trubble 'bout it.

You can't fool a Quincy girl. When her "fellow" rises from his seat in the theatre between the acts and says: "I'll be back in a moment," she dazzles him with one of her most reliable smiles, and pulling him back with the remark, "I brought some with me," coyly slips into his hand a pinch[illegible] [Quincy [illegible]

THE ad[illegible] State Ag[illegible] first Ed[illegible] nual an[illegible] Agricult[illegible] able pap[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC.

Revolution in Central America.

Heavy fire in Chicago. Loss, $50,000.

The weavers of North Adams Mass., are on a strike.

Three Utes engaged the Meeker massacree, are now in confinement.

Parliamentary elections in Victoria have resulted in defeat to the government.

Rowland E. Trowbridge of Michigan, has been confirmed commissioner of Indian affairs.

The city officers of Elizabeth N. J. have been indicted for conspiracy to defraud the city.

The King of the Belgians is sending six small steamers to Stanley for use on the Congo river.

250 Chinese passed through Omaha, Nebraska, one day this week—bound to Eastern cities.

Jay Cooke's estate is to be sold. It is expected that the estate will finally liquidate its entire indebtedness.

The entire Russian fleet in the Aral sea is ordered into the Oxus to participate in Gen. Kaufman's campaign against the Turcomans.

Bismarck has enforced his demand for the appointment of a colleague by suggesting that if work is not thus lightened he must be allowed to retire altogether.

Telegraph companies are now indulging in the pleasing pastime of cutting each others wires, and making it tropically hot for each other in some of the Western States.

The pope at a recent consistory approved of the appointment of Rev. Mr. Junger, to be bishop of the diocese of Nesqually, which embraces Washington Territory.

The German government is about to revive the scheme for cutting a canal navigable for war vessels between the Baltic sea and the German ocean. The scheme is warmly supported in military circles.

The Committee of Congress on Indian affairs will soon report a bill, allowing Indians to take homesteads, and extending ouer them the general civil and criminal laws of the United States and the Territories where they reside.

A grand row occurred near Seward, Nebraska, a day or two since, in which one man was killed and four others seriously injured. The fight arose over the school directorship.

FROM THE BAY.

ED. GAZETTE:—The Daily Oregonian of February 21st contains a letter signed "Shipmaster," of great interest to the shippers, to the merchants and farmers of the Willamette valley. The Oregonian properly calls the substance of this letter, written by a large ship-owner and one of the directors of the London bank in Portland, a "burden on our shipping," and while deprecating the system so detrimental to the State, says:

The subject will, we trust, receive the attention of our board of trade, so that measures may be taken to effect changes through legislation, and in other ways which will obviate as far as possible these onerous charges on our commerce.

Right to the point, and it is just what the people of Central and Eastern Oregon are doing. We want an appropriation to remove an obstruction less than 150 yards wide on the Yaquina bar. "Shipmaster" says it costs from $250 to $500 pilotage and towage, a distance of fifteen miles. This of course includes the passage of the Columbia bar (nearly five miles across) to a point near Astoria. He further says the charges, through not quite so high, from Astoria to Portland, are unreasonable. But, don't you see, the legislation we ask does away with any bar, and the whole distance from the deep water of the Pacific to the wharves of the W. V. & C. R. R. will be less than SIX MILES. No legislation CAN POSSIBLY effect a greater reduction of pilotage and towage in favor of the commerce of at least half of Oregon than this improvement, to say nothing of the distance saved or the incidental expenses, such as lighterage, etc., etc.

It is a noticeable fact that during these long years of argument and the presentation of every real advantage claimed for the Yaquina Bay as a railroad terminus, and as an outlet for the trade of Central and Eastern Oregon, not a single contradictory statement has been offered. Why? Simply because it would be against the interests of a large portion of the State, and because every point made is susceptable of official proof. No man with a thimble full of common sense but can see plainly this railroad means competition, and competition means the regulation and cheapening of transportation. Legislation will not be required to keep the greed of pilots and tug-owners of the Columbia in check. These gentlemen will be busy reducing rates to meet the rates established by the shorter and cheaper lines. There is nothing visionary about this. Solid business principles suggest the method of rectifying a great mistake, and nature offers the way. There is only one thing necessary:—Can conflicting interests and the potency of capital, concentrated and occupying an unfortunate position commercially, annul the wide-spread demand for this small aid in improving our harbor? Certainly not; if energy is used and the enthusiasm of to-day continues, the result is not the least doubtful. But remember, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and it is liberty we want. We desire the liberty of choosing between two routes to the seaboard. If we choose to take the longest route, it will be because it is the cheapest every way, and that point can never be reached while we have but one thoroughfare for the trade of Oregon.

[illegible] article I omitted to men[illegible] [illegible]eamer Duncan of 900 [illegible]egon flour, 240 sacks of [illegible] Siletz agency. This is [illegible] Oregonians have no busi[illegible]a flour. T[illegible]is steamer [illegible] to industr[illegible] in various [illegible] RIALTO.

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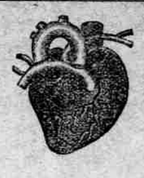

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October 20, 1879. 16:43m6

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION AND DECREE of foreclosure issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Benton county, the 2d day of February, A. D., 1880, upon a judgment rendered therein at the April term of said Court, in 1879, wherein Melissa D. Thayer was Plaintiff and W. F. Hilliard, Defendant, for the sum of ($722 93) seven hundred and twenty-two and 93-100 dollars with interest at one per cent per month from April 14th, 1879, and $100 attorney's fee and the further sum of $25 30 costs, commanding me to make sale of the real property described in said decree, to satisfy said sums of money, with interest and costs thereon, and by virtue thereof I have levied upon the real property described thereon, to-wit: Claim No. 37, Notification No. 7874, in T 14, S R 8 West Willamette meridian, being the original donation land claim of B. N. Longsworth from the government of the United States containing one hundred and sixty-one and 18-100 acres, lying and being situated in Benton County, Oregon; and on

SATURDAY THE 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1880,

At the front door of the court house, in Benton county, Oregon, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the right and interest of the defendant, W. F. Hilliard, in and to the real property beforementioned, together with all and every of the tenements, hereditament and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining to satisfy said execution, costs and expense of sale.

SOL. KING,
Sheriff of Benton County, Oregon.
Date: February 19th, 1880. 17:8w5

A HOME
.... FOR ....
Six Hundred Dollars

FOUR LOTS, WITH HOUSE, BARN, FRUIT Trees, &c., can be bought for $600 00.
Enquire of W. T. CHAPMAN,
At the M. E. Parsonage, Corvallis,
Opp. North Dist. School House.
November 26, 1879. 16:48tf

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300 ACRES of land, situated three miles south of Corvallis, one-half farming land with sufficient timber to supply the place; also stock water. Farm accessable by public road. Term easy. Inquire of J. A. HANNA,
[illegible]:34tf Or JAS. A. YANTIS.

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