

WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE
OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY

Corvallis, July 16, 1880.

W. S. CARTER, EDITOR.



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President of the United States,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

For Vice President,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Presidential Electors,
GEO. B. CURRY, C. B. WATSON,
E. L. APPELGATE.

HANCOCK FOR PRESIDENT.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The Indiana enthusiasm over English has not started yet.

General Hancock has no civil record; and his party has too much.

English has civil record enough for the whole ticket—enough to sink it, in fact.

Hendricks hasn't had time to congratulate Hancock yet. Belmont is also behindhand.

Davis Davis can consolidate his party of one on the top of the fence for another four years.

Can the sectional issue be buried by putting a Solid South on top of it? Was the war fought to secure the total suppression of the rights of the negroes?

It is a mistake for the Democrats to overrun Hancock with callers. He needs seclusion and undisturbed meditation to discover the condition of his financial views.

Can the good war record of Hancock lead the American people to condone the bad war record of his supporters? That is the question.

It was \$100 which Mr. English gave to the Chicago fire sufferers, instead of \$1. The sufferings of the Democratic party may be great enough to extract a larger sum from him, but at present the sufferings outweigh the hopes.

It was a thirsty crowd at the Cincinnati Convention, for the brewers' official returns show that 76,000 kegs of beer were consumed there during that week. Talk about a "wave of patriotic sentiment" nominating Hancock! It was a wave of lager, stiffened with whiskey.

General Buford says Hancock is the man who did all Grant's fighting for him, organizing his army for him. So it wasn't McClellan, then? The last time that story was in circulation it was to the effect that Grant could never have won his victories if McClellan hadn't drilled the army for him.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

The collector of customs at Portland will soon be vacant, by the expiration of the appointment of Hon. John Kelly, the present incumbent, considerable anxiety is manifested in political circles as to Mr. K.'s successor. We clip the following complimentary notice of Mr. Kelly, from the Commercial Reporter, of July 8th:

We instituted diligent inquiries regarding the general opinion entertained by the mercantile community toward the present collector of customs John Kelly, for this port, and find that he has given unqualified satisfaction. He is said to be accommodating and obliging in all things with his moral character, honesty and gentlemanly bearing has brought great credit to the office. President Hayes will be consulting the wishes of the mercantile community of this port and also the best interests of the political party to which he owes his election by reappointing Mr. Kelly collector of customs.

It is said that General Garfield was a strong Democrat before and for some years after the Republican party was organized. It makes but little difference either way, but for the sake of truth we will add that both Generals Garfield and Arthur were outspoken anti-slavery Whigs before the Republican party was organized. Gen. Arthur was a delegate in the first Republican Convention that was ever held in New York—was, in fact, one of the original founders of the party. Gen. Garfield was a young but ardent admirer of Joshua K. Giddings, the great anti-slavery champion of Ohio, both before and after the organization of the Republican party. Garfield has represented Giddings' old district in Congress ever since the latter's death.—Portland Bee.

HITS FOR "ONEATTA" TO CRACK.

NEWPORT, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, June 15, 1880.

EDITOR GAZETTE: I want to say a word in answer to a correspondence in the Corvallis GAZETTE signed "Oneatta," giving the results of the election from a Republican standpoint. He appears to be very much exercised over the idea of the employees at the Siletz Indian Agency working and voting for "a man who drinks and plays polo." Those men exercised their rights by voting against a man who had used all his influence against them by writing and circulating false reports in regard to the management of the Agency. The Yakimaites gave Mr. Oneatta a benefit two years ago. He traveled over the county setting up the primaries so as to secure the nomination for Sheriff; but the Republicans in this section thought it best for him to remain on the Bay and keep his family near the Reservation, where they belong.

Our friend Bensell feels very much hurt over his defeat, and comes out in the GAZETTE, giving Judge McFallen a benefit. If he would call on Doctor Lee I think he could learn the cause of his defeat. The Doctor had more to do with it than the Judge. The former could influence the Republicans not to vote for Bensell, but the latter could not keep seventy-five Democrats from voting for him. So he can blame the Republicans for his defeat and not the Democrats. Doctor Lee says Bensell talked White-saker, and "any d—d Republican that favored him must be defeated." A. PARKER.

The above communication published in the Albany Democrat, reached a few citizens of this quiet town, and has set several up on the "Nut cracking business." Hon. Allen Parker wrote this in reply to certain charges made by "Oneatta" in the GAZETTE a few days after the election, and a careful reading shows no refutation or denial of the "pedro playing or the drinking delinquency," and really leaves the Siletz employees in a worse condition than before, fairly and honestly accused, with Hon. A. Parker's justification for so doing. But let me remain silent as the tomb that displayed this ingratitude of going back on friends in time of need.

The uncalled for and unmerited insinuation concerning the family of an old and respected citizen of the Bay receives general condemnation as it properly deserves, attacks of this despicable character made through the public press, is entirely wrong and never never justified, even during a hot political contest.

In reference to my soreness over defeat, the Hon. gentleman is again in error, and I hope Judge McFallen will give me the credit of realizing his right to defend and support his political candidate, so far as I know he did it honestly. I am grateful to all who voted for me, either Republicans or Democrats, but I fully recognize the right of those who saw proper to do otherwise, and received the verdict of the people as kindly as it was given.

If Hon. J. B. Lee used the language and influence attributed to him by Hon. A. Parker, it is certainly inconsistent with his standing as chairman of the Republican County Convention and also delegate to the State Republican Convention, and as Dr. Lee is not likely to allow his Republicanism to be thus assailed without offering some defense, I leave it with all confidence in his hands.

In conclusion, I mildly suggest to Hon. A. Parker the justness and propriety in the future, of writing publishing his opinion or ideas in some Benton county paper; it certainly looks better. Commence, and by degrees identify yourself with the interests of the county that honors you with her confidence, and there is nothing you know like "promising the bridge that carries us safely over." A. A. BENSELL.

Newport, July 8, 1880.

FROM PORTLAND TO ALASKA.

EDITOR GAZETTE: So few people take the trip from Portland, Oregon, to Sitka, Alaska, that little is known of the waters through which lies the passage of the islands on either hand.

Within 24 hours after leaving her wharf, the steamer has passed down the fine Columbia river, with its magnificent shores, stopping at the old trading town of Alaska, now much engaged in salmon canning; has passed over the treacherous and unsafe bars at the mouth of the river, has rounded Cape Disappointment and is well out to sea. A few hours more of steaming and the vessel is within the Juan de Fuca Straits, on her way to Port Townsend in Washington Territory. This is the first port of entrance in the Ter Territory a Custom house, with the requisite officials. It is also a military station, having a fort, barracks, and all the necessary military appointments; about two miles from the town. The business part of the town lies on the shore of the Bay but the really pretty residences are situated upon a high bluff, of easy access from the wharf.

Leaving this port, the vessel goes direct to Victoria, the capital of Vancouver Island. This was once a flourishing town, but is now quite on the decline. It is a naval station, having usually several British men-of-war lying in its waters. A dry dock is soon to be built there. Its fine rocks furnish some lovely drives.

From hence the steamer sails for Neah Bay, a station for a considerable tribe of Indians—the men of which are mostly employed in seal-fishing, while the women remain at home to attend to home duties, which it is safe to say they steadily neglect. A school for the education of the natives, is in active operation there. The next stopping place is still on Vancouver Island. This is Nanaimo, a principal coaling station. Several vessels may be seen in the Bay

(called Departure Bay) loading with coal for transportation. Rival mines are just being opened in Washington Territory. Nanaimo is a pleasant though small village, with a briar business.

After cooling here the boat fairly gets under way for Alaska and finds no more stopping places for four days; no habitations being in sight except a few Missionary stations or some Indian villages. After passing through Georgian and Queen Charlotte's Bays, the vessel leaves Vancouver Island and steers among smaller islands, through straits, channel Bays, and Sounds; their waters being mostly as smooth as those of the Mississippi. This renders the trip one of the most delightful imaginable; there being scarcely more than sixty miles of open sea during the whole voyage.

Some of the islands on the way are large, some small; most of them hilly, some entirely of high mountains; but all completely composed of rocks. They are all covered with forests of fir, cedar, spruce and pine; the trees rooting among the rocks, being in some cases of great height and of good size. In many places vast numbers of these trees are dead, yet still standing, but surrounded by a newer and fresher growth; this gives a strangely hoary appearance to the whole forest.

For miles along some of the islands the trees form a continuous line along the water's edge; the branches projecting thickly almost to its surface. Looking under these branches and the rocky shores have the exact appearance of an immense wall. Very little of the shore presents a sandy or gravelly appearance; instead it is blocks or ledges of stone; some times projecting into the sea, and sometimes forming a continuation to the island upon which the town of Sitka is built, which is one of the most southerly in Alaska. Thus much of the voyage is made among islands belonging to British America.

Often the mountains are so steep and the soil so thin, that vast land slides occur, laying bare the naked rocky skeleton of the island. The snow collects on the hills and mountains during the cold season, where it remains until the heat of the longer and warmer days gradually melts it and thus forms a succession of the most charming cascades to please the eye of the beholder.

Wrangell is the first settlement reached in Alaska. It is an old Russian trading settlement, built in a most uncomfortably swampy place; now a flourishing missionary station and an Indian village. There the heroic and self-sacrificing Mrs. Macfarland commenced missionary work alone, among the natives. She is now aided by hearty co-workers, in the Rev. Mr. Young and wife and Miss Dunbar, who feel that they are doing a good and profitable, work inasmuch as they are a-sure of the gradual improvement of their pupils.

Near this place is the mouth of the Stikine river, a large stream; upon the right shore of which abuts the immense Grand Glacier, which extends back some sixty miles. Here one may see actual glacial action in process of operation and can thus judge from actual observation of the immense influence of such action upon the present contour of the globe. Of the depth of this glacial river no correct estimate can be made. Cravices or crevasses of greater or less width cross it in different directions. Stones thrown down are heard either to splash into water or to rumble away as if through a subterranean gallery. The whole ice river moves forward at a slow rate, melting as it reaches the warm low lands and forming immense moraines of the boulders and rocky debris which it bears onward, imbedded in the ice.

Sitka was the capital of this Territory while it belonged to the Russians, when it was a town of some note; being a center for fur and fishing business. The buildings then constructed were of the most durable kind being made of heavy logs, skilfully put together and good now for the wear of a century. Among some of the best is the Governor's palace or castle, built upon a lofty rock and making a most imposing appearance. The Greek Church is a handsome building, with a finely fitted interior, where the Greek priest, himself an intelligent Russian, administers to the spiritual needs of his congregation; who are mostly Russians, who remained at their old home when it became the property of the United States.

Protestant missionaries have both a school and a church there into which they gather the natives, who are numerous in the town. These Indians, like all on that Coast, are a lazy improvident, yet not very warlike race. An American Man-of-War lies in the harbor to keep them in order. The inhabitants think great good would grow out of an organization of the Territory by the general Government and the appointment of suitable officers to reside there. They await this action with much anxiety. But these officers must be of the right kind; no mere politician will do for them what they require and hope for. If such men are lying back in the hope of grabbing an office in Alaska when an office is formed there, it is to be hoped they may be disappointed.

The belief that rich mines abound in the mountains near the town, is very sanguine. Already some prospecting has been done, with more than fair promise of success. The fur business gives some employment, which with some other industries makes the town far from dull. Efforts are being made to cultivate the soil which it is thought will yield a fair crop of good vegetables with perhaps some grain. But the soil is very thin and the prospect far from certain. A few miles from Sitka are springs at a temperature of 149 deg., the medicinal properties of which have been long known and tested with excellent success by both natives and Russians; the latter had there erected a convenient establishment for bathing. The temperature at Sitka is not severe in winter, owing to the warm current from the Eastern Continent which sets over into its waters. This gives a tolerably early spring, though not a hot summer. Deciduous shrubs and trees are not plenty, although a few kinds of berries thrive well. White clover and dandelions have been introduced and have spread rapidly. Grass grows sufficiently for pasturage, but not yet for hay. Taken altogether the prospect is not unpromising for Sitka, still a person should look before he leaps for a settlement into its arms. This he can easily do, as the boat runs there the mail, freight, and passengers, every month, and the trip is very enjoyable. Corvallis, July 8, 1880. E. N. B.

EXHIBIT

OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF
Benton County, State of Oregon, for
the year ending June 30th, A. D., 1880.

STATE FUND.

From taxes.....\$12,084 70

Paid State taxes.....12,084 70

COUNTY FUND.

From taxes.....16,128 74