

Corvallis, Nov. 5, '80.



VICTORY.



"THE UNION FOREVER."

Garfield President!

VILLIFICATION FAILS

REBEL CLAIMS DEBARRED!

Freedom and Equal Rights
Triumphant!

221 VS. 141.

ENGLISH'S FORECLOSURE SUIT DE-
MURRED OUT OF COURT.

From returns already received it is no longer a question as to how the presidential election has gone; it is only a question of how great is the majority for Garfield and Arthur. So far it is quite apparent that every northern State, Nevada perhaps excepted, has given its electoral vote for Garfield by good majorities.

This result must be accepted as the pronounced judgment of the American people that the time has not yet arrived when it would be safe to transfer the management of governmental affairs to the keeping of those who sought to disrupt the government. The time has not yet arrived when those who have made such sacrifices for the preservation of the union can safely trust with power that party whose record has been against every effort put forth for the preservation of the union and protection of human liberty.

The clamor for a change rested upon no solid foundation; peace and prosperity gave the lie to all pretense that a change is needed to give increased encouragement to industrial pursuits and protection to labor. Returns from Pacific states are yet too meagre to give certain figures or to base well founded conclusions as to results but it is quite evident that frauds were perpetrated in the counties along the border between Oregon and Washington Territory by the importation of Hancock voters. This, with the persistent lies and misrepresentations concerning Garfield's position on the Chinese question, has swelled the vote for Hancock and English in Oregon and California; while the contest between the bonanza kings of Nevada has resulted in the victory for James G. Fair against Senator Sharon.

The election is over and once more we turn with a feeling of relief from the political field. For several months past our columns have been of necessity filled with political matters, but as the smoke of battle clears away our time and space will be more particularly devoted to the great interest of our state and country. To us this change will not be an unwelcome one, and we trust our readers who do not agree with us politically will, forgiving the past few months, give us the same cheerful encouragement in the future that they have so long extended to the GAZETTE.

The telegraphic dispatches are quite voluminous in reports from various precincts in the State, but not enough is yet known to make certain the result. So far as reported Garfield is ahead about 500 votes.

James Anderson, one of the leading cattle men of Oneida county, died 28 days ago from blood tumors.

THE PEOPLE AND RAILROADS.

Compare for a moment the geographical condition of the Coast line of Oregon with that of the 250 miles of corresponding latitude on the Eastern Coast. There nature has provided abundant outlets, and every few miles a city and port open their gates to the Commerce of the world. Internal communications by railroad and highways connect the interior country of the Eastern States with the outposts by the sea. With every centre of city life the force of competition comes into play, and rival railroads strive for as large a proportion as they can secure of the freightage of the district, while competing lines of steamers carry on the war of rates.

Oregon is differently placed. The one great outlet of the State lies along its extreme northern boundary, where the Columbia river, with obstructions only few and far between, offers a highway of seven hundred miles to our growing trade. The Willamette, noble tributary to the great Columbia, during eight months of the year, is also an open road for the commerce of the State. When the white men entered Oregon and built for themselves homes and founded cities and towns and villages, their first communications lay along and by the borders of the rivers of the State. As civilization spread, so the needs of more rapid and closer living highways were felt. Settlers banded themselves together for common works on roads and bridges, and what the labor of a few and the money of the struggling pioneers were unable to effect, was done by associated capital from out side the State.

And thus the road companies, the steamboat companies, the bridge companies, and then the railroad companies were formed. What had been dedicated altogether to public use; what was, and would ever remain, in all essentials, public property the inalienable rights of the people for themselves and their descendants freely to travel the highways of the State, were of necessity encroached upon to give capital inducements to come to this far Western land. Tolls were established on roads and bridges; ferries were allowed to be fixed on the rivers; steamboats commenced to ply for hire on the internal waters of the State; then came the railroads, choosing the passes and cross-ings of our mountain chains, traversing our valleys; but hitherto seeking the Columbia river at their extremity or along their course to carry to the outside world the freight and passengers they bore, or to bring in and distribute through their means the comforts and luxuries of life the State was yet too young to furnish for their children. But, thank God, our birthright has, as yet, been sold for no mess of pottage. When men would form themselves into corporations and so gain strength by association, the legislature rigidly prescribed the method of such formation. Foreigners, whether citizens of the State, or aliens by birth, were not to dominate the State. All of the Directors of most companies, and a majority of those of Railroad and Canal companies were to be citizens of this State, and thus, by keeping some interests involved, by retaining the inspiring forces of the corporations under the domain of Oregon laws, and at the bar of Oregon public opinion control was exercised here, at home, and a wise precaution was taken, which we trust to see vindicated to this time, that where the powers of the corporation were exercised there they should be limited and confined by law.

But more; it is conceded on all hands that the limited rights of ownership over the highways and roads of a State granted through the Legislature of that State, (in such a matter the representative of the people as a whole) are to be exercised primarily for the public benefit; that while contracts with a corporation, so far as they remain within the domain of the law, ought to be rigidly respected, yet that a firm government be kept up against encroachment; and the rights of the people respected in the contest, ever being waged between the private rights of the individual citizen and the grinding principle of monopolies striving ever after a daily increasing power and control.

What are the points that a corporation operating and striving to control the highways of the State, is certain to attempt to make its own? First, To so hold the navigation of the Columbia river that competition there by steamboat may be impossible; and, to this end, either to own every steamboat plying for hire on our waters, or by artificial methods to cripple and drive off every independent line. Do any natural facilities exist which may be turned to account for this selfish end? Let the portages and the railroads there reply. Have we never seen 30 and 35,000 tons of freight, waiting at one time for transit; stored where the winter's ice had caught them, and when usurious rates of passage money paid by the farmers of the upper country to carry their produce to a market were not enough to induce such a simplification of and addition to the company's means of carriage as to enable that market to be reached? Have we never known a reasonable competition to be crushed out by the goods carried by an independent line being muddled exorbitantly over the narrow pass delivered over for a time, and let us hope only for a time, into the control of the monopolists? Have we

never known preferential rates of passage money and freight to be offered as an inducement only where competition existed or was threatened, to be doubled and rendered crushing in their weight where no such competition as yet was felt? Was the Columbia enough? The Snake river, bounding our State along its Eastern side might surely escape from the grasp of the one corporation? No; the wide valleys only just being opened to settlement and culture, were instinct with life, while the settlers were poor, while the produce was yet trifling in volume and value, whilst there was as yet no bond of union or power of resistance among these infant communities then was the time to bind them in iron bands and cynically to announce a policy of meeting at the farthest point, and preventing the establishment of what they were wittingly pleased to call opposing interests in our own territory. Was there no remedy?

Senate bill No. 82 prescribed for Oregon the same which has proved effectual in older States. This was no empirical attempt to fancifully heal all for these ills. But an effort to reassert here our ancient and inherent rights, to restrain this vaulting ambition of the corporations. To say to them thus far and no farther shall you go. Within just limits as associated capital shall claim its right to appraise the services rendered by it and its own estimate. There should be no attempt in hard and fast lines to say how many dollars and cents so much transport is worth. To fix these things correctly there must be an intimate knowledge of the special circumstances of each case; of the cost of construction, of maintenance and of working each section of a line. This knowledge, this power of delicate adjustment the legislature neither has nor should claim. What we do say, what we demand in the name of the present generation of our people, and yet more loudly in the interests of those large multitudes to be attracted here by just laws, and a pure and firm administration, is this, that no one corporation who has acquired the right of any control however partial over any of the highways of our State shall have the power to close its lines against passengers or freight from whatever quarter they may come; nor to weight one district, town or person more heavily than another by saying to this one we will carry for so much, and to the other from your friend, we demand so much more though the same service is in each case demanded and paid. The bill was framed in the interest of all but it did not pass. Let the people demand to know the reason why Senators are accountable to their constituents for every exercise of the power of obstruction, as well as for their advocacy of measures submitted to their judgement, and we believe that it was no secret at Salem that unless resort had been had to obstruction when the bill was submitted to the Senate it would ere now have been law.

IT IS ALL TOO TRUE.

MR. EDITOR.—The Hon. President of the Oregon Senate is receiving the right kind of treatment; just what he richly deserves, all the cheap puffs paid for no doubt, in which the words "honorable dealing, impartial rulings etc." occur entirely too often are meaningless, in the presence of those who witnessed the action of the gentleman in his efforts to throw discredit on the Oregon Pacific. Unfortunately for Portland and the State there is a class of men, and Hon. Sol. Hirsch is one of them engaged in business there that seem to think every enterprise should be put down unless the company or corporation take the precaution of establishing its principal office in that selfish city. There is something silly if not contemptible in this spite, because it can only be justified by any posting the great State of Oregon, containing many counties larger in area than Rhode Island is capable of supporting but one city of 20,000 inhabitants that any other place, though 150 miles distant might prove a dangerous rival. The people have a small conception of how far this feeling of alarm reaches. To illustrate, Mr. Hirsch introduced a bill early in the session relating to Assignees. It was an innocent looking bill, but under its provisions a merchant doing business in the valley or elsewhere in the State might have obligations in San Francisco with two or three firms amounting to say \$7,000 and a debt in Portland with five or six firms of \$5,000, a majority of his creditors in Oregon could throw him into bankruptcy, and proceed to appoint an Assignee. It is quite plain how this would work. San Francisco and Eastern people would be loth to credit, hence, Portland would be benefited, but the serious point was this, in the event one of these valley merchants should be elected to the legislature and it became necessary under the influence of that night mare constantly disturbing the peace of Portlanders, to oppose legislation not directly in the interest of that city intimations would reach the merchant, a shadow of coming disaster, and if he was not made to see the effect of disobedience it would be because he had more nerve than at least two Honorable gentlemen of the session of 1880 whose record stands to-day against the policy in the future of putting men on the legislative ticket who do a credit business with Portland.

RIALTO.
Oct. 30, 1880.

SLANDER.

An ugly word heads this article. Let us see what it means. The dictionary says, "slander literally, scandal, a false or malicious report; defamation by words; calumny." Then let us look out scandal. Here is the reply. "Scandal—literally a trapping, snare laid for an enemy; something said which is false and injurious to reputation."

Now for an illustration. This a new country and as it is settled up many a site for a town is found. Suppose one is located and as usual a store is opened. But it is far from a city, roads are bad, haulage costly; therefore the goods are not of first quality and the goods very dear. The storekeeper, Mr. Oreandien let us call him prosper because folks must have flour and bacon and beans and coffee, ribbons for the ladies and tobacco for the men. But the farmers are poor and keep poor, and a dim sort of idea gains ground that the town is large enough and the country enough settled up to have a second store, that competition may improve the quality and lower the prices of goods. Naturally the storekeeper objects. But he has been obliged to keep some of the merchants know the truth to keep his own credit up, and get his goods; and he is compelled to keep on sending on his orders, but he tells the merchants all the time that his customers all love him, and will never spend a cent at a new store; and he tells the merchants, if any questions are asked of you mind you frighten every man away that presumes to think of setting up in my territory, and this he does though hitherto he had been praising up everything to the merchants as No. 1. So matters go on for a year or two, and the storekeepers wooden building gives way to a fine brick, and he buys land all round the town, and gets hold of all the stock in the bridge that leads to the town, and he gets a charter, and he nominates the town council and appoints the mayor, and runs the fire department, and his goods are no better and his prices rise.

But the country settles up, and wheat and wool come in and people begin to talk, and at last they make up their minds, that this thing is too thin, and if the truth were but known about the trade of the place more stores must be built and competition must bring prices down.

So some of the outsiders, who have not borrowed any money of Mr. Oreandien, and owe him no more than they can well pay get together and find out how many farmers trade with the place, and what wheat and wool come in, and how much flour and bacon and sugar has been handled the last year and all the rest of it. And they sign their names to the paper which shows the figures and after some trouble they get it into the newspapers. After a little a man with a head on his shoulders sees this paper, and thinks, why this Oreandien must be getting money at this rate. If things are so surely there can't be any difficulty in getting the merchants in the big city to supply goods for a new store, or even two. So he sends for his hired men, and tells the people that signed the paper are honest men and have told the truth. Whereupon he prepares a nice plain circular which mentions the position of the town; and how many people there are, and what they need, and tells of the facts the folk have got together about it, and how they signed the paper that appeared in the newspaper. And then he goes to the great city and sees all the merchants and sends out some copies of his circular. Soon Mr. Oreandien, the fat storekeeper, hears of this, and he hites his nose and scowls at him, and he knows that the town is not his, that the inhabitants are not his slaves, that he can trade where they please and he goes to the great city and sees all the merchants and sends out some copies of his circular. Soon Mr. Oreandien, the fat storekeeper, hears of this, and he hites his nose and scowls at him, and he knows that the town is not his, that the inhabitants are not his slaves, that he can trade where they please and he goes to the great city and sees all the merchants and sends out some copies of his circular.

"Is it too late to stop it? Says he to himself. Perhaps I can make out those people that signed the paper a pack of liars, and that as sure as the sun rises they will leave his store for the new one if it sells better and far cheaper goods. And he thinks the merchants will supply the goods too if he believes this. And he knows that the merchants won't supply the goods and the new store can't be opened, and my business goes on again. Can I do it myself? says he. That would do, for in the first place every one will see my game, and in the next I have been telling those merchants all the time what a good thing I have got. I have told them to do, for in the first place every one will see my game, and in the next I have been telling those merchants all the time what a good thing I have got. I have told them to do, for in the first place every one will see my game, and in the next I have been telling those merchants all the time what a good thing I have got.

Now go back to the heading of this article and its first few sentences, and read this from the San Francisco Morning Call of Oct. 20th: "PACIFIC COAST TELEGRAMS.—OREGON'S BAD LEGISLATURE.—Portland, Oct. 19.—The Oregon Pacific Railroad Company, of which Col. T. Egerton Hogg is President, was read in a speech by one of the Senators, who denounced it in bitter terms, characterizing it as a false in its statements, and a fraud in its face. The bill under consideration, which was a bill to provide for interchange of traffic by common carriers, was indefinitely postponed."

Do you see it?

TAKE NOTICE.

The Oregonian and Astorian published J. N. Dolph's majority report on Senate Bill No. 82, and attempt to give it importance by significant head lines and that is as much importance as can be claimed, for argument certainly there is none made. But remember that this little bill of 20 lines made competition on the Columbia river possible I hope that no one will contend that competition on that noble river would not be beneficial ever since ex-Senator Mitchell made his great speech on an appropriation for the Looks and read a notice of the O. S. N. Co. refusing to receive freight from any landing landed there by a boat of another line. The same discrimination has been going on practically shutting off any opposing steamboats or any attempt to cheapen freights outrageously too high. Yet

we have the spectacle of these two newspapers bolstering up this condition of things disastrous to the interests of the people. Nor is this all, they urge on Congress the necessity of completing the Looks and improving the upper Columbia for what? pray, why unless there can be competition it would be simply a great convenience for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company—nothing more.

WASHINGTON, Oct.—The following was issued to-day by the President of the United States of America:

Proclamation.—At no period in the history since the United States became a nation has this people had so abundant and so universal reasons for joy and gratitude at the favor of Almighty God, or been subject to so profound obligation to give thanks for his loving kindness and humbly to improve his continued care and prosperity. The health, wealth and prosperity throughout all our borders, peace, honor and friendship with all the world, firm and faithful adherence by the great body of our population to the principles of liberty and justice, which have made our greatness as a nation, to the wise institutions and strong frame of government, and society which will perpetuate it. For all these let the thanks of a happy and united people as with one voice ascend in devout homage to the giver of all good. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make acknowledgement for his bounties and his protection, and to offer to him prayer for their continuance.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth.

R. B. HAYES.

Boise county script commands 98 and 99 cents, which is the highest figure ever reached.



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effective remedy yet discovered for the diseases, caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AVER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and never cause regular action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel, or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AVER'S PILLS are an effective cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Gout, Gravel, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartics that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ATTENTION LAND BUYERS!

I HAVE SOME FINE LOCATIONS ON AND NEAR the Bay for Sale at reasonable prices, also a Store and a good business, and well stocked, for sale at a bargain.

Persons wanting land should address or call on me. B. A. BENSELL.

Newport, Benton County, Oregon. 17-254

F. A. JOHNSON, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon.

OCULIST AND ELECTRICIAN.

Surgery a Specialty.

Office with Allen & Woodward. 16-2

We Want You to Know

PAUL, THE PAINTER,

IS AGAIN IN TOWN, AND PREPARED TO DO all kinds of plain and ornamental painting in the best style.

Orders left at Allen & Woodward's will receive prompt attention. 17-253

THE ESOMOND.

H. BRENNER, Proprietor.

Corner Morrison and Front Streets, Portland.

Now open to the public

The Only First Class House in the City

Hotel Elevator and all modern improvements. Portland, Oregon, May 21, 1880. 17-214

SAVE YOUR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FARMERS, TO BECOME WEALTHY, LIKE THOSE OF FRANCE AND GERMANY, must increase their exports. We are producers as well as consumers—and we produce more than we consume—and in no way can we do this more effectually than by planting good orchards of select fruits, thereby making a good and happy home for our children, and at the same time giving them useful and remunerative employment by teaching them how to preserve the great varieties of fruits and vegetables that grow upon their father's farm.

THEN USE PLUMMER'S NEW PATENT FAMILY FRUIT DRIER,

which absolutely has no machinery of any kind, and is so simple in its construction that children and aged people can run it on any kind of fruit or vegetables. Seventy-five in successful operation in Linn county. Its cheapness and efficiency recommend it to everybody.

We have opened a foreign market and are prepared to pay the cash market price for all fruits dried by this process. It has no equal. Terms liberal. Write for information to the

CORVALLIS FRUIT COMPANY, Corvallis, Benton Co., Oregon.

July 1st, 1880. 17-284

The Oregon and Washington Land Company

ADVERTISE OREGON FARMS FOR SALE, largely in the East, free of expense to Farmers, unless sale is made. In that case, \$6.00 for each farm sold. Farmers will find it to their interest to call on CHENOWETH & JOHNSON, Agents, P. O. Box 1, L. Co. Corvallis, Oct. 8, 1879. 16-41

CITY STABLES

THOS. EGLIN Proprietor,

On the Corner West of the Engine House, CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

HAVING COMPLETED OUR new and commodious BARN, we are better than ever prepared to keep the

BEST OF TEAMS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES

SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE.

At Reasonable Rates.

Particular attention given to Boarding Horses Bought and Sold or Exchanged.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. 17-261

DO NOT fail to send for our Price List

with over 1,200 Illustrations, and a full description of every article of furniture, and a full description of every article of furniture, and a full description of every article of furniture.

Address, 257 & 259 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN,

Leading Evening Newspaper West of the Rocky Mountains.

IT IS THE RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY IN COMMERCE AND FINANCE, AND THE BEST Family Journal on the Pacific Coast.

Served by Carriers in San Francisco and the towns of the interior, at the rate of 25c per week by Mail, postage paid, on the following terms:

The Weekly and Friday Bulletin.

One Year, \$3.00 in Advance. 16-2

Remittances by Draft, Postoffice Order, Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, and Registered Letter, at our office.

FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION.

Each subscriber will be presented with seed and fertilizer of Rare and Valuable TREES, VEGETABLES and FLOWERS, equal in value to the subscription price of the paper.

Send for Sample Copy, giving full particulars. Address,

S. F. BULLETIN CO., San Francisco, Cal.

16-484

J. SURMAN, M. D.,

(SUCCESSOR TO DR. BREWER.)

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON SECOND ST., near Albany Engine Company No. One's engine house. Albany, Or., January 15, 1879. 17-34

T. C. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CORVALLIS, OREGON.

OFFICE ON MONROE STREET, NEAR COURT HOUSE. 16-41

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD BARGAIN.

Lots 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12 in block No. 19, Dixon's addition to the city of Corvallis, and also lots 7, 8 and 9 in block No. 17 in the County addition to the city of Corvallis.

Also 425 acres of improved farming land ten miles west of Corvallis.

Also 100 acres of land ten miles west of Corvallis, and known as the Stephens homestead, farm. Any or all of the above property will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of

HENRY CHAMBERS, Kirks Valley. 17-384

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County, J. E. Henkle and G. W. Henkle vs. Henkle & Co., Plaintiff, vs. William Curtis, defendant.

By virtue of an Execution issued in the above entitled cause on the 1st day of Sept., A. D. 1880 upon a judgment rendered in said cause on the 17th day of Nov. 1879 for the sum of \$208.00 dollars, and the further sum of \$14.00 costs to me directed and delivered to said defendant, I have caused the highest bidder for said defendant, or for want thereof, then out of the Real Estate property belonging to said defendant within said county and since the said 17th day of Nov. 1879, I have caused the same to be sold at public sale with interest and costs, and being unable to find any person who has been willing to pay the same, I have caused the same to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for said defendant, or for want thereof, then out of the Real Estate property belonging to said defendant within said county and since the said 17th day of Nov. 1879, I have caused the same to be sold at public sale with interest and costs, and being unable to find any person who has been willing to pay the same, I have caused the same to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder 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