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M. S. WOODCOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY

WHAT FRIEND OF SCHOOLS.

What is Your Name?

The poor deluded individual writing from this place and published in the Daily Oregonian of the 10th and who signs himself "A Friend to Schools," who attempts under that deceitful non-descript name to abuse the "State Board of school land Commissioners" for the system adopted by them under which they loan the school funds has not learned that the fund at Salem became so far exhausted more than two weeks ago that the board were compelled to refuse a lot of good loans for lack of funds, and instead of their system of valuation of land and examination of titles driving borrowers away from it that there are twice as many borrowers as there are funds to loan. These would be Philanthropists who rush into non-descript newspaper notoriety fearing to sign their proper names, are generally actuated by more selfish motives than friendship to schools. If they had the manhood to sign their real names to such communications they might be detected as being in the interest of some person who had failed in imposing inadequate security or a defective title on the board as security for a loan. The system adopted by the present board is the same as pursued during Gov. Thayer's administration. The system then worked well in protecting the fund and preventing loss to it and for that reason the present board continues the same system. Yet there are a class of individuals who do not appreciate that kind of a system because it is not liberal enough. They long for the good old times of liberality when Grover administration was in power. The system adopted by the present board is the same as pursued during Gov. Thayer's administration. The system then worked well in protecting the fund and preventing loss to it and for that reason the present board continues the same system. Yet there are a class of individuals who do not appreciate that kind of a system because it is not liberal enough. They long for the good old times of liberality when Grover administration was in power. The system adopted by the present board is the same as pursued during Gov. Thayer's administration. The system then worked well in protecting the fund and preventing loss to it and for that reason the present board continues the same system. Yet there are a class of individuals who do not appreciate that kind of a system because it is not liberal enough. They long for the good old times of liberality when Grover administration was in power.

pure will come out in broad day light and support his opinions with the presence of his countenance and not hide himself in darkness behind a non-descript name. The board were informed as much as a year or two ago by the present examiner of titles for this county that if there was any person here who would do the work of examining the value and titles to the land for school loans so as to better advance the interests of the funds the present incumbent would step down and out at any time. But as to examining the titles and valuing the lands and making the certificate required, which virtually amounts to warranting the titles, the present incumbent of this county will not perform such duties for any trifling sum to be dictated by parties whose motives are to get their long bony fingers into the fund, and whose displeasure is occasioned simply because they can not accomplish such an unworthy object. The school funds in Benton county are not suffering and under the present management no loans have been made but what can be called in at any time after they are due, and the interest is paid promptly and no such thing can be said of those made prior to that time. Under the present management such loans are made in the interests of the fund and not particularly in the interests of the borrower. In former years during those good old times such loans were generally made in the interests of the borrower and that is what poor Naaby and the rest of the people at the cross roads long to see again.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The following are some of the principal points contained in the bill which passed the U. S. Senate last week on the subject of presidential succession in the case of the death of the one elected to fill that position: The bill provides for the office of president, in case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both president and vice president, passed the senate to-day. It enacts that in the case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both president and vice president of the United States, the secretary of state, or if there is none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then another cabinet officer, in the order of precedence, viz: secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney general, postmaster general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, shall act as president until the disability is removed, or until the vacancy is otherwise filled, such officer being eligible to the office of president under the constitution, and not under articles of impeachment by the house of representatives, at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon him, provided that whenever the power and duties of the president of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named, if congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet regularly within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting. Sec. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to these officers, who shall be appointed by advice and consent of the senate to offices therein named. Sec. 3. That section 146 of the revised statutes be hereby repealed.

J. F. Olmstead unlike most men, his modesty compelled him to decline a nomination tendered him by the president as commissioner for the district of Columbia. A riot occurred in Dublin recently where police and marines were mobbed. A Rochester N. Y., a Chinaman was naturalized who came from Canton 20 years ago. A hot contest for the Senatorship is going on in Nebraska. Destitution is the subject of much complaint in some parts of Ireland. It is claimed that Russia is endeavoring to make war with Austria. One consolation if they don't behave it may raise the price of American wheat. Butler of Massachusetts, is very much exercised in preventing Hoar from being elected to the United States Senate. Lincoln is crowded with people from all over the state excited over the Nebraska senatorial contest. It is said that Representative Cox of New York, will likely be a democratic candidate for speaker of the house.

THE MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

For the murder of E. H. Cummins the O. R. N. Cos. agent at New York Bar, W. T., last summer, Canady Owenby who was recently tried for the offense which resulted in a hung jury after which Owenby made a confession in which he implicated Ezra Snodderly and J. M. McPherson who were examined before Justice of the Peace L. D. Drake, at Dayton, W. T., and were bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

In Owenby's confession he also implicated Johnson Porter formerly of this place, on the ground that McPherson had told him that he had to give Porter \$200 for a pistol and to keep his mouth shut. This will be taken down as being very thin by most people in and about Corvallis who have known Johnson Porter during the last several years. At least they will wait very anxiously for some proof more credible than the bare statement of those murderers before they will believe that young Porter was implicated in the affair. Young Porter grew up to manhood in and about Corvallis and was known as a quiet inoffensive and industrious boy until a few months ago when he went to W. T., where he has been in business with a couple of his uncles. It is contrary to the very nature of things for a boy of this kind to step suddenly into the commission of the worst of crimes. Hardened criminals do not become so suddenly, but on the contrary they are made so step by step, by degrees from bad to worse until the worst becomes of them. When last here Porter was engaged with his uncle to work in the warehouse as he had been for years before steady and industrious and to think now that he has changed from that kind of life in the short space of five or six months to entering into murderous conspiracies with condemned criminals to murder his fellow men for money is certainly contrary to all human experience and revolting to human nature. And then again it is understood that young Porter was in easy circumstances and did not need money but had plenty of his own.

It will be remembered that President Arthur, in his annual message, urged upon Congress the consideration of Civil Service Reform, and pledged himself in advance to support any reasonable plan for such reform. The bill, which has passed the Senate, will afford him an opportunity to redeem his pledge. So much will depend upon the disposition of the Executive to give efficiency to the plan that it is gratifying to know that the President regards it with favor, and will strive to make it a success.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A western lawyer is engaged in preparing an amendment to the constitution, which will be offered for congressional action this session, that will make it possible for citizens of any state to bring suit against any other state. This amendment is being prepared at the instance of holders of state bonds issued by states, such as Tennessee, which have endeavored to repudiate their obligations, and the gentleman who has it in charge says the Tennessee delegation in congress are in favor of such action. The proposed amendment contemplates the restoration of the condition of affairs prior to the adoption of the 11th amendment to the constitution in 1878, when citizens could bring suit against any state but their own.

In answer to some questions propounded by us a few days ago to the state board of school land commissioners in regard to a loan, the secretary replied to our queries in the following language, to wit: "The Board may loan a few good loans but there are plenty of others. The Board could loan a million of money at the present rates. Money on mortgages is worth a little more than 8 per cent now and will continue to advance until there is some change in the law &c."

We simply quote the above to show that what we have said in regard to the untruthfulness of those pretended public spirited quacks who are entering into newspaper correspondence and denouncing the management of school loans when their object is due to disappointment, because they can't get their fingers on the fund on their own terms and they rush into print and announce that "Daniel hath come to judgment," and other titles over different non-descript names.

The winter in England has so far been unusually mild and moist. Jennings, the London correspondent of the New York World, writes that "the primroses are blossoming in the country and the thrushes singing just as if it were spring." But there has been a deluge of rain, a constant down-pour, which has swollen the rivers above their banks and placed all the lowlands under the water. This uncomfortable drenching has extended to the continent, especially to Germany, Eastern France and Northern Italy, where the rivers have risen to flood height, and there has been great destruction of property and considerable loss of life.

MEXICAN TREATY.

There are thirty-two articles of import from Mexico which are proposed to be admitted free of duty into the United States. Of these, 24 are already on the free list and six are not articles produced in our country. Only two in the list—sugar and tobacco—are products of the United States. In return for these the Mexican government proposes to admit free of duty all hardware, wool and machinery adapted to the mining and agriculture. It is said that Mexico produces only about one fourth the amount of sugar necessary for home consumption.

The potato crop of 1881 was generally a failure throughout the United States and the price of tubers rose to such a height that it was found profitable to import them in considerable quantities from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Scotland and Ireland. But it is not probable any one had an idea of the magnitude of the business. The books of the Customs Bureau, however, show that nearly nine millions of bushels were imported during the last fiscal year, their value being \$4,500,000, and the duty on them \$118,476. It is almost incredible that in a country of such vast territory as the United States, and with a soil and climate unsurpassed for the growing of this edible, we should be put to the necessity of importing nine million bushels of potatoes in a single year.

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GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

A theatre at St. Petersburg caught fire and burned last Saturday from the careless handling of fire arms. The audience of 800 rushed to the front door which opened inwards. The crowd pressed forward and it could not be opened. They then made for the two side doors, but both were nailed up, compelling the people to take to the windows, from which many sprang into the streets with their clothes a sheet of flames. The fire brigade arrived within half an hour, but it was impossible to extinguish the flames, as the water in the tanks was frozen. The fire lasted two hours. An eye witness states that when the doors were finally opened a mass of burning persons were visible within. The horses of the circus were all destroyed. The circus was a wooden structure. The horses running about wildly increased the confusion. It is stated now that 400 persons were suffocated, crushed or burned to death.

HORRIBLE FIRE AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A six-story hotel burns to the ground—One Hundred Lives Lost in the Terrible Conflagration. On Wednesday of last week at about 3:47 in the morning, the alarm of fire was given and a fire was found that the Newhall house could be fire. By the time general alarm was given the whole south front of the building was in flames. So rapidly did the fire spread that about one hundred of the unfortunate inmates perished in the flames or were killed in attempting an escape. The scene in the alley west of the burning building was sickening. As early as six o'clock the bodies of seven unfortunate water girls were stretched upon the snow and ice, with broken limbs, writhing in agony until death ended their sufferings. After almost superhuman efforts ladders were stretched from the roof of the bank to the sixth story of the hotel, and the brave fire ladders carried ten girls across the frail bridge, four of them dead. The telegraph wires inclosing the building on the south and east sides played and havoc with those who made the frightful leap for life. Several bodies were fairly cut in two by the wires, and the torn and bleeding forms would drop to the ground. Others would hit the wires crossways, rebound and be hurled to the ground with a dreadful crash.

To the unfortunate waiter girls, all lodged in the sixth story and attic, the saddest lot has fallen. Of the sixty young girls only eleven were heard from alive as late as yesterday evening. It is feared the estimate of fifty lives lost, as formed yesterday morning, is far too low, and fully double that number are burned or smothered to death in the blazing fire. Since the fire, intense excitement prevailed and workmen have been busy removing the debris and taking out the charred remains of the unfortunate victims. Nearly all of whom cannot be recognized from what remained of them.

Wm. McKensie, a night watchman at the hotel makes the following important statement: On the night of the fire I made my rounds as usual, visiting the different lodging floors and basement rooms, and saw nothing unusual; observed the bar room open till two o'clock in the morning; George Schiller was there for about three quarters of an hour; after I had been to the wood-room, about 2 A. M., and in opening the door leading to the bar-room, I saw that place still occupied; at a later hour I ran the elevator down to the bottom landing to take up a gentleman who came from the bar; at 3:30 o'clock in the morning T. B. Elliott came on late train; I was in the office; he asked me if the elevator was running. I told him I would take him up, and did so, letting him out at the third floor; then went up to the top floor, taking a railroad conductor up from the third to that floor; I looked round the halls and got into the elevator to go down; this was a few minutes past 3:30 A. M.; as I got into the elevator I noticed a very little smoke; I immediately started down to see where it came from; by the time I reached the office floor the smoke was so dense I could go no further in the elevator; throwing open the door I rushed out and started for the stairs, shouting to the night clerk that there was fire below and by the time I was going down the stairs I reached the bottom of the elevator shaft the smoke was so dense and stifling I knew something must be done; call to the engineer who was in the engine room; told him to rouse the servants; then I started back to awaken the people; by the time I reached the first floor above the office, and had rapped at Mr. Crammer's door, the heat cracked the glass doors to the elevator, and in a moment afterwards the flames poured out. I then rushed into the bank building and aroused as many lodgers in that portion as I could. Afterwards I rendered what help I could in raising the people. I hardly know what to say about the commencement of the fire, but know it caught at the bottom of the elevator, and not the upper floors. There was nothing anywhere around the elevator that could burn so quickly, and at half past three o'clock there was no smoke in the elevator. Either Elliott or myself would have noticed it. After the smoke was observed there was scarcely time to do anything before the whole thing was a blaze. It might have caught in one of the shops in the basement that back up to the bottom of the elevator, but on the bottom floor of the hotel parlor there was nothing that could possibly burn that way, and that could have been smouldering throughout the night. This is shown by the fact that so many were around until such a short time before the actual fire occurred. I don't know that the fire was incendiary, but there is a very queer look about it."

Nearly a week since the fire and the widest reports of the first day are fully realized. Up to 6 o'clock on the night of the 16th, 28 bodies were recovered, and three more were found to-day by noon. All the girls in the laundry doubtless were struggling to reach the passage out into the bank building when the flames and smoke stopped them.

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ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned W. F. Elliott administrator of the estate of W. H. Elliott deceased, has filed his final account in the County Court of Benton County for the State of Oregon for final settlement with said estate, and the Judge of said Court has fixed Saturday the 10th day of Feb. 1883, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing of any objections to said final account and the settlement with said estate.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the undersigned, Wm. Grant, as administrator of the estate of James Drake, deceased, has filed his final account for final settlement with said estate, and the Judge of said Court has fixed Saturday the 10th day of Feb. 1883, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, as the time for hearing any objections to said final account and the settlement with said estate.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the undersigned at his residence at the Albany Ferry, on December 22nd, a dark bay or brown horse, apparently about 7 or 8 years old, near 16 hands high, dark star in forehead, collar marks on both shoulders and a tendency to roan or dark-leagony color about the hind quarters. The owner can recover the above animal by proving ownership and paying the necessary charge.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Benton. Daniel Hathaway, Plaintiff, vs. James H. Crain and Maria L. Crain, Defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer to the complaint of said plaintiff in the above entitled suit now on file in the office of the clerk of said court, on or before the first day of the next term of said Circuit Court, to be held at Corvallis in said county of Benton, to-wit: on the 4th day of March, 1883, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer said complaint as herein required, the plaintiff will apply to said court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit: a decree for \$931.50 and interest and a foreclosure of the mortgage described in the complaint and for other and further relief.

SHERIFF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a Deed and Execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court, of the State of Oregon, for the County of Benton, on the 22nd day of December A. D. 1882, for the sum of \$475.75, and the further sum taxed \$7.40, and interest thereon per cent per annum, from the 21st day of December 1882, and cost and expenses of sale, in favor of W. O. Palmer, plaintiff, vs. Henry Baldwin and Sarah Baldwin, defendants, execution having issued therefor, commanding me to sell the hereinafter described real estate, to-wit: Lots No. 10 and 11, in the town of Wells, in the county of Benton and State of Oregon. I have levied upon the above described real property and will, on the 21st day of January, 1883, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, sell the same at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, and interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the first day of December 1882, and the costs upon said execution, to me directed and delivered and commanding me that out of the personal property of said defendant, E. D. Thorne, or if sufficient thereof cannot be found, then out of the real property belonging to said defendant, E. D. Thorne, in said county, to satisfy said sums of money.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court, of the State of Oregon, for the County of Benton, on the 6th day of December A. D. 1882, upon a certain judgment rendered, entered and docketed in said court, on the 24th day of September A. D. 1872, and upon which leave to enter execution was granted, and entered and docketed as a judgment in said court on the 15th day of December A. D. 1882, in favor of B. W. Wilton, plaintiff, and against E. D. Thorne, defendant, for the sum of \$222.40, twenty-one dollars and 40 cents, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the first day of December 1882, and the costs upon said execution, to me directed and delivered and commanding me that out of the personal property of said defendant, E. D. Thorne, or if sufficient thereof cannot be found, then out of the real property belonging to said defendant, E. D. Thorne, in said county, to satisfy said sums of money.

LEGAL.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, December 27, 1882. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Benton County, at Corvallis, Oregon, on Saturday, February 17, 1883, viz: Joseph C. Hunter, Preemption D. S. No. 4693, for the south half of southwest quarter of section 23, T. 10, S. R. & W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Bowman, Isaac Housholder, George Housholder, and U. M. Cooper, all of Corvallis, Benton county, Oregon.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

I will meet the Tax Payers of Benton Co., at the usual places of voting, as follows, to-wit: Tom Tum, Dec. 22, 1882; Tidewater, Jan. 1, 1883; Lower Alsea, Jan. 2, 1883; Newport, Jan. 3, 1883; Toledo, Jan. 4, 1883; Elk City, Jan. 5, 1883; Summit, Jan. 6, 1883; Kings Valley, Jan. 8, 1883; Soap Creek, Jan. 9, 1883; Philomath, Jan. 10, 1883; Alsea Valley, Jan. 11, 1883; Mourer, Jan. 12, 1883; Willamette Jan. 13, 1883; Corvallis, Jan. 15 to 18 1883. After which time mileage and percentage will be charged on all taxes unpaid at that time, as law provides. Dated this 7th day of December 1882.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Benton. M. L. Newmark and Max Greenberg, Plaintiffs, vs. N. E. Butts alias M. E. Milner, Defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer to the complaint of said plaintiffs in the above entitled action, now on file in the office of the clerk of said court, on or before the first day of the next term of said Circuit Court, to be held at Corvallis, in said county, on the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1883, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as herein required, plaintiffs will demand a judgment of said court against you for two hundred and sixty-seven and 45/100 dollars, with costs and disbursements of this action.

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CORVALLIS Live'y, Feed, SALE STABLE.



Main St., Corvallis, Oregon.

SOL. KING, Prop.

WANTING BOTH BARNS I AM PREPARED offer superior accommodations in the Livey Always ready for a drive.

GOOD TEAMS At Low Rates.

My stables are first-class in every respect, and competent and obliging hostlers always ready to serve the public.

REASONABLE CHARGES FOR HIRE. Particular Attention Paid to Boarding Horses.

ELEGANT HEARSE, CARRIAGES AND HACKS FOR FUNERALS.

STEAM POWER!

Chinaman must go—its cheap to use steam and cut ties. Your wood will burn better and last longer if you get

JOHNNY MOORE'S STEAM SAW a hold of your wood. Try it and you won't have any other. He is always ready.

I would state to the farmers of Benton and Linn counties that I have a small portable steam saw mill and am ready to make contracts to saw

FUR POLES FOR FENCING They make a very fast fence. Commence now and cut your fur poles and pile them in piles or rick them and come and see me. I mean business.

JOHN WM. MOORE. I am now building a

PILE DRIVER! to be used on the Willamette river and in a few days he will drive piles any where along the Willamette river. Warehouse man and saw mill men will do well to

COME AND SEE ME. I also have a land driver and will take contracts to drive piles anywhere in Polk, Benton, Linn and Lane counties. I use steam power.

John Wm. Moore.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY-LIVER CURE

Scientists now all admit that most diseases are caused by disordered kidneys and liver, and that if these great organs are kept in a vigorous condition health will be the result. WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE. It is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf

OF RARE VALUE, And is a POSITIVE Remedy for the following

Pain in the Back; Severe Headaches; Dizziness; Bloating; Inflamed Eyes; A Tired Feeling; Night Sweats.

Pains in the Lower Part of the Body; Puffing of the Heart; Jaundice; Gravel; Painful Urination; Malariar Fever; and Ague.

And all diseases caused by the Kidneys, Liver or Urinary Organs being out of order.

It is a SAFE and GUARANTEED cure for Female difficulties, such as Leucorrhoea; Inflammation of the Womb; Falling of the Womb; Uteration of the Womb.

It will control and regulate Menstruation, and is an excellent and safe remedy for females during pregnancy.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequalled, for it cures the organs that MAKE the blood.

It is a safe, sure and quick Cure.

It is the only known remedy that has cured Danvers' disease.

As a proof of the purity and worth of this Great Natural Remedy, read the following

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS: S. A. LATTIMORE, Ph.D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Rochester, N. Y., knowing the popularity and merit of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, after a thorough Chemical Analysis, has furnished the following statement:

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, Chemical Laboratory, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1880.

Mr. H. H. Warner has placed in my possession the formula of the medicine manufactured and sold by him under the general designation of WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE. I have investigated his processes of manufacture, which are conducted with extreme care and precision, and have analyzed all the materials used in the preparation of his medicine, and upon critical examination I find them, as well as the medicine into which they enter, to be entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances.

S. A. LATTIMORE. This Remedy which has done such wonders, is put up in the LITTLE BOTTLES, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at 25 cents per bottle. For Diabetes enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE Remedy.

H. H. WARNER & CO. Rochester, N. Y. For name book, side or chest use Shiloh's Forest Plaster. Price 5 cents. Sold by T. Graham.