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OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY

VILLARD AND HIS SCHEMES.

Several New York papers are giving full attention to Villard, his stocks and his fortune. Some five or six of these journals have recently spoken exhaustively upon the subject and in a way that seems not altogether without fault in Villard. In short they claim that Villard when he had a large lot of "Transcontinental" and "Northern Pacific" stocks on hand sold most of them off at about 93 on margins and then ran the stock down to from 20 to 40, thus requiring those who were holding stocks to pay in large sums of money to make their margins good. This, however, is no new theory to the GAZETTE, because if its readers will remember when the downward tendency in Villard's stocks began to make holders tremble some months ago, this paper then explained the situation of those stocks, and that Villard was purposely putting them down as a means of speculation. The New York papers, however, further state that Villard has recently invested several hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds in his wife's name, and has completed a magnificent and tremendously large structure on Madison Avenue, and he has kept himself secluded therein from the gaze and fury of the crowds on Wall Street who have been speculating in his stocks and as a result therefrom find themselves "dead broke." The furniture in the house which Villard has recently been building is said to have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. The New York Herald's correspondent says: "Gossip has it that a leading broker in this city gave a customer \$1000 to-day to ride him over the lot of January. A year ago that customer bought 10,000 shares of Northern Pacific at 91. He could afford it, his house is one of the handsomest in the city. His furniture is superb, his parlors are the talk of his set; he was intimate in Villard's office where "points" were freely given him, and although now and again speculations puzzled him somewhat, he had faith in Villard's ability and sagacity, relied in his promises and declined to accept the advice of his broker. To-day, in technical parlance, he is stopped. He lives in his magnificent residence yet, but it is mortgaged. I met him yesterday on the road in a fancy Russian sleigh drawn by two high steppers, but the horses and the sleigh, the coachman and the footman, must go, and instead of a European trip promised to his wife and children in June next, he will be lucky if he is not forced for his daily bread and butter to enter Wall street's lists, and contest in the arena of finance with the bulls and bears of trade.

Where is this to end? First of all, there being no demand for manufactured articles, we will find that manufactures will shut down, and the first to do so is that influential body known as the Western Nail Association. On the 26th of this month, a week from to-day, 6000 men will be literally turned out of doors, and for six weeks thereafter will have nothing to do, no work and no pay. It is estimated that with their families, the aggregate number thus plunged in distress is about 18,000. The bread winners of this large number of people have had work eight months only during the closing 12. Is this a desirable state of things? Is this to make the poor better off? Does this in any way tend to postpone the coming struggle between the very rich and the very poor? The 26th of December is very near the 1st of January. Thus 18,000 people face 1884 with no work, no money. Their stomachs will crave food, and, if storekeepers will trust them, they will get it, otherwise they must go hungry. How long will 18,000 people consent to be hungry? On the first of January 3000 men, who are employed by the tube works in McKeesport, begin work with a general reduction of wages. In other words, assuming that these 3000 men with their families constitute a township of 12,000 people, gloom, dissatisfaction and discontent are to be the atmosphere in which that particular city will begin a new existence. Iron and steelworks, mills where rails are made, sheet iron mills and all cognate places of employment, will be compelled either to lower wages or suspend, and that this great, rich and prosperous country, whose revenue is so monumental as to be a perfect bugaboo in the sight of politicians and statesmen, will find upon its hands in less than six months 590,000 unemployed men, upon whom depends, on an average, three persons each, with no work, no money, but a continuous physical demand for clothes and food and for shelter. That is precisely the sermon to be drawn from the text Mr. Villard has planted in letters of brass upon the front of Wall street. As I wrote months and months ago, in no sense will he participate in the trouble and embarrassment he has precipitated. He and the gangs who work in like methods have coined millions of dollars. In their wives' names stands evidences of millions of dollars of property, and they can afford to sit and laugh and sneer—until the day of judgement comes. Many of these great factories and workshops in the East and hereabouts, and in Pennsylvania are in the hands of corporations; the stock of the corporations is owned generally by rich men who have little, if anything, to do with literal manipulation of the force; the overseer, the agent, the foreman, does all for them; he is the only one known to the poor. Already New York feels the decided pressure; and the police report that in addition to our regular quantum of

poverty herds, literally, of poor and needy sick and distressed are coming here from the outlying districts, where these manufacturing interests are dominant. These people are in distress, and will be in destitution not of their own fault, but because the times are hard, and because the great peoples of the earth are rapidly dividing, as I have repeatedly said, into the very rich and the very poor."

DISCUSSIONS OF PUBLIC MATTERS.

In another column will be found the views of one of the large tax payers of the city on the management of city affairs and the expenditure of the people's money. It seems that other people in the city have observed and noted some of the loose points in city affairs as well as the GAZETTE. It was not however intended by the GAZETTE in any of its articles to offer any excuse for public officers failing to look closely and attentively to public duties with which they have been entrusted because they receive no salary. It certainly is the duty of every one accepting a public office or trust without pay to discharge the duties thereof with as much attention and care as if the pay was abundant. The pay, whether none, small or abundant, should not in any way enter into the degree of attention and care with which the duties should be performed. A person accepting a public trust is in duty bound to attend to the duties thereof with reasonable care and attention, whether he receives any pay or not, and for a neglect of such duties it would seem that they certainly would be personally liable for such neglect whether they received pay or not. Communications in the discussion of all public matters, the GAZETTE is and always will be pleased to welcome to its columns, no matter whether the views expressed in such communications are in accord with or opposed to the views of this paper. The object of any public journal should be to arrive at the truth as near as possible and always do the most for the public good, and no better way can be afforded than to admit of a free and full discussion of all public questions from all sources and upon all sides of such questions. The GAZETTE therefore invites fair discussions of all subjects of public interest.

THE FUTURE FOR CORVALLIS AND BENTON COUNTY.

Corvallis is one of the nicest and most favorably situated towns in Oregon. Being near the central part of the great Willamette valley it is surrounded for miles in every direction with rich agricultural and stock raising sections of the State. Heretofore the immigration to this coast from the densely populated towns and other localities of the older States, has not materially effected the values of or demand for property in and about this part of the state as most of the immigration thus far has gone into Eastern Oregon and Washington territory. It is however pretty well conceded that the tide is going to take a turn during the coming season. Already things in this county have started upward and the tendency seems to point to brighter and more prosperous future for the Willamette valley and especially for Corvallis and Benton county. Already things over about the Yaquina bay has become more lively than in the near past and values in real estate have somewhat advanced, and purchasers are anxiously seeking for investments in that locality. The present activity in land and business in that portion of our county is no doubt due to the work now progressing on the railroad to Yaquina Bay. As yet there has been no great stir either in ordinary lines of business or in real property in and about Corvallis, although parties seeking investments in land are looking anxiously around and about this place more frequently than has been the case heretofore. The prices of real estate here have not advanced to any perceptible degree, and it is now an advantageous time to buy town property in Corvallis or farm lands anywhere surrounding it. The frequency of inquiries for property around here indicates that in the near future values in lands must necessarily advance when the demand becomes active.

The farm lands in this section of the country are very productive and better adapted to fall grains than most of the other parts of the state, and for this reason abundant crops are more frequent than in many other localities. Times all over Oregon have been quiet during the past year, but the prospects for the future point to a better and more prosperous time, and especially does the prospect ahead seem to point to renewed activity and prosperity for Benton county.

SELF-DEPENDENCE.

If anyone expects to succeed in life he must depend on himself, and conquer fortune by his own individual effort. Friends may assist, parents may advise, opportunity may offer, but upon himself rests the main responsibility of his success or failure. It is a divine law that every man must carve out his own destiny; and his success or failure depends chiefly on his own self-reliance. No amount of talent or opportunity can make a man successful, unless he has the will to push himself forward, and fight valiantly the battle of life; while on the other hand, energy and self-reliance have often supplied the place of missing talents; and by persevering toil some have conquered, where those more fortunate favored have failed.

Constant and severe battling with adversity is to the man, what the storm is to the giant oak. It toughens their sinews, it quickens their intellect, it brings every force of body or mind into the conflict to be welded against the opposing force. The energetic self-reliant man who boldly faces destiny and personally battles and conquers in the conflict is different to the one who relies upon his friends for his advancement, as the oak is to the mistletoe which grows upon it. The man who depends upon others is nothing but a human parasite, and if his schemes are a success the credit is due

to the real motive power, his friends. The man who lacks self-dependence will seldom give anything an adequate trial. He is helped to one thing to-day which disappoints him, he is at another to-morrow. Now he is manufacturing, then farming; now he is reading law, then turning to mercantile business; now he is speculating in real estate, then he has taken an agency, or anything else that an obliging friend may offer. Such a man gains no experience in any line, inspires no confidence, makes no reputation. He is disappointed at every turn. This man's help was not too much work attached to that. Perhaps uncle A. or neighbor B. will give something better. Thus, while others are gaining experience he is gaining none.

Having deliberately chosen a line of life, it is ordinarily best to stick to it. The second year of a true man's work ought always to be worth more than the first. The man who is continually changing does not utilize his experience. He is not climbing a ladder step by step, but he is getting up a little way and then getting down and climbing another one.

Those who depend upon others to do for them, what they can do themselves are apt to be disappointed like the man we read of in our school-days, who desired his grain reaped, they will find that friends and neighbors do not always respond to their call; and that in the end they must reap their grain themselves. The self-reliant man knows his own resources, and his plans will be carefully laid. He understands just what he has, with which to cope with the resisting power, and he will bring every available force into action. He expects to fight the battle himself; he must be his own general, his talents and his acquisitions are his army; he has carefully estimated the strength of the enemy, and if he conquers he will not only gain the prize fought for, but he will have an added experience and be better prepared for the next battle of life. "Heaven helps those who help themselves," but nowhere is there a promise to those who wait for others to help them.

The man who lacks self-reliance is a slave unanointed with chains of his own forging. He dares not speak his sentiments on the mighty topics either of moral or political nature for fear that he might offend those upon whom he relies for help. Often he fears to assist the right, and sometimes he gives his aid to the wrong for the sake of personal advancement.

We rightly appreciate only what we earn and the harder the struggle for any attainment the higher we will value it when possessed. The student knows that when he has solved a knotty problem by himself, he feels much greater satisfaction, and the knowledge thus acquired is of more lasting worth, than if the teacher laid it down for him. It is the same with money, what we earn ourselves represents to us many days of hard labor, so many nights of troubled thought; and its worth will seem twice as great as that given us. Often the boy who inherits a fortune spends it as easily as he has obtained it, while the one who makes money by honest toil generally spends it judiciously. It is the same with honor, the man only is competent to fill posts of honor who has his own way, and gained the experience needed for the position. "Help thyself, and God will help thee." See also.

ED. GAZETTE.—YOUR STRUGGLE...

the way in which the city council has expended the taxes collected in the city, in many instances is well timed and deserves the careful consideration of every tax payer in the city. I would like for some member of that honorable body to explain why it was that they expended three thousand dollars for a sewer when they could have put in a better one for three hundred.

It is a well known fact that when the dispute first arose between Moore and Atwood and the city, that responsible parties agreed to lay pipes through the natural ravine or sag that ran through Moore and Atwood's lots and cover them, and thereby stop all trouble between the city and her citizens, and make a drain into Dixon's creek for the sum of three hundred dollars, which would have drained 4th street and all the streets and sewers that drain into 4th street. But no. They first engaged in a piece of useless litigation with Moore and Atwood that must have cost the city over a hundred dollars; and then turned the water away from its natural outlet to run it into the Willamette river at a cost of three thousand dollars. And the probability is, that when we have heavy rains and the river is very high, instead of said sewer carrying the water away from 4th street the water from the river will back up through it and flood the whole lower part of the city. The excuse that you offer for the council, that they are taken up with their business and other affairs so that they cannot give the necessary attention to the interests of the city, is not tenable; for while the office is a thankless one and there is no pay in it, yet when a man accepts an office of that kind, which he does voluntarily, he assumes and tacitly agrees that he will guard well the interests of the city and give due care and attention to its affairs. Duty is the most sublime word in the English language. TAX PAYER.

SHERRIFF'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, upon a decree duly rendered and entered in said court in a suit wherein Charles Logsdon was plaintiff, and William Blodgett, Asenath Blodgett, James Blodgett, M. Jacobs and M. S. Neuggass, administrators of the partnership estate of Jacobs and Neuggass substituted for M. Jacobs and M. S. Neuggass partners doing business under the firm name of Jacobs and Neuggass, H. W. Vincent, Geo. W. Houck and J. E. Lee, defendants, and wherein the said plaintiff, Charles Logsdon, recovered a decree against the said William Blodgett for the sum of \$402 in gold coin and the further sum of \$75 Attorneys fees and the costs and disbursements of said suit. And it was further decreed in said suit that all the right title and interest of defendants William Blodgett and Asenath Blodgett in and to the lands described in the complaint in said suit and hereinafter described, be sold by the sheriff of Benton County, Oregon, according to law and the practice of said court.

That the proceeds of said sale be applied first to the payment of the costs and disbursements of this suit and accruing costs and expenses of sale and \$75 attorneys fees, second to the payment to the plaintiff the sum of \$950.24 in gold coin found to be due to plaintiff. Third to the payment of the said sum of \$492 in gold coin due to the plaintiff, fourth to the payment of the amount of \$1302.19, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and \$115 costs due the defendants M. Jacobs and M. S. Neuggass administrators of the partnership estate of Jacobs and Neuggass, now due upon the judgment set out in their answer; which said decree was duly entered and docketed in said court on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1883, and the decree of foreclosure of the mortgage upon real property was duly entered. Said execution bears date the 29th day of December, 1883, to me directed and commanding me to sell all the right, title and interest of said defendants William Blodgett and Asenath Blodgett in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Donation claim No. 40 being part of Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in T. 11, S. R. 7 West, bounded and described as beginning at a point 24.96 chains E. and 29 chains N. of the S. W. corner of the S. E. q. of Section 13 and running thence W. 104 chains thence S. (V. 38°) W. 81.85 chains, thence E. 31.50 chains, thence N. 50° E. 73 chains, thence E. 17.50 chains, thence N. 35 chains to the place of beginning, containing 642 11-100 acres. Also the following described tract of land, to-wit: N. E. q. of N. W. q. and Lots No. 2, 3 and 4 of Section 13, Township 11 S. R. 7, W. Willamette Meridian containing 138 acres all lying and being situated in Benton County, State of Oregon, said sale to be in the manner provided by law for the sale of Real property upon execution in actions at law. To-wit: the proceeds of said sale, first to the payment of the costs and disbursements of said suit, \$115.35 and accruing costs and expenses of sale, and \$75 attorneys' fees. Second, to the payment to the plaintiff the sum of \$950.24 in gold coin the said amount found due the plaintiff and interest thereon at one per cent. per month since November 22d, 1883. Third, to the payment of the said sum of \$492 in gold coin due plaintiff and interest thereon at one per cent. per month since the 22d day of November, 1883. Fourth to the payment of the said sum of \$1302.19 and interest thereon at 12 per cent. per annum since November 22d, 1883, and \$115 costs due the defendants M. Jacobs and M. S. Neuggass, administrators of the partnership estate of Jacobs and Neuggass.

To-wit: sell and exhaust defendant William Blodgett's land to-wit: the east 1/2 of the Donation Land claim No. 40, in T. 11, S. R. 7, W. Will. Mer. in Benton County Oregon. It being that part of said Donation land claim given to the defendant William Blodgett by the U. S. Government, and the following tract: N. E. q. of N. W. q. and Lots No. 2, 3 and 4 of Section 13, T. 11, S. R. 7, W. Will. Mer. containing 138 acres in Benton county, Oregon. Therefore, in obedience to said execution I have levied upon the lands hereinbefore described, and will on SATURDAY THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1884, at the court house door in the city of Corvallis in Benton County, Oregon, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to-wit: at the hour of one o'clock of said day, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the right, title and interest of said defendants William Blodgett and Asenath Blodgett in and to said premises to satisfy said execution and to pay the said sums of money thereon mentioned and all accruing costs and expenses on said sale. I will first sell as aforesaid said lands of defendant William Blodgett, and should the proceeds arising therefrom be insufficient to pay all said sums of money I will then sell as aforesaid the remainder of said premises.

SOL KING, Sheriff of Benton County, Or.

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