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To all of our subscribers we ask to carefully note the great improvement in the GAZETTE during the past year, and after reading it carefully hand a copy hereof to some friend or neighbor who is not taking it, and who needs a paper, and ask them to subscribe. At the same time invite their attention to the fact that the GAZETTE contains a greater variety of more reading matter, including local, editorial, geographical, general news and miscellaneous, fresher and family reading than any other paper published in Oregon. To all persons who receive sample copies of the GAZETTE, we ask to read and examine it carefully and decide if they can afford to do without it when a paper containing so much interesting reading can be obtained for the small sum of two dollars and fifty cents per year in advance.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER
and the CORVALLIS GAZETTE for \$3.00 a year in advance. We have perfected arrangements with the publishers of the American Farmer, of Fort Wayne, Ind., that enable us to offer our subscribers a first-class agricultural magazine at the bare cost of the paper, which is 10¢ a copy. The American Farmer is a 16-page monthly magazine which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading agricultural publications of the country. Each number will contain useful information for the farmer, his wife, his sons and his daughters. As it costs you almost nothing, suppose you try it one year. Parties desiring valuable reading matter on farm, stock and agricultural subjects, will find this the most profitable and cheapest way to get it.

At the Worlds fair committee in San Francisco last Friday, the secretary reported progress as follows: Petitions asking government aid to the amount of \$2,000,000 have received 9000 signatures in thirteen days. With few exceptions, governors of the respective states and territories have appointed commissioners where they have had power to do so, and where they have not such power, the favorable attention of the legislature will be called to the matter.

California is jubilant over her agricultural and industrial prospects for the year of 1884. Up to February not more than five inches had fallen, but since then the rain fall has exceeded ten inches. The ground has been soaked, even the driest parts of the land have received more than their quota, and instead of being parched by drought have experienced some of the most notable floods and freshets in the history of the state. One notable result of the change in the weather has been the heavy exports, particularly of wheat, that have gone out since the first of March; the grand total of one week's shipment of wheat and flour amounting to \$1,173,490, which is about equal to the amount ever shipped in one week of any year. It speaks eloquently for the future harvest, and the the outlook is for a most bountiful yield.

General Rosecrans, from the committee on military affairs reported favorably a joint resolution amending the acts of June 7, 1882, which provides for ascertaining the claims of the states of California, Oregon and Nevada from expenses in suppressing Indian hostilities. The joint resolution is a proposed amendment to the original act by permitting the state of California to prove up claims accrued as far back as 1856. The law, as it stands; only permits the payment of claims arising since 1861. He also reported adversely from the committee on military affairs, a bill for the relief of citizens of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana who served in connection with United States troops in the war with the Nez Perce Indians, and for the relief of heirs of such as were killed in such service. The report says: "Information in the papers accompanying the bill is too indefinite to justify the committee in recommending the passage of the bill."

A DEMORALIZED PARTY.

The attitude of the democratic party on the only issue upon which they have pretended to have any distinct policy, the tariff, has thus far been singularly weak and discreditable. The election of Mr. Carlisle and the choice of his committee on ways and means gave the country reason to expect that some measure of a definite character and of substantial effect would be promptly matured, and would at least pass the house. Through the fight for the speakership, made on the tariff, and on that of Carlisle's victory, has proved a greater variety of more reading matter, including local, editorial, geographical, general news and miscellaneous, fresher and family reading than any other paper published in Oregon. To all persons who receive sample copies of the GAZETTE, we ask to read and examine it carefully and decide if they can afford to do without it when a paper containing so much interesting reading can be obtained for the small sum of two dollars and fifty cents per year in advance.

But the committee had hardly got this bill in shape before it was found necessary to cut down the free list to the three articles of coal, salt and lumber, thus abandoning nearly every attempt to relieve manufacturers by reducing the duties on raw materials. It is now reported that before the bill reaches the house to 20 per cent. reduction will be made 15 per cent. and coal may be omitted from the free list. Even on this measure, whittled down to almost nothing, there is grave doubt of a democratic majority. Whatever Mr. Randall may admit or deny, he is practically the leader of a combination between a minority of the democrats and the majority of the republicans to defeat any tariff legislation, and he has practically kept back the appropriations until he is in a position to oppose them to the propositions of the ways and means committee.—New York Times.

THE ALIEN LAWS.

Complaint having been made to congress that the alien law of 1874 has been grossly abused by the foreigners to the detriment of American pilots and engineers. Under the law any alien who has legally declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and has had a permanent residence in this country for six months prior to his application for license, may be licensed as a pilot or engineer of any steamboat as if he had already been naturalized.

It is alleged that on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Canadian border, a large proportion of aliens get their license as pilots and engineers by declaring their intention, but never becoming bona fide citizens; that their only residence in this country is during the navigation season, and that when that season is over they, having served as American captains, pilots and engineers, return to the Canadian homes, where they pay taxes and own allegiance to their foreign power. These aliens get their licenses renewed year after year by simply exhibiting to the inspectors the papers they held the previous year. An American pilot or engineer cannot act in that capacity upon a Canadian vessel without being a British subject, the law being strictly enforced against him.

To correct the abuses of the American law the commerce committee of the house has recommended that the law be amended so that, to obtain a renewal of a license as engineer or pilot applicant must exhibit to the inspector satisfactory evidence, under oath, that he has continuously resided in the United States for one year preceding the application, and that no license shall be granted to any person who has not been a resident of this country four years, or who has received a fourth renewed license, unless applicant shall exhibit to the inspectors certificate of admission to citizenship of the United States.

The New York Times of the 20th yesterday that there were likely to be important developments in the affairs of the Oregon and Transcontinental company soon. Elijah Smith has declared that he would accept the presidency of the Oregon Improvement company, but not of the Oregon and Transcontinental.

At a conference between the committees of the St. Paul and Minneapolis chamber of commerce and Vice President Oakes and general freight agent Hannaford of the Northern Pacific recently, some misapprehensions of the tenor of the meeting at which the Minneapolis committee had been appointed, were dispelled on one hand and the workings of the new tariff were explained up on the other. Mr. Oakes showed that in making up the tariff, graduating rates had been made from St. Paul to Portland on one hand, and rates upon the same basis of compensation made from Portland to St. Paul and Minneapolis on the other. "It would be suicidal," Oakes said, "to ruin the Pacific coast trade, which was governed by conditions of water transportation, etc., in the interest of cities at this end of the line. In adjusting the tariff St. Paul and Minneapolis had been accorded practically all the territory from the Idaho line eastward, and Portland all from that point westward. Walla Walla, Colfax, Wallula, Farmington and some other points which were named, were in the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line, and not within their jurisdiction."

WOOL IN CALIFORNIA.

The wool growers of California have had a great many ups and downs. They are just now concerned about the proposed change in the duties on wool. They want more protection, rather than less. In this respect they are in accord with the wool growers of Ohio. The wool clip of this State in 1883 was about 40,000,000 pounds. But most of this product brought low prices. There were several reasons for this. In the first place the woolen factories of the Eastern States had come upon a comparatively dull year in the manufacture of woolen fabrics. Nearly all kinds of manufactured goods had been ruling low. Metal goods were low, especially those of iron and steel. There had been a season of over-production in nearly all classes of goods. The wool buyer went to Australia and to Texas for a number of grades of wool. It is of prime concern now to inquire further why California wools are neglected. The dull season accounts for a falling off demand and for low prices. But it does not account for the preference which wool buyers are giving to Texas and Australian wools.

Great attention has been paid in California to the production of Spanish merino sheep. These sheep carry fine wool, which is gummy and very dirty for the most part. Some complaint has been made about the weakness of fibre. But such complaint, we take it, are confined to a few lots, or affect only limited localities. For some reason California wool, or a great deal of it, does not rank high in the eastern markets. This is evident from the market quotations, and from the current comments in eastern papers. When the fruit growers of this state have important interests to consider, they come together in state and district conventions; and they give the interests they represent a pretty thorough overhauling. The wool growers might take a hint as to the value of such meetings. The burry and dirty California wool is inevitable in the first instance; but is it not possible to do the scouring at home, and ship for the most part wool separated from burrs and dirt? Wool growers are competent to answer these and many other questions affecting their interests. But it certainly is not too early for them to inquire why California wool does not command better prices in the Atlantic markets.—Bulletin.

DISTRICT INSTITUTE.

The district institute for the third district will be held in Albany, Oregon, on the 29th and 30th of April. By request we are following from the Albany district the subject: "The object of our legislature in establishing district institutes was to advance the educational standing of our teachers, and, through them, the public schools of the state. It was thought that the teachers needed more thorough preparation in their work, and that the teachers' association would afford them the means of making this preparation. This, then, they were expected to do, and to take advantage of this valuable and practical means for self-improvement, becomes the duty of every live teacher. This is by no means a new method for the advancement of the teachers' profession, neither did it originate in Oregon, but for many years it has been used as one of the most potent educational factors in the New England States, the Middle and Western states, and we note here the gratifying results of their establishment in most of the Southern states where they have been well attended and have undoubtedly produced good results and are proving to be an important agency in the advancement of the schools. The development of the public school system in the southern states proves conclusively the recuperation possible, not only in material wealth, but in intellectual wealth as well, and we bid the noble men and women who are laboring for the development and upbuilding of the sunny south Godspeed. While we are happy in this development and progress in our sister states, we are more immediately concerned in our own educational advancement as a state, judicial district and county. Some people are continually looking abroad for missionary fields of labor and their eagle gaze oftentimes penetrates to the utmost isles of the sea in search of ignorant humanity, forgetting in their philanthropic zeal, that there may be a small field near home, and this brings us again to our subject, the institute and its purposes. Before institutes and teachers' associations came into vogue, every teacher taught his own school and confined himself to his own plans and ideas, as if that might be (Squers like) the only school in the world. Perhaps, unless a "spelling bee" or a "cornhusking" chanced to bring them together, he never met his fellow teacher in the adjacent district, and when they occasionally did meet, it was only to exchange a surly salutation and then they immediately retired to their respective burrows, where under the seductive influence of a corn-cob pipe siesta, they meditated in peace and quietude upon the hermetical bachelorism of Mr. Pickwick.

But again something more than a mere meeting is intended. There will be plenty of good solid work for the teachers to do after they come together and care should be taken to inform each teacher of the topic assigned to him some time before the meeting, in order to give him an opportunity to review it. There is no one that does not prefer the pleasure of success to the mortification consequent upon failure, and a desire to excel should prompt every teacher to study his part closely, that he might be able to use it to the best advantage when the day arrives. This will cause research on his part, and his boundaries of knowledge will be proportionately extended. Subjects he had entirely neglected will come before him for examination, while others that he had passed over lightly would be more apt to receive the proper amount of attention. The point here is, that teachers should be duly informed of their subjects, and then they should make thorough preparation.

Again, in teaching, as in architecture, the stronger parts should sustain the weaker, and the teacher just assuming the responsibilities of his first school should have some means of availing himself of those who have been longer at the work. There are numerous byroads liable to lead him astray, and errors and mistakes without number ready to creep into his methods of in-

struction whenever he is disposed to be careless or lacks information necessary to distinguish the right from wrong. We admit that he might by constant reading gain a good knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching by reading school journals and paying close attention to educational literature generally, but there will still be left a work for the institute to do, and one which nothing else is capable of performing. Young teachers especially, then, should be present at each and every session of the institute, and with note-book and pencil in hand, be diligent in taking notes of the best thoughts and choicest methods presented by experienced teachers who will be present.

Call Adopted by the Committee.

A Republican Convention for the state of Oregon is called to meet at the city of Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to wit: Representatives in Congress, Judge of the Supreme Court, three Presidential Electors, and district officers for the several judicial districts, and to select six delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The convention will consist of 206 delegates, apportioned among the several counties, as follows:

Baker,	5	Lake,	2
Benton,	9	Lane,	10
Clatsop,	10	Linn,	12
Clatsop,	6	Marion,	18
Columbia,	4	Multnomah,	35
Cos,	6	Polk,	8
Crook,	5	Tillamook,	2
Curry,	2	Umatilla,	12
Douglas,	12	Union,	8
Grant,	5	Wasco,	7
Jackson,	6	Washington,	8
Josephine,	3	Yamhill,	9
Klamath,	2		
Total,	206		

The same being one at large from each county, and one delegate for every 125 votes, and one for every fraction over one-half thereof, cast for Hon. M. C. George, Congressman, at the last general election.

The committee recommend that the primaries be held on Saturday, the 12th of April, and the county conventions on Tuesday, the 22d day of April, unless otherwise ordered by the proper County Central Committees.

The committee earnestly recommend that the delegates elected to the State Convention attend in person, and if not convenient for them to attend personally, that they send their proxies by electors of the county they represent.

The Republican voters of the state, without regard to past political differences, who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor giving free popular education to the masses of the people, effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country, and who desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the state by maintaining a government pledged to these objects and privileges, are cordially invited to unite in selecting delegates to the Republican State Convention. SOL HIRSCH, Chairman.

Portland, Oregon, Feb. 21, 1884.

The following was unanimously adopted. Resolved, That the committee earnestly recommend that the delegates elected to the state convention attend personally, or that they send their proxies by electors of the county they represent.

Proclamation.

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SALEM, Feb. 12, 1884.

To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

GREETING.

Whereas, the following Joint Resolution was duly adopted by both Houses of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon at the sessions of 1882 and 1883, to-wit: "Be it resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon be, and is hereby proposed:

ARTICLE I.

The elective franchise in this State shall not hereafter be prohibited to any citizen on account of sex."

Now, therefore, pursuant to said action of said Legislative Assembly, and in compliance with the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution No. 9, adopted by said Legislative Assembly at the session of 1882, providing for the submission of said amendment to the people of the State.

Proclamation is hereby made that said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon will be submitted to the legal voters of the State of Oregon, for ratification or rejection, at the general election to be held therein on Monday, the 2nd day of June, A. D., 1884.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State of Oregon hereto attached, [L. S.] this 12th day of February, A. D. 1884.

Z. F. MOODY, Governor.

Attest:
R. P. EARHART,
Secretary of State.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS.

M. S. WOODCOCK,
Attorney-at-Law,
CORVALLIS, - OREGON.

GEORGE A. BROCK,
Attorney at Law,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
CORVALLIS, - OREGON.
Office with F. M. ton.

J. B. LEE, M. D. G. R. VRA, M. D.

LEE & FARRA,
Physicians, Surgeons
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Physician and Surgeon,
CORVALLIS, - OREGON.

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19-32-lyr F. J. Hendrichson.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Will-
iam Masters, has been appointed administrator of the
estate of John W. York, deceased, by the County
Court of Benton county, Oregon. All persons having
claims against said estate will present them with the
proper vouchers to said administrator at the law
office of M. S. Woodcock, in the city of Corvallis, in
said county of Benton, within six months from the
date of this notice. Dated this 25th day of Feb-
ruary, 1884.
21104 WILLIAM MASTERS,
Administrator of the Estate of John W. York, dec'd.

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