Weekly Corvallis Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY

Entered at the Postoffice at Corvallis Oregon, as second-class matter

It is said that Noltuer the editor of the *Standard* at Portland made a trip to Washington city to interview President Cleveland for a government appointment, but as there was no government printing which needed measuring the President had no use for Oregon's measuring worm so he said to "Tony," "call again," and the measuring worm crawled straight way for home, a sader but wiser worm.

Some one in writing up the flourishing town of Monroe and its different kinds of business and varied industries made the GAZETTE of last week say, that Monroe was a town of 1000 inhabitants, a d a the writer was raised in that pleasant village, from early boyhood until 25 years of age, he feels it a duty to say that a population of 200 would perhaps be a figure more in harmony with the present number of people of that town.

Some of those prominent democrats in national politics who have so strenuously opposed the rebuilding and improvement of the navy while the republican party advocated its improvement, since the last national election are strenuously advocating the doctrine of improving the navy the same as republicans did. So it seems in order to manage the country the democrats are coming around to do just what they abused the republican party for endeavoring to do.

The citizens of Albany have organized the Albany Building Association for the purpose of building an opera house, which it is said will cost about seven thousand dollars. And what is better, it is said the money sufficient to guarantee the building, is already assured, this is being done by a private stock company with private subscriptions. The citizens of Albany this year are also going to build a sixteen thousand dollar school house this summer. This brings to mind that while Albany's enterprising people are making the improvements suggested, that we have a twenty-five thousand dollar Agricultural College building to build.

In the GAZETTE of February 27th a short paragraph in some way got into its columns on the subject of the roads between Corvallis and Newport, in which was said that "before people condemn the contractors for the irregular mails between here and the bay, they had best known something about the condition of the roads." To this the *Yaquina Mail* takes exceptions which is perfectly correct. The item somehow crept into the columns of the GAZETTE and was not noticed by the editor of this paper. Sometime persons about the office thinking that an item is all right hang it on the hook for compositors to put in type as must have been the case in this instance. This item, had the writer known it, would not have appeared in the columns of the GAZETTE because while inquiring during the bad condition of roads we learned that they were very bad next to impassable for all practical purposes. Yet every body along the road of whom we inquired almost unanimously agreed that with sufficient energy and perseverance the mail could have been carried through to Newport nearly all the time. With such energy and perseverance as the old Oregon and California stage line when running practiced, we feel satisfied that the mail could have been carried through to Newport at least twice a week all the time except, perhaps, during a few days of the heavy snow and sleet in last December. The GAZETTE has suffered largely by this failure to carry the mails, as the GAZETTE has large lists of subscribers along the line of the route and over along the coast and by the failure referred to, the GAZETTE for many weeks was not carried to its patrons. Since the railroad is done we hope to have better mail services. If the road should begin to make daily trips our mail service to the coast ought to be pretty good. So Mr. Mail we extend our sympathizing hand over this long and badly neglected mail route and promise to instruct the devil about our office not to put in any more items about mail routes until it has been sumitted to the editorial scrutiny of the GAZETTE.

Another strong reason why an extra session of the legislature should be called is that through the blunder of some of the enrolling clerks in the last legislature the bill which was passed upon the subject of registration of voters while the constitution of our State requires the election to be held biennially the bill passed fixes the time for the next election at June 1885 as it was enrolled, but the date as it passed the legislature was June, 1886. Through this careless blunder it will be seen must arise serious complications in our future elections, so much so that it is almost necessary to call an extra session in order to amend the bill and get it in harmony with the Constitution, as the bill passed repeals all election laws in conflict with it. The registration law, the law on assessments and taxation, the law providing for the building of a fish ladder at the falls at Oregon City and several other laws being so badly mixed up that it renders them practically unjust or inoperative it seems requires an extra session of the legislature besides the matter of electing a Uuited States Senator is unfinished and needs to be done.

Hard times, scarcity of money throughout the general business industries of the country and general business depression is a prevailing complaint throughout the whole length and breadth of the United States. Many things of minor effect on this condition of affairs all help to bring about the common result; no doubt this condition of affairs will continue to exist and perhaps grow worse, at least until the democratic party has fully defined its course and declared its policy upon the great questions of the day which at all times effect the business and commercial interests of the country. When the democratic party does define its future course it may still have a more depressing effect or times may revive either of which will depend upon the course adopted by our democratic friends who are now at the helm of government. Under this uncertain condition of affairs is it not reasonable to expect that men with capital will not invest it in such manner as will produce general and financial prosperity. It is claimed that there is an abundance of money in the United States, but men who have capital, invest it if at all, for the purpose of making a profit by so doing, but if the governmental policy of the party which is at the helm of government is such a policy or is so undecided as to leave doubt in the mind of the man who has money as to whether or not he can make a legitimate profit by investing it, it is certain to result that when such doubt exists that the investment will not be made and hence the capital will be idle and thus be kept out of the business circulation of the country. When capital lies idle because its owners are distrustful of investing it, then labor must lie idle because there is not sufficient capital invested in various enterprises to keep the labor of the country employed. The political change in the country's affairs is largely responsible for the present hard times. Some claim however that overproduction is the cause. If the result of over-production is what we are now experiencing, what kind of a paralysing influence on the business interests of the country would a free trade policy leave if the free trade wing of the democratic party should prevail in the policy to be adopted by the party. The laborer who is out of employment is unable to get the necessary money with which to buy everything he formerly did and hence they buy only necessaries of life and let the unnecessaries go unbought and when this course of economy prevails all over the country the markets are full of a large class of articles which are purchased but little. But let the democratic party adopt such a policy as will inspire confidence in moneyed circles of the country the capital will then soon seek investments, and laborers, will all find employment, and when capital and labor hand in hand is fully employed there will no longer be over production because both capitalitalists and laborers will have the wherewith to purchase those things which in the depressing times like this, figure among the articles of over production. The country needs such a well settled revenue policy by the government, that when men invest their money in business they can form some definite idea of what they are to reap. Before the late presidental election the democrats said all that was necessary was a change. The change is had and still with that change dull times has gone down to a financial and business depression. What the people want is the relief the democrats have promised. Before the election they called it over protection and Vice-President Hendricks promised the people that when the change should be made that every thing which was good and prosperous, should follow. But alas, his prophecies seem to have been hollow sounding talk.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, March 20th, 1885.

The new broom does not sweep rapidly enough for the throng of office seeking patriots who raided Washington about three weeks ago. Disappointed spoilmen shake the dust of the city from their weary feet, and sadly turn their dejected noses towards their distant homes. The discomforture of the place hunters gives some relief to the Cabinet officers who have been under hot seige since the fourth of March. Even the Postmaster General has had a perceptible respite from callers during the past few days. The applications for postmasterships, however, do not fall off. They rather increase. In the office of the clerk to the first Assistant Postmaster General, with an extra detail of assistants, it is difficult to keep up with the work of briefing and filing applications.

President Cleveland evidently prefers for office the quiet men who have kept comparatively in the back-ground. Those who have advertised their merits with delegations have been left out every time. The last list of nominations sent to the Senate created more surprise and more disappointment than any appointments yet made. The names which had figured on the slates were all absent from the list. This fact has operated very discouragingly upon those who have been devoting every day and hour to their claims.

Among the most important nominations were Mr. Hay, of Pittsburg, to be First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Montgomery, of Michigan, to be Commissioner of Patents, and Ex-Representative Durham of Kentucky, for First Comptroller of the Currency. The defeat of Phil. Thompson for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by Mr. Miller of W. Va., was a surprise to many, and a real shock to his friends, who had strenuously urged him for the place. They say they will not suggest his name for any other place now since his ability and claims are not appreciated by the new powers.

The acting Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Dyrenforth, did not hesitate to express surprise at the nomination of his successor, since he claimed that the Commissionership had been offered to himself by both the President and Secretary Lamar. Through the dilatoriness of the Patent examiners the work of the office is shamefully in arrears, and Mr. Dyrenforth recently began reform by requiring night work in the offices that are behind with the business of the Department. This will now be kept up until the work is brought up to date, which, from the present energy displayed, will be in about three months. This fact will be gratifying to inventors whose patience has been severely tried by the delays in the issuance of their patents.

Wednesday was President Cleveland's forty-eight birthday, and he varied his daily programme by taking a two hours drive with Col. Lamont, behind a pair of ex-President Arthur's horses. The retiring President kept ten horses of his own at the Executive stables, all of which he left for the use of Mr. Cleveland until the latter should make other provision. Mr. Arthur has called socially on President Cleveland during the week and attended his official reception. Since his retirement from office he has been the guest of ex-Secretary Freylinghuysen, and a recipient of constant attention from society people without regard to party. President Cleveland will give an entertainment in his honor next week. Secretary Whitney has begun an investigation of the accounts of the Navy Department, and Secretary Endicott proposes to turn things over in the War Department. He has requested the Adjutant General of Army to furnish him with a complete list of all the officers on duty in Washington. He asks what duty each one is performing, if such duty is authorized by law, and the exact time each has been on duty here.

The Higgings appointment has proved to be very embarrassing to the administration. Besides the odorous scandals that accompanied his appointment, one charge is that he stuffed the ballot box in the mayoralty contest of 1875; another is that he imported voters into Hamard county in 1879, and another is that he is actively engaged as a lobbyist at Annapolis. A certain Southern Senator says that Higgings owes it to his party to resign, but a Baltimorean, who knows the Higginses remarked that though they may die they never resign. The Baltimore Civil Service Reform association is expected to come here to-day and petition Secretary Manning to remove Higgins. If he does not consent, they will probably appeal directly to President Cleveland. R.

Paper from Hop Vines.

Paper is made in France from hop vines, and it is claimed that the fibre secured is the best substitute for rags yet obtained, as it possesses great length, strength flexibility and delicacy. It may be to the advantage of paper makers near hop growing districts to investigate this matter, for the vines are now a waste product, and if they are properly adapted for fine paper, as it is claimed, a valuable stock has been running to waste. Bean and pea vines belong to the same category.

Kid shoes for ladies, Misses and kids, at cost at Whitney's closing out sale.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE OF REAL ESTATE

In the matter of the estate of Geo. P. Wrenn, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale, duly made by the county Court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Benton on Saturday April 7th, 1882, at the regular April term of said court, directing and commanding me, F. A. Chenoweth administrator of said estate, to sell at public auction all the right, title, interest and estate that the said Geo. P. Wrenn had at the time of his death, in and to the following described premises:

The undivided 3-5 of two hundred and fifty one acres, lying in the east 1-2 of the donation land claim of Geo. P. Wrenn and Mary E. F. Wrenn, his wife, notification 6258, claim No. 54, T. 11, S. R., 6 west, Willamette meridian, in Benton county, Oregon. More particularly described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a point 4.65 chains east of the 1-4 Sec. corner, on the line between sections 16 and 21 in T. 11, S. R., 6 West, of Will. Mer., running thence south 58.50 chains to the middle of the channel of Marys river, thence following down with the meanderings of said river to the east line of said donation land claim, thence north 84.25 chains to the north east corner of said claim thence north 89deg. 27min. west 32.55 chains to the place of beginning containing 250 acres more or less. Also the whole of the following in the west half of said claim beginning at a quarter Sec. corner on the line between sections 16 and 21, in T. 11, S. R., 6 west, Willamette Meridian, thence south 89 degrees 27 min. east 4.65 chains, south 58.50 chains to the middle of the channel of Marys river, thence following up the river to the middle of the county road leading from Corvallis to Kings Valley, north 16 degrees east along the middle of said road, 16 chains north 6 degrees, west 18 chains, north 26 degrees, west 23 chains north 39 degrees, west 5 chains to the north line of the claim, south 89 degrees 31 min. east 13.20 chains to place of beginning containing 39.03 acres. Therefore in accordance with and in pursuance of said order of sale, I, F. A. Chenoweth administrator of said estate of Geo. P. Wrenn, deceased, will on

Tuesday April 28th, 1885,

at the hour of one o'clock P. M., of said day in front of the court house door, in the city of Corvallis in Benton county Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest and estate which the said Geo. P. Wrenn had, at the time of his death, in and to the above described premises, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Terms of sale, cash down at time of sale.

F. A. CHENOWETH,

Administrator of the estate of Geo. P. Wrenn, de'cd.