

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

It is asserted that the rebellion in Canada is fomented by Russian agents, with a view of embarrassing the Dominion authorities and preventing their sending troops to help England.

The question is a very serious one with President Cleveland how he will occasionally slip in a democratic appointee and slip out a republican contrary to the tenure of office act and civil service reform rules.

The fire alarm on the night of April 1st was no doubt intended for April fools day. Fun is fun and we have no objections to practical jokes but to call the whole town out to a fire is too serious a matter to make foolishness about.

The city elections for years past have been run by parties seeking office. In many instances we have good officers, sometimes, however, city government has not been managed as carefully and economically as it should have been.

The commissioner of the general land office has ordered that final action in the land office upon all entries of public lands, except private cash entries and scrip locations, not dependent upon acts of settlement and cultivation be suspended in the following localities: All lands west of the first guide meridian, Kansas; all west of range 17 west in Nebraska; the whole of Colorado, except lands in Ute reservation; all lands in New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada and that portion of Minnesota north of the indemnity limits of the Chicago, Minnesota and Manitoba railroad.

The St. Paul Globe-Democrat says: "To-day's nominations have added fuel to the flame of party discontent, and a regular conflagration may ensue. The nomination of Henry G. Pearson to succeed himself as postmaster of New York City elicited words of condemnation on every hand among democrats. Prominent senators among the democratic party did not hesitate to say that it was a great mistake. Congressman Spriggs of New York said that every democratic senator who is moved by a feeling of allegiance to his party ought to refuse to assent to Pearson's confirmation. He declared that they ought to go further and fight the nomination to the bitter end. While democratic politicians are wild over the re-nomination of Pearson the civil service reformers and so-called mugwumps are in high spirits. They say Cleveland is coming up to their expectations. When Beecher was here he urged Pearson's retention. All New York mugwumps, headed by Carl Schurz and George W. Curtis, and supported by the Times, have been fighting for him.

The county democracy are said to have had a hand in it. It is hinted, however, that Mayor Grace, who called upon the president, Secretary Manning and the postmaster general yesterday, was working for Pearson. The county democracy want the collectorship and don't want the postoffice. It is said that Pearson's reappointment is the result of a trade; that it is Pearson's reward for not closing the New York postoffice on election day.

The condition of business is well illustrated by comparing the present surplus in reserve of the New York banks and the excess on the corresponding date of the previous three years with the mercantile failure record for the first quarters of the same years. For the corresponding weeks of the last three years and this week, the state of the New York bank reserve was as follows: 1882, a surplus of \$3,338,000; 1883, a deficiency of \$5,455,050; 1884, a surplus of \$9,589,000; for this week an excess of idle sums amounting to \$47,092,000. The failure record for the current thirteen weeks is nearly double that for the same period four years ago, with idle money in New York banks many times greater, showing the lethargy and hesitancy on one hand and disasters on the others. Is this depression in business because moneyed men have confidence in the financial management of the government or is it because they are afraid the new administration will try some new financial plans for those which worked prosperity under republican management.

It has been suggested by some papers that the reappointment of Henry G. Pearson, a republican, by President Cleveland as postmaster of New York City is something of a compromise or concession to meet the views of the mugwump republicans and that his future course in the distribution of such favors would be different. That his future appointments will be different in a great measure there is no doubt, but that he appointed Pearson to please mugwumps or anybody else, or upon any other consideration than to reward Pearson for the valuable services he rendered in the election of Cleveland is what will take better proof than will be forthcoming to convince anyone who has watched the tide of events. It will be remembered that upon election day in New York City Mr. Pearson kept the employes so busily engaged and gave them no intermission or recess on that day so that several hundred republican employes in the New York postoffice on that day lost their vote they being prevented from voting by the act of Pearson. In every other postoffice in the United States all the employes have always been given the privilege of voting and time in which to cast their ballot. It was suspected by the authorities at Washington that Pearson would act in the manner in which he did as a confederate of Cleveland in the disfranchising the employes in the office and the proper head of the post-office department at Washington telegraphed Pearson to give time so that his employes might vote, but Pearson paid no attention to it and in that way and by this act of Pearson alone, enough employes were thus disfranchised to have carried the State of New York for Blaine had they been permitted to vote and had voted for Blaine. It is plain to see why Pearson was appointed, because Cleveland in appointing him is just paying for Pearson's treachery and dishonesty in disfranchising the republican voters which had the effect to defeat Blaine and elect Cleveland.

While the professional democratic office seeker who prematurely rushes to Washington to secure an appointment to office from the hands of the president supposing that all that is necessary is to ask for any office he chooses and it shall be turned over to him, is sadly disappointed, because the president is desirous of bluffing this class of persistent professional pests. Yet the every day operations of the president certainly must convince every close observer that they are not sent away on account of his convictions to civil service reform rules, although the president places it upon this ground hoping thus to please the casual observer and if possible keep good feeling with the mugwumps. That this is true is satisfactorily and conclusively proven from the fact that every day for some time past until the senate adjourned the president was sending in names of parties for confirmation by the senate to places filled by competent republicans whose time had not expired and against whom no charges had been made except that they were republicans and the appointed party who desired the place was a democrat. This maneuvering of the president shows him to be longer headed and better fitted for wire pulling and manipulating the change of republican appointees for democrats than his older political workers such as Hendricks, Vorhees and others, for the latter were desirous of opening all appointive offices for democrats to fill regardless of

any regulations of civil service reform; while President Cleveland is endeavoring to put out republicans as fast as his friends Hendricks and Vorhees could have done it and at the same time he is endeavoring to make the friends of civil service reform believe that he intends to follow the true spirit as well as the letter of civil service reform. Another reason why it shows tact for the president to make pretense that all he intends to do in appointments shall be done under the rules of civil service reform is because the senate has a small majority republican and to work these things through he seeks to create the impression that he is opposed to removing present incumbents, but republican members of the senate are opening their eyes to his doings as they plainly observe from the acts and appointments made by the president that his pretensions to civil service reform was hollow sounding buncomb, to divert the public attention from the real points which he intended to accomplish. There is no doubt that the president is using his appointive power as rapidly as Hendricks could do if he was in the place and that this is so is proven by the fact that Hendricks and Vorhees are now satisfactorily quiet over the operations of the president after they came to fully see and understand his course.

The Post-master at Rome, Oneida county, New York, has been suspended by the President, the latter alleges the cause of this suspension to be for inattention to duty, and failure to make the reports required by law.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY ON TOP. Jacob Thompson's Story of his own Villainy. His Operations in Canada during the Rebellion as Recorded by Himself.

[New York Tribune.] Secretary Lamar's order that the flag over the interior department (Cleveland not objecting) should be hung at half-mast, and the officers and clerks of the department receive a holiday with pay, in honor of that departed traitor, conspirator and thief, Jacob Thompson, secretary of the interior under Buchanan, has naturally revived interest in Thompson's mission to Canada during the rebellion, and the damnable operations in which he was engaged in behalf of the confederacy. Among other letters written by Thompson to the rebel government, detailing his operations, was the following. It tells of the peace meetings he was organizing throughout the north with the aid of the democratic party for the organization of which Thompson furnished the needed funds; of the partly-successful plot to release rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and of the attempts more or less successful, to burn northern shipping ports and northern cities—especially New York, where the unsatisfactory results from the use of Greek fire greatly annoyed Thompson, and, as he says, confirmed his contempt for that article as an incendiary agent. We omit those parts of the letter which merely reveal the man whom Secretary Lamar delights to honor as an active and enterprising traitor, and reproduce those parts which brand him as an inhuman monster.

"Toronto, C. W., Dec. 3, 1864.—The Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State: Sir—Several times have I attempted to send you communications, but I have no assurance that any of them has been received. I have relaxed no effort to carry out the objects the government have in view in sending me here. I had hoped at different times to have accomplished more, but still I do not think my mission has been altogether fruitless. At all events we have afforded the northwestern states the amplest opportunity to throw off the galling dynasty at Washington and openly take grounds in favor of state rights and civil liberty.

"This postponement was insisted upon the ground that it was necessary to have a series of public meetings to prepare the public mind, and appointments for public peace meetings were made—one at Peoria, one at Springfield, and one at Chicago the 16th. The first one was at Peoria, and to make it a success I agreed that so much money as was necessary should be furnished by me. It was held, and was a decisive success. The vast multitude who attended seemed to be swayed but by one leading idea—peace.

"Soon after I reached Canada a Mr. Minor Major visited me and represented himself as an accredited agent from the Confederate States to destroy steamboats on the Mississippi river, and that his operations were suspended for want of means. I advanced to him \$2000 in Federal currency, and soon afterwards several boats were burned at St. Louis, involving an immense loss of property to the enemy. He became suspected, as he represented to me, of being the author of this burning, and from that time both he and his men have been hiding, and consequently have done nothing. Money has been advanced to Mr. Churchill of Cincinnati, to organize a corps for the purpose of incendiaryism in that city. I consider him a true man, and although as yet he has effected but little, I am in constant expectation of hearing of effective work in that quarter.

Previous to the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Martin and Lieutenant Heady, bringing an unsigned note from you, all the different places where our prisoners are confined—Camp Douglas, Rock Island, Camp Morton, Camp Chase, Elmira—had been thoroughly examined, and the conclusion was forced upon us that all efforts to re-

lease them without an outside co-operation would bring disaster upon the prisoners and result in no good. All projects of that sort were abandoned, except that at Camp Douglas, where Captain Hines still believed he could effect their release. We yielded to this firmness, zeal and persistence, and his plans were plausible; but treachery defeated him before his well laid schemes were developed. Having nothing else on hand, Colonel Martin expressed a wish to organize a corps to burn New York City. He was allowed to do so, and a most daring attempt has been made to fire that city, but their reliance on the Greek fire proved a misfortune. It cannot be depended on as an agent in such work. I have no faith whatever in it, and no attempt shall hereafter be made under my general directions with such material.

"During my stay in Canada a great amount of property has been destroyed by burning. The information brought to me as to the perpetrators is so conflicting and contradictory that I am satisfied that nothing can be certainly known. Should claims be presented at the war office for payment of this kind of work, not a dollar should be advanced on any proof adduced until all the parties concerned may have an opportunity for making out and presenting proof. Several parties claim to have done the work at St. Louis, New Orleans, Louisville, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cairo.

"For the future, discarding all dependence on the organization in the northern states, our efforts in my judgment, should be directed to inducing those who are conscripted in the north, and who utterly refuse to join the army to fight against the confederate states, to make their way south to join our service. It is believed by many that at least a number sufficient to make up a division may be secured in this way for our service before spring, especially if our army opens up a road to the Ohio. Some are now on their way to Corinth, which at present is the point of rendezvous. Also to operate on their railroads and force the enemy to keep up a guard on all their roads, which will require a large standing army at home, and to burn whenever it is practicable, and thus make the men of property feel their insecurity and tire them out with the war. The attempt on New York has produced a great panic, which will not subside at their bidding. Very respectfully your obedient servant, J. THOMPSON."

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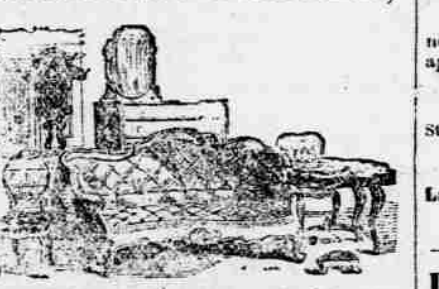
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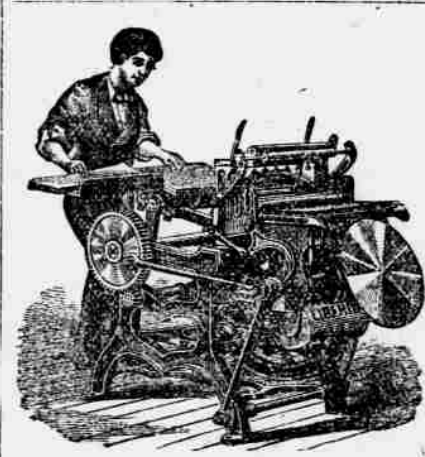
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ADMINISTRATORS SALE OF REAL ESTATE

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, 1885, 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 6285, claim No. 54, T. 11, S. 11, 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. 11, 6 west, of Will. Mer., running thence south 55.50 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 1/4 cor. east corner of said claim thence north 89 deg. 37 min. 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. 11, 6 west, Willamette Meridian, thence south 59 degrees 27 min. east 4.65 chains, south 59.50 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 to the 6 degrees, west 18 chains, north 29 degrees, west 23 chains, north 29 degrees, west 5 chains to the north line of the claim, south 59 degrees 31 min. east 13.20 chains to place of beginning, containing 39.08 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 22nd, 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 Ore, 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 thereto belonging. Terms of sale, cash down at 1/3 of sale. F. A. CHENOWETH, Administrator of the estate of Geo. P. Wrenn, de'd.

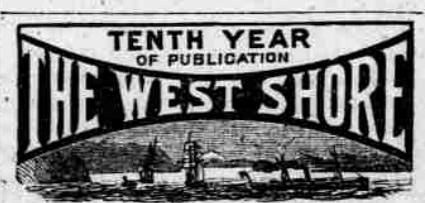


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