

Weekly Corvallis Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY

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

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Dio Lewis' Nuggets is the title of a new monthly which is on our table. It is full of nuggets from the pen of Dio Lewis, A. M., M. D.

Dr. Wales who was recently tried in the U. S. naval court for inefficiency and neglect of duty, was suspended from duty for five years, on furlough pay, and to retain his present number in his grade during that period.

The defaulting postmaster, Hibbs, of Lewiston, Idaho, has been given into the custody of the United States government by the authorities at Victoria, and is probably now at the scene of his crime. Government defaulters do not find British Columbia as safe a retreat as do the president and defaulting bank cashiers.

At a public meeting of citizens of Sitka, Alaska, held July 14, resolutions of regret upon the retirement of J. H. Kinkead as governor of the territory were adopted. The resolutions include expressions of satisfaction as to the public life and personal worth of the retiring governor, regret because of his retirement before he could fairly put the machinery of the government in motion, and sympathy on account of present bodily afflictions. Mr. Kinkead first reached Alaska in 1867, and has always been considered a pioneer citizen. A copy of the resolutions were ordered to be handed the retiring governor and published in the coast papers. They are signed by M. P. Berry as chairman and Edward H. Brown as secretary.

The dude representing the dignity of the newspaper up town put on considerable style last week. He prides himself on showing to the people what little he knows about grammar and spelling, and judging from his paper no one would suspect that he had ever learned the difference between a grammar and spelling book. He says that "W. H. Mansfield, foreman of his office took a run over to the Bay Saturday"; when everybody suspects that Mansfield has been the power running the paper for a year or more, and but for his presence in the office the thing could not have been put out in a half way passable style, and since observing the paper which came out during Mr. Mansfield's absence it is no longer suspected but becomes a fixed fact in every one's mind. Again he says, "Some of our printers have gone to the harvest field, no others to be had." What an idea? When a man running a newspaper sends his printers to the harvest field. A farmer should just as readily be suspected of sending his harvest hands to town to run a newspaper. Anyone could have guessed from the appearance of the paper that "the printers had gone, and before leaving, each had thrown a boot black at the paper." Again he publishes, "Lost, Between Palestine Church and Corvallis, one Smith and Weston 38 Caliber Revolver" &c., If with his fine perceptions of spelling and grammar he can spell this word again and then tell the people what kind of a "bor" he is, he can perhaps thus interest his readers with funny historical sketches about himself aside from his knowledge of spelling and grammar. However we notice that all patrons of that paper seem to be highly pleased to realize that Mr. Mansfield has again returned from the Bay, so that he, no doubt as heretofore, will write up and again fill the "Leader" with locals prepared by him and written in the office, instead of filling the paper with four columns entitled "Benton County" which has run in that forlorn organ for four weeks without change, besides nearly four columns of clippings which were injected in the place of local news which ought to, and would have been written up, had Mr. Mansfield been there to do it.

LAMENTATION OF JEREMIAH.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—In the "Leader" of the 30th, ult., a Democratic fossil exhumer, under the signature of "B," produces a few extracts from "the popular speech of Judge Jeremiah Black, on the Electoral Commission fraud." The true inwardness of Jeremiah's lamentations is easily explained, when it is remembered how a Democratic Congress labored and brought fourth the Electoral commission, which instead of accomplishing the purpose for which it was designed, only served as a trap into which the "poor heartbroken Democracy," unsuspectingly blundered, and in which it was so firmly held that to squeal "fraud" was the only thing possible.

The returning boards also, furnished unhappy Jeremiah with material for his lamentations.

It will be remembered that the boards were duly organized, under laws passed by the legislatures of the respective states in which they were held, and although perhaps not in strict conformity with the requirements of our national laws, yet they were in exact accordance with Jeremiah's "late lamented doctrine" of state supremacy.

The principal claim to greatness, for which the memory of Jeremiah is so profoundly revived by the moss back of the present day, was attained chiefly through his devotion to the doctrine of state sovereignty.

While we are in this fossil exhuming business, friend "B," let us dig a little deeper through another strata of American history, and bring to the surface another specimen of the glowing words of this great man of yours, just to see how it will appear in the light of to-day.

It was in the Autumn of 1860, a presidential election had just been held, and Abraham Lincoln had been honestly and fairly elected. The southern Democratic leaders, stung with rage because of their defeat at the hands of progressive Americanism, at once began preparations for the destruction of the Union. The seed of State sovereignty, planted by Jefferson and Calhoun, and nourished by such Democratic leaders as Davis, Breckenridge, Tombs, Benjamin, Vallandigham and Jeremiah Black, had rapidly developed into the full grown palmetto tree of secession.

James Buchanan was at that time occupying the presidential chair, Jeremiah was a member of his cabinet, holding the position of Attorney-General, of the United States.

When requested by Buchanan for an opinion of the authority, vested in the President, by the constitution to prevent secession, he delivered an opinion which was accepted by the President, as conclusive authority, for permitting southern democrats unmolested, to make the attempt of destroying the Union.

Following are some of the "glowing words" of Jeremiah's opinion:

"Without the exercise of those functions which belong to the civil service, the laws cannot be enforced in any event, no matter what may be the physical strength which the government has at command. Under such circumstances, to send a military force into any state, with orders to act against the people would simply be making war on them.

The existing laws put and keep the Federal Government strictly on the defensive. You can use force only to repel an assault on the public property and aid the courts in the performance of their duty.

If one of the states should declare her independence, your action cannot depend upon the right fullness of the cause upon which such declaration is based. Whether the retirement of the state from the Union be the exercise of a right reserved in the constitution or a revolutionary movement, it is certain that you have not in either case the authority to recognize her independence or to absolve her from her Federal obligations.

If it be true that war cannot be declared, nor a system of general hostilities carried on by the Central Government against a state, that it seems to follow that an attempt to do so would be ipso facto an expulsion of such state from the Union. Being treated as an alien and an enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly. And if Congress shall break up the present Union by unconstitutionally putting strife and enmity and armed hostility between different sections of the country, instead of the domestic tranquility which the constitution was meant to insure, will not all the states be absolved from their federal obligations? Is any portion of the people bound to contribute their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that?"

"The States are colleagues of one another, and if some of them shall conquer the rest, and hold them as subj-

gated provinces, it would totally destroy the whole theory upon which they are now connected."

Encouraged by the opinion of Jeremiah, southern democracy lost no time in arranging itself in armed treason against the Union. At this crisis is where Jeremiah "lost his dignity as an American citizen," and thoroughly proved himself "not of the stuff that martyrs are made of," neither did he "know how to feel when called upon to die for his country." To put it a little finer it is extremely doubtful whether or not that he had a country. From his opinion one would conclude that if he claimed a country at all, it would naturally be about the size of South Carolina.

But how fared it with the gospel of Jeremiah when the Nation's hosts of Freedom were marshalled under the leadership of the mighty Abraham?

"The water of truth" did "rise gradually" and "the overflowing scourge" did come. "The refuge of fraud and lies," was not entirely swept away, only, because of the Nation's magnanimity, "This mighty Nation," (with a big N,) "did rise and shake herself," not only as one man, but as millions of them: She shook the earth south of Mason and Dixon's line, and also shook the bottom out of the gospel according to Jeremiah. "Justice" trod with leaden hail and struck with her iron clubs. "God's mills grind slowly," usually, but in this instance they ground a good sized grist in a very short time after the flood gate had been fairly lifted.

So much for "the glowing words of a great man," and while the mossback may find in them a treasured relic of the past, no progressive American will dig for Nationalism in a democratic cemetery. It isn't there.

Senator and Mrs. Stanford, of California, have sent to the Grant cottage at Mt. McGregor a floral memorial representing "Gates Ajar," formed of white and purple immortelles, and each gate is six feet high and five feet wide. It is said to be most beautiful and suggestive, the gates standing slightly open, with an arch above in which appears the name, U. S. Grant, set in flowers. Speaking of this an exchange says: "Much has been said in the last few years about the tendency to go to great extremes in funeral display and certainly the country never had a more striking illustration of this tendency than now. It is proper that the burial rites of the great should be conducted with stately solemnity and honor, but costly flowers, a gorgeous casket, heavy with trappings of velvet and mountings of silver—on exhibition for hours before a gaping and curious crowd—strikes a chord that jars painfully, and forces a criticism to lips that are reluctant to censure either motives or methods in the presence of death. If, however, there is ever a reform in the matter of funeral extravagance and display it must begin with those who can afford these things, but from choice bury their dead without vulgar ostentation."

New York Tribune: The fact that John Roach's bids for the Dolphin and the three cruisers were \$315,000 below any other contractor's seems to dispose of the charge that he was bent upon plundering the government. His enemies, however, are equal to the emergency. Seizing the bull by the horns, they affirm that this very discrepancy between his bids and those of his competitors proves that he had no intention of honestly fulfilling his contract.

Philadelphia Bulletin: The calamity may well be called a national one, for the ship-yards of John Roach represented on a grand scale the idea of American industry and enterprise as it is represented nowhere else; and to close these great works means not only the ruin of John Roach, and not only the scattering of his thousands of workmen with all the distress that such a catastrophe implies; it means a tremendous blow at the whole great system of protected American industry from which this branch of it cannot recover until an American congress and an American administration rise to the level of the great issues which are being repudiated at Washington.

New York Tribune: Mr. Roach's retirement from business is strictly in line with democratic policy. He closes his works and yards, discharges workmen receiving \$30,000 a week, and leaves a large force of industrious skilled mechanics to shift for themselves. He is forced to do this partly because the times have been hard ever since the election in November, but mainly because the administration has been dealing unfairly with him for partisan ends of its own. The assignment increases the feeling of depression caused originally by the success of a party committed to the policy of free ships and revenue tinkering.

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