

## Corvallis Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY  
FRANK CONOVER.

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## ADVERTISE IN OREGON PAPERS.

In the resolutions adopted by the editors in convention assembled appears one that may appear a trifle selfish—that suggesting that the boards of trade cease to advertise their respective localities and the state in eastern papers, but reach the people direct by sending out the local papers. The editors feel, and with some justice, that Oregon papers would be a safer and more reliable index of what strangers might expect and are interested in, than any other printed matter.

Two points are worthy of note: First, Oregon papers would carry a greater degree of honest conviction as to the real merits of our climate, business and farming advantages than any specially prepared board of trade matter can. Every issue of every Oregon paper contains our market reports, accounts of fruit crops and general farm notes that are of extreme interest to the home-seeker.

Second, these papers can be sent to the selected lists of business, professional, and moneyed men, and people of some means whom it would be desirable to have come here. There are splendid opportunities for poor men and laboring men all over Oregon, but the need of more capital to develop the resources of Oregon is great, and the presence of more investors and manufacturers will be a boom to every poor man and laboring man.

Let our boards of trade make a note of the fact that very few come to Oregon without first making a careful study of the Oregon papers. Let our boards of trade study that resolution of the editors. There is a great deal in it.—Capital Journal.

The democratic plan of campaign during the present session of congress appears to be one of pure obstruction. If they cannot have their way in legislation they are determined republicans shall not, and to carry out this plan the worst filibustering methods have been followed. Speaker Reed, at the commencement of the session, balked the democratic plan by counting every member present in making a quorum, and the vials of wrath have been poured on his devoted head; but unmindful of their maledictions he has pursued the even tenor of his way, neither courting favors nor fearing frowns. If the constituencies of these democratic members are satisfied with the course pursued they may stand a chance of being re-elected, which, perhaps, is their highest aim in life. But the country at large has a right to complain, and demand that these public servants do their duty fully and not sit in congress for the sole purpose of accomplishing personal or partisan ends.—Times Mountaineer.

ONE of the curiosities of the census is the loss of population by the middle West. Illinois has made remarkable gains, but they are almost entirely confined to Chicago. The middle western states without large cities have barely held their own, or actually lost. The rough count for Iowa shows a decrease of 200,000 since 1880. Nebraska shows an increase since 1880, but a loss from the state census of 1885, and Kansas is in the same situation. Probably these three states have lost as many as 200,000 population in the last three years. Crop failures, low prices and the reaction from excessive agricultural production on borrowed capital have thinned their rural population, and sent their people farther west. A good many of them are in Oregon and Washington.—Oregonian.

## A PERIOD OF BUBBLE BLOWING.

Never was the air so full of fanciful schemes by which to live on that rather undefined quantity known as "the government" as now, says the Boston Globe. The government is to loan money to all comers at 1 per cent. The government is to abolish all landlordism. The government is to become the guardian of all unemployed labor and organize it into an industrial army as service pensioners. In short, there seems to be no end of these schemes, and, what is more astonishing, men of reputation for political sanity are willing to let them go upon the records of congress as serious propositions of statesmanship.

In non-political circles there is also a prolific bath of co-operative curiosities. The social fad of the period is bubble blowing. There are schemes by which a working-man can get a house for nothing. There are schemes involving the credit card system, by which the more a man eats the more there is left on the table; so that finally he has only to lay down his tools and enjoy free board for the rest of his days. Besides this, it is proposed to lay up capital on the discount system, so that, with the same wages now received by working-men, a man by some mysterious magic may soon find a perpetual banquet and a sufficient bank account ever at his side.

We fear that there is a serious side to this otherwise ludicrous display in the political and social atmosphere. The government, now bent upon universal taxation for the perpetuation of the reigning protective policy, has been setting the pernicious example of showering gratuities broadcast, in violation of our fundamental principles of government. This spirit has seized upon the masses and, fanned by such fictions as the Bellamy Utopia, human credulity is running amuck.

But soberer days are coming, when men will realize, after sad experience with delusive hopes, that all gratuities and all prize schemes, to whatever extent hard cash is realized from them, must ultimately be paid out of the hard toil of producers. Whatever the government does for the people is charged to the people, and the burden gradually sifts down and finally rests upon the shoulders of labor.

There is no magical art that can charm an honest dollar out of the baseless fabric of a utopian dream. We cannot live upon the government, for the government has nothing to give us except what we first give to it. We cannot make more than four by adding two and two together and calling it a co-operative five. We cannot get anything for nothing, nor draw one drop more out of a cask than it will hold.

NINETY failures are reported in the Pacific coast states and territories for the month of July, 1890, with liabilities of \$503,603 and assets of \$286,626, as compared with 65 for the previous month with liabilities of \$287,805 and assets \$149,839, and 69 for the corresponding month of 1889, with liabilities of \$302,406 and assets of \$133,509. The following are the causes assigned for the failures, viz:—Incompetence 24; inexperience 70; inadequate capital for the extent of the business undertaken 21; injudicious crediting 9; personal extravagance 2; excessive competition 3; unfavorable circumstances 9; fraud 4; neglect of business and bad habits 8.

"WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY" is a power in more ways than one. These words were the signal for the New York Central men to stop work.

THE value of our commerce this year has attained the highest point ever reached in the history of the country, aggregating \$1,647,192,014, an increase over last year of \$159,658,987.

## RAISING HOGS AND HOMINY ET CETERA.

Some years ago a witty and sarcastic representative of Michigan in congress, Roswell G. Horr, discussing political outrages in the south on the floor of the House, told the Confederate brigadiers that the south "ought to raise more hogs and hominy and less h—l." It was a profane utterance but it fitted the situation so thoroughly that it was re-echoed over the entire country. It is recalled now by the curious coincidence that the men of the south who took Mr. Horr's advice and went in for hogs and hominy are just now raising the other thing also. The Farmers' Alliance has captured gubernatorial nominations in democratic conventions in three southern states and has a fair prospect for nominating Mr. Tillman in South Carolina, if the brigadiers do not assassinate him as they threaten to do. In every southern state the alliance is sending the bourgeois and the fire-eaters to the rear, and it threatens to capture not only the state governments, but the federal representation. It has, in fact, nearly broken up the democratic party in the south by seizing the organization itself. It is worm-wood and gall to the bourgeois democracy, but it is a pleasing spectacle to republicans. We rather like the idea of the alliance raising hogs and hominy and sheol in this sort of way.—New York Press.

A WRITER in one of the reviews speculating on the possibility, and the results of an attempt on the part of Great Britain to subdue the United States to compliance with her wishes, estimates that the job would cost her not less than \$7,500,000,000. He arrives at this conclusion by figuring on the basis of what the Revolutionary war cost the mother country per capita of the population of the colonies. As the debt of the empire is now nearly \$6,000,000,000, that country would be ripe for a receiver by the time it got through with a new war subjugation with this country. This would be a pretty costly job.

UNSOPHISTICATED Oregon farmers should not be permitted to travel abroad or even remain at home without a guardian. The experience of Farmer Jones has been followed by that of Farmer Stevens, of this city, who ran across bunco steers in Seattle and was beaten out of \$30 by a very old trick. It is probable that in the case of Farmer Stevens, he, like Farmer Jones, did not read the papers or he would have been posted on these bunco games.—Telegram.

SOME people who come to the Willamette valley from the eastern states grow homesick and return to the land of cyclones and sunstrokes, blizzards and freezings, after a time. But in nine cases out of ten they don't stay. The comparisons they must daily make soon draw them back to the land of the "big red apples." This is especially true of those who have made the Willamette valley their home for several years. We have instances of people returning every week, and the joyous feelings with which they come convince us more and more that we have the best country more in the world.—Salem Statesman.

THE supremacy of the English in the application of electricity to the propulsion of vehicles is likely ere long to be disputed in this country. A company is being organized in Pittsburg to operate electric cabs, the current furnished by storage batteries.

MORE postal cards were shipped from the factories of "Al" Daggett at Shelton, Conn., in the month of June than at any other similar period. There were over 180 tons, making 60,000,000 cards. The demand is about 1,000,000 a day.

It has become somewhat fashionable to treat Senator Blair as a crank because of his persistency in regard to his educational bill, but he stated an unpleasant but plain truth when he said the other day that not one of the important measures on the Senate calendar can be passed without the adoption of a rule for the arbitrary closure of debate. Such a rule should be adopted at once.—Ex.

THE railroad employees on the New York Central will, without doubt, loose the fight they have brought about. The strike was foolish and ill advised, based upon the rivalries and jealousies of two labor organizations. Strikes of this sort can only result in disaster to the men who precipitate them.

The Records of Marion county show the platting of many thousand acres of land in small tracts of from five to ten acres. Capital City Fruit farm of 640 acres, Sunnyside No. 1, 320 acres; Sunnyside No. 2, 320 acres; Sunnyside No. 3, 300 and a number of others have been placed on the Records by the Oregon Land Company of Salem, Oregon. This company is also doing business in Portland and Albany and has numerous other small tracts. The great advantage of this plan is that it brings together in one community the class of people who are all engaged in the same business, viz: fruit growing, consequently there springs up large drying and canning establishments similar to those in the city of Salem, which advantages make profitable market for the products of these fruit farms. Consult your interest by buying of the Oregon Land Company of Salem, Portland or Albany. 6-25-1m.

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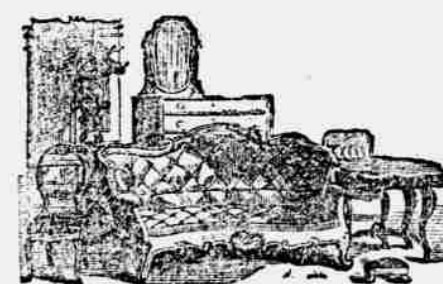
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