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FRANK CONOVER.

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CULTIVATE PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Human nature is much the same throughout the world, it is said. The human race is naturally indolent and many other undesirable qualities are inherent in its organization, but these qualities are modified in various degrees, by cultivation and training. Society is improved as its natural tendencies are checked and diverted into artificial channels. Human nature impels us to allow as many of the burdens of society as possible to rest upon the shoulder of others, but necessity has induced many of us to control or cultivate our inclinations—so many of us as are required for the maintenance of society, the elevation of which depends upon the notions of its members as to what is necessary. A higher state of society may be desirable, but it is too often not regarded as worth the effort necessary to obtain it, the more advanced state being left to the provision of "Providence."

The benefits of Providence are received in the beginning. It did a good part by that section of country now known as Oregon. It allotted to us with such a lavish hand that the burdens of society have rested lightly upon all. The inhabitants have been permitted, to a great degree, to indulge their indolent human nature, and thus came to believe that Providence is the father of all blessings.

But practical men do not expect great things from Providence in the affairs of life. Although it gave the people of Oregon a great country, it has left us to make the most of our opportunities. If we prize an advanced state of society we should cultivate those qualities by which we may obtain it. One individual with unequal advantages, rises above another by the restraint and cultivation of his nature, and the same is true of communities. With the natural advantages which has been bestowed upon Oregon, it should become the greatest state in the Union.

As a community of this great state, Corvallis and Benton county is putting forth a commendable effort to elevate Oregon to the position to which she is entitled, but still there remains a great amount of apathy concerning public matters of importance. There exists considerable selfishness which requires eradication. The cultivation of public spirit is what we require.

The vitalizing influence of electricity is said to be very great. It has been known to create the appearance of life in a corpse which was unquestionably dead, and the GAZETTE desires to be permitted to suggest that a wire of the electric light company be attached to the dormant corpus of the Corvallis board of trade. Should it produce the appearance of vitality, the effort were well made.

The war cloud is again hanging heavily over the European powers. It looks as though France and Russia were about to "double teams" on Germany, but an outbreak by any of the great powers would probably involve almost all the nations of Europe.

If Corvallis is to observe the anniversary of the declaration of independence, it is time that we begin to arrange for it. We want at least to make up our minds whether we shall celebrate or not.

The city election is approaching, and the unprogressive element should not be permitted to prevail. We could do worse than to sustain the spirit which predominates in the present city council.

OREGON AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The committee of the State Board of Agriculture, consisting of J. T. Apperson, Van B. Delashmuth, D. S. K. Buick and W. F. Matlock, have issued the following which is self-explanatory:

We the undersigned, a special committee appointed by the State Board of Agriculture to prepare and issue a call, whereby at an early day we could secure, if possible, the co-operation of all the people in having Oregon's material interests properly represented at the World's Columbian Exposition to be held at Chicago in 1893, and believing it to be important that Oregon should take some action wherein we could unite and secure necessary means to furnish and plan, whereby said exhibit could be made creditable to the state, we respectfully request the county courts of the respective counties of this state to designate and secure, if possible, the attendance of one or more delegates to represent said county at a meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce in the city of Portland, on June 16th, at 11 o'clock a. m., no county being entitled to more than five delegates. We would most earnestly urge upon the boards of trade in each county and all good citizens to co-operate with and act in conjunction with each other in securing the proper representation to attend said meeting, so that each section of the state may assist in determining the best means to secure the object and purpose of this call. We are of the opinion that this is a matter of vast importance to all classes of our population and we feel assured that if we can secure a meeting of the representative men of each county in the state that they will be able to agree upon some method whereupon the people of the state can unite for accomplishment of the object and purpose of this call. It remains for your representatives when assembled to determine the cost of, and manner of accomplishing the great object in view, and we confidently expect the co-operation and assistance of every citizen of the state, including the public press.

The people of Oregon must move in this matter if they wish to keep pace with the procession of other Pacific coast states.

It is expected that the New Orleans grand jury will in a few days report on the lynching. A certain confession will be used by the grand jury. It is that of a man named Politz, who claims to have joined the Mafia under the impression that it was a benevolent society, and who was present at the time the death of Chief Hennessy was planned. This confession has not hitherto been used because the state believed that it had direct proof of Politz's presence at the killing. Politz claims to have learned the particulars of the killing of Hennessy from one of those who took part in the murder.

EX GOVERNOR WATERMAN, of California, died at San Diego on the 12th inst. He first came to California in 1856. In 1886 he received the republican nomination for lieutenant governor and was the only one of his ticket elected that year. Washington Bartlett, the democratic governor, died shortly after his election and Waterman became governor.

ITALY, like other countries, sustains a number of political parties, and like other political parties what one wishes another deprecates. Hence the action of the administration in recalling Minister Fava is deplored by a large proportion of Italy's population.

GENERAL F. J. SPINOLA died in Washington on Tuesday morning. He served through the war as a brigadier-general of volunteers. Afterward he served a number of terms as a democratic congressman from New York.

THE WAR IN CHILI.

The constitution of the republic of Chili had endured since 1833. Not long since a dispute, relative to certain acts or powers, arose between the president, Balmaceda, and that branch of the government which nearly corresponds with our senate and house of representatives. The result of the disagreement is a civil war. The president has discarded the constitution and made himself dictator, although the adherents of the senate and house are termed the revolutionists. The people, for the most part, and a contingent of the navy adhere to the congress, but the army of perhaps 10,000 are mostly with the president.

The New York World's special correspondent at Buenos Ayres says: "The revolution in Chili now amounts to a civil war. Rapine, violence, confiscations, arbitrary arrests, complete overturning of the laws, treachery, and everything else almost that is bad, prevail. Trade is nearly at a standstill, and the supreme court and court of appeals are closed, as the judges found themselves without authority. President Balmaceda has assumed functions which the czar of Russia would hesitate to grasp. The actual situation, from a purely military standpoint, is difficult to comprehend. Not a word of reliable news comes by trans-Andine telegraph. The mails afford scanty protection for correspondents, and the censorship over the press precludes a truthful presentation of the news. Pizagua is in a deplorable condition. Everybody who could has left, and the hills in the rear of the town are covered with dead bodies, which vultures devour. Horrible tales of cruelty are related. Prisoners are taken by either side, the adherents of Balmaceda, or the sympathizers with the congress, and are bayoneted or shot without mercy. The soldiers slay their officers if they differ from them. The officers of the Reingo battalion, at Tarapaca, were killed by their men, while the officers of the Fourth battalion (Balmacedists) were also shot, because they attempted to restrain their soldiers from pronouncing for the revolution. Revolutionists have thus far won most of the skirmishes and battles that have occurred. Balmaceda has no funds legitimately acquired, and he confiscates the property on all who do not support him. He called on the banks for 11,000,000. The managers refused and were at once thrown into prison."

A correspondent at Lima writes that 400 refugees, who arrived on the last steamer, were so destitute they had to remain on the wharf. The commandant at Iquique was selling flour at 22 cents per pound. Fighting between the government forces and rebels near Iquique resulted in a victory for the latter. About 700 men in all were killed. A Lima paper published a message from Iquique, received by the English minister, saying the triumph of the rebels March 7 was decisive, and Balmaceda's troops were knocked to pieces. Thousands of people have abandoned the nitrate works, and accompanied by their families, are trudging across the desert to Iquique. The scene is of a nature which hardly finds an equal in the history of war. Many died on the desert and their bones marked for many days the road to the now abandoned nitrate factories. The Chilean ministers to Argentine Republic and France have been declared traitors by President Balmaceda.

The inventor of the Gatling gun dreams of putting an end to wars by making battles fatal to all who take part in them. Possibly there may be some more effective way of stopping a fight than killing off the combatants, but it has not occurred to anyone to publish it if he thought so.—Ex.

Tear down the rotten awnings. Clear up the streets and alleys.

A NEW TREASURER.

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of the 13th says: The president this afternoon appointed Enos H. Nebecker, of Indiana, U. S. treasurer as successor to J. N. Huston, of Indiana, resigned. Mr. Huston's resignation will take effect upon the qualification of his successor. Mr. Nebecker left for Indiana on the 3:30 train this afternoon. It will be about ten days before he qualifies. He will have to give a bond of \$150,000 upon taking the oath of office and again when he is confirmed by the senate he will have to give a new bond for a like amount. When he assumes charge of the office, all the money in the United States treasury will have to be counted. A committee consisting of three persons, one representing the outgoing treasurer, one representing the incoming treasurer and one representing the secretary of the treasury, will be appointed to superintend the count of the money. This committee will be assisted by about fifty clerks in counting the currency, bonds and securities. It will take this force about three weeks to count the currency, etc. After the currency is counted the heavy work begins, that of weighing the coin. This is done by the committee with the help of about twelve laborers, who place the coin, which is in great bags, upon the scales. It will take about two months to complete this work. There are now 4500 tons weight of coin in the treasury to be counted. Approximately, there are now in the vaults \$691,370,000. Until the count is complete and the money found correct the bond of Treasurer Huston is not released.

The appearance of strawberries opens the fruit canning season during which the husbandman's grocery accounts are presented on the full sheet bill heads.

MORTAR-SPOTTED SKIN.

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About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales began to peel off. I consulted all the doctors in the county but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA Remedies, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scales gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, until I had been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I know of a great many who have taken the CUTICURA, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babies with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express my thanks to you. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's.

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