

Corvallis Gazette.

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WONDER if Cleveland will go fishing on Decoration day this year, as his custom when he was president?

AN exchange says: The Dalton boys, who held up the Santa Fe trains in Oklahoma, were deputy United States marshals under Cleveland.

To-morrow will be Memorial Day. It is a day set apart by the nation in honor of the departed heroes who fought and died for our country and will be absent in every city village and hamlet in the union. Let all our citizens join in the exercises to-morrow.

THE Oregon Improvement Company has imported negroes and put them in their coal mines at Franklyn, Washington, to take the place of the striking white miners. They say the men belonging to labor unions are too uncertain and are liable to quit or be on a strike when most needed.

THE prize fighters Corbett and Jackson didn't hammer one another hard enough in San Francisco Thursday night to suit the professionals and others who take a deep interest in such "sport," and so the affair was considered a draw on the sixty-first round. It takes blood for a satisfactory prize fight.—Statesman.

THE Commercial Bulletin, referring to reports of ravages of the hop louse on the Pacific coast, says: Cynical observers may class this as properly coming under the head of borrowed trouble, but when the history of Wisconsin as a hop-growing state is looked into it will be found that the presence of the lice on the Pacific coast is not a thing to be wholly ignored.

THE people of Salem raised a subsidy for the big woolen mill, it being agreed that 200,000 pounds of wool a year should be manufactured into cloth. The mill used more than this last year, which was the first year, and is now on the market for 400,000 pounds for the second year's run.—Statesman. Salem has made a good investment in this, as well as several other manufacturing enterprises. No enterprising city will let an opportunity pass to establish solid and profitable manufacturing with in its limits. The people of Corvallis should be on the alert to capture some of these prizes. Factories is what we need to make a busy and prosperous city. It is within the power of our citizens to have a paper mill and a carriage factory established here during the present year. The cannery project also lives in a dormant condition.

As Memorial Day approaches the question suggests itself, how rapidly are the old soldiers dying off? A Washington authority says that at the close of the war there were about 2,700,000 Union veterans. The census reports—which are, however, more or less imperfect—show about 1,200,000 of these now living. The pension rolls carry about 300,000 names of those whose claims have been allowed, and the deaths of pensioners reported to the bureau aggregate about 8,000 per year. Taking this as a basis of estimate, and calculating that the deaths among all soldiers are at the same ratio as among the pensioners, it is fair to presume that between 35,000 and 40,000 veterans die every year. Of course, as the years go on the ratio increases, and in the next ten years they will drop off far more rapidly than in the past.

A REUNION of the veterans of the National and Confederate armies of the late war has been arranged to take place at Chicago during the World's Fair. No exhibit of American attainment will be so interesting to students of political history as the cordial greeting of those who fought against each other in the rebellion. Most or all of the old bitterness has passed away, and the remaining leaders and soldiers will meet with no unpleasant thoughts and offer to the world a spectacle such as it has seldom seen, of victors and vanquished uniting in celebrating the life and growth of their common country.

THERE seems to be some rules that do not work both ways. If one has the right to buy and sell where he wishes, ought he not also be allowed to buy and sell what he wishes. Prohibition free traders say no. Another free trader who claims the right to buy what and where he wants loudly and strongly object to another man buying labor in another country. It will be observed, however, that these inconsistencies are decidedly democratic. A republican believes in a reasonable government control and restriction of all these matters. Thus in order to become consistent in all your views get upon the republican platform at once. You will find it made of home lumber, home-made nails, built by well paid home labor and planned by home talent, instead of imported lumber, nails, labor and Cobden Club brains.

It must be sad news to the calamity howlers of the democratic stripe to learn that the surplus in the treasury is gradually increasing. The recent heavy drains were because of the payments of the direct tax refunded to the states. At its present rate of increase, the amount in the treasury will be more than sufficient by June 4th to meet the quarterly pension payment of over \$30,000,000. Even should it not be sufficient, that would not mean that the treasury could not meet the draft; for there is still a large amount of the public money which was lent by Cleveland's administration to the national banks which has not yet been returned to the treasury. This could be called in, and would be ample to meet the requirements.—Blade.

IMPORTANT OPINION.

Settlers on unsurveyed land in the Alsea country, should notice the following letter which is an opinion by Hon. J. T. Apperson, register of the United States land office, in answer to Mr. A. P. Willson, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, in reference to the repeal of the pre-emption laws:

OREGON CITY, Or., March 6, 1891.
MR. A. P. WILSON, Deputy U. S. Surveyor, Tillamook, Oregon;
DEAR SIR:—We are of the opinion that under the act of congress of March 3, 1891, repealing the pre-emption law, that the act makes provisions for all bonafide claims lawfully initiated before the passage of this act, under any of said provisions of law so repealed, may be perfected upon due compliance with law in the same manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same limitations, forfeitures and contests as if this act had not been passed.

A bonafide and actual settler, who made settlement on unsurveyed lands, before March 3, 1891, and can prove his compliance thereafter on said land of the requirements of the pre-emption laws, will be entitled when the land is surveyed and subject to entry, to file and take title under the pre-emption laws as they existed at the time when he made settlement on the land.

J. T. APPERSON, Receiver.
All settlers on unsurveyed lands must make their filings within 90 days of the acceptance of the survey.
B. W. WILSON,
County Clerk.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The convention at Cincinnati was stormy at times but it seems to be well nigh unanimous in its main purposes, for with scarcely a single dissenting voice it adopted a platform, elected a national committee and issued a manifesto to the country announcing its entrance into the political field as a separate and independent organization under the name of the People's Party. The platform indorses the demands made by the Farmers Alliance at its various conventions in regard to the currency and the lending of money at two per cent, upon non-perishable products; it demands free coinage of silver, the prohibition of the alien ownership of land and the reclamation of all land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used by them. There are many other planks in the platform, such as the election of president by a direct vote of the people, and a demand for an income tax, but it is on the currency, coinage and the land question that the new party must make its chief fight, and by these it will be judged. All of them have long been before the people and have been amply discussed. It is quite certain that neither the republican nor the democratic parties would ever have endorsed the platform as it stands on these questions and there was nothing left for the advocates of them but to establish the third party which they have done. The decision on this point having now been reached, puts an end to all future speculation as to whether the alliance will act with the democratic party in 1892, and raises in place of it the question of who is to be the leader of the new party in the presidential campaign. The only eminent statesman who could stand on the currency plank is Senator Stanford, but the plank in regard to railroad lands will probably exclude him also. It is likely, therefore, that some wholly unknown man will be named when the time comes. It is as yet too early to form an estimate of the consequences which the new party will effect in the election. It is acting now apparently with a great deal of harmony and enthusiasm, and if this can be maintained there is no doubt that it will seriously cut down the republican vote in the North and the democratic vote in the South, thus putting a large number of states in the doubtful list and rendering the next election one of the most uncertain ever held since the formation of the government.—San Jose Mercury.

THE CHASE OF THE ITATA.

When the Charleston left Acapulco her officers were reported to have said that the Itata had about three days start of her. We remarked at the time that we did not know the grounds upon which this estimate was based, since the dispatches asserted that the fugitive ship had not been sighted. The arrival of the Colima clears up the mystery. It seems that on the 15th, just after leaving Acapulco, coming north, a Chilean vessel, supposed to be the Itata, was seen from the Colima, and on the same day the Charleston was met, about sixty miles behind. The Charleston was notified of the whereabouts of the Itata, but put into Acapulco for coal. She stayed there until the evening of the 17th, leaving about two days and a half behind the Itata. If the Chilean cruiser was making ten knots the Charleston had about 600 nautical miles to gain on her before overtaking her and supposing the cruiser to make fifteen knots it would take her just five days to do it. But in that time the Itata would have advanced 1,200 miles, which would bring her off the Peruvian coast. There she might meet other insurgent vessels and be relieved of her cargo. As the Esmeralda put out of

Acapulco about the time the Colima sighted the Itata and returned soon after, it is quite likely that she met her consort and warned her of the Charleston's pursuit. In that case the Itata probably struck out a new course for home, and it would be almost impossible for the Charleston to find her. With the chances of her escape so good, we do not take much stock in the report that the insurgents have decided to give her up to the United States as soon as she reached Chile—that is, unless they take her cargo of arms out first.

AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION.

The Department of Agriculture has recently issued a report in regard to the productive possibilities of the United States which effectually puts an end to all those theories based upon the assumption that we have about reached the full measure of our agricultural products. "So far from having reached the limit," says the report, "we have not even approached it. One third of the area of the country is either too wet or too dry for present cultivation and awaits irrigation and drainage, while of the other two-thirds much is not included in farms, and the farms themselves are not utilized to their full capacity." The figures cited by the report make the truth of this statement evident beyond all doubting. A large part of the arid lands of the country have never even been surveyed, but it is certain that by irrigation millions of acres of this area can be readily brought under cultivation. In Maine fully two-thirds of the land is still uncultivated by farms, and only one-fifth part of the whole area of the Southern States is under cultivation. How large an area this is may be estimated from the fact that in Florida alone there is one hundred and fifty times as much good cane land as is now used in the whole country in growing this crop. In every section of the country there is in fact large quantities of land not yet in use which will become available as fast as the increase of population renders it profitable to drain and irrigate it, and these lands are among the richest in the world. There seems to be no reason therefore for doubting that the agricultural production of the country is capable of an immense expansion and that we will be able to supply Europe for many years to come.

SOME GOLD FIGURES.

Just at this time it is of interest to recall the facts concerning our exportation of gold. From 1861, the year in which the war began, to 1877, a period of 16 years, we exported the enormous total of over \$530,000,000. Since 1877 we have imported more than we exported every year except five—1884, 1885, 1886, 1889 and 1890. In the decade from 1860 to 1870, the net exports were \$330,000,000; in that from 1870 to 1890, \$400,000,000, and from 1880 up to May 2, 1891, our net imports were \$109,000,000.

Our production of gold from 1860 to 1870 was \$475,000,000; from 1870 to 1880, 400,000,000; from 1880 to 1891, \$330,000,000. From 1860 to 1870 our production exceeded our exports by \$140,000,000; from 1870 to 1880 by \$157,000,000, and from 1880 to 1891, our production plus our imports gave us \$433,000,000 of gold. In the years 1878 and 1879 we took United States bonds instead of gold; instead of Europe sending us the metal she sent us our own bonds.

The exports of gold for the nine months of the present fiscal year—that is, from July 1, 1890, to April 1, 1891—were \$25,797,546; we imported \$17,517,640, making a net loss of gold of \$8,279,706. Subtracting the imports we have, in the ten months of the present fiscal year, exported no more gold than we have produced from our own mines.—Toledo Blade.

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My baby was taken very sick when he was three months old, and in a few days began breaking out. We employed both of the home doctors, and they could do nothing for him. Then we sent for the best doctor in Eaton Rapids, Mich., and he doctoring him for two weeks, and he got worse all the time; and then I took him to Jackson to a doctor who attends especially to skin diseases, and then he got worse than ever. Then I told my husband we had better try the CUTICURA.

REMEDIES any way; did not have any idea they would do any good, but in less than two months from the time we began giving them to him he was entirely well, and not a spot on him. His hair began growing right off, and we had thought he would always be bald-headed. There was not a spot on his whole body, face, and head, only his nose and eyes, but what was as raw as a beef-steak. So poor there was not anything but bones, and so weak he could raise neither hand nor head.

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