Corvallis Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

FRANK CONOVER.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	75
Single Copies	5c
One Year (when not paid in advance)	2 50

THE ELECTION.

The excitement of last Monday's election is past and business in all its branches has resumed its normal condition. The returns from all of the precincts in Benton county are in and the official count has been completed. In another column we publish the official table of the election returns which shows that the democrats have gained the victory as far as all of the county officers are concerned, with the exception of E. H. Belknap, republican representative and B. W. Wilson, clerk, although it was a close race for the latter, who at the expiration of this new term will have filled the position of clerk of Benton county for thirty successive years. The cause of the republican defeat in this county is solely due to political treachery within the ranks of the republican party and the more complete organization of the democratic party. It only required a glance at the methods used by the democrats here in Corvallis last Monday to be convinced as to what the results would be. The Australian ballot system we think has come to stay although it may be necessary for the next legislature to amend the law in some respects. Numerous mistakes were made in voting in nearly all of the precincts in this county, but as they were about equally divided among both the republican and democratic parties they will make no material difference in the results. The peoples party cut some figure in some of the precincts of this county. At Toledo the peoples party cast a larger vote than both the democratic and republican parties combined. In this district, Fullerton, candidate for circuit judge, was elected over Pipes by a majority of over 300, and Condon, republican candidate for prosecuting attorney, by a handsome majority. From the returns of the different counties the state is republican by about 9,000. Hermann, for congress in the first district is elected by about 6,000 majority, and Ellis of the second district received about 3,500 majority. The republicans have elected the entire state ticket with the exception of Webster for attorney general, who is yet in doubt. As far as heard from the peoples party polled a vote of 7,473, and the prohibitionists, 1,150.

The Fairhaven Herald says: "Henry Watterson makes four strong points against Cleveland's candidacy. He believes that the soldier element which was opposed to him before will be opposed to him again in greater numbers; that the silver element which was opposed to him before would be hostile to him now; that he would lose a large following in New York state which he had before, and that he could not be elected. These are all good points and many Democrats besides George Hazzard and D. H. Gilman are of exactly the same opinion as Mr. Watterson."

SIMPLY because the editor of the GAZETTE did not see fit to enter in to a tirade of personal abuse against Judge Pipes as did the editor of the Times, on grounds that plainly showed the motive to be purely of a personal and malicious nature, and in its efforts to take all of the credit of Pipes' defeat upon itself, that paper in its last issue attempted to lead the public to believe that the Oregon Pacific railroad company had something to do with the course the GAZETTE pursued during the campaign. He says, "not one little word was spoken in favor of Hon. J. C. Fullerton." As to the falsity of this statement, all that is necessary is to refer to the files of this paper. J. C. Fullerton's name was kept as prominently before the public as many of the other republican candidates. As to the Oregon Pacific railroad company we state right here that neither the company, any person connected with it or any one else has had one word to say or even hinted at what policy the GAZETTE should pursue against Judge Pipes, or for J. C. Fullerton. Any statement to the effect that the GAZETTE has been controlled or influenced in any way for the support of Judge Pipes is false and utterly without foundation.

THE Corvallis carriage and wagon factory is a success. Salem should go for more manufacturing concerns—and get them.—Statesmen. You are right the carriage factory will not only be a great institution for Corvallis but for the entire state.

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BLAINE RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following correspondence explains itself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON. D. C., June 4 '92

To the President: I respectfully beg leave to submit my resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States, to which I was appointed by you on the 5th of March, 1889. The condition of public business in the department of state justifies my requesting that my resignation may be accepted immediately. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE PRESIDENT.

A short time after the receipt of the above at the White House, President Harrison sent the following to Mr. Blaine:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 4, '92.

To Secretary of State: Your letter of this date, tendering your resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States, has been received. The terms in which you state your desires are such as to leave me no choice but to accede to your wish at once. Your resignation is therefore accepted. Very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

To Hon. James G. Blaine.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Blaine's letter of resignation was taken to the White House by the private secretary, who placed it in the hands of the president about 1 o'clock. Soon after reading it the President descended to the East room and had the usual Saturday afternoon reception. Two hundred people were present, but none who as he shook the president's hand, could have told from his cool and collected manner that anything unusual had happened. Indeed the president seemed to better advantage than usual, and made felicitous replies to greetings of visitors. After the reception the president returned to the library, addressed a letter to Blaine, accepting the resignation, and gave it to Private Secretary Halford, with instructions to deliver it at once. Halford took it to Blaine's house, and placed it in his hands. This is the whole of the transaction.

A representative of the Associated Press called at Blaine's residence shortly after the correspondence was made public, and asked him to supplement it with an explanation. Blaine smilingly but deliberately replied: "The correspondence explains itself, and I have not a word to add to it." The president was next called upon and asked if he was willing to say anything regarding the correspondence. His response, though courteous, was equally emphatic. He said, "Nothing whatever."

The president and Blaine were seemingly in good spirits, and each declined to talk upon the event of the day or its effect turned the conversation to other topics, with marked composure. Blaine's appearance and manner were especially noticeable, as indicative of a feeling of relief and satisfaction which made him buoyantly cheerful.

Secretary Foster showed no excitement over the news of Blaine's resignation, and declined positively to say anything at present regarding the political situation. Attorney General Miller and Secretary Noble also declined to be interviewed on the subject. It is understood that the usual reticence of officers of the government is due to a suggestion from the president that he preferred that federal officers avoid comment on the subject.

Now it is asserted that there are no more than 12,000 legal voters in Multnomah county, and that this election proves it. Then there are no more than 60,000 inhabitants in Multnomah county, and consolidated Portland hasn't much over 50,000.—Oregonian.

DAY AFTER ELECTION.

The Victory is Our's
I say Sol, didn't we do 'em up?

AWFUL DESTRUCTION.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 6.—Death. disaster, fire, flood, wreck, each terrible in their meaning, does not half convey the scenes to be witnessed in the Pennsylvania oil regions to-day. The death list stands up into hundreds, and the monetary loss can be calculated by millions, Every available house and shed is a morgue, and the charred and bloated bodies of innocent babes and strong men are piled together in a confused mass, and many will go down to an unrecognizable grave. Aid for the wounded, which number hundreds is urgently needed.

Oil creek, running through the heart of the city, was a ragging torrent from the heavy rains, and thousands of people lined the banks yesterday watching the torbulent waters, about noon a green fluid was noticed on the surface of the flood, which rapidly grew in intensity. The smell of gas and oil was perceptible and suddenly a mass of flames shot heavenward from the bed of the stream. The people stampeded and started for the hills. The panic stricken crowd shrieked madly in its efforts to escape, as explosion after explosion followed in rapid succession from the burning oil and igniting oil tanks. Women and children were trampled under foot and crushed to death by the maddened and terrified crowd. Flames spread rapidly and in a few minutes the whole upper part of the city was a sea of fire, aided by the flood of oil riding on the surface of the overflowed creek.

Men, women and children, who were running from their homes were caught by the flames and miserably perished before the eyes of hundreds who were powerless to save or help. Those who were not thus burnt were carried down the stream and drowned.

The smoke hung over the city in deadly pall, and for miles along the creek on either side is a desolate, charred and blackened waste. The force of the exploding oil tanks was sufficiect to knock people and horses down, and falling buildings and flying burning timber added to the work of destruction.

Few spectators watching the flood when the explosion occurred can give a good idea of what happened.

All agree to a terrible explosion, in which the whole air was filled with flames. This was followed by two other explosions. Three gasoline tanks exploded almost instantaneously. The oil on the creek blazed up and the gas in a car burst up into flames.

Water and land and air were all literally ablaze. Men, women and children were prostrated, and men never arose. Some who did found themselves in a lake of flames.

Eighteen miles of death and desolation, is the story in brief of the awful catastrophe which decimated the borders of oil creek from Titusville to this point. On both sides of the creek the flood and fire left ruin and wreck and it will take days before the record of death and destruction can be completed. The fire burned itself out this morning and the burning oil passed away. The creek and river, however, are rising, and this place will he still further flooded. There is but little left along the creek which the flood can damage, as the fire swept everything away. Rising water, however, interferes with the recovery of the bodies of the victims. It is safe to say the loss in this city alone will reach 200. Many were swept away and will never be found.

The loss will be over $1,000,000. Between 250 and 300 houses were destroyed, besides hotels, works, manufactories, etc. Over 300 homeless people are being cared for.

HORRIBLE DEATH SCENES.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 6.—Horrible was the scene which presented itself this morning when the sun rose over the eastern hills and exposed a mass of blackened charred timbers of what was once the homes of prosperous mechanics and merchants.

Ruin was complete. Not a vestage of what was a few hours before a prosperous town remains to mark the enterprise of the citizens, many of whom lie beneath the wreck. an unrecognizable charred bones and flesh.

Terrible are the sights witnessed by the rescuers. Whole families are being found locked in each other's embrace, showing that death visited them simultaneously.

The charred trunks and bloated bodies being taken to the higher ground and laid under temporary sheds to protect them from the sun's rays, and the list is increasing rapidly.

It is now estimated that 500 persons were drowned or burned to death.

The monetary loss is from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

The district covered by the flood and fire is about two miles square and includes railroads, factories, refineries, dwellings, etc.

The weather is growing warm and the charred flesh is beginning to pollute the air.

The fire was caused by a spark from a locomotive.

GOOD ROADS AS A GOSPEL.

There is no subject of local interest which more vitally concerns the people of Illinois than that of good roads. It would be difficult to estimate the value of improved public highways to the farmers of the state. If would be so great that their actual cost would be insignificant by comparison.

The present condition of the country roads is amazing when we consider the progress of civilization in other directions. It is only in the matter of highways that the people of Illinois have made no advance from the pioneer period. If improvements in other respects had depended on better thoroughfares we would still be struggling helplessly amid semi barbaric environments. As it is, the time has arrived when the roads must be improved.

The man who will suggest a method which is practical and is likely to be successful can make it succeed by a determined and earnest advocacy of it. In order to accomplish his purpose it may be necessary for him to canvass the state and make public addresses on the subject. It may even be necessary for him to carry it into politics and if he is ambitious for office it is in this direction he will find his reward. What better platform could a candidate for governor desire than one which demanded better country roads?

Enough has been written and spoken on the point that good roads are desirable. What is now needed is for some one to propose a feasible plan for obtaining them. Statesmen should consider this subject.—Chicago Herald.

There were lots of scratched tickets voted last Monday.

LUGGING Uncle Sam's mail pouches around is no small matter. The railroads get twenty-two millions per year for their part of it.

THE mechanical applications of electricity, it is said, brings employment to five million persons, and the business is but just in its infancy.

ONE Italian vessel is said to have brought to this country 350 tons of bird seed, from Smyrna, Asia Minor, at one recent shipment. Canaries must become tired to contemplate the enormous work of eating all that seed.

THE terrible affair in Titusville, Pennsylvania, which equalled the Johnstown disaster with the added horror of fire to water, will cast a gloom over the country as did the Johnstown flood. Such disasters are simply appalling.

ALREADY American genius has begun to improve on the antiquated methods of tin plate manufacture in vogue among Welsh makers. A Philadelphia company has in operation a machine which produces terne plates in a continuous roll. The blank steel sheets are simply fed into a set of rollers and they come out at the other end of the machine all coated, polished and soldered into a continuous sheet. This is how the Yankee manufacturers are going to give us cheaper tin and terne plates than ever before, if we only give them a little time.

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