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CORVALLIS, OREGON, JAN. 9, 1895

PATRIOTIC REVIVAL.

President Cleveland's message to congress on the Venezuela question has served to arouse all the patriotic instincts of true Americans. It has also served to force the wearers of foreign liveries to come out in their true colors and show themselves hostile to democratic institutions.

The principal anti-American spirit in America is found in the vicinity of wealthy New York, and cultured Boston. The superficial and the natural do not well mix. The college professors of the east have drowned their natural sentiments with a flood of artificial attainments. They have lost the free, imperious impulses that make a man a man, and to their cultured minds the terms, national dignity and national honor, savors much of the barbaric.

This peace-at-any-price class, however, forms but a tiny portion of the population of the United States. Its feeble protest but more clearly shows the fullness and intensity of the American feeling that pervades this nation. Party and sectional lines are obliterated in the general manifestation of approval accorded the plain, simple, and yet magnificent message of President Cleveland. That message has been criticised by some American trucklers to the Lion, as going further than the Monroe doctrine and setting up new and more arbitrary propositions. This is doubtless true, but the American people are willing to call it the Cleveland or Olney doctrine and adopt and cherish it just as ardently as they did the original message that warned Europe against American aggressions.

Among the discordant notes heard in the patriotic chorus that is swelling up all over the country, one voice is noted whose tone might be considered surprising. The president of a secret organization that has always claimed to be intensely patriotic and organized solely for the protection of American institutions, seeks to discredit Cleveland's motives, by a ridiculous assertion to the effect that the "war scare" is the result of a concocted scheme between Cleveland, the money power and the Catholic priesthood. He expresses, by implication, a tender solicitude for England and her interests, and announces his holy horror of all things Irish. Such a criticism, while probably so intended, will not lessen Cleveland's influence, nor weaken his power to enforce the American doctrine he so vigorously sets up. It will, however, instill into the public mind a distrust of the organization of which this man Traynor is at the head and a belief, whether right or wrong, that the chief mission of the society is the development of English sentiments in America. In this general denunciation of the Irish he will not strike a popular chord. American sympathy for Ireland as a nation is proverbial. The religious question does not enter the minds of American people regarding these political matters and no unfounded, sensational charges will wear them from their present sympathies.

This patriotic outburst is healthy in its effect and also is an evidence of national health. There will probably be no war. This country will not recede one iota from the position it has taken in the adoption of Cleveland's recommendations by congress. England, however, will temporize and finally, as gracefully as she can, surrender the points of controversy. England dare not fight the United States. The sentiment developed by Cleveland's message shows that the people of this nation are willing and almost anxious for a conflict with the bully of nations.

The farmers of the United States, and particularly those engaged in woolgrowing have in Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, a staunch, active and influential friend. Earlier in the session he introduced a resolution instructing the finance committee to restore the McKinley duties on wool in any revenue bill reported to the senate, and last week

in speaking upon the resolution declared that no industry had received such a staggering and deadly legislative blow as that inflicted upon the wool industry by the Wilson tariff act. It drained from the United States within the past year \$85,000,000 gold to pay for foreign wool, and occasioned a loss to the wool-growers of this country of more than \$100,000,000. Unless this legislation was changed, the sheep industry of the Pacific coast would be annihilated. Mitchell referred to the condition of the treasury and the president's appeal, and added that while providing at earliest possible moment legislation which will produce sufficient revenue to relieve the administration of its present embarrassment, the other important questions should not be lost sight of in the performance of our patriotic response to the president and we should so legislate as to relieve from danger of destruction some of the great industries stricken down by the Wilson tariff act. Mitchell said the tariff bill passed by the house would probably increase the revenue \$40,000,000 a year. Amended as it should be by affording wool, lumber, barley, hops and other agricultural products adequate protection, it will give an additional revenue of \$60,000,000 and place a padlock upon the so-called "endless chain," by which gold is drawn from the treasury, stop all necessity for further issue of bonds and rescue from impending ruin the wool and other agricultural interests of this country.

REPRESENTATIVE BEACH, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in the house that, if its provisions are carried out, will prove of great advantage to this government in enforcing the Monroe doctrine. The bill authorizes the president of the United States to invite the governments of the other American republics to appoint plenipotentiaries, with full powers, to meet in conference in the city of Washington within one year from the approval of the act, for the formal acceptance and declaration of the Monroe doctrine as a principle of international law. The bill names the secretary of state as the plenipotentiary for the United States, and appropriates \$50,000 for the expenses of the conference.

THE TIMES criticizes President Cleveland's proposed bond issue. It is not in love with Cleveland's financiering. It rejoiced heartily at the defeat of Gormanism in Maryland. It gets in a side lick or two occasionally at Dave Hill. It fails to see much beauty in Tammany. All this causes plain, every-day republicans to wonder what breed of the Tiger the Times claims to train with. On what ground can that paper urge the voters to support the democratic ticket next year?

An Unpleasant Affair.

A disagreeable story concerning two of the best known people in Corvallis is being industriously circulated not only in this city, but throughout the state.

Unfortunately for the parties concerned, accusation is half proof in such an affair as is now the chief topic of conversation on our streets and the story does not grow less sensational by constant repetition. Most of those who profess to believe the report, base their belief upon simple rumor. A GAZETTE reporter has interviewed some of the men that are said to have discovered the scandal, but they declined to make a statement for publication. One of them, however, said he saw something suspicious. He informed a friend confidentially of his discovery and he says rumor has greatly magnified it; that he did not see what he is now reported to have seen.

In the absence of any sensible proof, this paper would be inclined to ignore the matter further, as far as the parties themselves are personally concerned. But since one of the principal parties is the postmaster of Corvallis and the affair is said to have occurred at the post-office during business hours, and since the reports are being so generously circulated, public interest demands an investigation of the matter.

The rumors charge that Robt. Johnson, the postmaster, was discovered on one or more occasions with a young lady in an improper position by parties awaiting the distribution of the mail. The story seems too pre-

posterous and unreasonable for belief; and those best acquainted with Mr. Johnson do not accept the story as being true. They give him credit for more discretion, if not intelligence.

Mr. Johnson emphatically denies any misconduct. He is greatly worried by the scandal, as he realizes that many people readily accept such reports on a homely theory that "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." He says some circumstances must have given origin to the rumor, but he is unable to call anything to mind that might start such a disgraceful report. He thinks that some perfectly innocent action has been misconstrued and then magnified by gossip into the present shameful accusation. Both he and the young lady are anxious for a full investigation, for they, as well as their friends, know that it will result in a complete vindication.

It would seem to be only justice for people to refrain from passing judgment until they are possessed of proof. As the matter now stands, most diligent inquiry has failed to unearth evidence of anything more than indiscretion at the worst.

Dying Democracy.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—It is raining and raining straight down, and out of the house I dare not my head poke, so, to pass the time more pleasantly, to fading democracy I'll crack a little joke. The news from Maryland, my Maryland, where Gorman men are in such a fix. That its really difficult to understand how they will hold their canvass in '96. The mournful and tearful wail of Waterson, shows democracy is a total wreck; by old Kentucky's whiskey going republican, the blink-eyed goddess got it in the neck. They piled it on in New York and Iowa, Pennsylvania was unanimous; Ohio's majorities grew day by day, and in the west the avalanche was tremendous. Jersey and Virginia have them cold. They got them foul and made a total scoop. There are only a few left in the fold, and what there is, lies floundering in the soup. There are only two poor comforts left them; one is Mississippi where they licked the pops, the other, Tammany again victorious. After this the balm of consolation stops. Every other part from here to Mexico, were licked so hard their teeth are loose. They are flattened out, as we all know, but they'll not give it up like any other gosse. Of the most sorrowful things in the universe, it's the mournfulness of a democrat. Every day and hour that passes makes them feel it worse. They are getting scarce and don't know where they are at. Pass the word to Grover, that they are petered out; and all that's left for them, is a little piece of pie, and to pass the few remaining hunks about, so they can have a taste before they die. This is only just and right, you know, to give them all a chance; for he who applies the fiddle bow, takes pay from those who dance.

W. T. H.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Prof. Horner and French attended the State Teachers' Association at Portland last week.

There are about fifteen new students registered at the college, representing probably ten counties.

On New Years day several of the college students accepted the invitation to partake of a plum pudding received by Mr. Piper from his grandmother, of Darr, England. It was delicious.

The O. A. C. Glee Club has just been organized. This is something that has not been attempted by any other Oregon institution, and should be patronized by all the friends of the college. They will give a recital some time in the near future.

Mr. Glen Cook, of McMinnville, a new student of the O. A. C., has probably found by this time that he does not know as much of college life as he at first supposed. To begin his troubles, he was routed out for breakfast at 10:30 p. m.; then he was court-martialed for being out of Caithra hall after ten o'clock p. m., and sentenced to two weeks in his room; he then underwent a physical examination to establish his right to the military drill. Such is life.

PHILOMATH ITEMS.

Miss Cora Gregson, who is in Portland having her eyes treated, is reported improving.

Mr. E. A. Nichols, of Nichols & Holm, returned Monday from a business trip to Portland.

Mr. Henry Ambler, who recently bought the Watkins farm adjoining Philomath, is setting out part of it to prunes.

Mr. W. H. Buoy has returned from Southern Oregon, where he has been working in the interests of the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Rufus Bohannon, who was married to Miss McPherson, of Polk county, during the holidays, has settled on his father's farm near here.

Bishop Dillon, of Salem, occupied the pulpit in the radical U. B. church, Sunday morning and evening. The bishop is a very able man, and is always gladly welcomed by the churchgoers of Philomath.

OVERMANS LIVED IN OREGON.

It is not generally known, says the Sunday Oregonian, that the family of Miss Mattie Overman, who has secured notoriety in connection with the Brown-Davidson scandal in San Francisco, was originally from the Alsea valley, just south of Yaquina bay, then in Benton county. The father was John Overman, and he conducted a small ranch. They were miserably poor. The family was large, and all the children, except one, were red-headed, for which, of course, no one was to blame. The rank of the children was as follows: Lizzie, who was afterward married several times; Ollie, afterward Mrs. Charles Daboia, of this city; Alice, Addie, Mattie, Dr. Brown's friend; Lillie, and several smaller children.

The family left Alsea valley about 22 years since. Overman had gone to Eastern Washington and selected Walla Walla as a place of residence. He returned and announced it as his intention to move. The children had no suitable clothing, and it is narrated that several neighbor women volunteered their services and contributed labor by sewing for some days before their departure. They left finally, and went to Walla Walla, and, later, to a small farm near that city. The subsequent movements of various members of the family have already been printed in the papers.

When she left Alsea, Mattie was about 5 years old, and is therefore now about 27. She was in Spokane a while, and engaged with a sister in dressmaking. They appear to have conducted themselves in a manner that did not commend them to the entire community of Spokane as models of propriety and modesty. For a Spokane paper said that the aunt, a niece of Mattie Overman that she intended to go to San Francisco to study stenography and typewriting, caused a broad smile among those who knew her. It is narrated that two other sisters of the Overman family are known in Corvallis, where they were not noted for regular attendance at church.

INTRODUCED BY MITCHELL.

Among the bills that Senator Mitchell has introduced during the present session of congress are: For payment of balance unpaid on Oregon and Washington territory Indian war claims for suppression of Indian hostilities in 1856-57, as found due by commission appointed by secretary of war, consisting of General Rufus Ingalls, Capt. A. J. Smith and Hon. F. L. Grover, pursuant to an act of congress, and disallowed by third auditor of the treasury, as per his report of February 7, 1890; entitling veterans of Indian wars to admission to the soldiers' homes in the United States on the same terms as veterans of the late war of the rebellion; to reimburse the states of California, Oregon and Nevada for moneys by them expended in the suppression of the rebellion; pensioning soldiers who served in the Cayuse Indian war; to amend an act entitled "an act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3rd, 1891; explanatory of an act entitled "an act to settle certain accounts between the United States and the state of Mississippi and other states," and for other purposes; extending the privilege of bounty land to persons who served in the Indian wars of the United States subsequent to March 3, 1855. Mr. Mitchell has also introduced two resolutions, one authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed, and the other proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for the election of Senators by the votes of the qualified electors of the state.

THE CHURCHES.

Congregational Church. Sunday School 10 a. m.; preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Junior Endeavor, 4 p. m.; Senior Endeavor 6:30 p. m.; prayer and conference meeting, Thursday 7:30 p. m. H. J. Zercher, pastor.

M. E. Church, South, old college chapel: Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. each Sabbath except the third. Sunday school at 10 a. m., and prayer meeting at 7 p. m. Wednesday evening. The public is invited to attend.

Episcopal Church, corner of 7th and Jefferson streets: Services every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., and on Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. Lay services every 2nd and 4th Sunday of each month. All are cordially invited to attend, especially those without other church home.

Christian church: Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Junior Y. P. S. C. E. at 4 p. m., and Senior Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Choir practice Saturday night. Frank Abram Powell, pastor.

Presbyterian church, corner 4th and Jefferson streets, Rev. E. J. Thompson, D. D., pastor. Sabbath services: Sunday school at 10 a. m.; public worship, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Junior C. E. at 4 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Thursday: Praise and prayer service, 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society, 4th Wednesday of each month at 2 p. m. Ladies' Missionary Society, 2nd Wednesday of each month at 2 p. m. A kind welcome to all.

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Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in Oregon for established, reliable house. Salary \$750 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self-addressed, stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Third Floor, Omaha Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Notice.

To the republicans of the second judicial district of Oregon—being Lane, Benton, Douglas, Lincoln, Coos and Curry counties, Gentlemen: Believing my past experience as assessor of Douglas county fits me for the office as a member of the state board of equalization for this district, I respectfully ask that you nominate me for said office, as I will fill the same with all the care and favor to the best of my ability if elected.

JAN. A. STERLING.

Assessor of Douglas County.

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CORVALLIS,
OREGON.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Patrick Gillooly, deceased, has filed his final account of his administration of said estate with the County Clerk of Benton county, Oregon; that the County Court of said County by order has fixed the 7th day of Feb., 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day to hear any and all objections to said final account.

Dated this 23rd day of Dec., 1894.
H. C. NUTE,
Administrator of the estate of Patrick Gillooly, deceased.

Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of W. H. H. Rich, deceased, late of Lincoln county, Oregon. All persons having claims against said deceased are notified to present the same duly verified, to the undersigned at Medford, Jackson County, Oregon, or to Elkins & Cannon, attorneys, at their office in Albany, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated at Corvallis, Or., Dec. 16, 1894.
ELKINS & CANNON, H. C. NUTE,
Attorneys for Executor. Executor.

Money to Loan.

I have money to loan on improved farm lands in Benton and Linn counties, in any sums from \$500 up to \$10,000, on very favorable terms. For particulars and blank applications write to C. G. BURKHART, Albany, Oregon.

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