

JUST TWENTY

New pieces of black goods received this week.

Mohairs and mohair effects. Very latest goods and styles. Fifty cents to two dollars per yard.

Also, crepons, serges, henriettas, etc.

It will pay you to see my line before buying your best black dress.

S. F. Young,
Milbank, Gr.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

The Brownies are coming.

Big reductions in clothing this month at Nolan & Callahan's.

R. H. Huston and wife visited friends in Albany last Sunday.

Attorneys Bryson and Hufford are attending court at Toledo this week.

Don't miss Nolan & Callahan's great clothing sale. There is money in it for you.

President and Mrs. J. M. Bless entertained a large number of friends at their home Saturday evening.

Rev. Geo. F. Plummer and wife are expected home Saturday from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Portland.

Miss Emma Crawford, of Salem, daughter of Capt. J. W. Crawford, is visiting in this city, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Thompson.

There is not a man in town in whom ignorance is so intense, that he does not know that the best of shaves he can get from Spencer.

Members of Ellsworth W. R. C., to the number of about twenty, were very pleasantly entertained last Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. John Clark.

G. W. Payne, of Salem, has accepted a position with Graham & Wells as head prescription clerk. Mr. Payne is an experienced druggist and the firm is fortunate in having secured his services.

Will Kerr left yesterday for Portland, where he takes the steamship Columbia for San Francisco. He goes to that city to accept a position as assistant in the painting department of a large carriage factory.

H. H. Kreger left Monday for a three months' visit in Los Angeles, California. During his absence he promises the GAZETTE readers an occasional account of his doings and of the many interesting scenes incident to his travels.

Wm. Brown, who lives near the Catholic cemetery, has traded his home and five acres of land to Wm. Taylor, the bill poster, the consideration being the later's interest in an estate in California, which interest Taylor values at \$1,800.

Frederick W. Eppinger and Miss Lulu Chandler were married at Baker City last Wednesday. The bride is a graduate of the O. A. C. and has many friends in this city who will join the GAZETTE in wishing the happy couple a long, pleasant and prosperous life.

M. O. Wilkins left Monday to attend a session of the circuit court at Dallas. From that point he will go to Salem and complete the report of Referee Woodcock, which is to be filed in the circuit court next Wednesday. Mr. Wilkins expects to return Saturday.

E. H. Taylor has formed a co-partnership with Dr. Blake Cathcart for the practice of dentistry, and is in Portland purchasing instruments, and other dental appliances. Dr. Taylor is an experienced dentist and before retiring from the business several years ago had a very large practice.

Last Friday evening several of the college students, two of the professors and their wives gave Messrs. Morrison, Cooley, Veatch and Kidder a surprise party; after which they serenaded several persons, including President Bess and B. P. Irvine.

Miss Anna Woods, who lives near Albany was last week granted a permit to teach until the next quarterly teachers' examination. Miss Woods has been engaged to complete a term of school in Dist. No. 4 for the regular teacher, Miss Barkhart, who was compelled to resign on account of sickness.

We have a number of copies of the speech delivered in the senate recently by Senator Mitchell, upon the subject "Tariff On Wool and the Condition of the Country." This speech is an able one and is worthy of careful perusal. A few copies of the address yet remain at this office, which can be had free of charge by parties desiring one.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bryson entertained a few friends at their home on 7th street last Friday evening. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bryson, President and Mrs. J. M. Bless, Prof. and Mrs. F. Berchold, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Callahan, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Huston, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Chapman and Prof. and Mrs. G. A. Covert.

G. D. Marks, of Kings valley, was in town yesterday. He says the valley is experiencing a religious awakening such as was never before known in that locality. The meetings are being conducted by Rev. L. S. Fisher, and have been in progress several weeks. About forty conversions is the result of the revival of which number twenty-five have joined the church.

As an instructor in the many art of self defense Tommy Smith is certainly a success. For the past few weeks he has been giving lessons in boxing to a number of young men, and Saturday night the class gave an exhibition of their skill in the old engine house. Those who attended the affair say that several of "Tommy's" pupils have attained a degree of proficiency that is indeed remarkable.

Prof. U. P. Hedrich of the Oregon experiment station, will shortly issue a bulletin upon "Prunes, Apples and Pears in Oregon." The foundation of the bulletin is the data furnished by the horticultural survey of the state recently made under the direction of that department of the college. It will be a practical paper and useful to fruitgrowers. These bulletins can be procured free of charge by application to members of the station council.

Carey Martin is not a nephew of Secretary Kneid's, notwithstanding the information was telegraphed to the Oregonian by its correspondent at Salem and has been copied by the state press. Mr. Martin is no way related to Mr. Kneid. He is a young man who started in poor and worked his way through the University of Oregon. He is holding his present position on his merits alone, and the malicious attack made by the Oregonian's correspondent, from purely personal motives, is unjust, and basely misrepresents the statements which he made.—Eugene Guard.

Since the first of the month, Messrs. Nolan & Callahan have been endeavoring to locate the holder of ticket No. 643, who was entitled to the elegant leather chair that was given away by the firm several weeks ago. However, after four weeks of diligent inquiry, the lucky individual put in an appearance Monday and took the prize. His name is W. Seemitt, and his postoffice address is Philomath. He does not read the newspaper, and learned of his good luck while conversing with some of his more intelligent associates at a dance.

Prof. Hedrich has drawn up plans for the improvement of the college campus. Instead of a straight walk through the middle of the grounds, his idea is to have two walks diverging from the entrance gate around either side of the grounds and meeting again at the college. The south-western part of the campus will be devoted to a race track, grid iron field, etc., while all the space between the walks will be artistically laid out as a park. The college possesses ideal campus grounds, and under the able direction of Prof. Hedrich students will find in them the lessons always taught by the beautiful in nature.

Professors French, Shaw and Cordley are in Eastern Oregon this week holding farmers' institutes under the auspices of the Agricultural College. Monday and Tuesday they were at Union and yesterday and today at Milton. At each place Professors French and Shaw were announced to lecture upon "The Agricultural College and Its Work," illustrated by stereopticon views. Prof. French also appeared on the program for a talk on "Wheat as a Stock Food." Prof. Shaw was scheduled to lecture upon "Alkali Soils; Their Cause and Treatment," while Prof. Cordley was announced to discuss "The Use of Spray Compounds." The professors are expected home tomorrow.

At a special meeting of the council held Monday evening, the levy for the city was placed at the same figure as that of last year—seven mills, two mills being for street purposes and five mills for general municipal purposes. An unsuccessful attempt was made to reduce the levy to six mills, by cutting off one mill from the levy for general purposes. There is a considerable amount of the city's tax delinquent and the opinion seemed to prevail that it was not best to run the risk of more delinquencies and consequent inefficiency of the levy. With the county, state and school levy 18.3 mills, the special school levy of 2 mills in district No. 9 and 7 mills in the city, the total rate on property within the municipal limits will be 27.3 mills; an increase of 2.8 mills over the levy for last year.

Dr. Thompson, at the Presbyterian church, Sunday morning, spoke vigorously against narrow-mindedness in church life. "Christ," he said, "is larger than creeds." He pictured the selfishness of those who raised up their own gods in the form of creeds. "Men," he remarked, "are willing to fight and die, if need be, for seventeen kinds of Methodism and twelve kinds of Presbyterianism." Many people otherwise liberal in their ideas, become dogmatic and narrow-minded in their Christianity, and want to knock somebody down with their belief. The hour demands clean cut, intellectual statements, not dangerous denunciations of other forms of worship. No church has absorbed all the good in Christ John, Paul and Peter each saw different sides of Christ's character, and the epistles of each represent different phases of His life. The church is frail, with mortality and has not attained full excellence, but the mission of the several denominations is the same—to teach God and His love. The several branches of the church have a higher mission than searching for and pointing out the frailties of each other. Narrow sectarianism is doomed.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and completely and permanently cures rheumatism. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Men's all wool black cheviot suits, \$6.50, cheap at \$10. Nolan & Callahan.

You will find it to your advantage to call on Cecil the Tailor. Special prices for the next 30 days.

It is reported that Adam Bamberger, the other day, helped himself to a fifty cent piece belonging to his sister, Mrs. Thessa Albrecht. Hearing that she had accused him of theft, his thirst for revenge is said to have prompted him to commit two other crimes of even a more serious nature. Of these, the first was that of stealing a revolver from the room of Harold Dimmick in the Occidental hotel. And the second was to threaten his sister with violence at the point of the stolen pistol, unless she retracted the accusation she had made in regard to the loss of her money. But for the timely interference of Chris Germansen, who was calling on Mrs. Albrecht at the time, the affair might have resulted seriously. As it was, however, no one was injured Bamberger will probably be arrested.

Attorney J. H. Wilson returned Monday from New York City, having been absent exactly two weeks. Mr. Wilson was east on important legal business, the details of which can not at this time be made public. During his four days' stay in New York Mr. Wilson spent most of his time in the society of his brother-in-law, J. B. Walker. Mr. Walker, who is a draughtsman of exceptional ability, is employed in drafting department of Munn & Co.'s patent office. In addition to this work he does considerable writing for the editorial department of the company's well known publication, The Scientific American. In the latter role he is meeting with splendid success. His articles are receiving widespread attention, and a few are being commended upon, not only in the United States but in Europe.

The athletic inclined young men of Corvallis are about to construct a track for bicycles and sprinters. The college athletic association is also connected with the movement and the work will begin as soon as the ground is dry enough. One of Judge McFadden's five acre tracts west of Job's Addition has been secured through the kindness of the judge and Chas. Blakelee, the renter. The boys figure that it will take between \$75 and \$100 to fit up the track, besides the labor that will be subscribed. Considerable of this amount is already available. The new track will probably be dedicated by a field contest between the Corvallis athletes and the college boys, perhaps early in March. It is to be a quarter-mile track, and constructed after the latest approved types. All persons interested in the matter, or in other athletic sports are requested to meet at the court house Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

The spirit of original investigation is strong upon the boys of the O. A. C. at Corvallis. A few days ago, through the courtesy of John H. Gault, a bar magnet was received that possesses properties not before known to attach to those pieces of apparatus. The young man who first made the magnet is a fourth year student and does not desire his name used till he has had opportunity to study the matter further. All bar magnets described in the books have the power to attract magnetic iron at both ends. One end is called the north pole of the magnet, and the other the south pole. The two poles have equal power of attracting, or nearly so. This new magnet has one pole at the extremity, while the other pole is in the middle of the bar. Thus a steel bar is shown that strongly attracts at one end, while the other will not even attract iron filings, though the middle gathers a full coating of the fine iron particles. How the magnet is made is kept a secret by the two boys for the present, till they can finish their study of the queerly acting bar.—Hillsboro Independent.

"A Study In the Economy of Cattle Feeds" is the subject of bulletin by Prof. Shaw, which is being sent out this week by the experiment station. It is an admitted fact that the greatest success in stock feeding can be attained only by the adoption of scientific methods; the result of years of study and experience. Mr. Shaw says that the history of investigations to ascertain just what are the correct proportions of nutrients to feed animals to produce different results, that the most economically, covers a period of about thirty years. A chemical analysis of food stuffs, he states, is the first step to render the results of feeding experiments intelligible, and is absolutely essential to an understanding of the material used in rations. "It is the foundation upon which the whole question of rational system of feeding rests. By chemical analysis it has been possible to determine not only the amount of nutritive matter in a great many fodders but also what per cent of each class of nutrients is digestible." Thus it is seen that the department of chemistry connected with the college is one of great importance to the farmers, although some persons, unfamiliar with the matter are inclined to think it a needless expense.

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of making an examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the county superintendent thereof will hold a public examination at the county court house, Corvallis, Oregon, beginning at 1 o'clock, Wednesday, February 12, 1896.

Teachers eligible to state certificates, state diplomas, or state life diplomas, must present recommendations and make application at the same time. Applicants not present at the opening will not be permitted to take the examination.

R. F. HOLM,
County School Superintendent.

Wanted.

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.

THE LAST SESSION.

Speaker Moores' Timely Article on the Last Legislature.

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the Oregonian. The article was written by Hon. C. B. Moores, speaker of the last house. It is one of the most timely articles on state politics matters that has been made public for a long time, and contains so much food for careful thought and study that the GAZETTE publishes it in full. "No pastime has ever been more popular with the American people than that of uttering maledictions upon the heads of members of congress and of the legislature. It is one national fad which never wears out. Whenever we are in trouble, our first impulse is to look for a scapegoat. It was this peculiarity of human nature that started populism in Kansas. Hundreds of thousands of people went out to make homes upon the prairie lands of that state with barely sufficient money in their pockets to build their houses and plant their first crops. Bankruptcy was the future, and they borrowed money in large sums and about the time pay-day came around, a drought and a blizzard came around, and two came with it and brought them into just that condition of mind which gave the populist demagogue his opportunity. The republican party was the most convenient scapegoat, and every time a blizzard came howling over the plains a half dozen populist politicians came howling along in the rear, and the populist vote increased and the republican vote decreased in direct proportion. Today the people everywhere are better than they were a year ago, and the heavy load of taxation, and the most convenient scapegoat upon which to shoulder the responsibility is the last Oregon legislature, and among the loudest in denunciation of that body are many lately weaned taxpayers who have fed sumptuously at the public crib all their lives. One of the most deeply injured, who cannot be classed as a taxpayer, is our friend Dr. J. L. Hill, of Albany, who devotes a column in our issue of Saturday to what he calls the "Mollie Maguireism" and the "hall-born" laws of the last republican legislature. Our friend is of a very placid and phlegmatic disposition or he would have spoken more severely and not have tempered his remarks with such judicial placidity. One would infer that the last assembly was positively the worst that ever betrayed a tax-ridden people; but can you recall a single legislative assembly in the past generation that has fared any better in the public estimation? Unfortunately, human nature is so constituted, and legislatures are so constituted, that no law-making assembly ever does meet public expectation, even though the great majority of such a body may be composed of not only capable but conscientious men, anxious faithfully to serve the public. The last legislature was like all its predecessors, but the country has in the last three years, through the combined influences of populism and democracy, been brought into such a deplorable financial condition that any unnecessarily added burdens are more severely felt than ever before, and the innate disposition to criticize was never more acute. It has been but a few short years since our state debt was so enormous that we of the present generation scarcely dared hope we would ever see it paid. In the early '70s it used to be a common saying that the legislature was simply convened for the purpose of registering the will of Ben Holladay. In the later '70s Hon. William Galloway, late democratic candidate for governor, first achieved a state reputation through the scathing report he, as one of an investigating committee, made on the demerits of the democratic state administration. About this time, too, the editorial columns of the press were loud with denunciations of what was known as the Oregon City lock and dam swindle, and later, men of every degree of prominence and of all shades of political belief were being charged with complicity in swamp land frauds. In all the reckless charges which have been made against the last legislative assembly there is nothing that has impinged so to the turpitude and criminality alleged against the legislative bodies which have gathered in our state capital in past years; and here it is proper to interpose the suggestion that none of these legislative assemblies were guilty of one half of the offenses of omission and commission with which they were charged.

"Your Albany correspondent is a man of high standing in his profession, and as a citizen, but about one term in the legislature would immensely broaden his horizon. He would thereafter 'sing exceedingly low' about legislative extravagance and inefficiency, even if he had 89 other legislative compatriots just like him. There is no man in the country who could so successfully conduct the American nation out of its present deplorable financial condition as the populist who last week made an assignment of his peanut roster for the benefit of his creditors. All experience shows that it is much easier to mobilize over matters of this kind than it is to correct the evils from which we suffer. No legislative body ever did most public expectations. None ever will, and no man, however high his resolve, ever came out of a legislative body with half as much self-satisfaction as he carried into it. Indeed, as a rule, the man who promises the most before he gets in, and who talks reform the loudest after he gets in, usually goes out with the sorriest record. A man in the privacy of his own sanctuary can reform the world with the utmost ease. The same man will go into a convention with 89 others and come out of it with absolutely nothing but his experience. As a rule, a legislator is neither better nor worse than his constituents, and a legislator is always a fairly representative body. The burden carried by the people of this state does not arise from any extravagant appropriations made by the last legislature, but so long as yellow dogs are scarce, we do not feel disposed to protest against the indulgence of the human propensity to kick the nearest legislator and the latest legislature. Let that propensity have free vent, and let it be conceded as the high-born privilege of every citizen of the state, who has an acute attack of the colic, to relieve it by taking down his gun and banging away at the first member of the legislature who shows his head. The Indian 'medicine man' who loses a patient, never protests against the fate that awaits him. Why should a legislator? Let us, however, repeat the protest that our present tax burdens were not imposed by the last legislature. For this others must be held accountable. The fault lies largely in causes beyond the reach of the legislative assembly. The specific appropriations made by that body did not cause the hard times, and the abolition of the railroad commission and the

cutting-off of the committee clerks would not have brought the universal prosperity. Legislative critics spend nearly all their time watching the spigot and leave nobody to stand guard over the bungalow. The small leaks attract our whole attention. The most serious evils are overlooked and apparently the legislative appropriations could not or should not have been curtailed in many ways; and yet the cutting-off of every appropriation against which protest is made would make scarcely an appreciable difference in our tax levy. For this excess, too, the people themselves are directly responsible. At every biennial session, every section of the state comes down to share in the distribution of the treasury surplus. Union county wants a branch asylum; Gilliam wants a normal school; Umatilla wants an appropriation for the Columbia river; Lakeview wants one for a graded school; Jackson county wants one for a normal school at Ashland; Douglas for this school at Drain, and the Soldiers' home at Roseburg; Lane for the state university; Benton for the state agricultural college; Polk for the school at Monmouth; the other counties for their orphan's homes and other purposes, and the "Salem hog" for the rest. Every constituency holds its representation responsible for any failure to secure the pet local appropriation, and the man who stands against the bill of the general appropriation bill is often the most unpopular critic of the legislator who votes against his favorite appropriation. The clamor of all these various constituencies for a local appropriation, and the threat of political extinction for the representative who fails, forces the legislative dicker which makes common cause of all these scattered interests.

"Every constituency wants an appropriation, and every constituency condemns the total which is the logical result of its own local demands. These different appropriations have varying degrees of merit; but, whether good, bad or indifferent, their sponsors are compelled to make common cause, as the failure of one may mean the failure of all. These legislative combines have always been vigorously denounced, but the people themselves are primarily responsible for them. It is a fact too worthy of comment that the net results of these so-called raids upon the treasury are greatly exaggerated. You may strike out from our last general appropriation bill all that is set apart for the railroad commission, for the state university, for the state agricultural college, for state and district fairs, for the state board of equalization, for the Weston and Monmouth normal schools, and for all the various homes, and you have saved the taxpayers less than \$75,000 per year—less than one-tenth of the total appropriation. In other words, under the present state levy, which amounts to 4.8 mills, you have saved less than 1/2 of 1 mill. In Salem, where our total tax amounts to something more than 30 mills, the man who pays a tax of \$60 would save just \$1; and yet practically the whole army of critics join in denunciation of the legislature which unnecessarily imposed that extra dollar of tax, while those who are responsible for the remaining \$59 re-echo the cry, pile up the fuel under the boilers of their indignation and chuckle in high glee at the success in diverting the attention of the taxpayers from the real source of trouble.

"It is not probable that the most rigid economist could safely promise to so reduce our appropriations as to affect the state levy to the extent of one mill. The great bulk of our appropriations are for the care and support of the dependent and criminal classes, and the reports show that with us the per capita cost for this purpose is less than the average in other states. Next comes the heavy cost of our judicial and administrative departments. This might, in many ways, be reduced, and yet the aggregate possible reduction would be but as a drop in the total appropriation. This is not to be construed as an argument against the reduction of extravagant appropriations, but as a protest against attributing to the last legislature all the woes that afflict mankind.

"The dastardly crime of 1873 is about the only disreputable thing which has not been laid at its door and there seems to be a lurking suspicion in the minds of many that possibly we had something to do with the demoralization of silver and the consequent depressed condition of the wheat and cotton market. Criticism of public officials often loses its force because it is too often exaggerated, too often unfair, and too often indiscriminate. In the confusion of popular clamor, the responsibility for public abuses is often shifted, and the real culprit escapes. Demagogues of all factions, with the loudest professions of indignation, and with the most pathetic asseverations of devotion to the 'plain people' of the country, will bend every effort to fix the responsibility for their own shortcomings upon the other fellow, and the real criminal often comes out of the dust and smoke of battle as the popular favorite. It is well enough to talk about eliminating money from politics, to say for the ten thousandth time that the people are aroused, to tell us that the taxpayers are to be relegated to the rear, and that state, county and municipal corruption must come to an immediate end, but this expected political millennium will never come until at least nine-tenths of the voters of the country are 'born again' in a political sense. No man can be permanently successful in either commercial or political life who does not attend strictly to business every day in the year. But a mere fraction of the people of the country make a business of politics, in the higher sense. The majority do not attend the primaries. Nine tenths of those who do not attend the primaries never make their presence felt at the conventions, and the delegates to our conventions consider their duty done

when the convention adjourns. For at least nine-tenths of the burden of taxation which is borne by the people, the responsibility rests with local sentiment and with local officials, who are presumed to voice the sentiment, and a mere pittance is chargeable to the legislative assembly. In attempting to fix responsibility there seems to be no general desire to seek original sources of information but rather a disposition in effecting future reforms to follow the lead of that particular Moses who happens to have the most religious tone of voice.

"The abuses complained of cannot be fixed upon the republican party. Under the same combination of circumstances, no party and no legislature would do any better. A similar conflict at the next session will bring the same results. Dr. Hill's panacea of populism would make matters infinitely worse. Nebraska tried that. Governor White's administration in Colorado made that state a by-word throughout the country, and Mr. Lease, who ought to be good authority, is quoted as saying that the administration of Gov. Lovell was the most famous and corrupt that ever disgraced the state of Kansas. The legislature of 1895 should have done better. The same has been said of the legislature of 1893, and all that preceded it. The same will be said of the legislature of 1897, and all that succeed it. When all political abuses are abolished, when every public official does his whole duty, when the people have no further reason to complain of the burden of taxation, we may look for the immediate 'coming of the kingdom.'

C. B. Moores.

Nolan & Callahan will give away on April 1st one Fine Leather Chair; on May 2nd one Waverly Bicycle.

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Of Independence, has dissolved partnership and divided into two equal shares the immense stock of merchandise they carried. Mr. Henkle's share is now being shipped to Corvallis and will be closed out with the remainder of the Z. H. Davis & Co. stock. These goods are

GOING RAPIDLY,

And to get the choice of the lot you should hurry up and make your purchases. The stock includes

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Geo. W. Henkle.

By M. P. BURNETT, Manager.

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You enjoy. The Best Coffee and the Finest Teas are kept by

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