

Corvallis Gazette.

THIRD STREET FRIDAY MORNING BY
FRANK CONOVER.

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POINTS FROM ELECTION LAW.

Notices of election shall be posted within thirty days after January term of court. In case judges of election are absent, voters may choose judges. If clerks appointed are not present, the judges select clerks. Polls will open at 8 a. m. and close at 6 p. m., though judges may adjourn at 1 o'clock for one hour. It is the duty of judges and clerks to challenge suspected illegal voters.

The place where a married man's family reside, and the place where a single man sleeps shall be considered his residence.

In incorporated cities no one is allowed to loiter within fifty feet of the polls, except peace officers and challengers, and only ten persons may approach to vote at one time. Judges of election have power of justice of the peace and may inflict a fine of \$50 or imprisonment for twenty-five days, for any violation of election law, or disorder at the polls. They may appoint special constables in absence of regularly appointed peace officers.

Within an hour after polls close counting must begin. Only white ballots, furnished by law, shall be counted.

Certificates of nomination, signed by chairman and secretary of convention, are necessary, and for state officers, must be filed with the secretary of state not less than forty-five days before election, and for district, county and precinct officers, certificates must be filed with the county clerk at least thirty days before election. Candidates must file acceptance of nomination for state offices thirty days before election, and for county nominations fifteen days before election, if at all, in writing, with county clerk.

The county clerk shall cause ballots to be printed, as prescribed by law, entitled "Official Ballot," and no others shall be used, circulated or cast. There shall be four ballots printed for every vote cast at the preceding election, on white paper, and a like number of ballots on colored paper, for samples, and not to be voted or counted if voted. When a vacancy occurs, by death or withdrawal, after tickets are printed, notices shall be posted at polling places, and in all cases blank lines are left on ballots so voters can vote for whom they please, whether or not the nominee of any party.

Not less than five days before election the sheriff shall deliver ballots to election precincts, prepare election booths and appoint deputies to take charge of the election in each precinct. The booths where voters can make out their tickets in secrecy shall be prepared, though in a position that judges may see that only one man is allowed in a booth at one time. Those who cannot read or write can have the assistance of two of the judges. The names on the tickets not voted for must be scratched out with an indelible pencil which is left on the table in the booth, and the tickets so folded that the judges cannot see how the voter votes.

The clerk of election hands out the tickets to be voted, tearing off one stub on which he writes a voter. The voter retires to a booth, and prepares his ticket, and on presenting it the remaining stub is torn off before the ticket is deposited in the box.

For all violation of the law, any disorderly conduct, obstructing polls, illegal voting, intimidation, etc., the law provides rigorous fines and penalties.

KATE FIELD, in her paper Washington, says "the brotherhood of man is slowly and surely embracing woman." Has Kate just found out that men embrace women? It is surely done but we fancy the epithet "slowly" is out of place. Generally it is accomplished promptly and enthusiastically.

WHY IMPORT HORSES?

If there is any country in the world that ought to be able to raise all the horses needed, certainly the United States is that country; but in the year 1888 62,411 horses were imported into the United States, while but 2,263 were exported, leaving us to purchase that year the surplus, over 60,000. The old tariff laid a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on a valuation of \$45 per head, equal to nearly \$10; hence, Canadian and other horse raisers could afford to pay \$600,000 in the form of tariff tax for the privilege of competing with horse breeders in the United States. In order to prevent this competition in the future the McKinley bill proposes to have them pay \$30 per head. Under the operation of the McKinley bill the American farmers or producers of horses will have not only the benefit of the \$600,000 paid as duty, but of the \$4,000,000 paid in addition thereto, making in all \$4,600,000 of an increase to the American producer in one item alone of the McKinley bill.

In the month of December, 1891, the farmers of this country exported barley to the value of \$357,228, as against the value of \$28,218 in December, 1890; they exported corn to the value of \$3,369,837, as against the value of \$961,738; they exported oats to the value of \$1,178,549, as against the value of \$16,980; they exported oat-meal to the value of \$36,266, as against the value of \$7,660; they exported rye to the value of \$906,824, as against the value of \$22,250; they exported wheat to the value of \$16,686,301, as against the value of \$4,155,228; they exported wheat flour to the value of \$7,620,737, as against the value of \$4,553,747. Their total sales of breadstuffs in December, 1891, amounted to \$30,241,893, as against \$10,126,736; and taking the whole calendar year of 1891, their sales of breadstuffs amounted to \$224,319,500, as against \$136,845,896 in 1890. This enormous addition to the earnings of the farmers, amounting to \$88,000,000, was accomplished under the operation of a tariff which they were told by democratic free-traders would bring about their utter ruin. It has been accomplished under the policies of a party which the farmers' alliance has painted to them as wholly inimical to their interests. It may be assumed that with these \$88,000,000 in their pockets they will now listen to free-traders and alliance lecturers with a degree of amusement only equaled by their contempt.

Some doleful people are going about the country saying that within the next ten years the United States will not produce enough breadstuffs and provisions to meet the demands of home consumption. They probably do not know that not half of the lands of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, have yet been even surveyed, much less settled up. The surveyed lands in the United States amount to-day to 235,000,000 acres, the unsurveyed to 294,000,000. Substantially all the surveyed land is arable, and not more than half of it is now under cultivation. Of the unsurveyed land, at least half is arable. The production of the United States could therefore be, at the lowest calculation, three times as great as it is, so that even when we have 200,000,000 population we shall be able to supply ourselves with agricultural provisions and still send abroad three times as much as we are sending to-day. Despite the poor old croakers, there is a lot of fun to be had in this fine old country yet.

The sentences passed upon the few Chileans who were tried for assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore are absurdly inadequate. Carlos Gomez is sentenced to 920 days' imprisonment on four counts, including 50 days for wounding Wm. Turnbull, who died of his injuries. Jose Humada is to serve 320 days for assaulting Turnbull. Federico Rodriguez, charged with killing Mate Riggins, is sentenced to only fourteen days' imprisonment for assault, the judge holding that the evidence does not show that he killed Riggins.

GAMBLING.

Betting and gambling were denounced by the recent Methodist Ecumenical Council as the two great vices of the age, and the necessity of suppressing them by vigorous legislation was most strongly urged. Probably the worst form of gambling is that of lotteries, and yet in various forms, small and great, it fares the best. A man, who grows purple with moral indignation over the presence of a faro bank, looks leniently upon the sale of lottery tickets, which is the very worst form of gambling. The late Chief Justice Waite once said on delivering a decision of the supreme court of the United States.

"Experience has shown that the common forms of gambling are comparatively innocuous when placed in contact with the widespread pestilence of lotteries. The former is confined to a few persons and places; but the latter infects the whole community; it enters every dwelling; it reaches every class; it preys upon the hard earnings of the poor, and it plunders the ignorant and simple." (Stone vs. state of Mississippi, 11 Otto, 814.)

Gambling is the most frightful vice that preys on human society. A successful gambler hovers all his days on that narrow strip of territory which separates the professional gambler and the professional thief. The gambling-house is a perfect fish-catchery of criminals. The stupid victim robs his employer, and goes to prison or becomes a social outcast; the heartless scoundrel who plucked the silly pigeon ultimately finds somebody sharp enough to take his scalp, and he, too, becomes a thief, so that whether rook or pigeon, whether you deal or bet, whether you cheat or get cheated, the penitentiary is at last the place where you survey your contracted empire and behold your barren home.

It is a vile, desolating vice, re-deemed by no convivial impulse, relieved by no warmth of ill-regulated affection; it is vulgar, greedy, base, predaceous, dishonest, cold-blood business from the start; it is born of avarice and indolence; it is the parent of theft; it is based on its cradle; it is generally branded with criminal infamy in its grave.—Post-Intelligencer.

The Chinese minister at Washington doesn't like the San Francisco newspapers. He says: "When I got off the steamer at San Francisco on my way to this country's national capital, a reporter came to me and said: 'How do you like America?' I told him I like America all right. 'You go to Washington?' he asked. 'Yes,' I said; 'I go to Washington.' And the next morning the reporter's paper came out with an interview, three columns long. About a month after the prime minister of China wrote me a letter in which he said: 'You talk too much.'"

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON has served notice on whom it may concern, that he doesn't want the Minneapolis nomination. It is a curious fact that with one exception no vice-president has received a renomination since the method of naming candidates in convention was adopted. This exception was Richard M. Johnson, who was elected vice-president on the Van Buren ticket in 1836, and ran with Van Buren again in 1840, and was beaten by Tippecanoe and Tyler too in that year.

THE Hill-Gorman-Brice handful of politicians will all be on hand at the state convention, arguing against instructions. When did the Oregon delegation to the national convention ever reflect the wishes of the party? Excepting in 1888, we do not know of a single instance.—Review. The Roseburg Review, although a democratic paper, is very bitter against Hill.

THE republicans can win the presidency without the vote of New York; the democrats can not. Hence the hot fight in the democratic party to control New York is but an instance of that party's propensity to hang itself whenever it has hope enough given it. The maneuvers of Hill will give the state to the republicans.

FOR YAKUINA'S IMPROVEMENT.

Following is the full text of Congressman Hermann's bill, providing for an appropriation for the speedy completion of the improvements at the entrance to Yakuina bay, Oregon, which has been read twice and referred to the committee on rivers and harbors. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That the sum of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended in continuing the improvement at the entrance to Yakuina bay Oregon, the same to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?

Yes, reader, a worthy senator of Oregon proposes a bill to congress to legalize the sale of liquors in Alaska, our prohibition territory. Heretofore the importation of intoxicating liquors in said territory has been prohibited by a statute of the United States. The revenue cutter which should enforce this law and which leaves San Francisco, too late to prevent the whalers landing the liquor at the ports of Alaska, should be started out a month sooner. Uncle Sam should enforce this law, as his head seems to have been quite level when it was enacted and we do so hope he will not become dazed by this proposition and go back upon his word. Please, Uncle Sam, don't. You are a little older than the senator or I and, if not in your second childhood, better able to give advice. Those poor Indians in Alaska are your own children, and would you be so cruel as to let another of your sons ruin your little ones? Poor, ignorant children!

It is true that some smuggling is done and the Indians and Esquimaux get a little liquor, but now the chances of their obtaining intoxicating drinks are few to what free traffic would make them. What will be the use of spending thousands of dollars yearly to Christianize and educate those people if this vile stuff is allowed license?

E. M. S.

SOME one having bragged that only one public execution had taken place in Turkey in ten years, our esteemed fellow-countryman, Sol Hirsch, now minister from Yankeedom to the Bosphorus, investigated and discovered that no culprit who could raise \$100 with which to bribe the officials, had suffered death during the last twenty years. There is always a good reason for anything that happens, or don't happen in Turkey.

ENGLAND has mortgages on Irish lands to the amount of \$800,000,000. At an average interest of five per cent, this would make an annual tribute of \$40,000,000 a year from the people of the little island to the English capitalists. As the population of Ireland is but \$5,000,000, this would make an annual interest charge of \$8 per head, or \$40 per family. No wonder the people are poor.

LITTLE FRANCES TAFT is the daughter of an American missionary, Rev. Marcus L. Taft, in Peking. Her father has a seminary there called the Imperial Thug Wen College, and the emperor of China is learning English from one of little Frances' illustrated primers. This is not a fairy tale, but an earnest narrative received by Dr. Taft's friends from Peking.

AND now the cotton planters of the south are meeting together and asking to be protected from the pauper labor of the Orient. And in this way do republican principles invade democratic strongholds.

THE outlook for John Chinaman in this country is bad. Both the senate and house are considering more stringent measures for excluding the almond-eyed Celestials.

The grand jury found the asylum overcrowded. The next legislature will have to take notice. There will have to be more room.—Statesman.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR 1892.

CORVALLIS—William Bogie, M. L. Dorris, Charles Blakelee, Sol King, John M. Osburn, A. J. Locke, A. B. Young, G. W. Smith, D. D. Berman, Edward Oliver, Wm. Cress, Will Knotts, A. D. Davidson, G. W. Dixon, W. E. Elliott, Wm. Glass, R. Graham, L. L. Hurd, T. Graham, R. J. Harrington, S. L. Henderson, Henry Hector, J. L. Johnson, A. N. Locke, G. R. Lundman, Henry McBoe, W. P. Martyn, R. R. Lowell, J. C. Murray, J. M. Nolan, E. E. Paddock, W. E. Paul, Leslie Lilly, T. S. Shaw, C. M. Smith.

WILLAMETTE—J. B. Arrants, J. B. Anderson, James Bruce, John A. Buchanan, Geo. C. Findley, J. F. Hurlburt, F. W. Hacker, R. S. Irwin, Wm. Newman, J. S. S. Powell, Joshua Paddock, John Rickard, I. N. Winkler, A. F. Starr, T. W. B. Smith, Jacob Whitesaker, M. W. Starr.

MOXOE—E. H. Bellap, W. D. Barclay, A. Cayzer, J. H. Daniels, H. McFinley, T. H. Gragg, John B. Goodman, Geo. R. Hall, George W. Howard, H. Humphrey, R. H. Hewitt, Geo. F. Houck, M. W. Starr, J. W. Lawrence, R. M. Jolly, J. J. Kuebel, J. F. Lewis, James Lamb, Wm. N. Rees, S. D. Richardson.

KINGS VALLEY—Morris Allen, D. B. Colton, John Chambers, Perry Eddy, E. D. Frantz, David Kibbey, S. G. Price, F. E. Rodgers.

SOAP CREEK—E. M. Doble, C. T. LaFollet, Theodore Parker, George Ridders, D. Vanderpool, W. S. Tomlinson, E. Williams, E. F. Viles, Columbia Road, J. L. Williamson, Haman Lewis.

FAIRMOUNT—Wm. Abraham, Wm. Cockle, Wiley Holman, H. M. Kelly, A. Kroschke, M. V. Leper, H. Rickert, Wm. Peacock, W. H. Walton, M. F. Whitney.

WRENN—B. R. Blodgett, J. H. Jackson, Chas. N. King, H. P. McCullough, Wiley Norton, H. Wood Jr., Wm. Read.

ALSEA—John Carus, C. E. Banton, W. Diechhoff, C. P. Fullerton, J. M. Tharp, Jasper Hayden, Henry Mirra, W. N. State.

LOBSTER—J. B. Peters.

SUMMIT—John Hamar, J. B. Brodie, E. F. Strouts, Horace Underhill, L. A. Rick, Wm. Post, Claude Warren.

NEWPORT—John Buckley, J. W. Ball, Samuel Case, Cyrus Dixon, Wm. Grant, S. G. Irvin, Henry Nice, J. W. Oliver, J. A. Olsson, C. H. Williams, John Stimpson, Thos. Briggs.

PHILOMATH—Newton Allen, George Anderson, A. B. Brown, W. E. Bohannon, C. H. Crabtree, O. E. Cannon, Geo. W. Cooper, Sam Davis, Ed. Bryan, Ezra L. Dixon, B. F. Folger, Ezra Wyatt, Moses Gregson, J. B. Hoffman, J. S. Haskill, J. H. Hawkins, W. A. Jolly.

ELK CITY—D. B. Ramsdell, J. E. Dixon, C. L. Morrison.

Big Elk—R. L. Peagle, J. W. Malvany, B. Grant.

LOWER ALSEA—J. A. Denworth, E. B. Farro, Thos. Harrison, John D. Axtell, Wm. Tally, Hardy McCormack.

TOLEDO—Henry Burns, C. B. Cronin, J. S. Crostad, T. P. Fish, M. Hunt, Geo. King, C. D. Perkins, John Parrish.

TIDEWATER—Jas. Barclay.

LITTLE ELK—Ben Beers, C. C. McBride, J. F. Chitwood, Eli Spencer, L. Plunkett, H. H. Norton, E. L. Hyde.

YAKUINA—E. J. Burrows, D. P. Eline, J. B. Daly, M. M. Davis, George H. Russell, J. T. Huntsacker.

TEM TUM—Halver Harrison, Scott King.

THE late dispute with Chile has resulted in a benefit to the Pacific coast as far as coast defenses is concerned. Three fourteen-ton mortars were added to San Francisco's harbor defence the other day.

THE Hill convention held in New York on the 22nd, straddles the fence on the silver question. The silver question is worrying the democrats just now more than free trade and tariff.

TERRIBLE ITCHING

Used Everything Five Months. In Three Weeks not a Scar or Pimple. Cured by Cuticura.

When my baby was three months old his cheeks and forehead began to break out with white pimples on red surface. In a few days itching commenced, which was terrible. After he would rub the top of his head, then scales soon formed on head and face. We used everything we could hear of for nearly five months. It grew worse all the time. I saw your advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in the Chicago Weekly. We purchased CUTICURA REMEDIES and commenced their use. In three weeks' time there was not a scar or pimple, not even a red spot. He is now nineteen months old now, and has no signs of the disease. His scalp is healthy and he has a beautiful head of hair. (See portrait herewith.)

Mrs. OSCAR JAMES, Woodstock, Kan.

My infant, eighteen months old, was afflicted with skin eruptions on his hips. Had severe case on other parts. All remedies failed until I procured CUTICURA. Cured a year and no return of disease. Mrs. A. M. WALKER, Carsonville, Ga.

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