

Corvallis Gazette.

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Little drops of whisky,
Little jags of gin,
Will make a man a democrat
If persisted in.

DEMOCRATIC CONVICTS.

Last week twenty one ballot-box stuffers were sent to the state prison from Jersey City to serve a sentence of eighteen months, and seven other ballot-box stuffers were sent to the state penitentiary to serve a sentence of nine months. It goes without saying almost that all of these scoundrels were democrats. Their democratic friends moved every lever in their power to save them from the disgrace of punishment; but justice had its way and the courts held the guilty parties to a strict accountability. There are twenty-eight more to be tried for the same crime; and, if convicted, one or more processions will start from Jersey City and travel over the same route, bound for the same destination.

The Philadelphia Press cites these facts and comments as follows:

Look at the procession as it toils along toward prison walls. Call to memory the scoundrelly work in New York state last winter when David B. Hill stole a state legislature, and then had his chief tool in the work appointed to a seat on the bench of the highest court in the state. Look back a few years to Joe Mackin's crimes on the ballot-box in Chicago in the effort to make the Illinois legislature democratic; to Sim Coy's tally-sheet forgeries in Indianapolis, done to keep that city under democratic control; to Mike Mullen's crimes on free suffrage in Cincinnati for the benefit of the democratic party.

DEBT AND TAXATION.

For the decade from 1880 to 1890 the decrease in the per capita indebtedness, national, state and local, from \$60.73 to \$33.37, is marvelous within itself, but the value of property assessed for taxation increased during the same period from 17 billions to 25 billions 500 millions, or 50 per cent., indicating a reduction of debt and an increase of wealth for the country unprecedented in modern times, yet all this was done under the robber tariff and an impoverishing system of taxing the people to death.

If a debt per capita of \$60.73 was to be assessed and paid upon a capitalization of 18 billions, how much easier can a debt of \$33.37 be assessed upon a capitalization of 25 billions 500 millions, and yet people say times never were so hard as now.

It is reported that the rebate on tin-plate, allowed for the purpose of promoting the export of American canned goods, is sufficient to cover the freight, interest and insurance on California goods shipped to Liverpool. As a consequence the English consumer can get our fruits about as cheaply as the consumer in the Mississippi valley, and there is every reason to believe, therefore, that we should build up a large trade with that country. In 1891 about 80,000 cases of canned fruit were shipped from California to Liverpool, and sanguine dealers expect that the shipments this year will equal 400,000 cases.—San Jose Mercury.

It would be a good idea for the New York Times to pause in one of those labored editorials on trusts, and explain just how it comes that a prominent New York democrat, a member of President Cleveland's cabinet and manager of the latter's forces at Chicago in the contest for renomination, is also closely affiliated with the Standard Oil company, one of the greatest combinations existing. A pretty party manager is this trust magnate for the great tariff "reform" prophet.

FREE TRADE is just what democrats do not want. Now it needs no diagram to show what the platform means, and they will have to fight on this untenable ground.

SECOND TERM IN HISTORY.

No matter what interested politicians may say against a second term in the presidency, the weight of precedent is against them. The balance is almost even. Look at the record.

In all we have had twenty-three presidents. Seven of them were re-elected, namely: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant. Two were re-nominated and failed of election—Martin Van Buren, who was defeated by Harrison, and Mr. Cleveland, who was beaten by the republican grandson of the great whig leader. This gives nine presidential re-nominations, seven of which were approved by the people.

Six presidents who lived out their terms of office failed to get a re-nomination. They are the two Adamses, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, and Hayes. Three presidents died during their first terms, namely—Harrison, Taylor and Garfield. The four vice-presidents who became presidents—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur—were all beaten for the regular nomination. The record thus stands: Nine presidents re-nominated and seven of them re-elected; six presidents and four vice-presidents who were set aside by their respective parties, and three presidents who died or were killed during their first terms.

This analysis shows that in the early days of the republic the second term was the rule of political action.—New York Recorder.

The unlimited cheek of those who are endeavoring to make tariff arguments "for political purposes only," is astonishing in the extreme. How they can persist in repeating the assertions, that the McKinley tariff law has made clothing, tinware and other articles of daily use, the necessities of life, cost more to the consumers than before, is beyond comprehension, when the very opposite is the facts in the case, as every person can demonstrate by a comparison of prices with any honest, straightforward dealer. The S. F. Chronicle mentions a case of that nature where a paper claims that clothing costs more than it did and says: "In this case it is only necessary to appeal from the rhetoric of the editorial column to the sober statements of fact in the advertising columns of our contemporary itself. The editorial says, 'clothing, for example, is much dearer under the McKinley tariff than before. The taxes on all kinds of woolen goods which ordinary people wear are raised enormously by the McKinley act.' This is the rhetoric of the case, while on the preceding page of the same paper we get the facts. A clothing house in this city advertises seven different patterns of men's all-wool suits for \$6.50; men's double-breasted and single-breasted suits reduced from \$15 to \$10; men's all-wool cassimere trousers reduced to \$1.95. Another advertisement in the same paper offers ladies' all-wool jackets at \$2.75; serge ulsters reduced from \$27.50 to \$12.50; all-wool tailor-made jackets reduced from \$12.50 to \$6.50; and so on through a long list."—Albany Herald.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Oregonian says: There is no doubt that the subcommittee of the judiciary committee which has been sent to Homestead to make an investigation for the house of representatives will return with a very partisan report. It is learned from close friends of the members of the committee that the intention was before starting out to place in the Congressional Record a report which could be circulated freely under the congressional frank, a partisan document, charging the republican party and the republican tariff with the responsibility for the disturbances which have occurred in Pennsylvania. Even the third party men have undertaken to make some capital out of the unfortunate occurrence, but the democrats seize it with a great deal of avidity, and are determined to make it appear that the republican party is responsible for the unfortunate situation.

If the people's party had more people it would possibly cut some sort of a figure.

A WOOL RETROSPECT.

A very comprehensive presentation of the statistics of sheep and wool by the United States department of agriculture in its May report, shows that the value of our flocks is greater by \$42,000,000 than in 1870, and the value per head greater than since 1875. From these facts it appears that the domestic supply of wool is six times as great as in 1840, and that, both domestic and foreign supplies were only three pounds to each inhabitant, while they are now six and a half pounds. Then including imports of wools, scarcely four pounds per head were used, whereas we now require over eight pounds. It appears that three-fifths of all the wool used for all purposes is of domestic production, while four-fifths of the requirement is manufactured in this country, leaving only one-fifth to come in the shape of imported goods. For three decades the value per head of imports of wools has been regularly declining; and is now only about three-fourths of a dollar per annum for each individual, when in 1850-1860 it was considerably more than a dollar.

SAM JONES AND TAMMANY.

The Nashville correspondent to the New York Times writes: The Rev. Sam Jones concluded a series of meetings here last night. Among other things in his closing sermon he said, touching politics: "A fellow may say, 'I would die for the principles of my party,' when he would not know a principle if he were to meet it in the road. If old Tammany were to go to hell in a body and knock at the door, the devil would only let them in one at a time. If he were to let them in all at once they would knock him in the head, elect their own devil to run things to suit themselves."

The fiend Wilson, recaptured and awaiting the hangman's rope, manifests in his voluble and disgusting talk a low and brutal order of intelligence, perhaps because he cannot help it, or possibly with design to induce the belief that he is "insane." His evident weakness of intellect is not and must not be allowed to be a sufficient ground for a successful plea of insanity. The scaffold and an inhuman, monstrous, murderer's abhorred grave, and not an insane asylum, is the place for such an insane man as he, even if he should become a hundred times crazier than he is.

The record of democratic presidential candidates ever since the war has not been favorable to New York candidates, says the Toledo Blade. Every time the head of the ticket has been from the Empire state, and the record has been as follows:

In 1864, McClellan, defeated; in 1868, Seymour, defeated; in 1872, Greeley, defeated; in 1876, Tilden, defeated; in 1880, Hancock, defeated; in 1882, Cleveland, elected by fraud in counting Butler votes for him in Brooklyn; in 1888, Cleveland defeated.

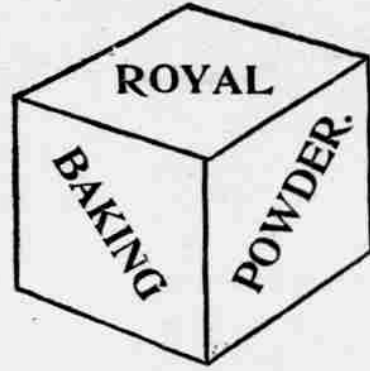
History will repeat itself this year.

An exchange says: Kansas, the state of cyclones, blizzards, and third party people, is not only revolutionizing politics but crops. The dispatches from there say that Kansas farmers are having great difficulty in getting enough harvest hands to harvest the large crop of wheat now ready for cutting. It is believed that the yield will be the largest in the history of the state.

The Telegram says nearly all the towns in Oregon celebrated the Fourth of July, and some statistical critic who has been looking over the reports in the local papers has discovered that if they have told the truth the population of Oregon must be at least one million, not counting those who staid at home or went somewhere to avoid a town celebration.

An exchange says: "The Stuff-Ed Prophet will have the stuffing knocked out of him next November."

STEVENSON will have to be a better vote-getter than we think he is if he shall overcome Harrison's 22,104 plurality in Illinois in 1888.



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UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

The current number of the Forum contains a very practical article from the pen of Professor James F. Colby upon the necessity for uniform state laws. Professor Colby is one of the members of the committee on uniform laws of the American bar association and as such has given the subject a most careful consideration. The writer shows tersely and yet clearly how the framework of our American laws has been made up by our inheritance from the English common law, by colonial customs and precedents, by the statutes and decisions of the courts of the various states. These statutes and decisions have been very many and very diverse, and the consequence is that the resident of one state knows little or nothing about his rights and remedies in an adjoining state.

To illustrate this diversity in the various state laws, take the subject of marriage. In several states the age of consent remains as at common law, 14 for males and 12 for females. In other states the age of consent is 16 and 14 for the sexes respectively.

In still others it is 17 and 14 years. In others it is 18 and 16 respectively, while in New York it is 21 for the males and 14 for the females. Take also the subject of a marriage license under our discordant laws. In some states the male must be 21 and the female 18 years of age. In others the female must be 21 also. With reference to the marriage ceremony in some states it must be solemnized by an ordained or licensed minister or priest. In others the qualifications of him who may perform the ceremony, vary about as widely as possible. In some states no witnesses are required to the marriage ceremony. In others such as Pennsylvania twelve witnesses are required to every marriage ceremony.

Upon the subject of wills the laws of the several states are even more divergent than in that of marriage. Nearly every state has its own peculiar statistics on this subject and few of them agree in the essentials to the due execution of a will. Upon many other subjects the laws of the states are widely apart and the consequence is a hopeless muddle on the part of lawyers and courts in finding out just what is law and when it has been conformed to.

There ought to be provided a remedy for this patent evil upon the face of the jurisprudence of the United States. The American bar association have been trying to effectuate such a remedy since 1889. It is not unlikely that the bar association will introduce in congress a measure for the codification and maintenance in practical harmony of the whole body of American law. This certainly is a consummation devoutly to be wished by the whole American people. The effect of such a measure would be not only to harmonize but also to greatly simplify the whole system and practice of the law in every state of the union and to relieve it of the present inconsistencies which do so much to destroy the public confidence in the laws.

HISTORY, it is said, is going to repeat itself again this year. History, at this rate, will become quite chestnutty after awhile. But, then, we can't dispute its right to share the glory of modern improvements and become a breech-loading affair if it wants to.—Ex.

TAMMANY has 9583 offices and jobs to give out in New York city, with an annual pay roll of \$10,123,887. Between 2 and 3 per cent. of this is collected for the society's campaign fund, yielding \$250,000 this year for election purposes from salaries alone. These figures show why Tammany does not care much who runs the government, so long as it can retain control of New York. They also show why Cleveland will make a bargain for its support.—Oregonian.

STEVENSON, the democratic candidate for the vice presidency, is president of a coal mining company which refuses to recognize the miners' union. Yet the democrats expect union laboring men to vote for him.

The old soldiers and their sons will not forget Cleveland's venomous veto messages on pension bills for disabled veterans, their widows or mothers. They will defeat him [and Adlai.]

THE BIG LAGOON.

An Interesting Formation on the Northern Coast of California.

On the northern coast of California, some thirty miles below the mouth of the Klamath river, is one of the most interesting natural formations to be found in this country, known as the Big Lagoon. Here the coast, which runs north and south up to this point, takes a sharp turn inland, bordered by very high hills, running to a distance of about three miles, then turning out again make a sharp bay almost V shaped, and for ages past a sand bar has been washing itself up across this bay until the bar has raised up out of the water some ten or twelve feet, having a width of about 100 feet and a length of four miles, reaching across the entire bay.

This bar is in the shape of a roof. When there is a storm the breakers will roll up one side of it, break over, and run down into the bay inside, and it is a novel sight to stand there and watch the waters, mountain high on one side and perfectly calm on the other, the line between the two at intervals hidden altogether.

This bar is a sort of short cut and can be traversed on horseback. In a storm the horseman will one minute be high and dry on land, the next minute a large wave will roll up and running under the horse's feet to the depth of a foot or more, the rider will be for an instant four miles or so at sea on horseback, with no land nearer than the high bluffs of the mainland in sight.

Moss agates may be found in abundance on the pebbly beach, and when the sun shines they glitter with dazzling brightness.

The wild duck that frequent this part of the coast literally fill this inland bay, and the passing hunter, should he take a shot at them, will raise such a cloud and such a quacking that he will think all the ducks of the earth have gathered there. Occasionally some wild beast like a bear or a panther will be found crossing this bar, and the Indians have much sport when such a thing happens, the animal rarely escaping capture or death.

Here the Digger Indians abound, living on the shellfish, which they catch along the beach, seldom going over the ridge of hills to capture a deer, which are plentiful. It would astonish a Yale or Harvard football man to come upon this scene some bright morning at low tide and see the squaws and children playing lacrosse on the beach. They get so excited with their sport that they keep it up until the tide drives them from the beach, often staying there until they have to chase the ball down into the surf.—Detroit Free Press.

What Is Electricity?

If the question is now asked, "What is electricity?" we may reply advantageously, in the words of Joki: A thing of which we know a little more than nothing and a little less than something. A little more than nothing, for we know that it is of the nature of light and heat, extending itself like them in waves of motion. A little less than something, for of the essence of electricity itself, whether static or dynamic, we are still absolutely in the dark. There has been no want of other theories, but the fundamental tendency of the age is to reduce all phenomena and forces to the fewest possible primaries, and it is not improbable that this will be facilitated by the wave theory of the so called ether.

The problem of gravitation, too, which was so long regarded as a force acting from a distance, is now equally attributed to the agency of a medium. In his efforts to demonstrate the oneness of all natural forces, the physicist is not likely to be led astray, even although the cognition of force presents one of those world problems, the solution of which must forever escape us; aye, although, as the final result of the most exact investigation, it should forever be denied to him even to assert decisively, "It is only a force, and the ether is its medium of transmission."—Exchange.

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