

Corvallis Gazette.

FRIDAY EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY FRANK CONOVER.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES... For One Year... For Six Months... For Three Months... For One Month...

NOT REPEAL, BUT AMENDMENT.

Senator Sherman makes a good point in discussing the proposed repeal of the act which bears his name. It will not do to repeal it absolutely and entirely. Nearly \$150,000,000 of treasury notes have been issued under this act and are now in circulation. There is no provision for their redemption outside of the act itself. To repeal it absolutely would leave them in the air. Another clause of the act repeals the Bland law. To repeal this law would raise the question whether the treasury must not resume the purchase and coinage of \$2,000,000 of silver per month. If repeal of the Sherman law could wipe out everything that has been done under it, it would be a good thing. This is clearly impossible. The notes emitted under it must still be taken care of. The one redeeming clause in the act is that which gives them gold value so long as the treasury can command gold for their redemption on demand. This must be retained at all events. What is needed is not repeal of the Sherman act, but amendment. Purchase of silver should be stopped, but the credit of the United States must be maintained by continued redemption in gold, on demand, of the notes emitted under it.

The first section of the act directs the treasury to purchase, at the market price, so long as it does not exceed \$1.29 per ounce, 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, or so much as shall be offered, and to issue in payment therefor treasury notes of the United States. The second section makes these notes legal tender for all purposes, including customs dues, and available for national bank reserves, and provide for their redemption on presentation to the secretary of the treasury in gold or silver coin at his discretion, "it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." Sections third and fifth repeal the Bland act, direct the coinage of 2,000,000 ounces of silver per month up to July, 1891, and authorize the coinage of so much thereafter as may be needed for redemption of treasury notes. Section fourth places the bullion to be purchased under the usual mint regulations, and section seventh transfers the legal tenders held for redemption of national bank notes to the general treasury fund.

It would seem to be enough to repeal the first section, since all that is desired is to stop the purchase of silver and the issue of treasury notes. This would leave the rest of the law, which provides for redemption of the silver already issued, standing. Repeal might be made by a brief act in terms similar to the fifth section, which repeals the Bland act. This does not repeal those provisions of the Bland act which relate to the standard dollar already coined; it merely stops the coinage of more. Its words are, "That so much of the act of February 28, 1878, entitled 'an act to authorize the coinage of standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character,' as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than \$2,000,000 or more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion is hereby repealed." The act for repeal of the Sherman law might read simply, "That so much of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'an act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes,' as requires the monthly purchase of 4,000,000 ounces of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes in payment thereof is hereby repealed." This would cover the entire ground and accomplish the whole desired object. It has been sug-

gested that the same end might be gained by passing a law authorizing the president to suspend the purchase of silver for a fixed time in his discretion. This would seem to be less satisfactory to everybody. It can hardly be agreeable to the silver men to place this discretion in the hands of Mr. Cleveland, and those whose convictions impel them to vote for the stoppage of the silver purchases certainly would rather stop them decisively and finally, once for all. Moreover, the sanitary effect of repeal upon general business and public confidence will be vastly greater if it is decisive and final. The time for shifting and temporizing expedients is past. The only safety is in prompt, effective, permanent and final action, to put an end to that policy which is the cause of public distrust, constriction of credit and monetary stringency.—Oregonian.

The discussion of Gov. Penoyer and his cranky ideas by the newspapers of the country has given place to the most severe criticisms of Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, for his pardon of the Chicago anarchists on grounds which do not reflect a shadow of justification. In comparison of the worst that has been said of our own governor with the most conservative criticism of Altgeld, we are forced to announce a pride in the production of the "riotous West." The action of the Illinois governor affords the "Far West" an opportunity to "counter" on the East for its assumption of the lawlessness of communities on the sunset side of the Rockies. The little disregard of law we experience is rather of a spasmodic nature, and is really in no degree dangerous to the foundation of society. There are individuals on this coast who desire to see some criminals shielded, but they do not wish that all criminals shall be allowed freedom. Such persons have in the past obtained the ear of the governor. Another class would be pleased to see the Chinese go, and would take a hand in accelerating their emigration without regard to treaty rights. Such, in the past, have enjoyed the co-operation of the governor as a private citizen. The governor has been known to urge a corporation to pay twice for the same work, in satisfaction of the demands of labor, and has suggested the propriety of the president attending to his own affairs, etc. etc. These are the most serious lapses which can be laid upon the threshold of Oregon's capital, and Gov. Penoyer is perhaps the best representative of the western people who favor a construction of the law according to circumstances. These are trivial matters as compared with the deep-seated volcanoes of the eastern social fabric, which usually break on the surface in the form of disorderly strikes or unlawful demonstrations and which are with difficulty suppressed. The fuel for these internal social fires, under our immigration regulations is furnished in unlimited quantity from foreign countries, and next to cutting off this supply the best protection society has is to keep the destructive element well smothered by the law. The East is menaced by the periodical activity of the social volcano known as the "International," an organization devoted to the introduction of anarchy. Gov. Altgeld, the democratic governor of Illinois, recently removed the hand of the law which was held over a break in the social crust enveloping the effectiveness of this organization and Herr Most; one of the escape valves, is beginning to hiss. Following the pardon of the Chicago anarchists by the governor, Herr Most said: "Unfurl your blood-red banners, comrades, the world over and let us celebrate this feast of jubilation, for we have received powerful re-enforcements to our army. Fight, and the victory shall be ours. We must have a reckoning with the blood-sucking crowd; but, comrades, let us be prepared the next time they attack us and give them a heartier welcome than that accorded Bonfield and his hounds in 1886."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26, '93.

Strange things happen when a democratic administration is in power. One would naturally suppose that the president and his cabinet would rejoice at the turn of the gold tide from Europe towards the United States, and the consequent decided improvement in the financial situation, but on the contrary it seems to have caused them grief. Mr. Cleveland has expressed his fears to more than one man that if the situation continues to improve congress might not repeal the Sherman silver law as promptly as it would were the country in dire financial distress. It is really a Godsend to the country that there is an improvement in the financial outlook, although it is natural causes and not any act or acts of the administration that have brought it about. If the improvement continues until after congress meets it will have the effect of preventing any hasty and ill-considered financial legislation, which might easily make things a great deal worse than they are or would be with no legislation at all.

As no one has championed the Sherman law it must be assumed that it is not a good law; but few men who are thoroughly acquainted with the situation will pretend to assert that its unconditional repeal, that is to say, its repeal without a substitute of some kind dealing with silver, would be any improvement. Conservative men who are not blinded by prejudice either for or against either of the money metals believe that congress as far as possible should take the question up without partisan political bias; discuss it from every point of view and go deliberately enough to allow the press and people time enough to discuss and digest all the propositions that may be submitted before final action shall be taken. If this be done some satisfactory law may be the result, although it may not meet the approval of the extremists on either side. The fact should never be lost sight of that the masses are always conservative in all things, and especially so in regard to national finances, which must always regulate the prosperity, not of the East, nor of the West, nor of the South alone, but of the entire country. If a contrary policy be followed and this question be dealt with from a narrow partisan political point of view, disaster will as certainly follow as night follows day.

And closely allied with the finance question—more closely than the average democrat seems capable of comprehending—is that of the tariff. There can be no doubt that the foolish talk of certain prominent democrats about the certainty of radical changes being made in our whole tariff sys-

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonies which I see in regard to Cuticura, I remember performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old Mother Urged Me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you

tem has had more to do with bringing about the shaky feeling in financial circles than everything else added together. While few, if any, men really believe that the democrats will be foolish enough to make such cuts in the tariff as have been threatened, such cuts as would, if actually made, make thousands of bankrupts of men who are now fairly prosperous as manufacturers, large and small, and a million tramps out of workingmen now profitably employed, still the making of those threats has had the effect of creating a feeling of dread and uncertainty as to just what they will do, and as a natural consequence millions of capital that would otherwise be actively employed is now locked up and business men are daily making assignments because of their inability to borrow money upon securities which under ordinary circumstances would have been gladly accepted as collateral for the money they necessarily have to borrow to successfully carry on their business.

Although it has not been officially announced, your correspondent has it from a reliable source that the grand jury has practically agreed to find indictments against Ainsworth, Dant, Sassey and Covert, for manslaughter, in connection with the horrible accident at Ford's old theater. Their trial will probably take place early in the fall session of the criminal court. Secretary Lamont's action in dissolving the army court of inquiry recently appointed by him has been the subject of much speculation. Of itself this order indicates the belief of the secretary that the evidence is so plain as to make a court of inquiry unnecessary, and were it not for his failure to suspend Ainsworth, Sassey and Covert, who are still performing their official duties, it might be supposed that he intended ordering Ainsworth tried by court martial as soon as the civil courts pass upon his case. Perhaps that is what he intends doing. It is stated that Mr. Cleveland has said that he would not suspend Colonel Ainsworth until he has been found guilty by a jury in the criminal court. In an ordinary case that might be the correct stand for the president to take, but this isn't an ordinary case.

The president has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of congress to convene on Monday, August 7th, for the purpose of enacting such legislation as will relieve the country from its present paralyzed condition of trade. To what extent this will be accomplished remains to be seen. In so far as this condition is brought about by monetary laws now in force, we may reasonably hope for relief, but these laws are not the sole cause of the present depression. Threatened tariff legislation has a heavy bearing on the situation, and we cannot reasonably hope that this question be dealt with upon a basis which will reassure capital.

At last the labors for the democracy of Colonel Robert A. Miller have been rewarded. He is made register of the Oregon City land office, succeeding John T. Apperson, who was appointed May 27, 1889. The place is worth \$3,000 a year.

What Causes Pimples?

Clogging of the pores or mouths of the sebaceous glands with sebum or oily matter. The plug of sebum in the centre of the pore is called a blackhead, grub, or comedo. Nature will not allow the clogging of the pores to continue long, hence, Inflammation, pain, swelling and redness, later pus or matter forms, breaks or is opened, the plug comes out and the pore is once more free. There are thousands of these pores in the face alone, any one of which is liable to become clogged by neglect or disease.

What Cures Pimples?

The only reliable preventive and cure, when not due to a constitutional humor, is

Cuticura Soap.

It contains a mild proportion of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, which enables it to dissolve the sebaceous or oily matter as it forms at the mouths of the pores. It stimulates the sluggish glands and tubes to healthy activity, reduces inflammation, soothes and heals irritated and roughened surfaces and restores the skin to its original purity. This is the secret of its wonderful success. For bad complexions, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, dry, thin and falling hair, scaly and irritated scalps and simple baby blemishes it is wonderful. It is preserving, purifying and beautifying to a degree hitherto unknown among remedies for the skin and complexion. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps. Sold throughout the world. POTTER, DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

Women full of pains, aches and weaknesses find comfort, strength and renewed vitality in Cuticura Plaster, the first and only pain-killing, nerve-strengthening plaster when all else fails.

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