THE GAZETTE.

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RETROSPECTIVE.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO EACH AND EVERY DEMOCRAT IN THE U. S.

Ye democratic voters
Why do you grumble now?
You cast your vote for grover,
And still you raise a row—
Because the times are harder
Than they were wont to be
When Bennie filled the chair,
From '89 to '93.

Last fall you made a blunder
When to the polls you went,
And voted for Grover Cleveland
To hold the reins of government.
He's not the man to fill the bill,
And now full well you know it;
You brought these hardships on yourselves,
And now we say—just go it!

GRACE E. ADAMS.

Washburn, Ill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, city election October 10th; republican majority 1,000. An indication.

THE emptying of the old stockings is doing more good for the country than all the financial plans that have been proposed by the present administration could do.

MASSACHUSETTS republicans have nominated Frederick T. Greenhagle for governor. He is of the right sort to make the opposition "Rnssell" mighty hard to save their scalps, as his unanimous nomination by acclamation would indicate.

HOKE SMITH has required Joseph Bettz, an Indiana veteran who has for eighteen years been a lunatic, to state under oath, where, when and how the injury was received which resulted in his insanity. Next we may expect the pension department to call upon corpses in Andersonville to rise up and explain why they are dead.—Petersburg, Ind. News.

THE democratic party has always been an obstruction in the way of progress, and it is today the great obstacle in the way of prosperity. Gov. McKinley never spoke truer words than when he gave utterance to the following in one of his speeches last week: "It is the fear of legislation apprehended, rather than what has already been done, that is striking down industries and throwing men out of employment."

JUST as the country was beginning to believe that a few democrats were getting a little sound financial sense pounded into their skulls, as evidenced by their willingness to abandon free silver coinage at the rate of 16 to 1, they spoil the whole thing by coming out in favor of the wretched "wildcat" stuff, that the old and middle aged men of the country remember with a horror akin to that felt by our forefathers when the war whoop of the savage was heard outside their cabins. Better a thousand times free silver than the "wildcat" system of currency as proposed by the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on state banks.

INDIANA day at the world's fair eclipsed all competitors in a display of its best products—the human mind and the soul. The other states have sent governors and orators to speak for them, but Indiana, with a profuseness of display, sends Governor Matthews, ex-President Harrison, ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson, who still is "the old man eloquent," Senator Turpie, Gen. Lew Wallace, a citizen who has won renown as a general, as an ambassador, and as an author, and James Whitcomb Riley, a poet whose melodies are "wood notes wild," and sweet as wild. No state has come to the exposition under the lead of such a band of notables.

THE old soldiers know now that they have another fire to face in the person of the man Moses, whom Crisp put at the head of the committee on pensions. He is a resident of Georgia, whence comes Hoke Smith the pension whittler, the apple of the president's eye, whose bitter hate of union veterans is made manifest by every act. Crisp is bound to uphold Hoke's hands and Moses is his man to do the work. With a Georgian secretary of the interior, another Georgian chairman of the pension committee in the house, a doughface northern soldier anxious to excuse his masters, and a man in the presidential chair who seems to hate a man who draws a pension of less than $75 per month, the outlook for the old heroes is indeed dark. But they always were brave, and though defeated and baffled for once, they will press onward and hereafter vote as they shot.

AN INHERITANCE TAX.

In the language of the Oregonian, we shall be ready for an inheritance tax in Oregon some day, perhaps sooner than we think. Incidents which bring home to us its needs and uses have been wanting with us hitherto. When enormous estates which have been selfishly managed fall into the hands of heirs who continue unmindful of the needs of society, attention will be drawn to it. The man who has acquired a fortune has an obligation to the community in which he has amassed it. To it he owes in great part what he has been able to surround himself with and to bequeath as he chooses. He is not altogether the architect of his own fortune. For him his fellows of his own and past generations have toiled, saved, and, living and dying, have endowed and bequeathed. The greater his opportunities and blessings, the more his rightful though unindentured debt to society. Neither he nor his inheritors can bury their ten talents. The atmosphere of freedom—the school, the church, the lecture bureau, the library, the gallery and museum—all have contributed to him; let him contribute to them. Our rich men generally have recognized this obligation; and so foreign to the spirit of American institution is the law of primogeniture that so far we have escaped anything resembling its operations. This is especially true in Oregon, where existing fortunes are the acquisition of a single generation. To begin with, we have no such immense fortunes as have brought about the inheritance law of New York. Many of our wealthy pioneers are still alive. Those that have passed away have, as a rule, in life and death, remembered the public and semi-public institutions of the state. There has, therefore, been no occasion for general attention being directed to the dangers incident to the progressive growth of private fortunes and the inheritance tax as an easy, equitable and practical source of revenue.

Interest in the matter has been aroused just now in connection with the death of the late Frederick L. Ames, of Boston, said to be the richest man in New England, whose entire estate was bequeathed without any recognition of public needs. It is to be regretted that he was unmindful of his obligation; and yet this neglect will be effective in directing attention to the fact that society expects something from its rich men. "None of us," remarks St. Paul to the church at Rome, "liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." The individual is too much a part of the social fabric. And the neglect to recognize these obligations to the community will only serve to hasten the day when a certain percentage of inheritances in family lines shall be appropriated by the state.

Massachusetts will likely pass such a law in some form soon, as its papers have taken occasion to base arguments for it upon the Ames incident. The state already has a law taxing public bequests and its existence will also help draw attention to the necessity for some action. From the operation of the New York law practical improvements can be and no doubt will be suggested. Thus under the New York law an inheritance of $9,950 is not taxed at all, but one only $50 larger is taxed $100. If the amount exempted is $10,000, the rate, whatever it is, should be levied on only so much of the inheritance in any individual case as exceeds $10,000. And where rates are progressive the higher rates should not be levied on the whole amount, but only on the excess above the next lower class. Inequalities of this sort are responsible for about all the opposition to the law itself and it is only a question of a short time when the inheritance tax will become general throughout the union; and Oregon will be able to profit by the experience of other states.

DEMOCRACY'S MANY MISTAKES.

Senator Sherman, being asked by the Ohio Sun, at Younstown, to tell "what democratic mistakes, if any, are in whole or part responsible for the financial trouble and consequent loss of employment to laboring men," put the whole thing in a nutshell as follows: "To attempt to state all the democratic mistakes would require more time than I can give. That party had control of the late house of representatives, but refused to join us in suspending the purchase of silver and in providing for an increase of bank currency, which the republicans favored and they opposed. If these two measures had then been passed the present stringency would not exist. The president, however, and a minority of the democratic members are now clamorous for the passage of the very measures we proposed a year ago, but the democratic party is hopelessly divided and expect us now to relieve them from the conditions in which they are placed by their own folly a year ago. They made a great outcry for the repeal of the tariff and the relief of the people, and now they fear to enter upon the very measure they proposed lest it might cause an overwhelming disaster to all the industries of the country. The republican party has ever been mindful of the interests of the working people, and its policy has secured them high wages, good money and prompt pay. Now that the democratic party is in power we have nothing but uncertainty and the profound fear that whatever they will do will be injurious to the great mass of the people. The republicans are in a minority in both houses of congress, and have lost control of the executive branch of the government. This fatal condition was brought about by the election a year ago, and I see no remedy for it except by a change of the popular will and a restoration to power of the republican party.

SHOWN SIDE BY SIDE.

The Chicago Inter Ocean publishes the record of the two Ohio candidates for governor, as follows:

MCKINLEY'S RECORD.	NEAL'S RECORD.
Helped knock out the Confederacy in 1864.	Failed to lift Vallandingham into the United States senate in 1867.
Upheld American protection in congress for eighteen years.	Failed to break down the gates of loyalty at Cleveland to admit the traitor Jeff Thompson, 1864.
Lifted the wages of the American workingmen in the McKinley bill, in 1890.	Failed three times for governor.
Killed the gerrymander.	Knocked out mugwumps at Chicago, 1892.
Lifted Gov. Campbell out of the state house by 21,000 majority in 1891.	Knocked out Charley Baker at Cincinnati, August 10, 1893.
Knocked out British free trade same year.	
Killed free silver in Ohio in 1891.	

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1893.

"Upon what meat doth this, our Cæsar, feed,
That he is grown so great?"

Well may this question be asked concerning the man who at this moment thinketh himself an American Cæsar, and whose dreams are doubtless filled with pictures of his future greatness and power. The most autocratic royalty of Europe is not surrounded with more rigid exclusiveness than Mr. Cleveland now cloaks his most august presence with. He deems it beneath the dignity of the American Cæsar to touch the hands of plebians; therefore he has abolished the long-established custom of holding public receptions in the white house. Being applauded by the Fitznoodle press for that step toward royalty, he has now gone further and issued a ukase that no person, excepting members of his cabinet, shall be admitted to his presence until they shall have stated their business to his private secretary and secured the consent of that functionary. Think of a dignified justice of the supreme court, a senator or representative, who was prominent before Grover Cleveland was heard of outside the circle of his Buffalo chums, having to state the nature of his business to Mr. Thurber and get his approval before being allowed to enter the office of the president. Could flunkeyism go farther under a republican form of government? Some people say that this sudden exclusiveness on the part of Mr. Cleveland arises from the morbid fear that he is in danger of assassination. Fear is not a thing which Americans are in the habit of attributing to their presidents, nor is it a quality they admire in any man.

The intense excitement over the bill for the repeal of all federal supervision of elections, which democrats expected to accompany the debate on the bill in the house and relied upon to unite the factions of their demoralized party, has not materialized, owing to the good sense of the republican leaders in the house, who wisely decline to assist the democrats to "get together," contenting themselves with opposing the bill upon high legal and constitutional grounds, and taking advantage of the debate to visit the world's fair.

Senator Chandler made one of his slashing speeches—he isn't an orator, but he is an almighty plain talker—in favor of his resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for his authority for appointing the Fairchild commission, now engaged in an alleged investigation of the appraiser's office of the port of New York. After showing that the appointment of this commission as well as numerous other acts of the administration, was unconstitutional Mr. Chandler remarked that it was entirely fitting that its members should receive their pay—$10 a day and expenses—from what is known as the "fraud fund" of the treasury.

The truce in the senate over the Voorhees bill is to be continued under the present arrangement—seven hours talk a day—for another week, unless a compromise is sooner reached. Nearly everybody has now settled down to the belief that it must be compromise or nothing, and if the compromise isn't reached by the 15th of this month that it will be nothing, as it is regarded as probable that congress will take a short recess about that time.

No legislative body was ever more sensitive to anything having the appearance of outside dictation or even interference than the U. S. senate. Even if the proposition of Mr. Wharton Barker, which has been endorsed by many prominent Pensylvania business men to make a combine, between the friends of silver and those of protection, met with the approval of any considerable number of senators, which it does not, the manner in which it has been brought to the attention of the senate would almost certainly have been fatal to its prospects of adoption. Mr. Barker is a man of wide political experience and it is surprising that he did not proceed differently. Had the proposition came from some senator first and then been endorsed by the Pennsylvanians Mr. Barker's trip to Washington might have had a different result, although the chances were against his proposition anyway.

A poor crazy man was arrested in the white house the other day and ever since those who justify the employment of private detectives to protect the president have been "filling up" gullible newspaper correspondents with the details of the narrow escape of the president and the bloodthirstyness of the would-be assassin. Its all poppy-cock; a poor devil who is half witted walked into the white house, and because of his rambling talk was arrested. He had no weapon of any kind and could not possibly have hurt any body had he been so inclined.

The party whip is being brought into use to force democratic senators into voting to confirm the nomination of Mr. Van Allen to be ambassador to Italy, notwithstanding the general belief of the charge that he bought the nomination with his $50,000 contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund.

IF the specimens of "argument" used by Lawrence T. Neal, democratic candidate for governor, in his speech at Newark, Ohio, one day last week is a sample of the campaign, Governor McKinley will need no assistance. He has a walkaway. As a sample, Neal declared the agricultural interests are the principal victims of the protective policy; that in 1860 the farmers owned almost one-half of the property of the country; now less than one-quarter! This is the old, old free trade idea that the people of the United States ought all to be farmers, or as nearly all as possible. Because our manufacturers have increased, therefore the farmers are harmed! This is rank idiocy. If Mr. Neal will go back to the beginning of the century he will find a period when the people were nearly all farmers and very few manufacturers. That was the period of national poverty. Then we imported the bulk of our merchandise. Now we make our own goods, not only for home consumption, but for export, and give employment to millions who otherwise would have to crowd the farmers for a livelihood. Instead of rivaling and competing with the farmer these millions employed in other avocations are consumers of farm products and customers of the farmer. If Mr. Neal thinks he can gull the farmers of Ohio with his chestnutty game of "percentages" he has a very low opinion, indeed, of the Buckeye agricolist. Mr. Neal is destined to be a wonderfully dissappointed man.

A NUMBER of our exchanges come to us on the half shell. Surely hard times must be hanging heavily over some of these communities.

ITCHING HUMORS

Torturing, disfiguring eczemas, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp diseases, with dry, thin, and falling hair, relieved by a single application, and speedily and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when the best physicians and remedies fail.

Itching Skin for Years

My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head. Spread rapidly all over my body, got under my nails. Scales would drop all the time, suffering endless, and without relief. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. Have made my skin as clear from scales as a baby's. All I used was $5 worth. DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

Skin Disease 9 Years

Had over nine years a dreadful skin disease. First appeared a few small red spots on my breast which kept spreading slowly to my back. The spots turned gray, and began itching. Small scales would fall off, and it continued all over my body. I tried all medicines, consulted doctors, to no use. Then I gave it all up. Tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, they cured me entirely. My skin now pure and white as that of a child. JOHN E. PEARSON, Whatcom, Wash.

Itched Scratched Bled

Suffered three years with pimples which I had to scratch until I would bleed. After doctoring three years, tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. After using two sets am entirely cured. A. F. GRAMM, Photographer, Mt. Horeb, Wis.

Large Sores on Face

Was greatly troubled with blood poisoning. Large sores appeared on my face. Hands were in such a condition that I could not use them. Tried numerous physicians and remedies, no benefit, tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am now free from all skin trouble. SAMUEL J. KEELER, 222 Fairmount Ave., Baltimore.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," free.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of Dec., A. D. 1886,

SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Twelve thousand people read THE GAZETTE, and more would if they could.

A CASE OF FLATTERY.

IF ANYONE were to tell you you were the handsomest woman in the world, you'd feel flattered.

IF A WOMAN were to tell you you were the handsomest man in the universe, that would tickle your vanity and cause you to feel flattered.

WE HAVE RECEIVED nothing but flattering notices from the people on our NEW FALL STOCK of FINE TAILOR MADE SUITS and OVERCOATS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED flattering words from everyone that has seen these garments. While we're not vain—nor have they caused our head to be swollen abnormally large—still we feel proud over the result and reward of our untiring efforts to please. These garments are unusually pretty, being full of chic, grace and beauty.

THOSE SWELL Double-Breasted Overcoats have taken the good dressers by storm. They are patterned after those garments that will be worn by the swell dressers of New York. The colorings are truly handsome, being mainly of the conservative order—neatness and richness being the prime favorites for the season of '93. We have them for $8.50, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $17.50, $18.50, $19.00 and $22.00.

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DR. J. M. APPLEWHITE, TREASURER of State Agricultural College, will negotiate for the loan of $16,000 in state warrants, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. Any person wishing to loan money can confer with the president, Mr. J. M. Bloss, or the undersigned. J. M. APPLEWHITE, M. D., Treasurer State Agricultural College.

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DR. DU MONT'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS are always safe and reliable. 12,000 testimonials from all over the world. Beware of dangerous substitutes and imitations. Price $2.00 per package. Sent by mail securely sealed from observation. Address Dr. B. DuMont, 98 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McBee, deceased, by the county court of the state of Oregon for Benton county. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same to me at my residence, seven miles southwest of Corvallis, in Benton county, Oregon, or to E. Holgate, at his office in Corvallis, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Corvallis, Oregon, Oct. 6, 1893.

WM. H. McBEE,
Administrator of estate of Elizabeth McBee, deceased.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

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

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines 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

THE PRUNE INDUSTRY AND ORCHARD WORK.

This is a pamphlet of 100 pages, written by S. A. Clarke, and handsomely printed with numerous illustrations by Posson & Son, Portland, Oregon, that contains the substance of many valuable articles. Mr. Clarke has published for two years past in the Oregonian on horticulture in the Pacific Northwest. The value of these articles is generally appreciated. Mr. Clarke has endeavored to combine in this handsome phamphlet all that is known of the prune industry the world over; its history on the Pacific coast, reliable facts as to the different varieties of prunes and methods of gathering, curing and packing same for market. The book also contains full instructions for orchard work of all kinds, spraying for all insect pests and fungus, and is pronounced invaluable by all fruit growers. Its cost is 50 cents and we can supply any who wish it with a copy at club rates.

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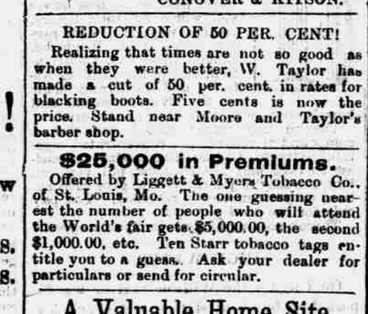

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