THE GAZETTE.

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FRANK CONOVER.

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All for Republican State Convention.

A republican convention for the state of Oregon is called to meet in the city of Portland on

Wednesday, the 11th Day of April, 1894,

At 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of supreme judge and all state and district officers, except congressmen, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The convention will consist of 268 delegates, chosen by the several counties as follows:

Baker	6	Lane	14
Benton	6	Linn	12
Clackamas	13	Lincoln	3
Clatsop	9	Malheur	3
Columbia	6	Marion	21
Coos	5	Morrow	4
Crook	3	Multnomah	55
Curry	2	Polk	7
Douglas	10	Sherman	8
Gilliam	4	Tillamook	5
Grant	5	Umatilla	11
Harney	2	Union	8
Jackson	7	Wallowa	3
Josephine	4	Washington	13
Klamath	3	Wasco	8
Lake	3	Yamhill	11

The same being one delegate at large from each county and one delegate for every 150 votes and one for every fraction over one-half thereof cast for republican presidential electors at the election in 1892.

The committee recommends that the primaries be held on Wednesday, March 28, and the county conventions on April 4, unless otherwise ordered by the proper county committees.

All voters in favor of the republican principle of protection to American industries and labor, and the upbuilding of the home market, are cordially invited to unite with us.

W. L. BOISE,
Chairman Republican State Central Com.
E. P. MCCORNACK, Secretary.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR REFORM.

THE last session of the legislature enacted a law whereby many duties of the police judge and city treasurer have been obviated. Heretofore the duty of assessing the city and making the tax roll was assigned to the police judge, and the task of collecting the taxes devolved upon the city treasurer. Under the new law the duties of the former have been assigned to the county assessor, and those of the latter to the sheriff. The police judge is now required to keep a record of the council proceedings, draw warrants on the treasurer, preside at all sessions of the police court, which are very unfrequent, and attend to some other minor affairs. Although he has been relieved of some of the most important duties, he still draws a salary of six hundred dollars annually. Duties of the treasurer have also been materially lessened yet he draws two hundred and forty dollars each year for his services. Times are hard. Money is scarce. Taxpayers should be relieved of every possible expense. Salaries should be cut and expenses reduced to a minimum. A saving can be made in these two items alone, of five hundred dollars annually. Plenty of men can be found in Corvallis who will perform the duties now assigned to the police judge, in a capable and efficient manner for twenty dollars per month, or two hundred and forty dollars yearly, and one hundred dollars per year is ample remuneration for the slight duties performed by the trersurer. The council can not be deaf to the clammor on the part of our citizens for retrenchment. Now is a good time for the members of that body to display their ability as fianciers. Let us hope that they will give the matter their immediate attention.

WOOL growers who vote the democratic ticket must be insane. All thinking men should look well into the cause of their reverses; should give careful thought to legislation effecting their interests, and vote with the party whose principles stand for protection of their business. A decrease of 2,225,536 in the number sheep in the United States last year is due to a fear of free trade in wool. A total loss of $36,723,154 in the value of our flocks is due to the same cause. Thus, says the American Economist, has the soup house administration carried its policy of prostration onto American farms. In this connection it is interesting to note that on February 1st, there were 23,669,914 pounds of foreign wool waiting in bond at New York alone for remission of the duty so that it can rush in and help to glut the market and hasten the ruin of the American farmer.

THE boom of the republican Pennoyer, the argus-eyed treasury watch dog, the silk-sockless, rail road passless, plain Oregon statesman, is growin' from Klamath's roaring torrents to Curry's shining strand, from Malheur's moaning sage-brush plains to Clatsop's sylvan solitudes.—Statesman. This from the democrats of Marion county.

EFFECT OF THE WILSON BILL.

That the Wilson bill will pass the senate, is almost an assured fact. Amendments and modifications may be made to it before its final passage, but its main features will not be materially effected, and withal it will remain a low tariff measure, paralyzing our industries and ruining our workingmen. It is sure to become a law, and will remain in operation at least three years, because it is hardly probable that the republicans will regain control of all branches of the government before 1897, and it will require control of all then to make the change. It now becomes a matter of paramount consideration to ascertain what its effects will be. By the triumph of the democratic party at the last presidential election we are now suffering a season of depression and enforced idleness. By the endorsement of the Chicago platform the democracy was pledged to a policy of tariff tinkering. Its results are painfully apparent.

All industries affected by the McKinley bill have been either checked or paralyzed. Manufacturers and dealers would not be so insane as to buy raw material and by working it up into a finished product accumulate a large stock, when by such an operation he was liable to lose money. The proper thing to do under such circumstances was to dispose of the stock already accumulated, and manufacture no more than sufficient to supply the present demand. This was the first cause of the depression. By reducing the output of our manufactories a vast number of men were thrown out of employment and this destroyed or reduced their means for buying, consequently the sales of our tradespeople have been materially lessened and complete stagnation is the result. When a change in existing conditions is forseen, those whose interests will be effected seek to accommodate themselves to the new conditions. The enactment of the Wilson bill means a departure from the policy under which the country has been prosperous and those affected by it are adjusting their business affairs accordingly.

Producers understand that their products must come into competition with those of foreign producers, on terms less favorable than they have enjoyed in the past; that they must produce cheaply enough to meet the products manufactured by cheaper labor. Wages must be reduced to meet this. Strikes are of no effect for the reason that plenty of idle men are to be had for any position that is offered. Protected industries are by no means the only ones affected; each and every one must suffer.

A reduction of wages in any one large field of labor means a reduction all along the line until every wage-earner shares in the decrease.

Every one knows what to expect and as soon as the Wilson bill goes into force, the process of reduction will go steadily on until wages have fallen to a level commensurate with the protection afforded by it. This reduction has been on for some time in anticipation of the present conditions, for which the democratic party is alone to blame, and it must continue until the minimum is reached. Factories, mills and other industries may start up, but with less hands and at reduced wages. The price of our labor will more nearly reach the European standard, their ability to buy will be curtailed, and thus our storekeepers will generally experience hard times. The farmers will also be injured. Their market will decrease. They will see plainly that the buying capacity of the masses has been diminished, which will affect them just as it does everyone else. Though groceries, clothing and provisions may be cheaper, they will have less money with which to buy, and thus the advantages promised them by free trade demagogues will turn out to be a delusion and a snare.

THE time for city election will soon arrive. Voters in each ward should be on the alert for materal with which to fill up their ticket. Nominate only those who will best subserve the interests of our city; men who understand the mangement of affairs; men who will pay the same attention to details in affairs of the city as they do in their own business; who are careful, capable and economical.

ON February 1, at the port of New York, there were 1,908,274 pounds of wool goods, valued at $1,250,029, and 7,822,829 square yards of woolen dress goods, worth $1,389,077, waiting for the Wilson bill to become a law so as to compete with the American mills and reduce the value of our labor.

The country may expect by the time the Columbian postage disappears that some original mind will rise up and say they have been stamped out.—Phil. Times.

TAUGHT BY ADVERSITY.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—We are now learning the uses of adversity. Although the present hard times naturally seem an unmixed evil, close observation will reveal therein object lessons of great value and importance. Human nature is so constituted that we can never fully appreciate the blessing of prosperity until from some cause we are deprived of it. Business men who felt and encouraged dissatisfaction with profits two years ago did not realize then as they do now that they were doing well. The fact that they were prosperous seems now to have been self-evident, yet this prosperity, as well as the causes which provided it, are entirely ignored. It was impossible that they should recognize and value the causes of a condition, the existence of which they denied. They learned no valuable lessons while they were growing rich; fair returns on investments only brought interest, with visions of larger operations and greater profits. Man never looks closely to the cause of his happiness, but inquires minutely why he suffers pain. Therefore business men are now actively engaged looking for causes that occasioned the business depression that everywhere prevails. The hard times of the present alone have enabled them to appreciate, retrospectively, the good times of the past. Thirty years of prosperity failed to teach them the lesson they will acquire in four of adversity. Here after they will be able to call to mind the causes of past business activity, because they now clearly understand the reason of present depression. Business men are not the only pupils being benefited in this school of adversity. The idle and unproductive millions of dollars lying in the vaults of our great commercial centers are speaking to the capitalist in unmistakable terms. He valued not conditions favorable to the profitable investment of his money while they existed, but can fully appreciate them when they have passed away. He is made wiser if not better, through his own reverses. He can now understand that the activity of money may be arrested; its investment endangered; its capacity for increase paralyzed. He can fully realize that cash is not business activity, but only her handmaiden, subservient at all times to the laws governing her mistress; that it can only measure values, and facilitate transactions when conditions over which it has no control make exchanges desirable; that it is a convenience, but not a necessity, and that no matter what its volume, it can never necessitate the building of a mill or the turning of a spindle. But the greatest benefit of these hard times will accrue to him who needs it the most: the bread winner. Being compelled to labor more, he thinks less than either the business man or capitalist. Like them, he failed to diagnose his condition and surroundings. Eating at his own table, he spurned the wholesome food of the American laborer, and sitting by his own fireside, he murmured because his cottage did not expand into a castle. A quarter of a century, with conditions most favorable to his class of any known since the world began, failed to impress him with a knowledge of his happy lot, or win from him a recognition of its beneficent effects. The iron hand of adversity is teaching him now. Glaring contrasts must be observed even by the most stupid men. Two pictures are ever before him. One of care, poverty and despondency, of enforced idleness and gaunt famine, meets him at his own threshold, and follows him wherever he goes; the other, brightly beaming with health, hope and happiness, stands foremost in his memory of home as it was but two short years ago. He has more leisure for thought and reflection. Necessity is forcing him to reason. He cannot shut his eyes to his own distress, or the pitiful condition of his unhappy family. He will now see that he has but one comodity to sell—his labor. When no one will buy that he must starve. It matters not food and raiment are cheap. He has nothing to buy with, in a land of plenty. He is as helpless as the children who look to him for bread. He and they will suffer until he has an opportunity, which he will joyously embrace, to assist in bringing back the old happy times.

G. W.

THE responsibility of the depressed financial and business condition of the country rests upon President Cleveland. Even the New York Press goes so far as to say that one year of Clevelandism has cost the American people more than four years of civil war. The history of the past twelve months is an unbroken record of disgrace and disaster; and for the evil that has been wrought the sole responsibility belongs to the democratic party and Grover Cleveland.

Two greater cowards than De Gama and Mello never lived.

NO TIME FOR QUIBBLING.

People in this vicinity will be pleased at the prospects of securing an appropriation of five thousand dollars for improvement of the Willamette near Corvallis. This amount, however, will not be sufficient with which to complete the work already under consideration. At the very lowest estimate it will require ten thousand dollars. This amount judiciously expended may be sufficient to remove the obstruction at the upper end of the old west channel, but this is not all that is required. This water way is now seven feet below low water mark, and t must be dredged out for a distance of at least one thousand feet in order to be of any practicable use. A wing dam at the mouth of East river is necessary that the volume of water which flows through it may be forced into the proposed cut off. If these plans can be successfully carried out during the coming summer months, further appropriations will be unnecessary. To do this, the present appropriation must be doubled. Five thousand dollars spent for this purpose may result in some temporary relief, but much of it will be wasted by leaving the work in an uncompleted state. To afford permanent relief the plans under contemplation must be carried out in full. This can be accomplished with ten thousand dollars and no less. Farmers can plow and raise crops, but they can not be expected to keep rivers open for navigation. This is one of the principal duties of the government, and when such matters are brought to the attention of congress, and the necessity of prompt action made plain, its members should lose no time in quibbling over such a small amount.

ORGANIZATION NECESSARY.

Now is the time to organize. Republicans should organize clubs in every precinct, that their influence may permeate every settlement in the county. The necessity for thorough organization was never more apparent. We meet a demo pop fusion in June. It must be defeated. These clubs should be organized not only for the coming campaign, but for the maintaining of a permanent organization for the constant spread of republican principles, during the long intervals between elections. Do not hesitate because you can not have a large club. Organize at once. Six members are enough to form a club that will be recognized by the state club, and its delegate will be received into the state club biennial meeting. A club of that size would exert far greater influence for good than twice that number unorganized. Suggestions for organization and a form of constitution and by-laws have been sent to prominent republicans in each precinct during the past week, by the corresponding secretary of the Benton county republican club, and asked to use their efforts toward perfecting an organization in their respective precincts. Republicans will not be satisfied this year by just merely defeating their opponents, but they want to roll up such an overwhelming majority that republicans everywhere will joyfully shout the name of Oregon.

THE POPULIST PLATFORM.

The populist platform certainly will be a grievous disappointment to the populists of the state. It must be proof to them how little they know what they want. They are a thoroughly discontented and querulous sort of people, satisfied with nothing that exists, talking large and wide about the evils and abuses of society and government; but when they come to make a statement of what they think is really the matter, what they actually want, how they would reform political society and regenerate the state, their performance is amusingly barren, jejune, inane. The prophecy was thunder; the result is small beer.

We had looked for a platform which would properly denounce any use or influence of money on industry or business, and deliverance of the people, therefore, from the tyranny of values. But we see nothing in the platform that promises this freedom to the people. There is no suitable denunciation of goldbugs and plutocrats. Even free coinage of silver is overlooked, except in the vague reference to the Omaha platform; and yet, if populism has any mission, free coinage of silver comes nearer to an expression of its fundamental idea or purpose than any other single thing. How could these followers of Governor Pennoyer overlook the great question on which he has severed his relations with the democratic party and set up as a rival to Grover Cleveland in leadership and fame? We had been told that the crime of the age, against which populism was the organized protest of a betrayed people, was the treatment which silver has received at the hands of the plutocrats of the world. And yet this crime is overlooked, silver is forgotten, and the leading feature of the platform is a demand for the initiative and referendum in legislation—a vagary which nobody cares about, and which would be harmless in proportion to its failure to carry out the purposes of those who recommend it.

Partial reparation for this neglect of silver is, however, made by the convetion's demand for the repeal of the specific contract law. This law was enacted in 1864, when the people of Oregon were honest enough to frown upon any disposition to pay debts in money inferior in value to that in use when the debt was contracted. But this old-fashioned honesty is now out of date, at least with makers of this platform. The idea is that the specific contract law makes it impossible for the man who contracts to pay a debt in good money to pay it in cheap stuff; so there must be no law to hold him to his contract. This is quite like the method of that great English populist and reformer of the olden time who thought it a lamentable thing that the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment, and that parchment, being scribbled o'er and sealed, should undo a man." Perhaps the reason why the convention did not pronounce for silver was the thought that even silver was too valuable a thing to pay debs with.

The single tax people got no recognition. This seems to have been due to the fact that the convention was controlled by country landholders, who are unwilling, even for the sake of great reform, to be taxed out of the ownership of their lands. It is one thing to get rid of the specific contract law, so you may beat the money lender or the merchant out of the money you agreed to pay him, but quite a different thing when it is proposed that all taxes shall go upon land.

Everyone expects to see from all parties this year a demand for economy in public affairs. It will be enforced through necessity, with or without a demand from any party. The populist party, therefore, will not find itself the exclusive proprietor of this idea, which is the only thing in its platform worth considering at all. We are disappointed in the platform, therefore, because we expected some great rhetoric in denunciation of the methods of the world, lurid fulminations against the plutocrats, savage outbursts upon the tyranny of gold, and woeful pictures of the suffering and miseries of the people—the whole reddened with terrible threats of vengeance, and then rainbowed with glorious promises of redress. We must confess our disappointment at finding the country in no worse condition than indicated in this platform, or our disgust with the platform itself as a most lame and impotent conclusion.—Oregonian.

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KILL THE WILSON BILL.

The hard times of the past year will be greatly increased by the passage of the infamous Wilson bill. Every possible effort should be made to defeat the measure—to delay it in any event. We can better afford a few months of uncertainty than four years of general adversity, suffering and distress. Under the most favorable circumstances, the Wilson bill, if it become a law, cannot be changed until the summer of 1897. United States senators, irrespective of party, should be urged to defeat or by every parliamentary method delay the passage of this measure. On June 4th and November 6th, the people will have an opportunity to speak. Their verdict must be awaited.

DE GAMA and Mello should go onto the comic opera stage or else join some burlesque company. Their mangement of the Brazilian revolution has been nothing but a farce. Troops formerly under their command have united with the government in denouncing them and desiring their capture.

Mr. R. H. Churchill
Mt. Vernon, Wash.

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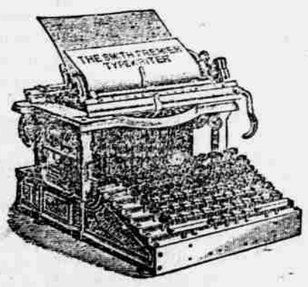

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America's Great Danger

AN ENGLISH COMMENTARY.

Said an eminent English scientist recently: "The danger that confronts the great American people to-day is not the possible adoption of a wrong financial policy for the nation, or the spread of socialism, or the increase of corruption among public men. All these are bad enough, to be sure, but they are as nothing compared to the terrible national disease—I had almost said **national crime**—of overwork. The mad rush for wealth is set at a killing pace, and thousands fall by the way every year.

You are likely to be one of the victims!

How do we know? Because it is **the exception** to find a man or woman of adult age in perfect health. **Nervous Disorders** are spreading with fearful rapidity. Among the symptoms, are—Backache, Biliousness, Cold Hands and Feet, Dizziness, Hot Flashes, Fluttering Sensation, Fainting, Headache, Hysteria, Irritability of the Heart, Melancholy, Failing Memory, Palpitation, Rheumatism, Short Breath, Sleeplessness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility, Fits, etc.

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