

THE GAZETTE.

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FRANK CONOVER.

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Call 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	Lincoln.....12
Clatsop.....6	Malheur.....3
Columbia.....6	Marion.....21
Crook.....6	Morrow.....4
Curry.....6	Multnomah.....56
Douglas.....6	Sherman.....8
Gilliam.....6	Tillamook.....5
Grant.....6	Union.....3
Harney.....6	Wasco.....3
Jackson.....6	Washington.....12
Josephine.....6	Wheeler.....3
Klamath.....6	Yamhill.....11
Lake.....6	

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 rebuilding of the home market, are cordially invited to unite with us.

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

PROMINENT democrats in Oregon are not stumbling over each other to get the nomination for governor.

GEORGE A. WAGGONER seems to be in the lead for the nomination of joint senator on the republican ticket.

THE republicans and democrats have fused down in Coos county. Anything to defeat the populists, they say.

It has been suggested that if the administration could coin the monthly deficit, money would be plenty enough.

We want only such men on the republican ticket this year as have good running qualities. No scrubs should be entered.

The net increase in the public debt during the month of February, 1894, was \$40,000,000. This is democratic reform gone to seed.

PROTECTION for my district and free trade for all others is the way democratic congressmen appear to understand the Chicago platform.

CLEVELAND is quoted as saying that if what the Oregon democrats said of each other was true, there were very few of them that ought to be outside the penitentiary.

THE Salem Statesman claims to have two double-decked incubators at work hatching out roosters to crow over the republican victories in Oregon next June.

SUGAR is to cost consumers about two cents a pound more under good democratic administration, but the tariff on silk laces is to be reduced 45 per cent. ad valorem, and diamonds are to come in free.

D. P. Thompson's gubernatorial star is on the wane. Probably no man in the state is better qualified to fill the executive's chair than Mr. Thompson, but he lacks the strength that several of the other candidates possess.

ACCORDING to Henry Clews, the New York banker, the tariff bill will play the mischief with the cigar and tobacco manufacturers as well as the importers and producers of leaf tobacco. The bill reduces the duty on cigars and tobacco 50 per cent., and increases the internal revenue on cigars from \$3 to \$5 per 1,000. This cuts at both ends and gives all the advantage to the foreigners.

A number of small boys are just now taking great delight in killing the song birds about town. The parents of these young miscreants should be informed and asked to use their influence against the wilful slaughter of our songsters. The training that some of these boys have received at home may not have taught them that this offense was not only a moral wrong, but a crime, punishable under the laws of this state, by a fine of \$50. When this fact is known some of them may be induced from this practice.

Who are you going to nominate for councilmen at the coming city election? Interest in county and state politics should not blind us to the importance of municipal affairs.

At Salem, Or., the county democratic convention voted to lay on the table by a large majority a resolution endorsing Cleveland's Hawaiian, financial and tariff policies. That is a pretty fair sample of the way Cleveland's course on the three most important issues before his administration is looked upon by Pacific coast democrats. And Pacific coast democrats are not alone in their views on this subject.—S. F. Bulletin.

THREE hundred and sixty-five million dollars of the national debt was paid during Harrison's administration, but they "turned the rascals out," and in one year a debt of \$50,000,000 has been accumulated, and if the tariff bill is repealed, the present administration in three years will leave the nation's financial obligations increased by \$200,000,000. This is just what the republicans claimed would happen if the democrats got into power. But then, you know we wanted a change.

WASHINGTON politicians frequently remark upon the fact that the renowned author of

Grover, Grover,
Four more years of Grover!
Out they go,
In we go,
Then we'll be in clover,

has received no office at the hands of Mr. Cleveland. But the poet himself doesn't appear to mind the fact half so much as do the quidnuncs of the capital.—Ex. No, he don't mind it any more than the laboring classes mind the loss of \$100,000,000 in wages during the first year of "clover." They are not now as particular about clover as they were. Most any kind of "fodder" will do, so long as it will feed them.

At their convention in Lane county recently the populists nominated J. L. Furnish, commander of the General Lyons post, G. A. R., at Florence, for constable. This action did not meet with the approval of Mr. Furnish, and in the following words, declined the nomination:

"I was informed by the chairman of the populist primary meeting held in Glenada, that the members of said populist meeting had placed my name in nomination for constable of Florence precinct. The impudence of the populist mind must be great when it assumes to coerce or flatter citizens of other parties to join its ranks by nominating them for office. *** Politically, I am a republican. My vote has always been cast with the members of that party, and it always will be. I do not believe in the free trade, fiat money, soldier hating principles of the populists! I do not thank you for attempting to ally my name with any such political organization! The foregoing is, or ought to be, sufficient to convey to your politically stultified minds, that I decline your nomination without thanks."

JUGGLING WITH JUSTICE.

A stay of execution until April 6th, has been secured by Prendergast's attorneys. Why a court should have seen fit to extend the time and thus prolong the anxiety of the culprit and delay the ends of justice, is indeed hard to understand. The public had hoped that the murder of Carter Harrison, would be in a measure atoned for by the prompt execution of the murderer. Nearly five months have elapsed since the cowardly deed was committed. Everyone is familiar with the circumstances. The only possible excuse for such a dastardly deed would be insanity. There was no evidence introduced at the trial indicating that his mind was effected, and hence there is no excuse for delay. Society demands for its protection a rigid enforcement of the criminal laws. Sympathy for the culprit should not avert the punishment for the crime. The courts should hold that where an intentional murder has been committed, the plea of insanity should not be admissible as a defense. Prendergast had a fair and impartial trial; was convicted and sentenced to hang. Too much time has already elapsed. The ends of justice might, and should have been meted out to him two months ago.

This juggling with justice is often resorted to by wily lawyers through a desire to establish for themselves a national reputation as criminal attorneys rather than a desire to secure justice to clients. Such seems to be the cause of the stay in the proceedings of the case in question. Dilatory tactics in the administration of criminal laws many times lead the people into taking the law into their own hands and lynchings are the result. To avoid this, assassins of the Prendergast stripe, should be tried as speedily as possible. When convicted, they should be hanged.

Who are you going to nominate for councilmen at the coming city election? Interest in county and state politics should not blind us to the importance of municipal affairs.

WHO THE TRAITORS ARE.

A leading Cleveland newspaper, which with fervent devotion has supported the declaration of war made against northern industries by the infamous Wilson bill, declares that any democratic senator who dares to oppose the monstrous scheme of destruction and to defend the section which he represents is a traitor. To what or to whom is he a traitor? To the millions of wage earners in the north, whose dearest interests are threatened by this measure of impoverishment, distress and despair for the American workingmen? To the industries which have built up the prosperity of the great industrial communities under protection? To a country which, under protection, has become the richest and most flourishing of nations? To what or to whom would a democratic senator voting against the Wilson bill be a traitor? The New York Press says:

"The country has heard this cry of traitor before. It was heard thirty-three years ago, when brave and true men of the south, like General Thomas, cast their lot with the Union cause. The same men who cried 'traitor' then are shouting 'traitor' now against any democrat whom they suspect of a disposition to refuse to sacrifice the interests of the nation at the dictation of an ex-Confederate party majority. No; now, as thirty-three years ago, the traitors are on the other side. The traitors are those who would betray American industries and the American workingmen to Bourbon malice, prejudice and ignorance and to the greed of the foreigners anxious to wrest the American market from the American people. Not since secession unfurled against the nation the flag of treason on land and piracy on sea, has so malignant and desperate an effort been made as that now made in the Wilson bill, to break down the structure of our national greatness by undermining the system of protection which is the foundation of that structure. The man who would prefer party to country in such a crisis would be a traitor indeed. If representing a northern community he would be a traitor to the hopes, the happiness and the welfare of his constituents. He would be a traitor to the industries which support them and which directly and indirectly contribute to the prosperity of the whole community, for when wages cease to circulate, all business is stagnant except that of the sheriff and the soup-house. He would be a traitor to obligations immeasurably more binding than those of party—the obligations which require him to be true to his country, true to his state, true to the people whom he represents. The endorsement of the white house and its cuckoo organs will not avail a feather's weight in the balance when the people come to pass judgment at the polls on the acts of congressmen called upon to decide between a revival of prosperity under protection or a continuation of the unexampled misery and privation which the very dread of the Wilson bill has brought upon the land."

Every clause of the bill as reported to the senate expresses hatred of the northern wage earner; every line breathes the Bourbon purpose to reduce American labor to the serflike conditions of Europe. The bill strikes alike at the farmer and wool-grower of the west and the workshops of the east. It menaces the flock, the field and the factory. It is a sentence of destruction for thousands of millions of property and a sentence of destitution for millions of American citizens.

To resist, to denounce and to assist in defeating such a program of infamy is a duty that can only be avoided by the sacrifice of loyalty, fidelity and patriotism. The northern senator who opposes it will be honored in the minds and memories of a grateful people.

In excluding all but attorneys from the court room during the arguments of counsel on certain testimony bearing upon the character of the plaintiff in the Pollard-Breckinridge case, Judge Bradley performed an act that will commend itself to all clean-minded persons and entitle him to the thanks of all decent people in the land. The reputation of Miss Pollard for chastity in the minds of a reading public is by no means savory, but it would have to be blacker than the secretary's desk of perdition to be of so dark a hue as that of Breckinridge and his hired henchmen who have been called to testify against her. Her sweeping denial of the allegations made by them is entitled to far more credence than are their statements. Though the doors of decent sympathy have been closed against Miss Pollard, the doors of justice should remain open.

TU QUOQUE.

President Cleveland complains bitterly that the democrats of Oregon are divided; that they cannot agree in support of candidates for office; that they cannot unite in approval of principles. This is true enough, but how much better off are the democrats of Mr. Cleveland's own state; how much better off are the democrats of the nation; how much more united are the democrats of congress in support of candidates and principles? The party is not more torn and divided in Oregon than in New York and Washington.

The net result of a year of democratic administration is a party so distracted with division and internal conflict that it cannot legislate, cannot administer the finances, cannot conduct foreign affairs with dignity and vigor, cannot even perform the first function of a democratic administration by filling the offices with its partisans. This is not Mr. Cleveland's fault, though his peremptory nature probably has worsened the situation. But it is due mainly to the heterogeneous character of the democratic party; to the wide division of purpose and aims in its members; to the rooted incapacity of the majority of the party for clear conception and prudent conduct of public affairs, and to the frank and contemptuous intolerance with which the enlightened minority regard the voting mob after it has served its purpose on election day. This contempt and intolerance on the part of the wisest leaders inspires rage and resentment in the ignorant and reckless majority, which blocks legislation and paralyzes administration.

From the time the president met congress, there has been such division and conflict within the party as rarely is seen between opposing parties. There was a struggle of two months in the extra session, over repeal of the silver purchase act, ended only by the patriotic support of the president's policy by the republicans. The entire regular session so far has been taken up with party conflict over the tariff, almost entirely confined to committee and caucus meetings of democrats alone. Democratic divisions have transformed the Wilson bill so that its author cannot recognize it, and nearly destroyed hope of passing it in any form.

The party has gone to pieces wherever it has touched foreign affairs and worse division awaits it in the future. The Hawaiian policy of the president brought a condemnatory report from the senate committee and fatal internal conflict was avoided only by dropping the whole subject. The new treaty with China which Gresham is negotiating will breed bitter opposition on the Pacific coast than even the president's attitude toward the Geary law, which it is intended to annul.

The party cannot even agree upon filling the offices. The scandalous conflict over appointments to a supreme court vacancy has been repeated with less publicity every time there was an office to fill. These conflicts reflect the rooted distrust and detestation with which factions of the democratic party regard each other. They are united only to obtain power. They never can agree upon the use to make of it. It does not become the president or any democrat to complain of the petty divisions in Oregon.—Oregonian.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 19th, 1894. Republican senators who have heretofore conceded the probability of the ultimate success of the democrats in passing some sort of tariff bill, now consider that they have at least an even chance to defeat the bill. Although the committee has decided that the bill shall be reported to the senate this week, and taken up for consideration April 2nd—by the way, that date represents a substantial victory for the republicans of the committee—it is known that not a single one of the ten democratic senators who style themselves "conservatives," and are styled "kickers" by the other democrats, has promised to support the bill, notwithstanding the numerous concessions made to them by the democrats of the committee, and some of them will, it is believed, vote against the entire bill, unless they can get it amended to suit their demands. Instead of the changes made in the bill by the democrats of the senate committee—most of them against their will—lessening the democratic opposition to the bill, they have largely increased it. The free traders have been offended and not a single "kicker" has been propitiated.

Many shrewd observers believe that upon the disposition which Mr. Cleveland makes of the Bland bill for the coinage of the seigniorage, depends the very existence of the democratic party at present constituted. At least

the veto of the bill would be followed by an open split of the democratic party that they are doing their best to persuade Mr. Cleveland to sign the bill, as a peace offering to the silver democrats in the south and west who are disgruntled because of the numerous snubs they have received at the hands of the administration. Representative Strauss, of New York, a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, is also working on the same line, although himself opposed to the bill. Mr. Cleveland has given no sign of what his intentions regarding the measure are. A delegation of New York bankers are here to prevent Mr. Cleveland yielding to the party pressure that is being brought to bear upon him to allow the bill to become a law. These New Yorkers have demanded of Mr. Cleveland that he veto the bill, in accordance with the pledges made by Secretary Carlisle, when he asked them to save the administration bond issue from the flat failure which it would have been had the bankers not subscribed to them. On the other hand, more than two-thirds of the democrats in congress voted for the bill, and they are demanding that the bill be signed, or at least allowed to become a law without the president's signature, and threatening to publicly repudiate the administration should the bill be vetoed.

In addition to being vicious the democratic tariff bill is very clumsily drawn. Since its revision by the democrats of the senate finance committee, the republicans of that committee, and the public, have had an opportunity to study the bill. A republican senator pointed out a paragraph which would, had it been allowed to remain in the bill and the bill have ever become a law, resulted in tangling up the internal revenue system to an extent that would have cost the government many millions of dollars. It would, in short, have prevented the collection of a dollar of internal revenue, except upon such articles as are specifically mentioned in the present bill. This error was, of course, corrected.

No man serving his first term in congress was ever before given the honor of being put at the head of a republican congressional campaign committee, but it has just been done for Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, who has been selected to be acting chairman of the committee, while Judge Caulwell is making his canvass for the mayoralty of Cincinnati, and as Judge Caulwell is likely to be elected Mr. Babcock is almost certain to be permanent chairman of the committee. This selection was not made haphazard, but because Mr. Babcock's colleagues recognized his peculiar fitness to direct the work of the committee, and were only too glad to learn that he was willing to undertake it.

The investigation of the contract for printing the Patent Office Gazette, which was for a time suspended because of the members of the senate committee on printing having been otherwise engaged, has been resumed. If Josiah Quincy, ex assistant secretary of state who is accused of having a pecuniary interest in this contract, is not guilty he is a philanthropist of the first quarter, as he has given freely of his time, money and influence to aid the favored contractors. There has been a looseness about the whole business that would in any properly conducted commercial establishment result in some dismissals. For instance, the contractors agreed to do the work for one year from July 4, 1893 for \$45,000, yet with three and one half months remaining of the year they have drawn \$39,000, leaving only \$6,000 to pay for that time. Unless the bond filed by these contractors is better than anything else they have had anything to do with there will be a considerable loss to the government.



About six months ago my little son, aged three, was very much troubled with a breaking out on his scalp and behind his ear. The places affected were about as large as a silver dollar, the flesh around was covered with little blisters. The child suffered considerably, and was naturally very fretful. I tried several remedies without obtaining any beneficial results, in fact the eruptions seemed to be spreading and new places breaking out. I concluded to try the CUTICURA REMEDY, and bought a box of CUTICURA, a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I washed the affected parts with the CUTICURA SOAP, taking care not to irritate the flesh, and applied CUTICURA. I noticed a change for the better in the appearance of the eruptions in twenty-four hours. I continued the treatment morning and night, and in two weeks the eruptions entirely disappeared, leaving the skin smooth and the scalp clean, in fact a perfect cure, as I have not seen any indications of any eruption or breaking out since. I gave the child only a few doses of the CUTICURA REMEDY, very valuable, and expect to keep a small supply constantly on hand. I believe CUTICURA would be excellent for applying to insect bites, which are very annoying in this country. C. A. ARMSTRONG, Swift Island, N. C.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Rumors are afloat that a limited number of persons are becoming ready for a new postmaster in this city. This is a proper thing in its time, but in these days of civil service reform, of which President Cleveland is the champion, an official who is satisfactory to the public is not to be removed until the expiration of his term of office, as was the case with Mrs. Helm, former postmistress in Corvallis. At that time the Gazette endorsed the action of President Harrison in sustaining President Cleveland in civil service reform; now we suggest that President Cleveland be consistent enough to continue his own policy of civil service reform in this case, where, in a popular man is about to succeed one who is rendering efficient public service. As is well known, the post-office fixtures in Corvallis cost between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and are the best to be had, consequently it would work a hardship to chop off a postmaster's head every time some other fellow was out of a job. Let the incumbent serve out his time, and when his successor takes possession, may all hands likewise keep off, that he may serve the public in peace. This is the true spirit of civil service reform, which to their credit, the democrats have professed; now let them practice it.

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