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	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.

POPULIST FINANCIAL VAGARIES.

The populists are a queer set. Just now they are making a great talk about Lincoln money. They declare its excellence and want it now. What a change has come over the spirit of their dream since 1863. At that time many of them did not want it and were loud in denouncing it. "Lincoln currency" was a promise to pay; simply this and nothing more. Every one familiar with the circumstances at that time, will remember that this so-called money, depreciated as low as forty cents on the dollar, and never rose to par until specie payment was resumed. This was accomplished under a republican administration. The populists argue that any commodity, no matter what its intrinsic value, bearing upon its face the government stamp, is money and will pass as such. Now they propose to print on a piece of paper "this is ten dollars," and cause it to circulate. There is no promise to pay upon the face of this paper, either express or implied and business men will not accept it in exchange for goods. Thinking men must not listen to this kind of nonsense for if put into effect our currency will be debased and our business interests will be threatened with complete ruin.

As the time set for our convention draws near the political pot boils livelier. Much comment is heard about the action of certain Lincoln county politicians in regard to joint senator. By mutual consent it seems it was agreed that Lincoln should select joint representative and Benton joint senator. The former seems to have spent but little time in agreeing on who should be nominated at home, but to have spent much time and paper in making the selection that should be left to Benton. Brethren, this is not the way to get along harmoniously. The republicans of old Benton stand ready to support any man you may choose for joint representative. Is it too much to expect the same courtesy and party fealty from you. We venture to assert that it is probable that not a single letter has been sent from a resident of this county to one in Lincoln suggesting who to nominate there, yet dozens such letters have been sent here from Lincoln many of them insisting upon the nomination of a certain man. We will try to accomodate you, gentleman, as near as is consistent with our ideas of things.

No voter in Oregon can afford to vote other than the republican ticket next June, be he rich or poor. Every man owes it to himself to hasten a "change" from present conditions as much as lies within his power.

BRECKINRIDGE would have made an excellent understudy to Adam in that little incident in the Garden of Eden.

HARMONY in the party and a good ticket will assure a republican victory at the June election.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

By his veto of the vacuum bill President Cleveland has again demonstrated that his financial policy is sound, although his veto message was longer than necessary. There was no good reason for criticising the language of the measure, as it was plain enough. The bill proposed to coin the 130,000,000 ounces of bullion then in the treasury, and at present prices worth about $80,000,000, into nearly $208,000,000, and also to issue certificates against $55,000,000 of it before it was coined. With the balance it proposes to redeem the treasury notes, by retiring them as they come into the possession of the government, and silver certificates are to be issued in lieu thereof. By the terms of the act of 1890 these treasury notes are redeemable either in gold or silver. $55,000,000 in notes are to be put out without any means for redeeming them and $153,000,000 of complete money is to be replaced by warehouse certificates redeemable only in silver.

The president could see the mistakes in this bill. Protests against its passage had been sent him from all commercial and financial bodies throughout the country. Yet he kept the public in doubt as to his determination by writing a long-winded message in which he takes to task the language of the bill. This was probably done for the purpose of making it appear to his party who had sought to foist it upon the country that it was a matter of grave consideration. He had endeavored to find some reason for vetoing the measure other than its total lack of redeeming qualities which is the only good reason for the veto. Two motives can be assigned for his hesitation, the first was, could silver legislation be stopped by allowing this measure to become a law, and he knew full well that it would be impossible to pass it over his veto. The other motive is supposed to have been his anxiety to get the Wilson bill passed. Men had tried to bully him into approval of it by threats. Its friends had even gone so far as to declare that a free coinage amendment would be added to the tariff bill by democratic votes if the Bland bill was vetoed, and that he would be forced to sign and approve the measure with a free-coinage section or else veto tariff reform. But thanks to the president's fearlessness he was uninfluenced by these threats.

The situation is pretty well summed up in one of the last paragraphs of the message which says:

"In regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government would be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of the people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates, if we are to preserve the parity between gold and silver and maintain a sensible bimetalism."

Here is the real fault of the bill. The disparity between gold and silver would thus be increased in our circulation, first, by substituting silver certificates to the amount of $153,000,000 for notes redeemable in gold or silver, besides the $55,000,000 in certificates issued against the bullion before coinage. That is, $153,000,000 of notes redeemable in either gold or silver was to be substituted by $208,000,000 redeemable only in silver. This proceeding would endanger the parity of the two metals and menace us with a silver basis. The government is now carrying all the silver it can until the gold reserve is increased. Mr. Cleveland points this out by saying:

"When it is proposed to inflate our silver currency it is the time for strengthening our gold reserve instead of depleting it. I cannot conceive of a longer step toward silver monometalism than we take when we spend our gold to buy silver certificates for circulation, especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our gold."

The bullion in the treasury must be coined sometime. This the president knows as well as anyone else and he does not indicate that he is opposed to substituting silver certificates for the treasury notes. But this can be done safely only when our gold reserve is increased sufficiently to assure the country that the parity of values between the two metals will be maintained. In closing he gives the inflationists the "most unkindest cut of all" when he says:

"I am not insensible to arguments in favor of coining the bullion seigniorage now in the treasury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage, if the secretary of the treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest under authority in substitution of that now existing and better suited to the protection of the treasury."

BINGER HERMANN.

For the last eight years the state of Oregon has been continuously represented in the lower house of congress by Binger Hermann, of Roseburg. At the time Mr. Herman was first elected many of his own party doubted the wisdom of his nomination. This doubt was largely encouraged and carefully fostered by the opposing party, or at least during his first term and a part of the second. Mr. Hermann at this time was little known, and no one seemed to have a knowledge of his ability as a legislator, and it being the unwritten law of politics, that a man who has done nothing to condemn him or his party, should be entitled to a second term, Mr. Hermann was accordingly nominated and elected for a second term. Before he had served long on this term, it began to be apparent to all parties in Oregon that the doubts that had heretofore existed were largely being removed from his constituents, and before half of his second term had expired, nearly all of his constituents believed that no mistake had been made in his selection.

Fortunately for Oregon, and the entire Pacific Coast, Mr. Hermann was made a member of the committee on rivers and harbors. This afforded him a field commensurate with his ability, and Oregon, heretofore a terra incognita, through his zeal and untiring efforts, coupled with native tact and ability, became known to congress and the country at large as a state of great possibilities. Mr. Hermann was successful about this time in getting large appropriations of money for the improvement of the Columbia river and its mouth, Yaquina bay and Coos bay. These works all being of incalculable value to the state of Oregon and the entire shipping interests of this coast, it was deemed expedient to give Mr. Hermann the nomination for a third term and he was elected by a larger majority than ever, all parties recognizing that in Mr. Hermann the state of Oregon and the region west of the Rocky Mountains, had a faithful, honest, zealous and capable representative. Still being retained on the river and harbor committee, his ability for usefulness enlarged. His knowledge of public affairs, and acquaintance with the departments at Washington and his integrity so commended him to all, even the opposing party, that his word as regards appropriations for the Pacific coast came to be regarded as the synonym of truth.

The works heretofore mentioned received other large appropriations through the committee of which he was a member and two years ago, the state having been divided into districts under the apportionment of 1890 he was re-nominated without opposition, and elected to represent the first district by a very large majority, Mr. Ellis having been elected to represent the second district.

During his last term of office the democratic party has had a very large majority in the body of which he was a member, but he has been enabled to accomplish, notwithstanding this fact, more for his district and this western section of the country, than could have been expected under the circumstances, having by his integrity and honesty, won the aid of the opposition. He has fully seconded the efforts of all members from California, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, and has brought to the notice of the United States Oregon's productive soil, genial climate and unlimited resources of mine, forest and field. His breadth of vision, comprehensive scope of affairs, his personal magnetism, and thorough acquaintance with all the members of both houses, his ability to work, his knowledge of human nature, his capacity to carefully handle and mold the opposing forces into co-operating allies, eminently fit him for the responsible position which he now occupies and has so faithfully fileld for the past eight years.

Should Mr. Hermann be re-elected his length of service would entitle him to the chairmanship of the river and harbor committee. In this capacity he would be enabled to accomplish untold benefits for the entire Pacific coast, as well as the balance of the country. Mr. Herman believes in the people of the Pacific coast, is a thorough American, thoroughly imbued with a correct knowledge of the unlimited resources of the Pacific slope, and has better comprehension of the magnitude and the future greatness of all the region west of the Rocky Mountains that any member from that region now in congress. It would be in the opinion of the GAZETTE the greatest mistake that could happen and result in the greatest harm to Oregon if Mr. Herman should not be chosen to succeed himself.

A SANCTIMONIOUS LIAR.

The Breckinridge-Pollard breach of of promise suit will probably hold the boards for at least ten days longer. The plaintiff has rested her case and Breckinridge has been on the stand for several days. So far the defense has been fatal to his reputation as a man of honor. He will receive no moral benefit, though he may prove that Miss Pollard was a woman of bad character before he met her, because he openly associated with her and asked Mrs. Blackburn to chaperone her as his promised wife. Breckinridge is considered an eminent citizen, a man of culture and eloquence and an active member in the Christian church, yet he has been living with this woman for several years as his mistress during which time she has borne him several children. These facts are not denied and are therefore taken as admitted. What difference does it make whether she enjoyed a spotless reputation before she met Breckinridge or not, or whether she was a vain, weak woman or an ambitious, brilliant and shrewd adventuress? She was at least as good as he was. He took her for his mistress and as a man of honor he was bound by the mother of his children and the vows he had made her. He had no scruples against introducing her into the families of his friends who enjoyed the highest social standing and a man guilty of such an offense must be a sanctimonious, lying old hypocrite. No matter how black may have been her character she was plenty good enough for Breckinridge, who by his own admissions was a liar of many years practice, and adultery and concubinage seems to be the most decent things that he was ever guilty of. Grant even that she was an ambitious adventuress and all that Breckinridge claims her to be, yet he was not imposed upon because he knew what he was doing and what the woman was, and in order to retain her as his mistress, he led himself black in the face. He introduced her as his future wife, promised to marry her and made her the mother of several children. Some were murdered before birth and some died by neglect after birth. He knew it, approved of it and instigated it all in order to keep her as his mistress. Then at the last he broke his promise, turned his back on his partner in sin and married another woman.

Breckinridge deserves his fate. The woman at her worst was at least his equal morally, as he made her such by introduction into upper social circles. She was as good a wife as a man of his ilk deserved, even if the stories of her misconduct be true. It would be as the marriage of Antony and Cleopatra. The Pollard woman was by no means a "spring chicken" when Breckinridge first met her, still he is deserving of no sympathy. She did not deduce the old hypocrite and since she did not it makes no difference whether he seduced Miss Pollard or not, he imposed her upon society as his affianced and openly promised to marry her and it ought to be enforced. She deserves damages and ought to be allowed every cent she has asked for. Decent society deserves damages against him for his gross imposition, and decent society and the church should close its doors upon him forever.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 26th, 1894.

"I would sooner be a day laborer than a member of Cleveland's cabinet," remarked a democrat widely known in commercial circles to a personal friend. "Why," he continued, "they rarely know what he is going to do about anything until his act is publicly announced. When he invites them to express their opinions it is only that he may ascertain how many of them agree with him, and never with the remotest idea of accepting their advice when they do not." The occasion of these remarks was a visit he had paid to each member of the cabinet, all his personal friends, to find out something definite about Mr. Cleveland's intentions as to the Bland coinage bill. He was told by each of them that while the matter had been discussed at two cabinet meetings, Mr. Cleveland had not told any of them what he intended to do, but four of them believe that he will veto it, not so much from anything he has said since the bill passed congress as from his previous utterances on the same subject. It is also the general belief in congress that he will veto the bill. If he does, look out for the biggest democratic row yet seen.

The republican senators are hard at work preparing themselves for the tariff debate, which begins a week from to-day. It is their purpose to point out in their speeches the bad points in the bill, which are so numerous that many of them have necessarily been overlooked by the casual reader.

Nobody in Washington appears to take Coxey's army seriously, except Senator Kyle and a fellow who calls himself Coxey's agent. The latter goes Coxey 200,000 better and says he expects the army to number 300,000 when it gets here.

The trouble with the new treaty with China, which is being considered by the senate committee on foreign relations, and which threatens to reopen the entire "Chinese question" in congress is that Secretary Gresham failed to prove himself entitled to stand in the same diplomatic class with the present Chinese minister, who secured everything his government wanted without conceding anything substantial to the United States. So plain is this that Gresham tries to excuse himself by hinting about a beneficial commercial treaty which is to follow. What makes the treaty all the more disappointing is that men close to the administration quietly gave out a tip many months ago that the treaty would contain a clause binding China to purchase annually a large amount of silver bullion from us; some said the entire product of the American mines. It really does grow monotonous this having to condemn every act of the administration, but what can one do when there is absolutely nothing worthy of commendation.

Judging from the record of the party, particularly in the last house, it would seem that if there was any one thing that would induce a quorum of democrats to remain in their seats it would be the prospect of unseating a republican member and giving his seat to a democratic contestant, who has just about as much right to it as the man in the moon, but even that prospect did not keep the democratic members of the house in their seats, and after wasting two days in ineffectual attempts to get a democratic quorum—the republicans very properly refused to vote—in order to carry out the report of the democrats on the election committee by ousting Representative Joy, of Missouri, and giving his seat to the democrat he defeated, they were compelled to temporarily abandon the scheme. It will be again attempted this week, and it will, of course, in the end succeed. It is only a question of getting a democratic quorum present.

According to a relative of Secretary Hoke Smith, now visiting Washington, Sam Jones, the slang-slinging Georgia preacher, said lately of the democrats in congress: "Of all the box-ankled, bandy-shanked, flea-bitten, bob-tailed, mangy, courageless, brainless jackasses that ever assembled since God made the world, I think for pure, downright cussedness the present gang in congress, headed by Hill in the senate and tailed by 'no quorum' in the house, beats them all." And the Rev. Sam is a democrat, too.

The defense of Representative Breckinridge in the suit for breach of marriage, now being tried in the Washington courts, has furnished lots of amusement here. The idea of a man of his experience, prominence and years having been led astray by any woman, however beautiful and artful—Miss Pollard is far from being beautiful—is so ridiculous and absurd that a general smile is the result whenever it is mentioned, and it is mentioned quite often. However, he had to make some sort of a defense and he doubtless thought that this one would at least secure him the sympathy of the other men who are following in his footsteps, because, if successful, it will furnish a precedent to help get them out of similar predicaments should they, too, get found out. His political career is regarded here as being ended.

When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face. It kept spreading until she was completely covered from head to foot. Then she had boils. She had forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. When six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, a pound and a half less than at birth. Then her skin started to dry up and got so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but laid with them half open. About this time, at the earnest request of friends, I started using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and *in one month she was completely cured.* The doctor and drug bills were over *one hundred dollars*, the Cuticura bill was not more than *five dollars*. My child is now two years old, strong, healthy and large as any child of her age (see photo.) and it is all owing to CUTICURA. Yours with a Mother's Blessing,

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Baby Blemishes, falling hair, and red, rough hands prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

Wrecks on the Railway of Life.

Life is a mighty railway, the wrecks upon which are numbered by the thousands; wrecks not merely of railway trains, composed merely of iron and wood, but the souls of human beings. We are all passengers upon this road; some are traveling in one direction, and some in another. The main line of this railway leads to the Golden City, but, alas, there are many side-tracks and switches, and unless we are very careful we are liable to be switched off and left at the station of Destruction, or hurled down the mighty embankment of Disgrace, from which we may never be able to rise. There are many young men among us who are to-day being slowly but surely side-tracked at the dreadful station of Intemperance. Many have already reached that station and as "misery loves company," they induce others to follow in their footsteps. Many more of our young men—yes, our young men right here in our own little burg—are switched off at the station called Gambling, the twin of Intemperance. Oh, the pity of it, to see young men who might be an honor to themselves and families, throw themselves in such a manner. Boys, have you no self-respect? No pride in a name free from disgrace? You are going down grade with the throttle valve open, and soon—aye, sooner than you realize—you will be past the station of Redemption, rushing on to certain ruin. Now is the time to save yourselves; put on the brakes; reverse the engine, and come back onto the main line before it is too late. You will find plenty of friends ready and willing to help you regain your former standing.

Girls, you, too, are traveling upon this mighty railway, and careful indeed must you be lest you get off from the main track. One false step and you are lost. Your brothers may go estray and yet find a welcome when they return and willing hands to lift them out of the mire of iniquity. But not so with you. You may travel down grade and reach the station of Repentance, but when you start back, the great locomotive of society will crush you beneath its mighty wheels; and though you may reach the main line once more, you must bear forever the brand of having once been side-tracked.

'Tis the first step that counts. But for the first glass we would have no drunkards. But for the game of chance we would have no gamblers. But for the first theft we would have no thieves. But for the first downward step we would have no ruined homes nor blighted lives. Then beware of the first step. Keep on the main line and avoid the switches and sidetracks, and,

"Ever mindful of instructions,
On duty never turn your back;
Keep your hand upon the throttle,
And your eye upon the track."

GRACE E. ADAMS.

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And Catarrh in the Head

Mr. W. L. Tucker
Roseburg, Oregon.

"I feel that it is impossible for me to say too much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was a great sufferer from impure blood and Catarrh in my head. Job's comforters failed to comfort me, and I suffered from numerous boils

Agony Beyond Description.

When I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla I had six of them, only four of which came to a head, and since then, thanks to this good medicine, I have been free from this great affliction. I gained 11 pounds in three weeks. The Catarrh in my head which has troubled me for years has also been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla and I

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

am enjoying good general health. I earnestly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who are afflicted." W. L. TUCKER, Roseburg, Oregon.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

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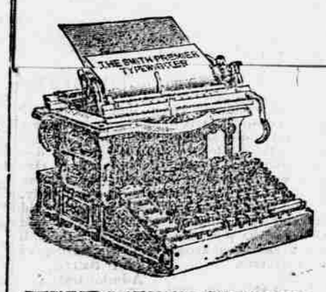

TYPEWRITER.

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AGENTS.

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The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary to insure their health. The pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut the long nerve descending from the base of the brain and terminating in the bowels is the pneumogastric, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary vitality. When the brain becomes in any way disordered by irritability or exhaustion, the nerve force which it supplies is lessened, and the organs receiving the diminished supply are consequently weakened.

Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the organ itself instead of the cause of the trouble. The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries concerning it are due to his efforts.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the unrivaled brain and nerve food, is prepared on the principle that all nervous and many other difficulties originate from disorders of the nerve centers. Its wonderful success in curing these disorders is testified to by thousands in every part of the land.

Restorative Nervine cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs. It is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

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Lv Albany	10:23 p. m.	Lv Albany	4:22 am
Ar San Frisco	10:45 a. m.	Ar Portland	8:20 am

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Lv Portland	8:30 a. m.	Lv Roseburg	7.00 a. m
Lv Albany	12:45 p. m.	Lv Albany	12:30 p. m
Ar Roseburg	5:50 p m	Ar Portland	4:30 p.

Lebanon Branch.

8:10 a m...Lv...Albany....Ar...3:25 p m
9:00 a m..Ar...Lebanon...Lv...2:39 p m
1:20 p m..Lv...Albany....Ar..10.21 a m
2:09 a m..Ar...Lebanon...Lv ...9:30 a m

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—Pullman Buffet Sleepers:—

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McMinnville	5:50 a. m.	Portland	8:25 a. m

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