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Per Year	\$2.00
Six Months	\$1.00
Three Months	.75
Single Copies	5c
Per Year, (when not paid in advance)	\$1.50

CORVALLIS, OREGON, FEB. 24, 1896.

NOT AN IDLE SCARE.

There is an organized effort afoot to down Mitchell and Hermann in Benton county. Preposterous as the idea may seem to those who are aware of the overwhelming sentiment in favor of both those gentlemen, the scheme is not an impossible one. It can only safely be frustrated by determined and intelligent actions of republican voters at the primaries. Send no doubtful delegate to the county convention. The people are often misrepresented not from their lack of intelligence, but because of their carelessness. It is not too early now to begin discussing the proper men to represent your precinct in the convention.

It is not necessary at this time to explain why Benton county favors Senator Mitchell and Congressman Hermann. It is enough that it does so. What now needed is care that the desires of the vast majority be not thwarted by the trickery of cunning politicians. Wire pullers have a variety of means for accomplishing their ends. They are not hampered by conscientious scruples. Success is their heaven and failure their hell. They are in politics for revenue only. To manipulate the party machinery against the party's own candidates is to them but the most refreshing joke. A few Benton county opponents of Mitchell and Hermann are simply puppets controlled by shrewd and more powerful men. They, however, have their little tricks and will work them for all they are worth. They will attempt to trade the nominations for county offices for the delegations to the congressional and state conventions. They are not asleep. It is very probable, however, that they will discover that the republican voters are pretty early risers themselves.

VOTERS are discussing the prospects for a lively political campaign this spring. Two years ago there was a general expression in favor of a clean, harmonious campaign, devoid of unpleasantness. Glee clubs were organized and we had some nice music, recitations and speeches, and everything gave evidence of brotherly love. Republicans and democrats gazed at each other with affectionate eyes and all went merry as a Philomath dance—until the canvass fairly opened. Then the music and speaking still continued, but they were minor notes in the grand chorus. Republicans, democrats and populists were on the rounds with large sized hammers and ringing fire bells. The search light of history was turned on the darkest and furthest corner of every candidate's character, and there was a general scramble for mud. There is a general desire for a decent campaign in the county during the coming election, and it is possible we shall enjoy that luxury, but it will be a safer proposition to "copper" than to play "straight up." The signs of the times point to a real live, interesting campaign.

THE only argument that those who propose to turn Mr. Hermann down, can use, is that he did not get the chairmanship of a committee. It is very flimsy thread, and one that should not for a moment prevail in the minds of considerate people. Those who wish to succeed him would find it would take them many a day to get as far up the ladder as Mr. Hermann is at the present time.—Transcript.

THE Times, touched to the quick by our casual mention of its "cuckoo" propensities, sneers at the GAZETTE, asserting that it reprints from the Times. The charge is a master study in the art of revenge. The accusation that the GAZETTE relies upon such source for its information, is designedly cruel.

Money to Loan.

I have money to loan on improved farm lands in Benton and Linn counties, in any sums from \$500 up to \$10,000, on very favorable terms. For particulars and blank applications write to C. G. BURKHART, Albany, Oregon.

More of Mr. Hermann's Record.

NEWPORT, Or., Feb. 12.—(To the Editor.)—The correspondent from Eugene signing himself "Willamette Valley" says Hermann claims credit for everything, etc. Is there any reason why he should not? Does not all bills appropriating money of necessity have to originate in the house? Was there any other member in the house from Oregon since 1885, but Binger Hermann? Mr. Ellis has been there to participate in the appropriation bill of 1894. Now, for the purpose of economy in time and space, I will take some (not all) of the most important river and harbor measures, giving all that has been appropriated in each before 1886, the year Hermann commenced his work for the state, and I will except the year 1894, when we had two members of congress, and we shall be able to see how much Oregon owes to Binger Hermann's tact and ability in the house, and to ex-Senator Dolph and Senator Mitchell in the senate, since, and including the year 1886:

Coquille River and Bar—	
Before 1886 they had.....	\$ 29,999 03
After 1886 they had.....	125,000 00
Mouth of Columbia River—	
Before 1886 they had.....	\$ 100,000 00
After 1886 they had.....	1,587,750 00
Upper Willamette river—	
Before 1886 they had.....	\$54,751 95
After 1886 they had.....	39,000 00
Cascade Locks—	
Before 1886 they had.....	\$ 950,000 00
After 1886 they had.....	1,487,903 00
Coos Bay—	
Before 1886 they had.....	\$ 105,442 28
After 1886 they had.....	421,107 72
St. Lawrence after 1886.....	\$ 95,000 00
Yaquina Bay—	
Before 1886 they had.....	\$ 100,000 00
After 1886 they had.....	475,000 00

Compare the work of all the representatives and senators Oregon ever had previous to the year 1886, and see the result. Before 1886 Oregon had received on these several public works the total sum of \$1,399,793.92, while during the ten years (not including the year 1894) of Hermann's service in the house, and ex-Senator Dolph and Senator Mitchell in the senate, we have the magnificent sum of \$4,126,760.72, or to be plainer, \$2,726,966.80 more than the combined efforts of all previous representation in both houses were able to secure for us. Nearly three times as much money has been appropriated for Oregon since and including 1886 as there was altogether before that date. I doubt very much if half the people in the state fully understand the full extent and benefit Oregon has derived from the active, intelligent and efficient labor of our delegation. W. V. is informed that Mr. Hermann did not furnish these, or any other figures; they are correct, however, and I challenge W. V., or any one else to disprove their correctness. They are taken from the official records of the war department. If Mr. Hermann entered the ring by telegram, against the caucus nominee, it was unwise, but there are many republican politicians who did the same thing in person, and would like to be recognized as Hermann's successor. I said some of these appropriations were raised in the senate by ex-Senator Dolph and Senator Mitchell's influence. I shall try and obtain the exact amounts, and give it to the public later, as it is no part of my intention to deny full credit where it is due our public servants. The first consideration with me is the best interest of the state; second, the ambition of my political friends. Whoever receives the nomination at Albany will be heartily supported by R. A. B.

College Notes.

The students dance at the opera house last Friday evening was well attended. Some of the visitors, especially those from Portland objected to the music, but it was good enough for O. A. C. students. Everyone seemed to have a pleasant evening.

Quite a large number of the students are leaving the institution now. We are sorry of this, but some things can not be helped.

Mr. John Weider and Mr. Campbell left for Coos Bay, Tuesday.

Mr. A. A. Learins left for home at Cascade Locks, Wednesday.

Mr. W. F. Piper left for his home on Coos Bay, Monday.

Wanted.

Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in Oregon for established, reliable house. Salary \$750 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self-addressed, stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Third Floor, Omaha Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Bargains in all lines until Saturday, Feb. 29th, at Nolan & Callahan's.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

Parties and Politicians Arraigned—A Plea for Clean Methods.

CORVALLIS, Feb. 14, '96.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

As we approach a general election the mind naturally reverts to the cause of, and necessity for legislation, the character of which determines our political affiliation. We may suppose that a life-long republican, or a life-long democrat, will vote the party ticket without question, the masses leaving it to party leaders to frame the platforms, and indicate the attitude of their several parties toward the national and local issues which have to be met.

This confines the treatment of national and local issues to comparatively a few persons in each party. At this point, it seems to me, there is a great danger that self-interest may be brought in contact with public interests, and whenever this occurs public interests are in danger. There are incorruptible men, and there are others who can be reached through their cupidity or ambition. It is not often that men are found who cannot be persuaded that things which are black are not black but only are not quite pure white, and that, it being impossible to obtain pure white, the public interest demands taking something not quite purely white. Such men often, ignorantly, or carelessly, or blindly, accept what they think is not pure white, but the best they think they can get in the public interest, and in reality get the blackest kind of corruption through legislation, in exchange for their birthright, a freeman's vote.

The principal methods by which the sovereign voters of a free country can protect themselves against this danger, are to support at the head of their parties only such men as those who are wise and honest enough to avoid the dangers of corruption or ignorance; and this is well-nigh impossible because men go to the front of their own volition and not as a choice of the people, and the unerring tendency of human nature is as well defined in men of great political energy, as it is in men whose energy is expended in other fields of labor, and we know the prevalence inclines to self-interest; besides political methods, as too often practiced, gives an impetus to the natural tendency that way owing to the deceit, duplicity and corruption attendant on professional political work. Or the voters must themselves, comprehend the effect of legislation and elect men to legislative office who will support the platform they are elected upon, and themselves prepare those platforms and see that they contain the principles which will protect the interests of all the people and not simply some favored class who have been fortunate, or dishonest enough to command the influences which can mould a platform in their interests alone.

It is plain that no class of interests can have a platform framed to protect themselves regardless of the interests of all the people, unless the framers of the platform acquiesce in their desires and vote in state and national conventions to frame their platforms that way. We find independent party journals all over the land protesting against "ring" machinery. Perhaps there are political organizations existing now, and that there have been such in the past, which are free from corrupting influences in the matter of platform utterances. I will not venture to say that all political organizations are not free from it for my experience has been very limited. But one does not have to actually pass through a convention to understand where the platform of a free and self-governing people has been moulded in, or modified to meet the interests of persons, or classes of persons who derive great pecuniary benefit from the legislation resulting from the election of men who make laws in harmony with such platforms. Whenever a party platform is thus framed to protect class interests, regardless of the rights of all the people, and legislation results therefrom which carries out the intents of such platforms, then the free citizens of America, who do not happen to fall within the protected class, are far from enjoying the inalienable rights of freeborn American citizens.

At present there are four political parties in this nation entering into the discussion of what

is hoped to be the best interests of all the people.

The Prohibition Party, which was founded on a great moral question, is found advocating: The suppression of the traffic in liquors; the right of women to vote; an increase in the volume of money, to be gold, silver and paper, to be issued by the government only, and so arranged that no individual or corporation can make any money out of it; that tariff should be levied only against foreign governments levying tariff against our products, revenues being only incidental; taxes to be raised on what people possess instead of on what they consume; railroads, etc., to be run by the government; immigration restricted, non-resident aliens not to own land in this country; mobs have the right of trial; men should have right to rest one day in seven; arbitration heap good; pools, trusts, speculations to advance prices to be suppressed; pledges prohibition party to pension old union soldiers, and families; want no public school nor public money to be spent on sectarian schools; republicans and democrats are false, unfaithful and degenerate, not to be trusted, fighting moral issues, and each other, and altogether bad; and invite all men to join the prohibition party and thus promote national unity, and ensure the best welfare of our entire land.

The Democratic national platform speaks for: Defeat of the force bill and against profligate expenditure; demand tariff for revenue only, denounce sham reciprocity; want laws to prevent and control trusts; reclaim public lands from corporations and syndicates at home and abroad; want gold and silver coin of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value per dollar, or so adjusted that the parity shall be maintained; want ten percent tax on state banks repealed; want civil service reform; want a foreign policy which will command respect abroad and confidence at home, and a navy strong enough to protect us; want Russia to stop oppressing her Jews and Lutherans, and sympathize with the Irish home-rulers; want criminals and paupers and Chinese kept out of the United States, but let in the industrious and worthy; just and liberal pensions to soldiers disabled in war for preservation, and to their widows and dependents, but those corrupt, dishonest and disgraceful republicans fast in office are denounced; government to fix up waterways; the Nicaragua canal would be bully; want the world's fair (at Chicago) to have proper governmental aid; want free public schools untrammelled by parental or conscientious interference; let the territories in; labor legislation to protect trainmen and children, and abolish contract convict labor, and the sweating system (whatever that is); want individual rights assured.

The Republican platform asks for: Republican protection; reciprocity; gold and silver coin to circulate at a parity; free ballot and a fair count; denounce southern outrages for political reasons; want foreign commerce, by home-made ships, with a navy big and strong enough to protect all concerned; believe in the Monroe doctrine, and want immigration regulated in criminal, pauper and contract directions; want train men protected in their life and limb etc; sympathizes with the home rule Irish and the Russian Jew; want liberty of conscience, thought, speech and press and the children educated properly, but no union of church and state; want legislation to prevent trusts from controlling the conditions of trade, etc; free mail delivery and reduction of postage to one cent when it will stand it; want civil service reform; also thinks the Nicaragua canal would be bully and want it controlled by the government; let in territories; want aid lands turned over to the states, so managed as to let the people have the best results; reasonable aid for world's fair (at Chicago); sympathy is extended to moralists and temperance advocates; will look after pensions as they ought to be looked after by a grateful people; and finally President Harrison is a Hias Tye.

The Omaha Platform of the People's Party advocates: A national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, to be full legal tender, to be issued to the people at not to exceed two percent per annum; free silver at sixteen to one, circulation increased to \$50 per head, income tax, money to stay in hands of the people and national revenues for necessary expenses only, postal savings banks; governmental operation of railroads and telegraphs; the lands granted to railroads should be taken back and held for actual settlers only; and there are some resolutions not in

platform, as follows: Free ballot and fair count and the Australian ballot system; income tax revenue to be applied on public debt; fair and liberal pensions; want undesirable immigration stopped; want an eight hour law; demand Pinkerton men or system abolished and denounce an invasion of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officials; commend to favorable consideration the initiative and referendum; want president elected only one term and U. S. senators elected by direct vote of the people; oppose any aid or subsidy to any private corporation by government; sympathizes with the Knights of Labor.

JOSEPH H. WILSON.
(To be continued in our next issue.)

MONROE ITEMS.

Dolph Farley is spoken of by some as our next assessor.

Will you be kind enough to allow space in your paper for a few items.

Farmers are taking advantage of the nice weather by commencing to plow.

Preacher Lee ought to be proud of the new fence built in front of the parsonage.

The A. P. A. are billed to lecture in Monroe next Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. Lemons, who lives a quarter of a mile south of this town, is on the sick list.

Dr. T. K. Chapman, who has been on the sick list, is around again and is having a good many calls.

Those who pretend to know say there will be a larger acreage sown to grain this spring than there was a year ago.

Those who pretend to know say that M. L. Barnett will be in the race at the next convention for the sheriff's office.

Several persons have been fixing things very nicely around the M. E. church, preparatory to commencing revival meeting.

We heard a party make the remark that it was a shame to have so much grass go to waste in Monroe and have such dark streets of a night.

S. G. Thompson has been troubled with sore eyes, caused by using some kind of medicine for the headache, but was better at last report.

There has been a subscription paper in circulation here for the purpose of building a flouring mill at Monroe. We need a mill here and also a railroad.

Albert Alberson and Miss Millie Stevenson called on the justice of the peace, J. T. Carpenter, who made them man and wife on short notice, and they went on their way rejoicing. We wish them much joy and happiness, with prosperity, through life.

Mr. Short informs us that R. W. Nickles, who lives four miles southwest of Monroe, has found a silver ledge on his farm that assays away up in the hundreds. Work will begin on the ledge in a few days. If it proves to be a bonanza it will surely be a boom to Monroe. Mr. Nickles was seen since Mr. Short was in and he says he has had some of the rock assayed and it is rich in silver.

GREENBACK.

A PEN PICTURE OF CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Feb. 13, 1896.

E. V. GAZETTE:—With your permission, we will give your many readers a slight account of our doings and whereabouts, since leaving our own beautiful little city, January 27th, by the popular Yaquina route for San Francisco. This was our first trip over the O. C. & E. under the present management, and we note with pleasure the many and substantial improvements. After two days sight seeing at Newport, and laying in an abundance of rock oysters, we turned south on board the splendid steamer Farallon, Capt. Roberts in command, a pleasant and courteous gentleman. In all our travels, we have never met with more pleasant and courteous officers and crews than on the Farallon. Everything possible was done for our comfort and pleasure. Capt. Roberts informed us his last trip north was made in forty-two hours from dock to dock.

We entered the golden gate Saturday, and what a gate it is. Well may San Francisco be proud of her harbor. Sunday we turned our faces south for Los Angeles, where we arrived early Monday morning, to the joy of our friends. It seems almost incredible the progress this city has made during the last few years. Since '92, when we visited here, thousands of modern residences and miles of street car lines have been added to the city. The change is so complete that any who could not find her former home, after an absence of only three years. Where there was then only a few scattering houses, we found it built up almost solidly with fine residences, and solid, substantial business blocks. Property here that was offered to me at \$70 per front foot is now held at \$900. At that time there were no oil wells in existence. Now the first of the present month reports has 375 in the field with a daily output of 2,200 barrels of 31½ gallons. About 1,500 barrels of this is used inside the city, the remainder is shipped mostly to San Francisco. There is activity in the oil business. Wages are good, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. But, mark you, there are thousands of men here seeking employment and the chances for getting it are nominally no better than in Oregon, and the expense of living is double. Building operations are quite active. On every hand, one sees houses going up, and solid, substantial business blocks. Still the city is full of unemployed men. While there is great progress and splendor, there is also squalor and misery. The quotation of our Lord: "The poor ye have always with ye," is demonstrated even in this sunny clime, where not a cloud has obscured the sun since our arrival. The days seem exceedingly hot to a Webster, and nights are uncomfortably cold. This, too, is only February, what will July bring forth? The Herald of February 7th, says the births in this city last month aggregated 183, the deaths 126; the deaths being 12—45 per annum per 1,000 of those deceased. Twenty-five percent had resided here less than six months, sixty-four percent for less than ten years. The coroner had ten cases inside the city during the month, and there were thirteen deaths at the county hospital, and 228 cases of measles, three resulting fatally; four deaths from scarlet fever, and two from diphtheria.

After taking in the sights here, we turned north again to the mountain seaside resort, Santa Barbara, with its rich agricultural surroundings, magnificent scenery and delightful climate. Passing through the rich and extensive San Fernando and Santa Clara valleys, the busy oil fields, the thriving communities of Fillmore, Santa Paula, Santa Maria, Ventura, Carpinteria and San Marcos. At Camulos is the home of Ramona, to be plainly seen from the train. Santa Barbara has a population of about 7,000. It lies upon a gentle slope, rising from the channel to a height of 300 feet. From the upper part of town, one has a sweeping view of the city, the narrow valley in which it lies, and the channel with its protecting islands. Upon the shore of the channel, just above high tide, is a paved sea road two miles in length, ending in the lovely Plaza del Mar, with its palms and fountains. Here the visitor may drive either upon hard sands or paved roads, or sit in the sunlight and absorb the beauty of the scene before him. Turning from the sea, he can stroll for two miles through the heart of town upon the pavement of State street. From upper State street he will see the gray towers of the Franciscan mission, rising above its olive trees. If the visitor is of a literary turn, he will find food for his mind in the 12,000 volumes of the public library. The romantic past will speak to him in Spanish tongue, and the Del La Guerra mansion will give a fair idea of the manner in which the Spanish days lived in the old days.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have already trespassed upon your valuable space, and as this may find its way into the waste basket, I will only add, we are off for San Diego, for a stay of a week or two, after which will return here, where we expect to find the GAZETTE awaiting us with news from friends and home. We wish the GAZETTE and its many readers as enjoyable a time as we are having.

H. H. KREGER.

Interesting services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath. Baptism and reception of members in the morning. A lecture in the evening, subject, "George Washington." Special music. All invited.

One hundred pairs Oregon City cassimeres; pants at \$3.50, worth 5.00, until February 29, at Nolan & Callahan's.

One hundred pairs Oregon City cassimeres; pants at \$3.50, worth 5.00, until February 29, at Nolan & Callahan's.



Mrs. Mary Hinkley, Frederika, Iowa.

Goitre 31 Years

Tenacious Chronic Case Gives Way to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Thirty-one years ago, after dangerous illness, my neck began to swell. It did not give me any trouble, except the deformity, for many years. About ten years ago it commenced to pain me and if I took cold I would have

Terrible Choking Spells.

Even my people thought my last hour had come. I read of a lady in Kalamazoo, Mich., who had been cured of goitre by Hood's Sarsaparilla and immediately began to take this medicine, using several bottles. My neck measured 21 inches last

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures

May against 19 inches now. It is a wonder and astonishment to my friends and neighbors, for I was growing worse all the time and no one thought I could live through the winter. All thought a cure impossible as I am 64 years of age." MRS. MARY HINKLEY, Frederika, Iowa. Take only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, etc.

Death to Fruit Pests.

To make the orchard pay you must spray, winter and summer, with Prof. Brown's Insect Extirminator. The only insecticide known that will kill all insect life without injury to tree, fruit or foliage. Endorsed by the State Board of Horticulture of California, Oregon, and Washington. Used by many nurserymen and orchardists. My winter wash is the only solution that will kill the woolly aphid, (use only while the foliage is off). My summer wash is a sure destroyer of the woolly aphid, and all insects except waxing moths, (use just after the blossoms fall off). My hop house wash kills all insects that infest vines, vegetables or plants.

The ingredients used in my formulas can be found in any drug store, costs much less than other washes. Full and explicit directions for mixing and using.

Knowing I have a sure remedy, some unprincipled parties are now selling imitations. Therefore, to discourage all parties I have concluded (for a short time only) to reduce the price of the three formulas to \$2.50 by mail to any address. Formulas copyrighted January 14th, 1890, by W. H. Brown, Entomologist.

P. O. Box, 2237, San Francisco, Calif. Mention this paper.

American Catholics and the A. P. A.

By Patrick Henry Winston.

The author of this book is a Protestant in religion, a native-born American citizen, and a descendant of the great revolutionary patriot and orator, Patrick Henry, of Virginia. In politics he is a republican, and was United States attorney for the State of Washington under President Harrison. On Sale at Conover's Bookstore, Corvallis. Price by mail, 25 cents.

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