

## SELF-CONVICTED.

Silver republicans have not been so thoroughly discredited by the national convention as the Oregonian affects to believe. The platform endorses free coinage as a general economic principle although it opposes free coinage as an independent national policy.

The silver republicans can support the financial plank much more gracefully than can the Oregonian. That paper is so proud of the following editorial paragraph that it is running it daily:

"Nothing is so utterly opposed to the principles and purposes of the republican party as the demand for free coinage of silver. The republican party has steadily adhered to the best standard of money, and will steadily adhere to it. It will not have the silver standard, with money worth but 50 cents on the dollar. Every drop of republican blood that tolerates such a notion is guilty of a several bastardy."

It is not simply independent action by the United States that is here opposed. It is the principle of free coinage that is unqualifiedly condemned, though all the nations might adopt it. The republican party says:

"We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement, with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved."

The Oregonian, according to its own code of political morals, cannot, as a self-claimed republican journal, support that plank promising to secure free coinage, not for one nation alone but for the whole world, without being guilty of a several bastardy.

The Oregonian looks at the platform, as through a glass darkly. It has apparently failed to discover the advocacy of international free coinage, and so professes to be "thoroughly satisfied with the declaration of the convention regarding finance."

It asks silver republicans to "line up or leave." Fortunately they are in a position to "line up" without having to apologize or explain. They haven't to come under their own condemnation and plead guilty to "a several bastardy" in order to vote for McKinley and Hobart. The Oregonian, however, is self-convicted under a law of its own creation.

In the nomination of McKinley the sentiment of the American people prevailed. With the possible exception of Lincoln and Blaine, no presidential candidate of the republican party has been so honored and idolized as McKinley. The demand for his nomination emanated from the voters at the primaries, then at county conventions and finally at state conventions where in nearly every state of the union, excepting those having favorite sons, delegates to the national convention were instructed for him. As a result on the first ballot he received the nomination with nearly 200 votes to spare.

Attempts of the bosses to prevent his nomination proved futile. Platt and Quay, whose manipulations of political wires in previous presidential conventions have become notorious, were with numerous lesser lights, such as Clarkson, opposed to his nomination, yet they were unable to stem the tide of public sentiment in favor of the people's choice. His nomination was a fitting tribute to the man and a just recognition of the cardinal principle of which he is the greatest living exponent. He is without doubt the strongest national candidate that could have been selected. No less prompt was he in the defense of the republic during the dark days of the civil war than in later years in defending its industries in the halls of legislation, and by the agriculturists and workmen of America his nomination is regarded as a harbinger of returning prosperity.

We want a good man to handle "Dust" in Benton county. Good business, steady employment, and good pay. For particulars, address with stamp, Powell & Hendershott, McMinnville, Or.

## TEST OF REPUBLICANISM.

The exasperating officiousness of the Oregonian in questioning the party loyalty of silver republicans and its strenuous efforts to taunt them into leaving the party, makes its attitude, at the time when it could fairly claim to be a republican paper, a matter of some interest as determining what party consistency, from its standpoint, then meant.

Until recent years the Oregonian battled furiously for the principle of free trade, notwithstanding the fact that protection was then, as now, one of the cardinal principles of the republican party. Yet Mr. Scott claimed to be a good republican and sat in the councils of the party. He made no boasts at that time of being "a professional bolter."

Here, then, are two standards of party consistency raised by the Oregonian—that standard of the days of its own loyalty, and its standard of the time of its boasted recency. Can a man be a consistent republican and yet disagree with part of his party's platform, or must he slavishly profess to believe all that that platform advocates?

The Oregonian seems to have a very narrow conception of the republican party—of its purposes, usefulness and methods. The republican party is not a one-idea party. It does not propose a pet political principle or fancy as a test of membership. It is not maintained to stifle individuality or to deny freedom of thought. To be a consistent republican a man need not necessarily approve every platform that a convention might adopt. A good republican is one who believes that the republican party is the safest with which to entrust the affairs of the nation; who believes that its policies generally are right and that its errors are not evilly intended; that it is the patriotic party—the party of business ideas and of business methods, a party whose record proves its worth.

It is too much to expect of intelligent men that they abandon their convictions concerning the great questions of political economy and governmental policy merely to assert their opinions as to the proper mintage regulations. Mr. Dolph and Mr. Herman can consistently support the republican ticket although they differ on the financial question, and although the financial plank is not such as either would suggest.

## PENNOYER'S BOOM BUSTED.

When the returns which showed Pennoyer was elected mayor of Portland came in, he electrified the people by declaring he would take only one half of the salary allowed him. Every one was surprised, none more so than those who had noted his previous propensity for peculation. As governor he had drawn from the treasury \$2,000 each year in excess of the salary fixed by the state constitution, and had been strongly suspected of taking bribes in exchange for pardons.

Every one held their breath when this man said he would serve as mayor for one-half the amount allowed him by the law. One enthusiastic admirer proposed to him for president of the United States, declaring he needed no other platform but to go before the astonished people with his novel and generous proposition. For a fortnight we have luxuriated in the contemplation of one man who would take only half of what he could get.

But the most beautiful mental pictures are frequently destroyed by inquisitive or meddling persons. A prominent official who takes his salary regularly, feeling himself discomfited by the generous mayor, asked him if he really intended only to draw part of his salary. With that urbane smile which has covered such a multitude of sins, the mayor replied: "Not much! I shall draw the whole of my salary, but intend to give one-half of it away." Ye gods! what shall we do now for some one to love? Is it possible we will have to put up with McKinley after all? But don't let us forget to stand up close to the mayor when he draws his salary—he is going to give half of it away.

## Bowling for Ladies.

The bowling alley will be open to the ladies every Wednesday afternoon, to which you are invited to be present. We will do what we can to make it pleasant for our patrons. Respectfully, H. H. STICKNEY & WM. TRENT, proprietors.

## Wanted.

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

## THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

## Brief Sketch of Senator Mitchell's Public Life at Washington.

"On May 16, 1876, Sen. Mitchell addressed the senate on the question of restriction of Chinese immigration, this being the first of several speeches he made on this subject. In powerful language he pointed out the dangers which this immigration threatened and the necessity for some prompt and decisive action. Following hard upon this came the impeachment proceedings against Secretary of War Belknap. It will be remembered that Belknap resigned his office to escape impeachment, and the question for the senate to decide was whether, not being in office, impeachment proceedings against him were concluded. In a brief but masterly argument, Mr. Mitchell laid down the proposition that he could not thereby escape, and we cannot forbear making the following excerpt from it:

"The fact that the constitution empowered the senate to disqualify as well as remove from office, would, it seems to me, be a perfect answer to the assumption that the sole purpose of impeachment is the removal from office. To prevent, therefore, in the discretion of the senate, a return to office of one who had proved unworthy while in office, to the extent of committing an impeachable offense was evidently regarded as a means of protection to public liberty, so necessary to the guardianship of the high interests of the state, as to secure for it a place in explicit terms in our fundamental law. To place upon the constitution, therefore, such construction as would make it possible for a great public offender, by the simple voluntary act of resignation, to evade his part of the penalty, and thus trample, unchecked and defiantly, upon one of the great constitutional protections with which the rights and liberties of the whole people are surrounded, seems to me to cast a libel upon the wisdom, the intelligence, the legal learning of the men who made the constitution.

"While to the president was given the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, an exception was made in cases of impeachment. This is the 'unpardonable sin' of the constitution. So dangerous was the commission of an impeachable offense regarded by the framers of the constitution to the vitality and the purity of the life of our body politic, that the offender is placed forever beyond the reach of restoration through executive clemency; and yet will it be said that the criminal himself, after polluting the official robe and tainting the public virtue by his own official crime, can evade the penalties of the constitution and batter down the safe-guards of the nation by quietly surrendering his office? Can he thus pardon his offense before conviction? I cannot accept a construction so fatal to its results to the very existence of the power of impeachment incorporated in the constitution."

"The celebrated case of the electoral vote of Oregon, in 1876, excited the attention of the whole country. As one of the ranking members of the committee on privileges and elections, the same committee by the way, of which he is now chairman, he had charge of the matter for the republican side. He rested his case on the ground that the governor was plainly directed by the law to issue the certificate of election to the person or persons receiving the highest number of votes; that he had no right to exercise judicial functions as he did in the case of Watts; that, being a purely ministerial officer, he had no jurisdiction to enter into the question of eligibility, to entertain it, to adjudge it. He had usurped the prerogatives of another tribunal and violated the law he had sworn to enforce. On the day that he addressed the senate on the subject, he had prepared no set speech, for he delivered it unexpectedly. The gallery was thronged, everybody was wrought up to the highest tension. Clearly and emphatically he made his points, and gave the reasons why in his opinion, the governor of the state had no legal right to withhold the certificates of election from the republican electors unquestionably selected by a majority of the people to represent them in the electoral college. Later, he appeared before the electoral commission and made an argument which was listened to with the deepest attention by the many illustrious persons present. In closing his argument he said:

"Mr. President, I have faith in this commission and the justice of its final judgment. I feel that when the arduous and responsible labors of you and your honorable associates have ended, forty-five millions of people can raise their

eyes to heaven and exclaim in the language of the gifted bard:

"Great God! we thank thee for this home,  
"This bounteous birth-land of the free,  
"Where wanderers from afar may come  
"And breathe the air of liberty,  
"Still may her flowers untrampled spring,  
"Her harvests wave, her cities rise,  
"And yet till time shall fold his wing,  
"Remain earth's loveliest paradise."

"As we have stated, the senator never lost an opportunity to call attention to the many needs of the Pacific coast. All of his early speeches in the senate were educational in their nature in so far as they related to the coast, and were designed to give the country's lawmakers a more adequate comprehension of the wonderful future of the territory, "where rolls the Oregon." That these speeches did a great deal of good, there can be no question. Even in these days there is a woeful lack of knowledge of the resources of the northwest, but it is not comparable with the ignorance which existed twenty years ago. In one of his speeches on this subject, toward the close of his first term, he said: "I appreciate and frankly concede that the difficulty in attracting public attention to the crying wants of our commerce upon the Pacific coast is not the result of any disposition upon the part of eastern or southern statesmen to ignore any section of the country, but rather the result of a not surprising failure upon the part of those who never have visited the Pacific slope to note and comprehend the rapidity of the change by which the late frontiers of the west have been transformed into an empire of greatness, of commercial wealth, and political, social and moral power. It is in vain that the six senators and seven or eight representatives of the Pacific coast raise their voices and bend their energies in favor of national legislation in the interest of the commerce of the far west, unless we can engage the attention and secure the influence and support of our eastern and southern friends. To you, therefore, fellow senators, whose long experience on this floor, makes your influence and power felt and recognized, not alone in the councils of the nation, but throughout the land, I appeal, basing it as I do on no flimsy fabric woven by the imagination, but on facts and statistics as irrefragable as truth itself. I ask, in the name of suffering commerce of the west and in the interest of the real growth and prosperity of our nation to extend a helping hand, that the blessings of national legislation in aid of national commerce and for its protection may be extended in equal measure to all states and sections, to all rivers and harbors of our great republic. Whatever national aid is given to protect and encourage our commerce, whether internal or external, even in the remotest portions of our national heritage, is not lost, but returns in vitalizing influence and power to strengthen the heart and energize our whole national being."

"On March 4, 1885, Mr. Mitchell entered upon his second term in the senate, after six years which had been passed in the practice of his profession, at Portland. In the eleven years which have elapsed since that time, he has become distinguished for his advocacy of measures for the benefit of those whom Abraham Lincoln designated as the common people of the country, the great masses, the rank and file. A radical in many respects, there is such a leaven of good sound common sense in his radicalism, united with sincerity and earnestness, that no one with the exception of the Portland Oregonian, the animus of which is well understood, has ever accused him of demagoguery. His second term was young when, by reason of the inability of Senator Miller, of California, who originally had charge of the measure, there devolved upon him the task of guiding the Chinese Restriction measure through the senate. He believed then, as he believes now, that the free born American laborer should be protected from the encroachments of the pauper labor of Asia, and from the products of such labor. In 1889, he first introduced a bill aimed at objectionable immigration other than Chinese. The title of the bill explains its objects. It is, "To prohibit objectionable foreign immigration, encourage desirable immigration, defend American institution, and protect American labor." It provides for rigid consular certification and inspection upon all who aid and abet the landing on American shores of any of the objectionable classes excluded by the act.

"At the time the democrats were complaining about the surplus in the treasury, a surplus which has long ago disappeared under this administration of affairs, Senator Mitchell advocated using a small portion of the surplus for the benefit of all the people of the country by reducing letter postage to one cent. He made an able speech

## Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish its wonderful and unequalled cures. The combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla

## Peculiar to Itself

It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1 per bottle. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

in which he traced the history of our postal system and pointed out how every reduction in the rate of postage, while causing a temporary decrease in the revenues had in a short time inured to the benefit of the treasury."

[Continued next week.]

## Granger News.

Hector Bros. are not going to sell their wool this year, they think next year they will get a better price when the republican party gets into power. Hurrah for McKinley.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-six seems to be an unlucky year for Mr. Wm. Abraham. Some time ago he came pretty near getting killed by a jersey bull which he was going to lead into the barn, and after he had him in the mad beast just went for him, hurting him badly. When he recovered and was around again, another accident occurred, a wagon wheel run over his foot, and he will be laid up again for some time.

Harvest time is getting near and every farmer is studying how he is going to get his harvesting done. Well, he'd say, I guess I won't hire anybody this year, (times are too hard,) the boy can run the binder and I can do the shocking myself. But here is where a good many of us make a mistake. How long does a machine last if a boy, say, 10 or 12 years old, runs it? Do you not have to buy new drapers every two years? How many tools and repairs do you have to buy every year? How many bundles do you have to bind by hand? How much twine is going to waste, etc.? If you figure everything up you will find that it would be cheaper to hire a man in your place to do the shocking and you run the binder yourself; give a man who has a wife and children to support a chance to make a few dollars in harvest time, so that he may be able to purchase the necessities of life. To buy a new machine every 4 or 5 years means to send the money east and out of the state. I say, let us keep the money at home, so that we may have a show to get a dollar of it back, and be prosperous, and with McKinley on top there will be a more populism hereafter.

FARMER.

## Shoes! Shoes!

All the latest novelties in Men's Shoes and the largest stock in the city. Our store is running over with

## Straw Hats,

Gents' Furnishings, and everything usually kept in a first class clothing store. \* \* \* \* \*

## If You Pay More

'Than I charge for clothes and other merchandise, you pay too much. If you pay less you get goods that are worth less.

## F. L. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier,

Corvallis, Oregon.

## For Good Groceries

AT Reasonable Prices, GO TO A. HODES.

## For Sale or Trade.

A ten-acre prune orchard near Corvallis, trees six and seven years old, must be sold soon as owner desires to leave, or will trade for residence property located in any prosperous Willamette valley town. Address "Orchard," care this paper.

## WOOL WANTED.

Highest price paid by W. A. WELLS.

## Letter List.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the Corvallis postoffice, unclaimed June 25, 1896:

E. H. Belknap, Miss Delia Brown, W. S. Byers, M. Gregg, Mrs. Herd, Clarence Miller, Mr. Porter, F. D. Searcy, Mrs. Martha Taylor.

ROBT. JOHNSON, P. M.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!! We pay the highest cash rate for wool; can supply sacks and twine; are prepared to handle Chittam bark. S. L. KLINE.

For your Protection.—Catarrh "Cures" or Tonics for Catarrh in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain either Mercury or Iodide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrh is a local, not a blood disease, caused by sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus, and, if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrh will follow: severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breath, and oftentimes an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to allay inflammation and heal the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

## What is

## CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

## Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. OSOON, Lowell, Mass.

"The use of Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

CARLOS MARTYN, D.D., New York City.

"I prescribe Castoria every day for children who are suffering from constipation, with better effect than I receive from any other combination of drugs."

Dr. L. O. MORGAN, South Ambury, N. Y.

## Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"For several years I have recommended Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

EDWIN F. PARDEE, M.D., New York City.

"We have three children and they 'Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.' When we give one a dose, the others cry for one too. I shall always take pleasure in recommending this best child's medicine."

Rev. W. A. COOPER, Newport, Ky.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## THE RESORT.

W. H. McBRAYER AND OLD CROW WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

IMPORTED WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. FINLEY SODA.

THOS. WHITEHORN.

## NERVE-LIFE

THE GREAT RESTORER Restores perfect health, vigor and energy. Restores the entire nervous system and stops all vital losses. Removes effects of the sins of youth and excesses of later years. Removes all effects of dissipation and repairs all waste places. Cures Insomnia and restores refreshing sleep. Cures Impotence and restores full vital power. Cures all wasting diseases and restores development to all parts of the body. NERVE-LIFE is the only scientific treatment and affords relief from the first day's use. It removes the cause and assists nature to effect a cure. Cures guaranteed. Special discount to physicians. Our new treatise on Nervous Diseases, Manhood, its Loss and Recovery, mailed free in plain sealed wrapper for two 2-cent stamps. Mention this paper. Send 50c. for Trial Treatment and be convinced. NERVE-LIFE MEDICAL CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.