

THE ONE GREAT QUESTION.

The advocates of free silver are much in earnest in their fight for the white metal. They form a wonderfully strong army, and for the most part are men of intelligence, and many of them men of great influence. They are firm in the belief that the financial system is wrong and that dull business is due to this fact. They point to the government issuing bonds in time of peace to pay expenses and declare Wall street and the Rothschilds are in a conspiracy to rob the country. They believe the financial question is the one burning issue, overshadowing all others, and that with a solution according to their interpretation the wheels of industry will revolve at a quickened pace, capital and labor will join hands in new enterprises, and the country will begin a new era of prosperity.

These men are earnest and honest in their convictions, but may they not be mistaken. There has been no change of values since 1892, and at that time the country was prosperous, labor was employed at remunerative wages and there was plenty of work for all who wanted it. There was plenty of money in the treasury to meet the demands of the government and it was not found necessary in a time of universal peace to sell bonds for money to pay for government service.

As there has been no change in values within the past three or four years, how is it possible to hold the financial system of the country responsible for the evils which have overtaken it since that time?

Is it not possible that there are other causes? While the financial system has remained the same, while we have the same kind of money and every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, has the purchasing power of 100 cents, there has been a change in the industrial system. From a tariff which not only afforded revenue, but protection also, a change has been made to a so-called tariff which does neither. Under the McKinley tariff law, the countries of the old world were paying tribute in gold at every seaport on our coasts, and the revenues were flowing in a golden stream into the United States treasury. Reciprocity treaties with neighboring countries were opening new markets to American producers, and the dream of the great statesman, Blaine, was being realized.

Then came Cleveland and Wilson, and a revision of the tariff. The result is a matter of history, just as it was in the days of Buchanan and free trade, an empty treasury, prostrated industries and a ruined credit. Reciprocity treaties were abrogated, not because they were not beneficial, but because they originated with the republican party. Under a reduced tariff, England, Germany and other eastern countries, backed by unlimited capital and pauper labor, began supplying the people of this country with articles of all kinds at prices too low to be met by competition, while at the same time the tariff was so low that the revenue receipts fell below the necessary expenditures.

The result was a deficit month after month, the gold going abroad to pay the balance in trade, until the country was compelled to borrow its own gold from European coffers to keep alive the government. Had it not been for the ruinous tariff policy of the democratic party, this country would have had that gold without having to borrow it, and in addition, would have had a goodly sum, besides, paid into the treasury, because the balance of trade would have been on our side.

Is not the industrial system wrong rather than the financial system, and would not the question of finance be largely settled by a return to the tariff policy of the republican party along the lines of the McKinley law? Toledo Blade.

We want a good man to handle "Dustine" in Benton county. Good business, steady employment, and good pay. For

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

The San Francisco Call has some very sensible remarks on the attitude of silver men toward the republican party. It says:

"The Call is itself a staunch advocate of the remonetization of silver, and as such can with a full sympathy appeal to the silver republicans to stand firmly by the republican party at this juncture. It is clear the main issue of the campaign will be that of protection to American industry and American wages against foreign competition. The voice of the people in calling for the nomination of McKinley called for protection. There is no appeal from that demand. We cannot make an issue other than that which the people have made. Those who have suffered from the hard times of the democratic depression need work and wages to maintain their homes, and who shall say they are wrong in putting that need first and foremost before the country and forcing it to an immediate issue?"

"There is in fact every inducement to the friends of silver to stay with the republican party and fight out the battle of protection for workingmen in this campaign. By such a course they will have the protectionists with them when the time comes for them to settle the silver question on its merits. Let us fight one battle at a time. Teller and his friends will see their mistake before long. Free silver can gain nothing by an alliance with free trade. Now is the time for all Americans to stand by the party which, as Senator Thurston said, has 'a deathless loyalty to all that is truly American and a patriotism eternal as the stars.'"

The Times suffers from perverted imagination and says "For two years the GAZETTE has been a rampant 16-to-1 free silver paper. In the first place, 'rampant' is misused. Politically, the adjective is exclusively applicable to populism. In the second place, the GAZETTE has never been a 16 to 1 or any other kind of a free silver paper. It has advocated more liberal treatment of the white metal, but has never favored independent financial experiments. It opposed Dolph on account of his machine affiliations, not because of his financial views, although their extreme conservatism might be criticized. The Times is yet uncertain whether it is to be 'thumbs up' or 'thumbs down' on the financial question, so it 'wiggles waggles' and takes no position.

The Albany Democrat hints that the Oregon agricultural college is in danger of becoming a political institution. The Democrat ought to be more explicit, for this is a matter in which the whole state of Oregon is interested. The college so far has been signally free from anything that would justify such suspicion and if there is anything in the wind that would tend to bring reproach upon the institution, publicity would doubtless prevent it being accomplished. Our institutions of learning must not be made political machines nor asylums for superannuated politicians. The board of regents should avoid even the appearance of evil.

TELLER is now the veiled prophet. He wraps himself in mystery and says neither he will nor he won't.

Seaside Excursion Tickets.

Summer excursion tickets to Yaquina Bay are now on sale by the Oregon Central & Eastern Railroad at Albany and Corvallis at the usual reduced rates, viz., Albany to Yaquina and return, \$3.50; Corvallis to Yaquina and return, \$3.25. In this connection arrangements have been made whereby the tug "Resolute" has been placed in regular service between Yaquina City and Newport for the accommodation of excursionists. The Resolute is one of the largest and most commodious tugs on the Pacific Coast, and will take fishing parties to sea and return wherever desired, the weather permitting. First-class accommodations at the seaside.

H. L. Walden, agent, Albany, Or., H. B. Lohman, agent, Corvallis, Oregon.

Edwin Stross, Manager, Corvallis, Or. Corvallis, Or., June 15, 1896.

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-addressed, stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, 1111 North Omaha Bldg., Chicago.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

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

"The efforts of Senator Mitchell and those who labored with him to secure one-cent postage were not successful, but they did much to awaken sentiment throughout the country, which will culminate in its triumph with the return of good times and a republican administration."

"Dearest to the senator's heart perhaps, than one-cent postage, is his project for postal savings depositories. Mr. Mitchell will not rest satisfied, if his legislative career is completed before the postal savings banks have become one of the institutions of this country. He began the contest in December, 1890, when he introduced into the senate the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the committee on post-offices and post roads be and is hereby instructed to inquire into the feasibility and advisability of the enactment of a law creating postal savings banks in connection with all or certain classes of post-offices throughout the country, and to report by bill or otherwise during the present session." In the same session he made a speech on the subject brimful of statistics showing the beneficial operation of the postal-savings systems in other countries, and referring to the recommendations of numerous post-master generals in their favor. After speaking of these latter, he said:

"Notwithstanding these earnest recommendations, and notwithstanding the many cogent reasons advanced in favor of the proposition, not the least convincing of which is the magnificent success that has attended the establishment of postal savings banks in Great Britain and her colonies, and in France, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Hungary, Hawaii, and other countries, the congress of the United States does not seem to awaken to the importance of the subject or realize that in this one aspect, among the many beneficial results flowing from the postal system of the country, the United States is permitting itself by its apparent indifference and inaction to be outstripped by nearly every European nation. It would not perhaps be just to suggest that inasmuch as the great benefits that would flow from the establishment of postal savings banks in the United States would inure chiefly to the people of the country—those of the rural districts, including those of the small cities and towns, while a comparatively small share of such benefits would be reaped by those who toil in large cities—that in this fact is to be found the real secret of hesitancy and delay on the part of congress."

"Such a suggestion would be in a measure a reflection on the integrity of the congress of which we are all members, and yet it is a fact, as the history of the discussion of this subject shows, that whatever of objection, whatever of opposition, that have been urged against the proposition, have invariably come not from the press of the small cities and towns of the rural districts, but invariably from the metropolitan press, and that of other large cities where capital is accumulated in large amounts and where the wants of the working people who have either large or small sums to deposit for safekeeping are met by private savings institutions. It would be unjust, however, and not in accordance with the facts to say that the sentiment of the large cities as expressed through the public press, is by any means united in opposition to the establishment of postal savings banks; but, on the contrary, some of the ablest champions of the cause are to be found among the leading and influential journals of the country."

"In his peroration, he said: 'It is now a little more than thirty-one years since, under the masterful leadership of Mr. Gladstone, the British parliament enacted a statute providing for a system of postal savings depositories in Great Britain. It was legislation not in the interest of capital and capitalists, not in the special interest of banks and bankers, but of the frugal masses of the country, as also of the cities and towns of that realm. And the success that has attended the operation of the system has, as we have shown, more than justified the experiment. The system is not therefore experimental; it is not visionary; it is practical. It is demanded by the wage-workers, the daily laborers—men, women and children—of this country. There is no constitutional barrier in the way. Why, then, may we not rise to the importance of the situation and for once at

islate in the interest of the farmers and wage-workers of this country?"

"Another great measure in which Senator Mitchell has his whole heart and soul, is the election of senators by the people. When the sentiment of the body of which he is a member was almost overwhelming, in opposition to this reform, Mr. Mitchell introduced a constitutional amendment, providing for it. Congress after congress he has re-introduced it, until at last he has succeeded in getting a majority of the committee on privileges and elections to report in its favor. The house by enormous majorities has twice passed a similar amendment. Mr. Mitchell too believes that a majority of the senate will vote in its favor, although it is doubtful if the measure can get the requisite two-thirds vote. In his report, now waiting for the consideration of the senate he says:

"The tendency in the public mind—in the minds of the great masses of the people—is away from any sort of vicarious representation in legislative functions; away from every proposition that deprives the people of the right to be heard and heard directly on the great questions pertaining to government, and in favor, in a word, of a government by the people and for the people, in the broadest and best sense of that oft-quoted declaration. The people demand a voice in the election of senators and such demand, in the judgment of your committee, should be respected. So, whatever may be said to the contrary, whatever may be thought of the sanctity of the constitution as it now stands, it must be admitted by all that the people are becoming restive under its restraints on the right of those entitled under the constitution and the laws to exercise the elective franchise."

"The times are changing as the light of republican influence expands and the spirit of true democracy is exalted, and with these changes the voice of the people, in their majesty as sovereigns, is being heard throughout our land. The movement of the people in the interest of the people on this, as on many other questions, is stalwart and universal, and the sooner this great act is recognized by the representatives of the people the better."

"But not only so. It is a fact that must be apparent to all, that during recent years an impression deep-seated and threatening, whether well-founded or otherwise, has obtained in the American mind and among the masses of the American people to the effect, that the senate of the United States has become a sort of aristocratic body—too far removed from the people, beyond their reach, and with no especial interest in their welfare. The senate has in the past few years been assailed, as we believe causelessly, from time to time, by many of the leading and most influential journals of the country of both political parties."

"The tendency of public opinion is to disparage the senate and depreciate its dignity, its usefulness, its integrity, its power. If there is any cause for this tendency in the public mind it should be removed without delay. Although the senate of the United States should be, and in fact is, the most dignified as well as the most important legislative body in the world, the tendency in public journalism and in the popular mind is in a large degree to detract from its importance, minimize its dignity and power, and cast the spirit of obloquy over and around it and its members. While your committee are of the opinion that the impression which leads to all this is to a very great extent at least not well founded, yet it is a fact that cannot be ignored that it exists."

"Therefore in the judgment of your committee, any movement that looks to the right of the people to be heard directly in the election of senators cannot but result beneficially to all concerned."

"The adoption of the proposed amendment will in the judgment of your committee, bring the senate into more amicable relations with the people. It will remove prejudices now existing which are rapidly becoming deeply and dangerously fastened upon the public mind. It will invoke a spirit of mutual forbearance and respect, as between the senate and people which unfortunately not now exist now to that extent that is desirable. It will restore confidence. It will dissipate all cause, excuse, and pretext for unjust criticism. It will tend to elevate the character, advance the dignity, increase the usefulness, extend the influence and justly magnify the power of the senate and at the same time promote the welfare of all the people of the republic."

"The course of the senate on the great public questions that occupy the public mind is too well known to need any mention here."

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 beneficial 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.

He is a staunch republican of the Abraham Lincoln stamp; he keeps in touch with the common people, his pulse beats in unison with theirs; and it is natural that he should occupy a warm place in their hearts."

Wells Items.

The fruit crop is very short this year.

Fall grain looks well and promises a good yield.

Having will commence in full force this week; the crop is good.

Seeing no items from this part of the county, I will try and send a few.

Albert Vanderpool has completed his warehouse and is ready to handle the coming crop.

There were church services at North Palestine conducted by Rev. Thompson, of Albany, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tomlinson, who have been visiting friends and relatives in Kings valley, returned home Sunday.

V. A. Carter has commenced to build his new house, and will soon bid his bachelor friends good bye. Success to you Virgil.

P. E. Dodele has rented Clum Read's farm for five years and will after this year farm it in connection with his own place.

Quite a number of our young folks attended the picnic at Helmick's grove last Saturday. They report a very pleasant time.

W. L. Cauthorn has his new saw mill started and is saving oak lumber. He has sold the lumber to a firm in Portland for \$40 per thousand.

Miss Martha Cummins and Cora Benedict, of Roseburg, who have been visiting at Mr. Tomlinson's for the past week, returned home Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hodges, of Albany, have been visiting around Wells during the past week. We understand that Jack intends going to San Francisco to enter the dental college there. Success to you Jack.

WELLS.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

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

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. * * * * *

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

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Reasonable Prices,

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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.

A. P. T. L.

The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

FIRST: Correspondence is solicited regarding "Membership" and "Official Correspondence."

SECOND: We need and welcome contributions, whether small or large, to our cause.

THIRD: We publish a large line of documents covering all phases of the tariff question. Complete sets will be mailed to any address for 50 cents.

FOURTH: Send postal card request for free sample copy of the "American Economist." Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 125 West 23d Street, New York.

TYPEWRITING.



Circulars and other forms of advertising are sometimes more effective by having the appearance of being typewritten. The Gazette presses turn out typewritten work as readily as other jobs, and if necessary to complete the delusion we can spell incorrectly and make other errors.

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 manhood, and removes all obstacles to marriage. 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 purely 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.

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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.

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