

CASTORIA

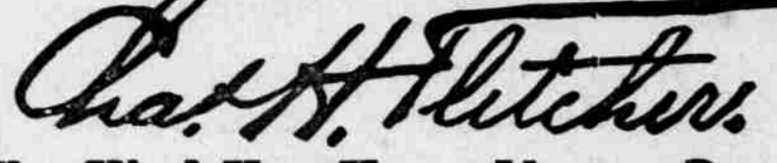
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Wm. L. Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

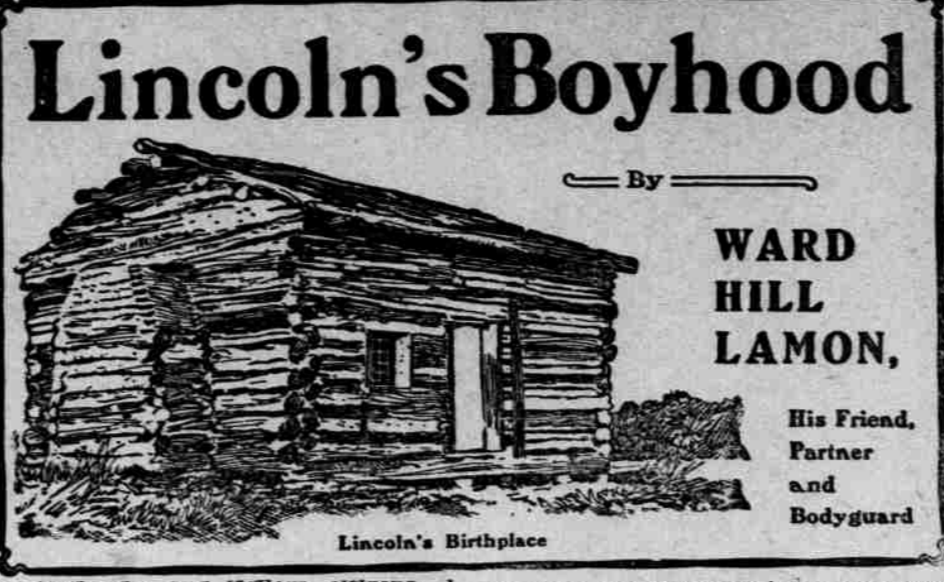
Bears the Signature of



The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



Gentlemen and fellow citizens, I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the legislature. My politics are short and sweet, like the old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the



CABINET MADE BY LINCOLN.

Internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected, I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same. In these few sentences Mr. Lincoln adopted the leading principles of the Whig party, Clay's "American system" in full. In his view, as we shall see by another paper from him when again a candidate in 1834, the internal improvement system required the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the states. He says nothing of South Carolina, of nullification, of disunion, and on these subjects it is quite probable his views were like Mr. Webster's and his sympathies with Jackson. The opinions announced in this speech on all the subjects touched by the speaker were as emphatically

Whig as they could be made in words, yet as far as they related to internal improvements and indirectly favored the increase of bank issues they were such as most of the nominal Jackson men in Illinois professed to hold and such as they united with the Whigs to enforce then and afterward in the state legislature. The "whole hog men" would have none of them, and therein lay the distinction.

Although the Democratic party continued to have a numerical majority for many years in the legislature, the nominal men and the Whigs coalesced to control legislation in accordance with Whig doctrine. Even with such a record made and making by them, the nominal men persisted in calling themselves Democrats, while Jackson was vetoing the Maysville road bill, grappling with the national bank and exposing the oppressive character of the tariff act then in force, which imposed the highest scale of duties since the first enactment for protection in 1816.

It was their practice to run men like themselves for the state offices, where the chances of a plain spoken Whig were hopeless and, by means of the nominal character of the candidate, secure enough Democratic votes, united with the Whig, to elect him. In the very next canvass Mr. Lincoln himself was taken up by such a combination and triumphantly elected. Such things were made feasible by the prevalent mode of making nominations without the salutary intervention of regular party conventions and committees. We repeat that Mr. Lincoln's position was midway between the extremes in local politics.

Lincoln's friend, Mr. A. Y. Ellis, who was with him during a part of this campaign, says: "He wore a mixed jeans coat, claw hammer style, short in the sleeves and bobtail—in fact, it was so short in the tail he could not sit on it—flax and tow linen pantaloons and a straw hat. I think he wore a vest, but do not remember how it looked. He then wore put metal boots. I accompanied him on one of his electioneering trips to Island Grove, and he made a speech which pleased his party friends very well indeed, though some of the Jackson men tried to make sport of it. He told several anecdotes in his speech and applied them, as I thought, very well. He also told the boys several stories which drew them after him. I remember them, but modesty and my veneration for his memory forbid me to relate them."

"Bound to Beat That Man."

Mr. J. R. Herndon, his friend and landlord, heard him make several speeches about this time and gives us the following extract from one which seems to have made a special impression upon the minds of his auditors: "Fellow citizens, I have been told that some of my opponents have said that it was a disgrace to the county of Sangamon to have such a looking man as I am stuck up for the legislature. Now, I thought this was a free country; that is the reason I address you today. Had I, have known so the

contrary, I should not have consented to run, but I will say one thing, let the shoe pinch where it may: When I have been a candidate before you some five or six times and have been beaten every time, I will consider it a disgrace and will be sure never to try it again, but I am bound to beat that man if I can beat myself. Mark that!"

These were not the only speeches he made in furtherance of his present claims, but they are all of which we have any intelligible account. There was one subject upon which he felt himself peculiarly competent to speak—the practical application of the "internal improvement system" to the river which flowed by the doors of the constituency he addressed. He firmly believed in the right of the legislature of the state or the congress of the United States to appropriate the public money to local improvements for the sole advantage of limited districts, and that he believed it good policy to exercise the right his subsequent conduct in the legislature and an elaborate speech in congress are sufficient proof. In this doctrine he had the almost unanimous support of the people of Illinois.

Mr. Lincoln knew well that the policy of local improvement at the general expense was at that moment decidedly the most popular platform he could mount, but he felt that this was not enough for his individual purposes, since it was no invention of his and belonged to nearly everybody else as much as to him. He therefore prudently ingrafted upon it a hobby of his own—the improvement of the Sangamon river, a plan to straighten it by means of cuts, to clear out its obstructions and make it a commercial highway at the cost of the state.

Prepares Written Address.

That the idea was nearly, if not quite, impracticable the trip of the Tallman under Mr. Lincoln's piloting and the fact that the river remained unimproved during all the years of the internal improvement mania would seem to be pretty clear evidence. But the theme was agreeable to the popular ear and had been dear to Lincoln from the moment he laid his eyes on the Sangamon. It was the great topic of his speech against Posey and Ewing in Macon county, when, under the auspices of John Hanks, he beat those professional politicians so completely that they applauded him themselves. His experience in navigating the river was not calculated to make him forget it, and it had occupied his thoughts more or less from that day forward. Now that it might be turned to good use where he was personally interested, he set about preparing a written address on it and on some other questions of local interest, upon which he bestowed infinite pains.

The grammatical errors in the first draft were corrected by Mr. McNamara, the pioneer of New Salem as a business

point and the gentleman who was destined to be Mr. Lincoln's rival in the most important love affair of his life. The following is a portion of the finished paper:

To the People of Sangamon County: Fellow Citizens—Having become a candidate for the honorable office of one of your representatives in the next general assembly of this state, in accordance with an established custom and the principles of true Republicanism it becomes my duty to make known to you, the people, whom I propose to represent, my sentiments with regard to local affairs.

Time and experience have verified to a demonstration the public utility of internal improvements. That the poorest and most thinly populated countries would be greatly benefited by the opening of good roads and in the clearing of navigable streams within their limits is what no person will deny. Yet it is folly to undertake works of this kind or any other kind without first knowing that we are able to finish them, as half finished work generally proves to be labor lost. There cannot justly be any objection to having railroads and canals any more than to other good things, provided they cost nothing. The only objection is to paying for them, and the objection arises from the want of ability to pay.

With respect to the county of Sangamon, some more easy means of communication than it now possesses for the purpose of facilitating the task of exporting the surplus products of its fertile soil and importing necessary articles from abroad are indispensably necessary.

From my peculiar circumstances, it is probable that for the last twelve months I have given as particular attention to the stage of the water in the Sangamon river as any other person in the county. In the month of March, 1831, in company with others, I commenced the building of a flatboat on the Sangamon and finished and took her out in the course of the spring. Since that time I have been concerned in the mill at New Salem. These circumstances are sufficient evidence that I have not been very inattentive to the stages of the water. The time at which we crossed the mill dam being in the last days of April, the water was lower than it had been since the breaking of winter in February or than it was for several weeks after. The principal difficulties we encountered in descending the river were from the drifted timber, which obstructions all know are not difficult to be removed. Knowing almost precisely the height of water at that time, I believe I am safe in saying that it has as often been higher as lower since.

From this view of the subject it appears that my calculations with regard to the navigation of the Sangamon cannot but be founded in reason, but whatever may be its natural advantages, certain it is that it never can be practically useful to any great extent without being



EARLIEST PICTURE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

What the cost of this work would be I am unable to say. It is probable, however, that it would not be greater than is common to streams of the same length. Finally, I believe the improvement of the Sangamon river to be most important and highly desirable to the people of the county, and, if elected, any measure in the legislature having this for its object, which may appear judicious, will meet my approbation and shall receive my support.

Opposed to Usury.

It appears that the practice of drawing money at exorbitant rates of interest has already been opened as a field for discussion, so I suppose I may enter upon it without claiming the honor or risking the danger which may await its first explorer. It seems as though we are never to have an end to this baneful and corroding system, acting almost as prejudicial to the general interests of the community as a direct tax of several thousand dollars annually laid on each county for the benefit of a few individuals only, unless there be a law made fixing the limits of usury. A law for this purpose, I am of opinion, may be made without materially injuring any class of people. In cases of extreme necessity there could always be means found to cheat the law, while in all other cases it would have its intended effect. I would favor the passage of a law on this subject which might not be very easily evaded. Let it be such that the labor and difficulty of evading it could only be justified in cases of greatest necessity.

Upon the subject of education, not presuming to dictate any plan or system respecting it, I can only say that I view it as the most important subject which we as a people can be engaged in. That every man may receive at least a moderate education and thereby be enabled to read the histories of his own and other countries, by which he may duly appreciate the value of our free institutions, appears to be an object of vital importance, even on this account alone, to say nothing of the advantages and satisfaction to be derived from all being able to read the Scriptures and other works, both of a religious and moral nature, for themselves.

For my part, I desire to see the time when education—and, by its means, morality, sobriety, enterprise and industry—shall become much more general than it present and should be gratified to have it in my power to contribute something to the advancement of any measure which might have a tendency to accelerate the happy period.

But, fellow citizens, I shall conclude, considering the great degree of mobility which should always attend youth, it is probable I have already been more presuming than becomes me. However, upon the subjects of which I have treated I have spoken as I have thought. I may be wrong in regard to any or all of them; but, holding it a sound maxim that it is better only sometimes to be right than at all times wrong, so soon as I discover my opinions to be erroneous I shall be ready to renounce them.

Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say, for one, that I have no other so

great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow men, by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. How far I shall succeed in gratifying this ambition is yet to be developed. I am young and unknown to many of you. I was born and have ever remained in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealthy or popular relations or friends to recommend. My case is thrown exclusively upon the independent voters of the county, and, if elected, they will have conferred a favor upon me for which I shall be unremittingly true to their confidence. But this poor people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined. Your friend and fellow citizen, A. LINCOLN. New Salem, March 8, 1832.

Mr. Lincoln was defeated at the election, having 470 votes less than the candidate who had the highest number. But his disappointment was softened by the action of his immediate neighbors, who gave him an almost unanimous support. With three solitary exceptions he received the whole vote of his precinct—277—being one more than the whole number cast for both the candidates for congress.

(To be continued.)

Quarreling is almost an unknown thing in public resorts. Never does one witness anything approaching the college student of Europe on the rampage, or 'Arny and 'Arriet on a bank holiday tear. The Chinaman takes his pleasure as he takes his business, with a calm, calculating philosophy, which constitutes one of his greatest variations from the habit of mind of the vivacious European.

Another cigar fallacy is that a cigar in a black wrapper is necessarily a strong cigar. The wrapper weighs but one-tenth of the whole, and a cigar with a wrapper almost black may be a mild smoke, while one with a pale wrapper filled with imperfectly cured tobacco is often rank and unpleasant.

Subscribe for the Gazette.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS: Fifteen words or less, 25 cts for three successive insertions, or 50 cts per month; for all up to and including ten additional words, 1/2 cent a word for each insertion. For all advertisements over 25 words, 1 ct per word for the first insertion, and 1/2 ct per word for each additional insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 25 cents. Lodge, society and church notices, other than strictly news matter, will be charged for.

FOR SALE

BURBANK SEED POTATOES. Pasture for stock. Inquire Clyde Beach, phone Ind. 3, Dixie. 41-49*
BALED HAY FOR SALE INQUIRE P. O. box 344 or Ind. phone 429, Corvallis, Oregon. 23 1/2t.

HOMES FOR SALE.

HOMES NOW COMPLETED, OR will build them to order in Corvallis, Or., and sell same for cash or installments. Address First National Bank, Corvallis, Or. 34t
WILL FURNISH LOTS AND BUILD houses to order in Newport, Lincoln Co., Oregon, and sell same for cash or installments. Address M. S. Woodcock, Corvallis, Or. 34t

Veterinary Surgeon

DR. E. E. JACKSON, V. S., MORRIS' blacksmith shop. Residence, 1011 Main st. Give him a call. 124t

PHYSICIANS

J. A. OATHEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Rooms 14, Bank Building. Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Residence: cor. 5th and Adams Sts. Telephone at office and residence. Corvallis, Oregon.

House Decorating.

FOR PAINTING AND PAPERING SEE W. E. Paul, Ind. 488. 144t

MARBLE SHOP.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS; curbing made to order; cleaning and repairing done neatly; save main's commission. Shop North Main St., Frank Vanhoosen, Prop., 92th

ATTORNEYS

J. F. YATES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office up stairs in Zierolf Building. Only set of abstracts in Benton County
S. R. BRYSON ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Post Office Building, Corvallis, Oregon.

WANTED

WANTED 500 SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GAZETTE and Weekly Oregonian at \$2.50 per year.

BANKING.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Corvallis, Oregon, transacts a general conservative banking business. Loans money on approved security. Drafts bought and sold and money transferred to the principal cities of the United States, Europe and foreign countries.

HELP WANTED.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY TO DO house work on a farm near Corvallis, Ore., and assist in caring for three children. She can arrange if she desires to assist in caring for chickens and other duties in farm work commonly done by ladies. If the lady has a husband, son, or other male relative, who is a good worker in farm work, he can have work at least part of the time. In answering send references. Address: P. O. Box 344, 37t Corvallis, Oregon.

Postmaster Robbed

G. W. Fouts, Postmaster at River-town, Ia., nearly lost his life and was robbed of all comfort, according to his letter, which says: "For 20 years I had chronic liver complaint, which led to such a severe case of jaundice that even my finger nails turned yellow; when my doctor prescribed Electric Bitters, which cured me and have kept me well for eleven years." Sure cure for Biliousness, Neuralgia, Weakness and all Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder derangement. A wonderful Tonic. At Allen & Woodward Drug store 50c.

A Happy Mother

Will see that her baby is properly cared for—to do this a good purgative is necessary. Many babies suffer from worms and their mothers don't know it—if your baby is feverish and doesn't sleep at nights, it is troubled with worms. White's Cream Vermifuge will clean out these worms in a mild pleasant way. Once tried always used. Give it a trial. Price 25 cents. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

The Gazette for Job Work



\$4.00 To \$8.00 GAIN PER ACRE. That's what a Spreader will do if used as it should be.
If you have 125 loads of manure to spread and you are going to plant 25 acres of corn or wheat, or have a 25 acre meadow we will tell you how you can increase the value of your crop this year from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per acre or more than enough to pay for a spreader. We issue, a 48-page book entitled "Practical Experience With Barnyard Manures," which explains the whole situation. Our Plan is not a theory. It is an actual fact, backed up by actual experiments extending over a period of 13 years. To give you an idea of what this book contains, we show results of experiments made with various crops where 5 loads of manure were spread per acre by the old method, and 5 loads by the new method, on corn ground. The latter shows a gain of \$4.80 per acre. On another field and in another state, it shows a gain of \$5.00 per acre, and on a clover and timothy meadow, a gain of \$8.00 per acre.
This Book will be sent free to anyone writing us. It is worth \$100.00 to you, but it won't cost you a cent. If it doesn't do you any good, it won't do you any harm. Write us now and let us mail it to you. It is brimming full of valuable information.

The Smith Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader

Spreads all kinds of manure, straw stack bottoms and commercial fertilizer regardless of their condition. Spreads as much in a day as 5 men can by hand. Spreads the largest load in 2 to 4 minutes. Makes the same amount of manure go three times as far and produces better results. Balances all manure fine and immediately available for plant life.
Non-Bunchable Rake forms a hopper, holds all hard chunks in contact with beater until thoroughly pulverized.
Endless Apron is a continuous apron, (not 3/4 section) therefore always ready to load. You don't have to drive a certain distance to pull it back into position after each load or wind it back by hand; it is a great advantage in making long hauls.
There is no Gearing about our Endless Apron to break and cause trouble, it is always up out of the way of obstructions as it does not extend below axle. Spreads evenly from start to finish and cleans out perfectly clean.
Hood and End Gate keeps manure away from beater while loading; prevents choking of beater and throwing out a bunch when starting and acts as wind shield when spreading. It has a graduating lever and can be regulated while in motion to spread thick or thin, 3 to 25 loads per acre.
Light Draft because the load is nearly equaly balanced on front and rear axles. The team is near the load as it can work. Front and rear axles are the same length and wheels tracky beater shaft runs in ball and socket bearings, therefore no friction. Beater is 23 inches in diameter, beat turns over when loading. Machine turns in its own length.
Simplicity. There are only two levers on our machine. One which raises the hood, locks it and throws the machine in gear at the same time. It can be thrown in and out of gear without lowering the hood. One lever which changes feed to spread thick or thin, making it so simple that a boy who can drive a team can handle it.
Strength and Durability is one of the most important points to be considered in a manure spreader. The Great Western has a good, strong, durable wheel. Extra strong spokes and rim, heavy steel tires. Strong, well braced box with heavy oak sill. Oak tongue, Hickory double trees, malleable castings, gears and sprockets all made of Galvanized wood. Every part is made extra strong, regardless of cost. It is made for the man who wants the best, made in four sizes, 35, 50, 70 and 100 bushel capacity.
Guarantee Should any part break, wear or get out of order within one year we replace free of charge. Send for free catalog, showing latest improvements. It tells how to apply manure to secure best results.

Write just these words on a postal card or in a letter—"Send me your book 'Practical Experience With Barnyard Manures' and catalogue No. 118." They will be mailed to you free. Do it now before you haul your manure prepared for any crop.

Smith Manufacturing Co., 162 Harrison St., Chicago

PLAY BASEBALL BY NIGHT.

In Dawson City Game Is Called at Eight in the Evening—Theater Begins at Ten P. M.

John Scudder McLain, of Minneapolis, in his recent book, "Alaska and the Klondike," says of a famous arctic city: "Dawson has a good theater, an athletic club house for winter sports and athletic grounds well prepared for baseball, cricket and tennis. A peculiar institution is the town crier, known as 'Uncle John,' who parades the streets with a megaphone, an improvement on a bell, and announces the hour and place of forthcoming events. The long summer days simplify arrangements of this character materially. The baseball crank and the office boy are not compelled to devise excuses for the neglect of their business in the middle of the afternoon to witness a baseball game. The game does not begin until eight o'clock in the evening, and the theater, recognizing it as a stiff competitor, does not ring up its curtain until ten

o'clock. This means, of course, that the play is not over until 12:30 or 1 o'clock in the morning, but inasmuch as the night is nearly as light as the day no inconvenience is suffered on that account.

"Dawson lies north of the 64th degree of north latitude and experiences as wide differences of temperature, probably, as are known in any inhabited portion of the globe. The thermometer registered 90 degrees above zero a few days before our arrival and two days of our stay were uncomfortably hot at midday. In the winter 60 or 70 below is not a very rare experience.

"And yet the 'sour doughs' (well-sanded residents)," Mr. McLain continues, "speak with real enthusiasm of the winter climate. 'It is all right here in winter,' said one, 'except when it moderates sometimes and the temperature rises to 25 or 30 below. You see it feels so much like spring that our people needlessly expose themselves and catch cold.'"