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TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1888.

MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- REPRESENTATIVES,
 J. B. WALDO, Mekeoy.
 T. E. GERR, Silverton.
 J. G. WILSON, Salem.
 S. LAYMAN, Woodburn.
 Wm. ARMSTRONG, South Salem
- SERGEANT,
 E. M. CHIDMAN, Salem
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 J. B. STARR, East Salem
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 A. O. CONDEE, Astoria
 JUDGE,
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- COMMISSIONERS,
 A. H. CORNELIUS, Marine
 W. T. OHM, Hubbard.
 SCHOOL SUPERVISORS,
 D. W. YOEKEL, Astoria.
 SUPERVISOR,
 W. J. CULVER, East Salem.
 CLERK,
 DR. T. C. BYLAND, Woodbury.

PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTION.

The foolish argument of the prohibitionists that high license increases the consumption of liquor, instead of restricting it, led the editor of the New York Tribune to test the truth of this statement by seeking information at first sources. The editor sent out a printed slip to governors and other representative men of all parties in the various states, submitting the following questions: First—Does the liquor law of your state operate to repress intemperance? Second—Is it the best law for that purpose? Third—If not, what statutory changes should be made to accomplish that purpose most effectually? The first installment of replies, covering twelve states, has already been published, and others are to follow.

The testimony is not uniform in character, which could hardly be expected, coming as it does from men of all political parties. For instance, in Kansas, where a strict prohibitory law prevails, the republicans and prohibitionists agree that it represses intemperance, while ex-Gov. Gilek, a strong democrat, insists that the law is imperative, that liquor is sold in the shadow of the state capitol, and that every village, town and city has its whisky drug store. (But the Murray bill passed at the last session of the Kansas legislature, put an effectual stop to liquor selling by drug stores.)

In Iowa, where prohibition is also enforced, Gov. Larrabee and other republicans bear testimony to the gratifying success of the law, while the democrats, who forward replies, deny its efficacy. Congressman Hayes, of Iowa, goes almost frantic at the suggestion of prohibition. He declares it "an infamous, intemperate, cruel, blighting curse," and says "it is a failure in practice, and brought to the surface to fall on the earnings of honest men and to play tyrant and oppressor over helpless women and children, a set of legalized spies and informers." This model lawgiver raves like a New York school-keeper in the columns of the Star of that city.

In Georgia, which has local option and low license (25c) there is a diversity of opinion. Ex-Governor Bullock and other republicans take the ground that the law does not repress intemperance, while curiously enough, the prohibitionists think it does. In Florida, which has high license (\$400) and local option, the testimony is unanimous that it represses intemperance, and that even in dry towns where the law is evaded, drunkenness is perceptibly decreased.

In Connecticut, which has local option and high license (\$100 to \$500), republicans and democrats affirm emphatically that the law accomplishes its purpose, while the prohibitionists, with equal emphasis, declare it does not.

In Arkansas, which has local option and high license (\$800) the replies are all favorable. Colorado has a license tax varying from \$25 to \$300 and high penalties, and

there is an unanimity of opinion that the law is of no account. Alabama has a graded license tax and local option, but not one of the Tribune correspondents is satisfied with it. The Californians are equally dissatisfied with their system of grading taxes by the amount of sales. Indiana has medium or low license, varying from \$50 to \$200, and habitual drunkards are disfranchised, but none of the writers seem to be in favor of the law, except Judge Niblack of the supreme court.

It is evident that when the New York Tribune shall have finished up its state and bar-room symposium, the results collected will be of great value in determining what kind of legislation is best adapted to grapple with the evil of intemperance. Thus far the weight of testimony favors high license and local option.

THE POPULAR UPRISE.

The history of Abraham Lincoln in the Century Magazine has reached, in the April number, the description of the night uprising of the North at the news of the bombardment of Sumter. There is no other just such an episode as that in all history. Each man in the north felt as though he had received a blow in the face, a personal insult, and there was not a true-hearted man in all the host who did not feel an irresistible conviction that something had been started which would never cease until slavery should be ground into the dust, and all its chains broken forever. The north had been at a disadvantage for years. It was peaceable and law-abiding, and had possessed the strength to enforce one most obnoxious law against its own sentiments of right. It had struggled hard to avoid the inevitable war, it had borne unmeasured abuse, and that was all the harder to bear because it had generally wound up with imputations against northern courage and manhood. Those shots upon Sumter, while arousing all the stormy passions of the millions, did something more. They gave conscientious, country-loving men a clear vision of what their duties were. Whatever doubts had haunted them before, there was no obstruction before the eyes of duty after that. All the other issues were narrowed down to the one point, which was, whether it was really true that this continent had been consecrated to freedom, or whether, after all, it was to be thenceforth dedicated to the uprearing and sustaining of a slave empire.

When the call of the States was made, how grandly they responded! How swiftly the nation matured on that day! The sedate determination of manhood was upon it, and it aged half a century in twelve hours. And the vindication of that strength and that manhood came full soon; came in the lists of the maimed and dead; came in the carnage and strife by those who remained at home. But that was not the hardest trial that a nation can bear, and the result was not the highest vindication of patriotism and valor. When a great idea or resolve takes a man out of himself, when flags are dancing, music playing and all the air is resonant with war's alarms; men can hardly fail to be equal to the call upon them, that is if they are of real Caucasian blood and if they hold in their souls a vision of a lady, free issue that sheltered them in childhood. It is a harder task to do one's duty every day when there is no excitement, when there is no fine to be made, when no eyes are watching and when only duty impels a man onward in his work. A great war develops a multitude of heroes, the world reads their roll-call every morning, and it is not so much to join the illustrious crowd. A harder test is that which forces a man or a nation to be true when no one is looking on; when to honor follows the work, when failure brings only ridicule.

This property a people needs more than it does the spirit which takes breath at a direct insult and makes a blaze that the whole world turns round to watch. The sea eagle is very grand when he leaves his eyrie in the cliffs and with exultant scream beats his proud way out into the face of the oncoming storm; but he is not half so useful as the mother lark that guards her nest and rears her young until they join with her in the song that bids the sun and makes glad the earth. There is no overestimating the value that faces death for the cause of native land, but that sacrifice is not the hardest test that a man is put to. It is to do his duty for his duty's sake. That duty is always upon the heart

of all Americans; the duty to watch the issues which agitate the country; to oppose the wrong and uphold the right. If we are equal to this, then we are worthy to hold ourselves as the equals of those who, when Sumter gave back the echoes of the rebel guns, with their lives in their hands sprang to their country's defense.

This dehorning cattle by the violent use of a saw we have all along thought a cruel and foolish business. It is now reported that the evil effects of this craze are showing themselves. An Illinois dispatch tells of several bunches in that state, that have been recently dehorned, now showing up "in a pitiable and serious condition." Their horns were removed March 1st, the wounds have not yet healed, and mortification has set in. This will be likely to put a stop to the dehorning process for awhile.

A DETAILED New York associated press dispatch reports the dangerous condition of Roscoe Conkling, and the slight hopes held by the physicians of his recovery. An operation has been performed on the distinguished patient's brain, and a secretion of pus removed. He has been delirious at intervals since, and the opinion is expressed that he cannot survive forty eight hours.

S. F. EXAMINER: Special Agent Herbert Beecher denies that he ever smuggled any opium and demands an investigation. He declares that he has had enough newspaper notoriety. That form of fame is sometimes rather galling. Perhaps Mr. Beecher would prefer an investigation conducted by Surveyor Tinnin.

OREGONIAN:—Suggestive coincidence, isn't it, that St. John pops up in Oregon just at this time? Four years ago he put in his work in New York, so as to give the democratic party the presidency. Now he puts in his work in Oregon, so as to give the same party the United States senate, if he can.

LETTER LIST.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice, at Salem, Oregon, April 11, 1888. Parties calling for them will please say "advertised."

- All letters published as non-delivered will be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage.
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Amidon, Chas | Beatty, W. A. |
| Balby, A. J. | Boyle, Harry |
| Campbell, Mrs. Eliz. | Day, Ellsworth |
| Day, Ellsworth | Dudley, T. M. |
| Evans, W. M. | Foster, Max |
| Grey, Miss Nettie | Gosner, Eugene |
| Hackleman, A. | Hunsaker, J. W. |
| Howard, Mack | Houty, Miss Emma |
| Hollan, Thos. J. | Jefferson, Mrs. Ein |
| Jordan, Lee | King, A. |
| Leikin, Fred—2 | Matthews, Frank C. |
| McGee, Clark | Phillips, J. K. |
| Richards, D. A. | Richardson, John |
| Savage, P. H. | Shuter, Miss Mary |
| Townsend, Mrs. A. | Whitler, Mrs. Jane |
| Williams, Schuyler | W. H. ODELL, P. M. |

Wm. Brown & Co. are in receipt of some very fine spring goods, among the newest is a line of mens corvayan, button, hale and congress. Call in and see them.

HOES.

ESTES.—At Astoria, Or., Sunday, April 8, 1888, to the wife of H. E. Goss, a son.

NEW TO-DAY.

Residence for Sale.
 With a Chamberlain have a desirable house and lot, just slightly heated on High street, first block north of Court House, for sale at \$2000. A good opportunity, to secure a home in a convenient locality.

CAPITAL LODGE, No. 11, S. E. T. meets every Saturday evening, in their hall, second door north of Post office, at 10 A. M. K. S. S. S. Sec., H. S. JOSE, W. C. T.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARRIVING!

Our Immense Stock of Goods is NOW ARRIVING Direct from the East!

CARPETS!

The Largest and Finest Stock of Carpets Ever Brought to SALEM

NOW HERE

—AND— STILL ARRIVING DAILY.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

LUNN & BROWN,
 Cor. Commercial and State Streets.

THINK IT OVER!

That is About Buying a Can of PURE ROCK CANDY DRIPS

—FROM—

KELLER & SONS.

It is entirely new and we are the first to introduce it. "Slap-Jacks" will now suffer.

Here's Something Else:
 We have a new laundry soap—1 pound bars—that we sell for 5 cents. Orders come in from every source. Send in yours.

When using baking powder try Miller's pure cream tartar brand—it is the pride of every family. We still sell the Star brand at 25 cents for a one pound can. We are sole agents for it.

Read our advertisements in the future and keep posted in everything new.

KELLER & SONS,
 The Grocers.

Specialties in Fruits

- Evaporated Apples.
- Evaporated Peaches.
- Evaporated Nectarines.
- Evaporated Apricots.
- Evaporated Pears.
- Dried Peeled Peaches.
- Dried Peaches.
- Dried Apricots.
- Dried Currants.
- Dried Apples.
- Dried Grapes
- Oregon Petit Prunes.
- Imported German Prunes.
- Smyrna Figs.
- Raisins.
- Persian Dates.

—AT—

Weller Brothers'
 201, Commercial Street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

First National Bank

SALEM, OREGON.



WM. S. LADUE, President.
 DR. J. REYNOLDS, Vice President.
 JOHN MOIR, Cashier.

GENERAL BANKING.

Exchange on Portland, San Francisco, New York, London and Hong Kong bought and sold. State, County and City warrants bought. Farmers are cordially invited to deposit and transact business with us. Liberal advances made on wheat, wool, hops and other property at reasonable rates. Insurance on such security can be obtained at the bank in most reliable companies.

J. D. McCully,

IS RECEIVING A FINE LINE OF

SPRING CLOTHING !!

—HATS,—

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

249 COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

WM. BROWN & CO.

—DEALER IN—

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Leather and Findings!

CASH PAID FOR
 Wool, Hides, Pelts and Furs.
 No. 201 Commercial Street,
 SALEM, OREGON.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT THE—

OPERA HOUSE CORNER

- Panama Lawns,
- Warwick Gingham.
- Japanese Bunting.
- White Dress Goods,
- 300 Dozen New Stock Hosiery.
- 1000 YARDS LACES & EMBROIDERIES.

Gentlemen will Find Here

- Sack Suits,
- Cataway Dress Suits,
- New Summer Suits,
- Prince Albert Suits,
- Soft Hats,
- Stiff Hats,
- Silk Hats,
- Straw Hats,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF UNDERWEAR IN THE CITY

—AT THE—

OPERA -:- HOUSE -:- CORNER.

Produce Taken in Exchange.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

FINE SETS!

- Set Dickens, 15 Volumes, half Russia, Usual Price \$32.50, Our Price \$20.00
- Set Lytton, 26 " Cloth, gilt top, " " 32.50, " 23.50
- Set Thackeray, 11 " Half Morocco, " " 22.50, " 15.00
- Set Waterly, 12 " Half blue cloth, " " 32.50, " 17.50
- Set E. P. Roe, 15 " Cloth, " " 22.50, " 18.00
- Set Capt. M. Reid, 10 Vols. Cloth, " " 15.00, " 10.00

Fine Line of Papeterie in Latest Styles,

—AT—

J. BENSON STARR'S.

118, State Street, Salem, Oregon.