

# **EVENING CAPITAL JOURNAL**

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## **Republican National Ticket.**

For President,  
**BENJAMIN HARRISON,**  
 Of Indiana.  
 For Vice President,  
**LEVI P. MORTON,**  
 Of New York.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.  
 Robert McLean, of Rianth County.  
 Wm. Knap, of Multnomah County.  
 C. W. Patton, of Clatsop County.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888.

## **CLEAN UP YOUR ALLEYS.**

Another spurt was made by our city council on Tuesday evening toward having the alleys put in a more wholesome condition. The city marshal was again ordered to notify property holders to clean up their alleys, and those who give no heed to the notice, will have the work done for them and they be required to pay the bill. The ordinance against depositing garbage in the streets and alleys should at all times be strictly enforced. It is in the interest of the general health and well being, and property holders should co-operate with the police officers in guarding against its infraction. A carelessness is allowed which is really reprehensible. Household refuse will throw out decaying vegetable matter as the readiest way of getting rid of it, which flies and festers in the sun filling the air with the germs of disease. Not long ago this writer noticed six or eight bushels of potatoes thrown up against a fence in the alley west of Commercial, running from Court to Chemekete street. They were evidently a surplus of the winter supply; new potatoes had come to replace the old crop, and they were thrown out in the alley as worthless.

A notable housewife inquired through our columns a few weeks ago what she should do with her garbage. She had no cow to eat it, it was not always handy to cremate it, and her conscience would not allow her to throw it out. In larger cities scavengers are employed, who make their rounds at an early hour in the morning, and carry off the ashes, kitchen refuse and whatever waste has gathered during the preceding day. This method may not be practicable here, but to avoid the infection of the air we breathe with microbes and other disease germs, the greatest care should be exercised by every person; and the marshal and other conservators of health should see that the streets and alleys are kept free from all refuse and impurity.

## **WHAT IS RAW MATERIAL?**

We are told almost daily by newspaper editors and political speakers that this is to be an educational campaign. The main issue before the people is the tariff, and how a tax upon foreign products imported into the country affects our population—financially, socially, and industrially—is to be made so clear by argument and illustration, that we can all have a clear understanding of its merits, and vote intelligently when the time comes for its adjournment.

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL would suggest that before the main supply of scientific argument is turned on, some attention be devoted to the nomenclature of the science. As a condition to our mutual understanding it is necessary that we all agree on the definition of terms. The story is told of a landsman who shipped as an ordinary seaman, and when the vessel was ready to leave port the mate sang out, "let go the painter." The landsman was ignorant

of nautical terms. He had observed a seaman standing on a plank busy painting the ship's side, and misconstruing the mate's order, he unlashed the line that held the plank in position, and turning to the officer exclaimed, "He's gone, sir, pots and all." This, it will be admitted, is confusing.

In the present tariff discussion great weight is attached to the duty on raw materials. Those who have devoted most thought to the subject and are best able to express an opinion, tell us that the free listing of raw materials will increase the sum of our manufactured products, enhance wages by creating a more active demand for labor and reduce the cost of living. Gen. Grant in his annual message of 1875, defining raw material, says: "I refer to those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts. All duty paid upon such articles goes directly to the cost of the articles when manufactured here, and must be paid by the consumer."

A plain reasoner would take raw material to consist of articles gathered from the mine, the plain and the forest, upon which no labor has been expended in fitting it for the use of man. Cotton and wool come under this category, also logs, stone from the quarry and crude ores from the mine. They are produced by nature, and no labor has been expended on them save in gathering or extracting them, and perhaps transporting them to the place where there they can be worked into shape.

But your protectionists de rigueur will not concede so much. They argue that raw material is a commodity unknown to political economy. A protection writer, away down in Maine, cautions his readers against the expression as "a catch word to trick people into the support of the free trade party." This writer's logic is so original that we will produce a portion of his article. He says:

There is no such thing as raw material in the sense in which the term is employed by the champions of the Mills bill; that is, wool, lumber, marble, chemicals, iron, lime, flax, and the other articles which we are told manufacturers should have free, are no more raw materials than the cloth, houses and locomotives into which they are fashioned. All of them, when they are in condition to become merchandise, have been made valuable by labor, or, in other words, have been manufactured.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, used some such confusing argument in the senate during the present session. Said he: "The tree in the forest, the rock in the quarry, the ore in the mine, when rescued from their native condition by the industry of man, and carried to the place where they can be shaped into proper uses, are no longer raw material. They are infused with the spirit that has brought them into the transforming focus of manufacture and invention; they have become a part of our civilization. The ax that felled the tree, and the explosive that detached the rock, relieved these articles from their former crudeness; they are now merchantable—they have the quality of value, and they are to be rated as manufactures."

The reader will perceive that a difficulty encounters the learner as he first addresses himself to the study of the tariff. Raw material and manufactures are generic terms in fiscal classifications, and the statesmen of all commercial countries have agreed in the rule that the former should be exempt from duty because they are necessary to home manufactures.

But those bibulous savans in Chicago taught a new political evangel. They are opposed to all commercial intercourse with foreign nations. They would retain a war tariff on everything brought into our ports, and rather than surrender any part of our protective system, they favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes. This is a new departure in fiscal science, and to adapt the teachings of political economy to this extraordinary declaration, writers on the tariff will have to agree on a new terminology. Let it be understood that there is no such thing known to the customs officer as raw material. The wool off the sheep's back is a manufactured article.

## **An Absolute Cure.**

THE ORIGINAL ABETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two-ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands, and all skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABETINE OINTMENT. Sold by D. W. Matthews & Co., 108 State street, Salem, at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents.

## **GOVERNMENT CLOTHING STORES.**

United States Soldiers Supplied at Cost Prices with Good Goods.

The largest clothing, boot and shoe store in this country is run by the United States, though they sell things down at cost prices, and there is no profit in it. Every army recruiting station is a branch store where supplies are dealt out. It is different from ordinary stores, in that the United States treasury furnishes the money that buys the boots, hats, blankets and clothes, and the money that buys from the United States also comes from the treasury. Besides his pay each soldier in the regular army has an allowance for clothing which varies from \$178.85 to \$228.40 for his five years' term. This is only from \$35.77 to \$45.09 a year. If the soldiers had to go around and buy their own clothing at ordinary rates they would not have a new coat more than once every other year, and they would have to sleep in their underclothes to keep warm.

So the United States has gone into the business of supplying their ordinary things to soldiers at the bottom price at which the contracts for them can be made. There is no rent, nor salesmen's salaries, nor insurance, nor profit to be paid by the government. As a result the prices at which clothing is sold to the soldiers are so low that many working-men who are paid four times as much wages as the soldiers are not clad as well. The blue coats cost \$3.38. They are made of good material, well cut, and are better fitting than the uniform of the average policeman, for which he pays several times what the soldier pays. His cap costs forty-nine cents. His stockings cost nine cents a pair, and they are better than the Bowery store sell for a quarter, while the forty-nine cent caps are as good as any man could want. For his blue trousers the soldier pays \$3. They are so cheap that he can buy half a dozen pairs with his month's pay, which is more than many young men who look down on soldiers can do.

The two bits of extravagance are the flannel shirts and the blankets. The shirts cost thirty-eight cents more than the trousers, but they are as good shirts as can be bought at any price, and they do not shrink into a woolly ball when they are washed. The blankets are sold for \$4.23. It is easy enough to go to almost any dry goods shop and buy cheaper blankets than the soldiers have, but these blankets are wool and weigh six pounds. One pair of them is enough in cold weather, and they are warmer than several pairs of cheap blankets. The United States consider the health of their soldiers, and though they economize on the caps and trousers, they supply the best woolen shirts and blankets.

There are various kinds of shoes that sell from \$1.70 to \$3.04. Then there are heavy stockings that sell for more than the nine cents that summer stockings bring. There are underclothes for sale that are of such good quality that the officers often wear them in preference to the underclothing that they can buy in the usual way.

The United States go further, and supply all the necessities of the soldiers at cost prices, and their cost rates are frequently lower than those at which a private storekeeper could buy, as the United States buy in large quantities and are sure pay. It also tends to increase a manufacturer's outside trade if he gets large garment contracts, and a big manufacturer with a large stock on hand can afford to sell to the United States at cost. If he sold at the same rate to private sellers they might cut retail rates, while the United States sell to nobody but soldiers.

When a recruit is sworn in the sergeant takes him into the clothing room and fits him up with a full outfit. The cost of it is taken from his pay, though at the rates at which the government sells it does not take him long to pay up. No one may buy clothing in this way from the government except soldiers, and it is a crime for any clothing to be given or sold to any one else. If the government were to sell to everybody at the same rate the business of the furnishing goods stores in the neighborhood of recruiting stations would be ruined.—New York Sun.

## **Slovenliness in Verse Making.**

Men and women who seriously take up the business of verse writing should, in my opinion, declare to themselves that they will write nothing but perfect rhymes. They may not be able to turn off good poetry, judged by the highest standard, but their verse may halt now and then; owing to a defective ear, the metaphors they use may be hackneyed, their rhetoric, far fetched or milk and watery; their style a poor, pale imitation of that particular master whom, in their reading, they have most lived with and loved. All this may be, for reasons, beyond their power of remedy.

But one thing they can do, and should do always, namely, see to it that their rhymes are not false rhymes, or rhymes for the eye alone, but true ear rhymes, where there is an actual agreement and consonance of sound. Hardly any poetaster alive is incapable of knowing such a rhyme when he sees it, or, by the mind's ear, hears it. A poem is, after all, and primarily, a musical production; hence any falling short of its musical demands injures the poem by just so much, and the rhyme at the end of the line is one of the most distinct and well known methods of securing this desired music.—Richard E. Burton in The Writer.

## **The Breccia of Cape Town.**

Of all the desolate, unkempt looking places in the world the suburb of Cape Town we passed through under the shadow of the mountain is the most unattractive and desolate. It is not an unattractive side of the town, and no one lives here who can possibly avoid it, for here the celebrated southeaster round the "Cape Doctor," as the Anglo-Indians called it, blows the strongest, and the "Cape Doctor's" strongest is no joke.

Where it comes from no one quite knows, for it is a purely local wind, and it always seems possible to get behind it by going a few miles to the windward. Some people aver that it is brewed on top of the mountain and comes down just upon Cape Town itself and nowhere else. There are all sorts of queer things going on on top of this mountain; witness, for instance, the celebrated white tabicloth that hangs over it whenever a south-wester is at work. But wherever it comes from it is an unmistakable reality, as you soon learn, for it whirls barrow loads of gravel in your face, or spins you around like a teetotum at the street corner.—McClure's Book Review.

## **MARKETS.**

### **The SALEM MARKET**

98 COURT STREET.  
 Constantly on hand the best quality of  
**Fresh and Salt Meats!**  
 And all kinds of  
**SAUSAGE.**  
 The CLEANEST kept market in the city. Call and see for yourself.  
 McCROW & WILLARD.

### **CITY MEAT MARKET**

D. C. Howard, Proprietor.  
 STATE STREET, - SALEM, OREGON.  
 All kinds of fresh and cured meats always on hand. Full weight and a square deal all around.

H. K. DeBois. JOE DUBOIS

### **DuBOIS BROTHERS**

Proprietors  
**Chemekete Hotel.**

### **FREE BUS.**

Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

From \$1 to \$3 per day.  
 SALEM, - - OREG. N.

### **A. E. STRANG,**

No. 303 Commercial Street,  
 SALEM, - - OREGON.  
 DEALER IN—

### **STOVES and RANGES**

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.  
 Tinware and Artistic Metal Work  
 a Specialty.

Agent for the RICHARDSON & BOYNTON COMPANY'S Furnaces, established in 1849

### **"Live and Let Live Paint Shop."**

**HUNTLY & McFERSON.**  
**House, Sign**

---AND---

### **General Painters.**

Kalsominers. Paper Hangers and Decorators.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Estimates on all kinds of work in our line cheerfully given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop in Old Court House on Court street, Salem, Or.

## **FOR SALE.**

### **FARM FOR SALE.**

168½ acres, near Prospect hill, 2 miles, by good road, from Salem, 143 acres in cultivation, balance in timber. Well watered, good \$1000 house of 8 rooms, moderate barn, well at the door; all fenced, and a thrifty young orchard. Thirteen acres seeded to pasture grass, and 97 acres in grain. Purchaser can have liberal terms to harvest crops.

**PRICE \$4000, TIME GIVEN.**  
 Come right to the farm and save agent's fees.

**J. P. ROBERTSON.**  
 Enquire of Charley Robertson, at the Grange Store.

### **CHEAP FARM FOR SALE!**

**Willis & Chamberlain**  
 HAVE A—

Farm of 230 Acres, on the O. & C. R. R., IN MARION COUNTY, ONLY HALF mile from depot. 100 acres in cultivation; houses, barn and fine young orchard. For sale at \$18 an acre.

Call soon and secure a Bargain!

Office in Opera House,  
 July 17, 1888, Ind.

For Sale.

A good iron frame Horse Power. Good for all uses, from one to full capacity. All for the low price of \$80. Call at the Pacific Order, Vinegar & Fruit Preserving Company's office, Salem, Oregon.

Gold Paint—READY MIXED.

Make for frames of all sizes, in fact everything else that can be thought of.

Come and See for Yourself

## **NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

# **Fruit Farms!**

FINE LOCATION, BEST SOIL, EASY TERMS.

## **OREGON LAND COMPANY**

Has now for sale twenty-five 10-acre lots on the west side of the river, from 2½ to 4 miles from Salem and near the 150-acre fruit farm owned by Mr. R. S. Wallace, of Salem. These lots are all nicely situated within sight of the Capital City, and having a grand view of the snow-capped peaks of the Cascade range.

The Soil is of the Very Best Quality

For the production of FRUIT, and some of the lots are already set out to trees that are in full bearing. One lot has several hundred PRUNE trees on it; another, a large number of the finest PLUM trees; and others have CHERRY and APPLE trees on them.

All Lots Front on a Road

And the road leading to Salem is now being graveled, and will be one of the FINEST DRIVES leading out of the city. It is generally conceded that investment in FRUIT LANDS at the present time offers a better assurance of large returns than any other form of investment. Prices now being paid for fruit in Salem by the Willamette Valley Fruit Company!

Insure, at a Low Estimate, from \$250 to \$500 per Acre!

The close proximity of Mr. Wallace's fruit farm of 150 acres to these lots insures a Fruit Cannery, and thus a convenient market, as soon as the trees are old enough to bear. Call on the,

## **Oregon Land Company,**

[AT THEIR OFFICE IN THE:]

Bank Block on Commercial Street

And they will SHOW YOU THIS PROPERTY FREE OF CHARGE. n28dw.

## **NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

### **Oregon STATE FAIR!**

The 28th Annual State Fair will be held on the Fair grounds, near Salem, commencing on the

**17th OF SEPTEMBER,**  
 —And continuing one week.—

### **CASH PREMIUMS to the Amount of \$15,000**

Will be awarded for Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock exhibits, works of art and money work, and for trials of speed.

The premiums offered have been increased in many cases, and new classes have been added. No entry fee charged in divisions J, K, L, and Q.

A magnificent field of horses entered, and there will be splendid contests of running and trotting each day.

The different transportation companies will make liberal reductions in fares and freights.

Special attention is called to the premiums offered for county exhibits of grains, grasses and fruits.

Entries will be received in the secretary's office in Salem, beginning six days before the fair, and on the fair grounds from Friday before the fair. Persons desiring to exhibit in divisions J, K, L, and Q are requested to make their entries on Friday and Saturday before the fair if possible. All entries close on Monday, September 17th, at 7:30 p. m.

**—PRICES OF ADMISSION—**  
 Coupon ticket for men (six days).....\$2.50  
 Coupon ticket for women (six days).....1.00  
 Day ticket for men.....50  
 Day ticket for women.....25  
 Tickets to the grand stand at race track for males over 12 years.....25  
 Ladies to the grand stand free.

Those desiring to purchase booths will apply to the secretary.

Send to the secretary at Salem for a premium list. J. T. GREGG, Secretary.

### **VARIETY STORE!**

**W. M. SARGEANT**  
 Keeps a fine stock of

Wall Paper, Borders and Centers  
 BABY BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAGONS,  
 Toy Tool Chests, Velocipedes, Bicycles.

BASKETS, and all kinds of FRAMES.

Mouldings and Frames Made to Order.

These paper, leaves and centers, don't forget the artist material, such as Tube Paints of all kinds, Brushes of all sizes, and Blenders. Also the

**GOLD PAINT—READY MIXED.**

Make for frames of all sizes, in fact everything else that can be thought of.

Come and See for Yourself

## **GROCERIES.**

### **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'** Commercial Street

### **STOCK FARM FOR SALE or RENT!**

**530 ACRES**

Well watered and plenty of timber. Two houses and two barns. Good orchard. Meadow and 150 acres plow land. Fifty head of cattle with the place if wanted, and horses enough to run it. Within five miles of depot on the O. & C. R. R. A bargain for somebody.

Enquire at Office of Capital Journal.

### **LEGAL BLANKS,** Largest Stock in the State, Best Discount.

Send for catalogue. Call for prices for Job Printing—lowest in Oregon.

E. M. WAITE, Salem, Or.

### **SALEM BATHS.**

H. DIAMOND, Proprietor.  
 Court St., bet. Perry and State.  
 SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND Shampooing neatly done.

### **PROF. H. DIAMOND,** **Teacher of Music**

And dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments. Office, 286 Commercial street. Instruments sold on the installment plan.