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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 Klamath County. Wm. Kapus, of Multnomah County. C. W. Fulton, of Clatsop County.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1888.

HOW PROTECTION WORKS.

Our high tariff policy would be more satisfactory and effective if it excluded the pauper class of European workmen from our shores, as well as the products of foreign workshops.

During the freight handlers' strike in New York some years ago, when 45,000 men turned out because their pay, they complained, would not support their families, the Vanderbilts and Goulds and Drews and other millionaire employees, refused to make a more equitable division of the joint earnings, but put on refugee Mennonites, Croats and a whole rabble of foreign immigrants who always swarm the tenement houses of that city.

The dispatches to-day give the substance of General Master Workman Powderly's testimony before Congressman Ford's committee. Among other things he told of a mine in Pennsylvania, where he saw upwards of a hundred Hungarians who ate food that was crawling with maggots, and the smell of their bread was offensive.

It will be admitted that these instances show a poor way of protecting the dignity of American labor, and it is to be regretted they are too general. Mr. Anninwood has an article in the North American Review, showing the necessity of a high tariff on foreign wool to protect the American laborer; yet his mills are filled with Hungarians; and, when charged with inconsistency, he said he found these work people ingenious, contented and diligent. The only jute factory in the country, which costs the farmers of America half a million dollars to protect, is owned by a white man and a Chinese, and its work people

are green Scotch girls and Celestials. This is protecting the American laborer!

It is heresy for a republican paper to mention these facts, but they are the staple of conversation in the workmen's assemblies, and the political discontent they arouse was shown with startling significance in Indianapolis ten days ago, when some republican managers sought to get up a proletarian display in favor of Harrison, to induce Gov. Porter to accept the nomination for governor.

Under a call from the political friends of Benjamin Harrison, for a mass meeting of laboring men to consider the propriety of urging ex-Governor A. G. Porter to become a candidate for governor of the republican party of Indiana, and to give an honest expression of their feelings upon that subject: Now, therefore, we, a popular gathering of workmen, representing the several industries of the city of Indianapolis, irrespective of party, here assembled, declare

First—We are unalterably opposed to the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency of the United States, because his life and official record fully demonstrate that he is blindly wedded to the corporate powers of the country, and has no proper regard for the interests of labor.

Second—That we are not to be longer deceived by a system of extortionate "war taxation," although denominated "protection," which demands tribute from the millions of wage workers for the benefit of the wealthy trusts and combines.

Third—That we demand cheaper necessities of life, a wider market for our products, and that the American home shall not be transformed into a grog shop and our people debauched by cheap whisky.

Fourth—That to become a candidate on the republican state ticket is to adopt Benjamin Harrison's record and the platform on which he stands, and we now pledge our votes and influence in opposition both to said candidate and platform, and likewise to any person who shall espouse them. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely advise Albert G. Porter, who has heretofore evinced a spirit of friendship toward the workmen of Indiana, that he shall not, at this late day in his life, place himself in an attitude of hostility to their interest or lend himself to his personal enemies, who would thus use him in an hour of dire extremity for their own selfish purposes, and bring upon his own head final humiliation and defeat.

A committee of ninety-five, who, the report tells us, "had never voted any but a republican ticket," presented the resolutions to Gov. Porter, which allayed his political ambition. The Philadelphia Press, a staunch protection organ, denounces the callers of the meeting as "meddlers," and asserts that until the meeting was held there was no doubt in the mind of any one that Porter would be nominated and that he would accept. The difficulty that besets the republican cause in Indiana is further shown in the action of the state federation of trades, which has adopted resolutions denouncing Gen. Harrison's candidacy, and calling on workmen in that and other states to vote against him.

BETWEEN TWO MILLSTONES.

In New York two girls employed in a tobacco factory testified before the congressional immigration committee, giving their views of the causes of the reduction of women's wages in that city. Their testimony gave offense to their employers and they were promptly discharged. This is a striking exercise of the tyranny of capital, and shows the helplessness of the class dependent on that power for a living. These two victims are summoned before a committee clothed with power to send for persons and papers, and are put under oath to tell the truth. As loyal citizens they have no choice but to answer truly whatever questions may be put to them. For this performance of a public duty they are deprived of the means of living. There is a talk of applying to Mayor Hewitt to sanction and endorse a collection to be taken up in their behalf; and one New York paper says the committee ought to have power to send the men who discharged the girls before the bar of the house to answer for their conduct.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL. Children Cry—Pitcher's Castoria

HOW THEY STAND.

Some newspapers have declared that through Mrs. Cleveland's influence the president has become a total abstainer. Now, some democratic papers deny this alleged abstinence, and here is a denial about Gen. Harrison, taken from his organ, the Indianapolis Journal.

A story has been started in Chicago to the effect that General Harrison is in favor of prohibition. This is a lie. General Harrison is a republican. On the temperance question as on all others, he stands with the republican party. Though a practical temperance man, General Harrison is not a prohibitionist. In a speech delivered in Danville, Ind., Nov. 29, 1887, he said: "We said in our state platform that we were in favor of clothing local communities with power to act upon this question. There I stand, for one, to-day. I do not believe in state prohibition as the best method of dealing with this question." Nothing could be more explicit than that.

SENATOR EVARTS expresses the opinion that congress will adjourn before election day; while Sunset Cox thinks it is more likely that the long session will run into the short one, and the trouble will be continuous until the 4th of March.

POSTMASTER GALLAGHER, of Omaha, has taken the preliminary steps towards raising a national Irish-American fund for erecting a monument to General Sheridan.

A NEWSPAPER biographer of Sheridan tells us that his parents came over from Ireland in the same ship that brought the parents of the late President Arthur.

ALGERNON SARTORIS, Nellie Grant's husband, has become rich through the death of his brother.

BIG PEACHES.

Mrs. Conover has the thanks of this office for some very large and luscious peaches. One measured ten inches around.

By the way, what will not a democrat do to beat the record of a Tippecanoe peach? It is said that the peach expert or "fruit editor of the great moral teacher" (of Statesman—ship) of Salem is the victim of a laughable, practical joke. When one of the extra large peaches for which Salem is becoming so noted, was placed before his admiring gaze he reached into print with its measurement, and had it named "Tippecanoe." A well known banking man of the democratic persuasion probably looked across the street about that time. Not long after another monster peach was placed upon the fruit editor's table, and duly measured and the astonishing record published to the world. It however escaped the watchful eyes of the expert that a couple of peaches had been adroitly put under what appeared to be but one peach skin. Nor was any sarcasm detected in the name assigned the fruit of extraordinary dimensions—"Tyler, two."

At the prohibition club, last night, C. W. Sears displayed some handsome peaches, one 10 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches. He named it "General Fisk." This splendid specimen was afterwards brought to the JOURNAL office. The editorial, reportorial and typographical force have examined it, Bro. Davy, and declare it to be a "single" peach and not "twain made one." When Mr. Sears brings in a supply of the other fruit nearly as large, an honest report as to its flavor and quality, shall appear in these columns.

The Chinaman Better.

A. Habberly of Portland, who is visiting at King Hibert's near Silverton is in town. He walks a little lame owing to a fall from the mechanics pavilion, Portland where-by he broke both legs. He reports the Chinaman who was thought to be killed by Charles Smith is recovering. He had good care after the blow was struck, and it is said that as he had professed Roman Catholicism a priest was brought to prepare him for the journey he was supposed to be about to take. Two men, "Nigger John," as the Chinaman is called, and Smith are no doubt well pleased at the favorable turn. A few more men "laid out" stiff and senseless, and gaping prison doors creaking on their hinges will more deeply impress on "high strung" individuals the necessity of governing the temper and of refraining from knock down arguments with clubs and pitchforks.

For Sale. A nice piano—a bargain. It will pay to make inquiry at this office. aug-24-ME. Subscribe for THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

The Ancient Roman Circus.

Such curious and beautiful creatures were brought before our eyes as I had scarce known even in my reading. And, as if their natural beauty were not enough, they had been called in to increase their attractions. There were ostriches, and those whose manes had been gilded, and antelope and gazelles, which were curiously adorned with light colored scarfs and gold tinsel. I should weary you were I to enumerate the strange creatures which I saw. Besides the more common kinds, there were river horses (the clumsy beast, and as little like to a horse as can be conceived, except they say, as to the head when the upper half is protruded from the water), and rhinoceroses, and zebras (boasts curiously striped and not unlike to a very strong and swift ass), and, above all, elephants. Though I liked not the artificial adorning of some of these creatures—which, indeed, I thought proof of a certain vulgarity in these Romans—I could not but admire the skill with which all these animals had been taught to keep in subjection their natural tempers and to imitate the ways of men. This was especially manifest in the elephants. One of these huge beasts, balancing himself most carefully, walked on a rope tightly drawn. Other four, on the same most difficult path, carried between them a litter in which was a fifth, who represented a sick person.

And even more wonderful than these were the lions and other beasts of a similar kind. It has always been a favorite marvel of the poets, how Bacchus was drawn in a chariot by leopards which he had trained to be as docile as horses. But here I saw Bacchus on foot. Lions and tigers, panthers and bears appeared patiently drawing carriages; lions being yoked to tigers and panthers to bears. Wild bulls permitted boys and girls to dance upon their backs, and actually, at the word of command, stood upon their hind feet. Still more wonderful again than this was the spectacle of lions hunting hares, catching them, and carrying the prey in their mouths, unhurt, to their masters. The emperor summoned the lion tamer who had trained the beasts in this wonderful fashion, and praised him highly for his skill. The man answered with as pretty a compliment as ever I heard. "It is no skill of mine, my lord," says he; "the beasts are gentle because they know whom they serve."—St. Nicholas

Hints to the Fair Sex.

The blonde suffers during the summer season, for extreme warmth will give her face a dry, colorless look that is by no means desirable. If she is a wise woman she will not waste her time on any washes, but will rub her face every night with a little pure olive oil. She need not put on sufficient to make her face look greasy, but just enough to make it smooth and make her conscious of the sensation of smoothness. For the other extreme reached by the blonde—an oily skin—a teaspoonful of borax in a basin of water will be found a good wash. The little black spots, that come oftentimes on the nose or about the chin, are most easily removed by a watch key. Put a little oil or vaseline on the spot and then press it out with the rim of the key. Because of the broad edge it hurts less than the squeezing with the fingers and is more certain. The wise maiden would be the one that attends to this at night, so that if the spot is bruised or red a little oil can be put on it and by morning it will be in good condition.

Our grandmothers were beautiful at 70; nowadays the rose is cultivated until its enormous size is wondered at, but its perfume is gone. So it is with our women. Too many of them are passee at 25; although the fact that the fashionable novelists are recognizing, as Balzac did, the charm of the woman of 80, still her attraction is as yet confined to the French sets in large cities. There should be no lines on the face or hollows in the cheeks of the woman of 23, and if there are, they must come from lack of sleep or improper food, for even care will scarcely show itself so soon. Eat well, sleep well and bathe often will be the best prescription. To eat well is an art, for to eat so that the stomach may be satisfied and regulated and the personal appearance improved is to be desired.—"Hab" in Philadelphia Times.

The Indians of "Rancho Chico."

The Indian village, Mechoopka, is about ten minutes' walk from the Bidwell mansion, beyond the orchard to the west. It lies in a group of cottonwoods, and is pretty and healthy. There is a school taught by a refined young American girl, the houses are plain wooden ones, quite as neat as ordinary Portuguese laborers' houses. When one enters, a few pictures, decent furniture, curtains, in some cases sewing machines and musical instruments are seen. They show great dignity and simplicity in their intercourse with strangers. When better acquainted they are happy hearted and childlike; they enjoy life, and have a delightful sense of humor. They seem entirely to lack personal pride in dress (except on really grand occasions), but they have solid self respect, and show it constantly.

The little girls taught in their school and in Sunday school are as modest and well behaved children as one could wish to see, no darker than the Italian peasant children, and often quite as pretty. Their singing is as genuine as that of negro children. The children, too, are now the strongest influence to civilize the elders, for the Indians are all proud of their educated children. Most of the little nieces of dress and home come in this way. The children read and write and use English; and so the parents follow. It is a pretty sight to watch the older children, after school, telling to their parents all they have learned, or playing with the babies, in the village streets, like any other Californian girls and boys, healthy, happy and busy.—C. C. Parry in Overland Monthly

In a paper of Dr. Arthur Tansome (English), entitled "Some Evidence Respecting Tubercular Infection Areas," attention is called to the frequency with which groups of several cases of deaths from consumption in one family occur in small, badly ventilated cottages situated on damp clay soils. It is dampness and want of ventilation that make a house or a group of houses dangerous, and they probably do this, in large part at least, by causing or promoting slight inflammations of the air passages, sore throats, bronchitis, etc., which lower the vitality of the tissues and so make them fit to support the tubercular bacilli.

Fruit Farms!

FINE LOCATION, BEST SOIL, EASY TERMS.

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Has now for sale twenty-five 10-acre lots on the west side of the river, from 2 1/2 to 4 miles from Salem and near the 150-acre fruit farm owned by Mr. J. 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 DRIVEN 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 convenient market, as soon as the trees are old enough to bear. Call on the

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AT THEIR OFFICE IN THE

Bank Block on Commercial Street

And they will SHOW YOU THIS PROPERTY FREE OF CHARGE. n128dw.

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 fancy 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 O. 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 freight.

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

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BABY BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAGONS, Toy Tool Chests, Velocipedes, Bicycles,

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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 Benders. Also the GOLD PAINT—READY MIXED, Made for frames of all sizes, in fact everything else that can be thought of. Come and See for Yourself

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