

EVENING CAPITAL JOURNAL

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1888.

Overland to California

VIA—

Southern Pacific Company's Line.

THE MOUNT SHASTA ROUTE

Time between Salem and San Francisco—Thirty-six hours.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS TRAIN—DAILY			
South.		North.	
4:00 p. m.	Lv. Portland	Arr. 10:40 a. m.	
4:30 p. m.	Lv. Salem	Arr. 8:30 a. m.	
5:30 p. m.	Arr. San Fran.	Lv. 6:30 p. m.	
			DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
8:30 a. m.	Lv. Portland	Arr. 10:40 p. m.	
1:30 p. m.	Lv. Salem	Arr. 12:30 p. m.	
3:30 p. m.	Arr. Eugene	Lv. 3:00 p. m.	

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

For accommodation of second class passengers attached to express trains.

The O. & C. Railroaderry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Division from foot of F street, Portland.

West Side Division, Between Portland and Corvallis:

DAILY—(EXCEPT SUNDAY).

7:30 a. m.	Lv. Portland	Arr. 6:15 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	Arr. Corvallis	Lv. 1:00 p. m.
MCMINNVILLE EXPRESS TRAIN—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.		
5:30 p. m.	Lv. Portland	Arr. 6:00 a. m.
8:00 p. m.	Arr. McMinnville	Lv. 5:45 p. m.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific Railroad.

For full information regarding rates, maps, etc., apply to the Company's agent, Salem, Oregon. E. F. BIGGERS, R. KOELHLER, Ass't. G. F. and Pass. Agt., Manager.

Oregon Railway and Navigation COMPANY.

"Columbia River Route."

Trains for the east leave Portland at 10:45 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily. Tickets to and from principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

ELEGANT PULMANN PALACE CARS

Eighteen Sleeping Cars run through on express trains to

NEVADA

COUNCIL BLUFFS

and ST. PAUL.

Free Charge and Without Change.

Connections at Portland for San Francisco and Puget Sound points.

For further particulars inquire of L. A. Blasius, agent of the company, 25 Commercial street, Salem, Oregon, or A. S. Maxwell, G. P. & T. A., Portland, Oregon. A. S. MAXWELL, G. P. & T. A. H. HOLCOMB, Genl. Manager.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

And Oregon Development Company's main line, 25 miles shorter, 20 hours less time than by any other route. First class through passenger and freight line from Portland and all points in the Willamette Valley to and from San Francisco.

TIME SCHEDULE (Except Sundays)

Leave Albany	1:00 P. M.
Leave Corvallis	1:30 P. M.
Arrive Yaquina	3:30 P. M.
Leave Yaquina	4:45 A. M.
Leave Corvallis	10:30 A. M.
Arrive Albany	11:30 A. M.

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at YAQUINA with the Oregon Development Co.'s line of steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

SAILING DATES.

SEASIDE, FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Williamette Valley September 1

Williamette Valley September 18

Williamette Valley September 25

SEASIDE, FROM YAQUINA

Williamette Valley September 7

Williamette Valley September 18

This company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Williamette Valley points can make close connections with the Yaquina Route at YAQUINA ROUTE AT ALBANY OR CORVALLIS, and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and Freight Rates Always the Same. For information apply to Moses HULMAN & CO., Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 301 Front st., Portland, Or.

C. C. HOGUE, Ass't Gen'l. Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. Co., Corvallis, Or.

H. H. HASWELL, Jr. Gen'l. Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., 301 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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.

MICHAEL & WILLARD.

CITY MEAT MARKET

D. C. Howard, Proprietor.

STATE STREET. — SALEM, OREGON.

Over 100 kinds of fresh and cured meats always on hand. Full weight and a square deal all around.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles and Assertion of Popular Right.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in National convention, pass on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln; and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of later leaders, who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished.

We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental tenet of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We affirm our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution and to the indissoluble Union of the states; to the autonomy reserved the states under the Constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every law-abiding citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountain of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal combination of the slave power.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent per ounce. In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those directly employed in our ship yards. We demand appropriations for the early building of our navy; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries; increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We claim this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government money without interest to put bidders.

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America, and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

We abhor the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its profligate surrender of the naval privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1871, and the equity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unworthy and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry, and as indispensable source of defense against a foreign enemy.

The name of America applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligations of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is, and must be, the privilege and safeguard of him who wears it, and protects him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in his civil rights. It should also afford him protection at home, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the republican party in 1864, and continue to adhere to the democratic party, have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finances, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We, therefore, repeat our declaration of 1864, to wit: "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the republican administration" should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law, to all the

grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurks in the power of financial patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union can not be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become the inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valiant services preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous series of measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herein enunciated we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

Additional Clark submitted by Mr. Bentle of Maine, and adopted by an almost unanimous vote: The first concern of all good government is the virtue and variety of the people and the purity of the home. The republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN & CO.

—DEALER IN—

