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Is the fact, that the regular every day sales, twelve months in the year at

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10 to 20 PER CENT CHEAPER

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OLDEST BOOK STORE IN SALEM.

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Have died the ignominious death they deserve, we killed them. Look here if we did not. We sell 1 lb butter molds for 25c—2 lb molds for 30c—Butter Ladle 10c—240 Tooth picks for 5c—Good black ink only 5c per bottle—Wire hair brushes 10c—12 good lead pencils for 5c.

COME AND SEE OUR PRICES ON TINWARE:

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261 Commercial Street.

HENRY SCHOMAKER

Will have something to say in this space about

—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—

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The Oregon Land Co.,

Home Office at Salem, Oregon,

(In the State Insurance Building) and branch offices in Portland, Astoria and Albany, Has for sale a large list of Grain, Stock and Fruit Farms; also

City and Suburban Property.

The Oregon Land Co., was especially organized for the purpose of buying and subdividing large tracts of land, and has during the past two years bought and subdivided over 3,200 acres into

Five to Twenty Acre Parcels

The success of this undertaking is shown in the fact that out of 280 tracts placed on the market, 225 have been sold. We claim that ten acres of choice land in Fruit,

Will Yield a Larger Income

than 160 acres of wheat in the Mississippi Valley. We also make valuable improvements in the way of roads, clearing the land, fences, etc. We will sell a small tract of land for the same price per acre as you would have to pay for a large farm.

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GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

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Fresh and true to name.

The Grange Store,

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DRAYS AND TRUCKS always ready for orders. Sell and deliver wood, hay, coal and lumber. Office State St., opposite State Bank.

See Iron works. Drays and trucks may be found throughout the day at the corner of State and Commercial streets.

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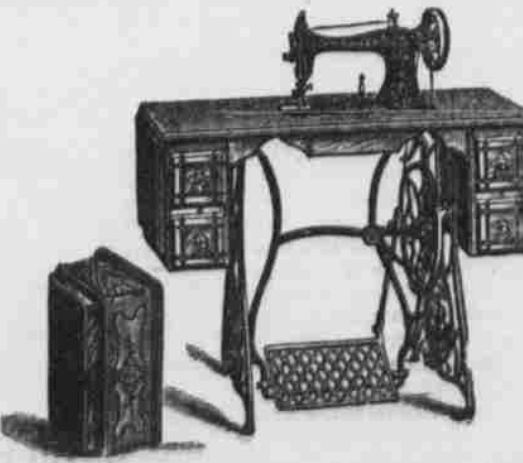
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POINTS OF SUPERIORITY.

1. It has a far shorter needle than any other machine of its class.
2. It has the simplest shuttle maker; you can't help threading it right.
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Sash, Doors, Blinds & Mouldings, Turning & Scroll Sawing.

—Home Finishing made to order—

New DRY KILN, by which we can always keep a full supply of seasoned stock of all kinds. Agricultural Works, Cor. of Trade and High streets, Salem, Oregon.

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

HOFER BROTHERS, - - - Editors.

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ARGUMENTS THAT WILL NOT GO DOWN.

The Portland Oregonian says: "It is stated that capital is leaving Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas and going to others, where it will not be in danger of confiscation. Banks are closing their doors in all directions, and the money supply is limited even for ordinary and necessary business. Not a dollar is loaned in either state, except on good contracts with the highest security. Farmers cannot borrow money for any purpose whatever. Mortgages are being foreclosed and other debts are unpaid. No cities are so dead as those of these states. In Iowa hostile railroad legislation has so depleted the revenues of the corporations that they are not able to render adequate service to the public, and it is not possible to see how there can be any improvement in the future. The laws have cut railroad charges down lower and lower, but for some reason the reductions have brought no benefit to manufacturers, farmers or other producers. The manufacturers that were growing up with the state have been removed to other sections of the country, where railroads are operated under more hospitable laws, and where, by wise discrimination without injuring any body, they can assist in building up strong manufacturing centers. The condition of the Iowa railroads except a few big transcontinental lines that cross the state, is miserable, with poor cars, tracks out of repair, shabby stations or none at all, and with a general appearance of delapidation and coming bankruptcy. In Kansas and Nebraska conditions are as bad, or even worse. Nor is it probable that the states which have taken this peculiar course have not yet seen the worst of the hard times that naturally follow upon this course of extraordinary folly."

It must be remembered that but few years have elapsed since Iowa enacted its laws regulating corporations. The Iowa law empowering the railroad commission to fix freight rates went into effect under Governor Larrabee, the predecessor of Governor Boies, the present governor of Iowa, who has been in office little over a year. Governor Boies who has all his life been a railroad attorney, would have been as apt to know of the distress of railroads and capitalists as anyone. He does not mention the subject over which the Oregonian is so wrought up. The only depressed class he has referred to are the farmers, who he alleges have been unable to raise corn on the fertile Iowa prairies except at a loss. Kansas and Nebraska have just had expiring sessions of alliance legislatures, whose legislation against corporations and capitalists, if any was enacted, has not yet gone into effect. In all three of these states farming interests have been depressed since years and the general complaint of the farmer has been that the railroads took two bushels of corn for hauling one to market, and that the money-lenders got both interest, crops and ultimately the farms. Capital and corporations have hitherto had largely their own way. If those states did not prosper it was not because capital and railroads were driven out and oppressed, because it is only recently that they have not had things pretty much their own way in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

The Oregonian's arguments will not bear investigation, but are cunningly contrived to prevent the people of the northwest Pacific coast following in the line of legislation adopted by those states in the interest of the people. How many times has the depression been caused in Iowa and Kansas by prohibition? Does prohibition no longer depress? All then understood that it was out of pure love for the temperance cause that it commiserated those states. All understood now that it is undiluted affection for the people that leads it to lament the woes of Jay Gould and Wall street.

The Oregonian cannot prove that the states referred to are suffering any greater depression than any other Western states. It cannot sustain its assertion by competent testimony or facts. Its assertions are for a purpose. It has abandoned its theory that Iowa was being ruined by prohibition, to score a point for other interests more dear to its present frame of mind. The facts are lands in Iowa are increasing in value. Its principal cities are in a more flourishing condition today than Portland. The Iowa State Register of March 8th describes the building boom in that city as something enormous. One man, Mr. Conrad Youngerman, has just torn down a three-story brick with a

rental income of \$9000 a year, to make room for a finer block of immense proportions. Are any such buildings torn down at Portland, to make room for better? The same paper tells of another building, the Equitable block, just contracted for by the Equitable Insurance Co., of Boston, to cost \$442,000. Boston capitalists are not alarmed at the ruin depicted by the Oregonian. The fact is, it misrepresents for a purpose.

Referring to the Northwest cities, the Oregonian says: "Business is paralyzed and building operations practically suspended." In Washington no hostile legislation has been had towards corporate interests. Yet there is paralysis, etc. We ask readers to study the picture of the Oregonian and then study the facts. They will be convinced that its arguments are not sound.

THE CALIFORNIA BANKERS THROW OUT A FEELER.

At the Los Angeles bankers convention the following resolution was offered and discussed:

Resolved, That this convention respectfully request congress at its next session to devise a more uniform money system for the people of the United States, with the gold dollar as the standard unit of value, using gold, silver and currency for a circulating medium, in a sufficient volume to fully meet and keep pace with the growing wants of the business of the country; founding the issue of currency upon the wealth of the whole nation; making gold, silver and currency a legal tender and exchangeable at par on demand, and fixing by a constitutional amendment the legality of such a circulating medium and preventing the dangers of inflation, contraction, repudiation or change in the standard of values."

The California bankers represent an enormous volume of capital and are perhaps the most conservative class of men who could be got together to express an opinion on finance. The resolution is a liberal one, considering its source, and shows quite a growth of popular sentiment even among bankers.

The idea of "founding the issue of currency upon the wealth of the whole nation" is not new. It has been the fundamental principle of old-time republicans and members of the greenback party that the nation had power to issue a currency founded upon the wealth of the nation. It is quite surprising to behold recognition of the flat principle at a bankers' convention. The proceedings do not show that the resolution was adopted. It was not challenged however, and was undoubtedly thrown out to feel of public sentiment. If it became necessary, we presume the banking interests, as well as the politicians, would be willing to retain political power by pretending to stand upon a platform which they would afterwards evade. The introduction of the resolution construed it into a demand for a greater volume of currency.

In support of the resolution Judge Widney addressed the convention at length. In speaking of the financial storms that periodically sweep over the nations of the earth, he said that with every decade they are increasing in intensity and frequency. The wreck of the last financial storm in the United States was frightful, the failures amounting to over \$90,000,000. When fully analyzed the cause of these panics was found in the stringency of the money market. There is not enough money to go around by hundreds of millions. While the people had the money the bankers were hard up and when the banks got it the people were hard up. The circulating medium had not begun to keep pace with the march of civilization and the enormous increase in business transactions. In the United States this is particularly so, for an easy calculation shows the small sum of \$272,000,188 in coin is forced to do the nation's business of \$130,000,000,000. Add to the former figures the paper money in circulation outside of the treasury and bank reserves and the total amount is \$900,000,000. The speaker here introduced statistics that clearly proved that this sum was not nearly sufficient for the nation's wants.

Judge Widney suggested as a remedy a constitutional amendment prescribing what shall constitute our circulating medium, fixing its volume, establishing one standard of values and vesting in congress authority to issue such money, making it a legal tender, and backing it with the wealth, power and resources of the nation, making it exchangeable for gold at par at any time. The amendment should fix the sum of the circulating medium at \$20 per capita, as shown by the census of 1890 and by each succeeding census. Such a currency, the speaker contended, would be protected against inflation, contraction and repudiation.

Judge Widney advocated the maintenance of the gold dollar as the standard of values and the preservation of the national bank system. He said of the farmers' alliance scheme that it had some sound points in it.

Newly made up suits from our choicest goods, for men and boys, are arriving every day at the Woolen Mill store.

OREGON NEWS NOTES.

The following letter was received by Sheriff Bolles a few days ago and handed to us for publication. It is self-explanatory:

ST. JOHNS, Or., March 3, 1891.

SIR: I have a confession to make to the people of Union Co. and would like to have it printed in one of the local papers. In 1884 I with a nether (whose name I will omit as I cannot confess for him) took about 14 head of horses off the range and sold them at Lebanon and Selo. I confess this hoping forgiveness for the wrong I have done my fellow men. I have reformed and trying to lead a good life my sins was many but God has forgiven them and from hence forth I mean to do what is right and now ask the forgiveness of man as well as God. humbly

ROBERT C. CLARK.

—Union Republican.

Assessor Guild, of Union county, has recently discovered over 80,000 acres of land that have heretofore escaped taxation.

During a protracted meeting at Baker City, a baby in a basket was left by some one at the church door. The little one was taken in charge by the minister.

A correspondent of the Union Republican says: Joe Yowell has been under the weather lately. He drank a pint of turpentine by mistake. It is a wonder it had not killed him.

Brother S. M. Driver has joined a local concert company at Union. As an end man in burned cork it would not surprise us that he takes the cake. "Money wanted for Christ's sake," is Brother Driver's motto, and he'll have it if there is any in circulation.—La Grande Chronicle.

Spring has come; buttercups are blooming; Uncle Elam's cow is again abroad in the land, and Tom Berry is out with his new red dray.—Milton Eagle.

Chickens have advanced to \$5 and \$5.50 per dozen. This is a good advance on poultry.

The city jail at this place has been repaired with a new floor. The old one was railroad ties laid together and was very cold.—Cottage Grove Leader.

An exchange says: Oregon will "loom up" at the world's fair like a two-bit piece in a mud hole.

The farmers around Cottage Grove should not complain of not having a market for their products this year. At present there are no potatoes to be had here and feed is very scarce. Bacon has a ready market at nine and twelve cents, potatoes one dollar per bushel. The farmers would certainly make more money raising vegetables and fruits than grain to sell.—Leader.

A train consisting of fifteen cars, loaded with 425 immigrants from the eastern states, passed through Pendleton on Saturday. Four engines were required to haul it over the mountains. It was the longest passenger train ever known on that division of the Union Pacific.

Fossil Journal: A former resident of The Dalles and well-known cattle raiser hereabouts, E. F. Humason, who has been on trial for some days past at Spokane Falls on a charge of cattle stealing, has been found guilty, the jury returning a verdict after a short deliberation. His attorney stated that an appeal would be taken, and Humason is out on a \$5000 bail.

A correspondent of the Fossil Journal says: Our valley is in mourning over the veto of our road appropriation by the governor. Several plugs of tobacco and a few bottles of gin had been bought on tick by the boys in the expectation of getting a job on the road. When the bill passed both houses, several of our good and industrious men happened to remember that they were old road builders and used to "blast rock" in Arizona, and accordingly offered their experience and services as road supervisors, so as to handle and apply the appropriation honestly and judiciously and place it where it would do the most good, but I am sorry to say, their memories served them a little too late and they got left.

Fossil Journal: Chas. McKenzie returned from Portland Wednesday, where he purchased all the machinery necessary to place the Butte Creek saw mill in good order. While in Portland he called upon E. P. Allis roller flour mills, and there saw the contract of Smith, Kleppin & Royal with them for the machinery for the Fossil flour mill. The machinery is full roller process, weighs forty tons, and costs \$9000 on board cars at factory.

James Butterfield has been placed under \$500 bonds for attempting the life of his father-in-law, Mr. Gamble, at Weidron. It seems Butterfield was scolding his wife, who was sick and had been very low, when her father interfered. Butterfield attempted to shoot him, but the cartridge lodged, and the Winchester falling to shoot he struck Gamble on the head with the gun, inflicting serious injuries. Miss Jennie Gamble was summoned from Priestville to her father's bedside.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Associated Press Report and Digests of all Important News of To-Day.

MISCELLANY.

LOCKED OUT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 17.—The journeymen plumbers of St. Paul, 1200 in number, will be locked out on an order issued by the master plumbers. This action is in retaliation for a boycott begun by the journeymen a few days ago on a St. Paul boss plumber, who employed a cornice maker to do plumbing. It is stated the fight is to be to the death and that the master plumbers intend to break up the local journeymen's union.

IS IT TRUE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—It is believed here that the better element of Italians are glad that a salutary lesson has been administered to the Mafia, as they have for years been in dread of it. It is stated that when the verdict was returned on Friday, two men belonging to the Mafia went to the levee flagpole, where one of them put his foot on the American flag and hoisted the Italian flag. The American flag was then hoisted under it. A number of Italians who were standing about, and asked later why they permitted this, said they were afraid to interfere.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 17.—Gov. Irwin has approved under protest the exemption bill passed by the legislature. The bill provides that all railroads built in the next thirty years shall be exempt from taxation for a period of twenty years. L. H. Wilson, auditor of the Prescott and Arizona Central, immediately after the signing of the bill, filed with the secretary of the territory the intention of his road to extend north from Prescott to Phoenix, a hundred and ten miles.

The legislature yesterday passed a bill exempting from taxation for ten years, all sugar beet factories built in the territory within one year.

The democratic gerrymander bill restricting the territory was vetoed by the governor; the council passed the bill over the veto, but the house refused to do so. Another appointment will now be made.

THE COKE WORKERS.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Mar. 17.—The great strike of the 15,000 coke-workers of the Connellsville region enters upon its sixth week. While the leaders of the United Mine-workers will not say so publicly, they privately admit that the men have been defeated. The wages loss has thus far reached over \$900,000, and will in a few days pass the million mark. When the fight began, General Manager Lynch, of the A. C. Frick company, of which Andrew Carnegie is one of the chief partners, declared that if Mr. Carnegie would keep his hands off, he (Lynch) "would beat the strikers clean out of sight." It would appear that Mr. Carnegie has not interfered in any way. The mere circumstance that the Frick and other large companies have held out so long is indicative that if they wish they can starve strikers into a return to work at a reduction of wages instead of even the old scale, for an advance upon which the struggle began. The iron trade is not in a sufficiently healthy condition to make the demand for coke pressing, and it is said the operators cannot undergo another month of idleness without serious loss or inconvenience.

ROUND BOATS.

SEATTLE, Mar. 17.—D.S. Lubbock, supervising inspector of hulls and boilers of District No. 1, which includes all of the west coast, who has been here all week, leaves for Port Townsend to settle a very important question in his line of official business. The local inspectors, Messrs. W. J. Bryant and George Bullene refuse to permit sternwheel vessels from the upper Sound to run to Port Townsend. The chamber of commerce of the latter city regards this as a hardship, and recently made application to the treasury department to secure a revocation of the order of the local inspectors in the matter. Mr. Lubbock goes to Port Townsend under orders from Washington city. He will personally investigate the matter as completely as possible and will meet the chamber of commerce to consult on the matter. He will then report on the case, and on the result of his findings, the department will be governed in its reply to the request.

The ground taken by the local inspectors for their decision was that it is unsafe for sternwheel vessels of the character of those now running on Puget Sound to run to Port Townsend. Some sternwheel vessels have gone to Port Townsend in the summer time on special permits, but in the winter time it is forbidden absolutely.

NARROW ESCAPE.

CLIFTON, Ariz., March 17.—The Detroit Copper Company's boarding