

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL. PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY. BY THE Capital Journal Publishing Company. HOOPER BROTHERS, Editors.

Subscription rates: Daily, by carrier, per month, \$1.00; by mail, per year, \$10.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

PRINTING PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT. In his argument for a high school system, Prof. Chapman, of the State University, says:

"The ignorant man indulges in our regard, modest and almost entirely base, is a prey to such factors, and the primary school is an inefficient remedy against this danger, because the primary school does not and can not teach a man to think correctly. It can not teach him to think correctly because at the age when children attend the primary school their minds are not sufficiently developed to learn to think. If a primary school really did do a man an equal footing with the following man, if it really did open to him all the ordinary activities of life, if it actually made him an intelligent voter and a competent office-holder, there would be no more efficient remedy, perhaps, for advancing the higher education by the public. But the fact is that most of these things are true. The man who has merely a primary education without other enlargement of his mind, though this enlargement may not always be obtained in school, will not in general be well fitted for the duties of citizenship. He will not be fitted for wise judgment, and he will not be prepared to exercise intelligently the duties of the office to which he is likely to be elected."

This is equivalent to saying that a mere common school education does not qualify a man for intelligent citizenship. Unless he has a high school or college education, it is argued he cannot vote with safety or fill an office to which he is elected.

Assessing the purpose of education to be the development of the whole child in the most natural way that it may acquire a desire to live rightly, we may well ask the question whether, before establishing a system of high schools, Oregon had so better provide for the better education of children for which taxes are now laid—beginning with four years. They are now kept out of school until they are six or seven, and several of the most precious and irreplaceable years of life are wasted.

In a paper read at the educational congress at the world's fair, published in the Kindergarten Magazine for December, the following statements are made which show that even at the best primary schools more could be done for the little ones:

"Some years ago an attempt to ascertain the real nature of the contents of the minds of children living in a large town was very carefully made in Boston. Of the report of the investigation, Dr. Charles Horner gave a summary in the London Journal of Education, of March, 1885. It was found that 77 per cent of the children, who were all at school, and whose ages ranged from four to eight years, had never seen a crow; 65 per cent, an ant; 57.5 per cent, a sparrow; 50 per cent, a frog; 29.5 per cent, a butterfly; 21.5 per cent, did not know an elm tree; 20 per cent, a maple; 66 per cent, blackberries growing; 60 per cent, had never planted a seed; 61 per cent, did not know growing potatoes; 55 per cent, growing buttercups and 22 per cent, growing aspen; 75 per cent, did not know what season of the year it was; 65 per cent, had never seen a rainbow; 54.4 per cent, did not know that leather things come from animals; 49 per cent, what flour is made of; and 30.5 per cent, the origin of butter."

Mr. Oakley, the chief inspector of schools in the Manchester district, found in a school in Manchester a whole class of children who did not know what a bee is like or where it is to be found, and in another school in Manchester, a class of about twenty boys in the sixth standard, of whom only four had ever seen a skylark.

In the interests of the masses the common primary schools should be made as good as money can make them. The children of the poorest need application of the kindergarten methods far more than the children of the rich, which now receive the benefit of the Froebel school almost exclusively. After all has been done for the children of the masses, high schools might be thought of for the select few who get the benefit of them. They would not in the end prove the great help to the colleges which Prof. Chapman of the State University seems to think, for if they were conducted up to the best standards they would be taken advantage of by many young men and women who are forced now to go to college.

A RAILROAD PROBLEM. The raising of so many American railroads into receivers' hands, and the stoppage of interest, is likely to make the foreign market for American bonds very dull for some years to come. We shall have to learn to carry our own corporation with some capital until foreign investors have recovered from the shock given them by failure of so many corporations into which they had put

money.—Continued. The railroad problem is solving itself. The government can furnish a better system and more honest business methods than the average gang of corporation leaders. Millions of dollars from \$10,000 to \$50,000 a year and multiplications of bonds that enable a man like Villard to steal millions in a few years, are consistent with a Republican form of government. They make atrocious, corrupt, back government and people, and lead to monopoly. At least receiver, responsible to an honest court, and our courts are far more honest than railroad managers or politicians, and our state laws honestly enforced would make even the Oregon Pacific pay profitable interest on all the capital really invested in it. The state will in the end be compelled to take charge of all such properties and honestly administer them.

REPRESENTED CURRENT. The Villard bond managed to increase the interest charges of the Northern Pacific for branch lines from \$25,000,000 to upwards of \$50,000,000 all in one year, and for the acquisition of properties, no one of which, except a small line costing less than \$1,000,000, has paid the cost of operation and fixed charges, and many of which will not even pay the cost of operation.

"Bodie is almost completely stagnated. Money is not to be obtained, and debtors are powerless to avoid the seizure of their property and their homes to satisfy, at a small percentage of their value, the claims of creditors."—Fennoy's letter to Cleveland. To bring about this "change" Chairman Murphy addressed his famous circular to the Democrats of Oregon, to help Cleveland by voting for Weaver elector, and Fennoy helped to do it. Now he blames Cleveland for the whole job.

The shortage of \$1,800,000 in the earnings of the Union Pacific during the past ten months is attributed by one of the managers of the road to the injury which has been inflicted on the silver industry.

A dozen good lines will at this season of the year earn \$1 a week with eggs at 30c a dozen. A horse will eat \$1 worth of feed a week. Moral: Trade the horse for a dozen hens.

There are a good many owners of railroad stocks who would be glad to exchange them for farm lands, regardless of the mortgage which the Populists talk about in such a heart-broken way.

The Pacific Insurance Trust has recalled its advance on rates in Oregon to see if the legislature will repeal the valued policy law. It will hardly be done in that way.

The emperor of Austria is spending the winter in Madeira, but will wager his royal bicorne a cookie the winter there does not begin to be as mild as in Oregon.

The Keeley League are the most potent and practical reform organizations to deal with the evils of intemperance. Help them along.

There has never before been a time when so many unemployed workmen were signing petitions against the passage of an pending tariff bill.

God bless the ladies! They maintained the old-fashioned custom of hospitality as a religious duty at Salem on New Year's day.

The insurance companies have increased rates 20 per cent. In Omaha on the pretense that the chief of the local fire department is incompetent.

Push the road convention.

South Sea Pirates. A writer of thrilling stories of adventure for boys would find a plot ready to his hand in the charges brought against two Frenchmen named Borique, brothers, who are at present awaiting their trial at Brest. According to the case for the prosecution, these men are latter day pirates of a particularly daring description. On Dec. 15, 1891, the French schooner Niarahiti, trading with Tahiti left that place under the command of a native skipper named Tebar a Tara. The first mate was Joseph Borique, one of the accused, and the crew consisted of an Englishman named William Gibson who was the supercargo, four natives and a half caste, who acted as cook. The vessel carried 40,000 francs' worth of goods to be exchanged in some South Sea islands for mother of pearl and other products.

At one of these out of the way ports Joseph Borique's brother Alexander came on board, and the two men then planned the mutiny. The captain and the Englishman were shot, and the crew of poisoned food, whereupon the brothers took command of the vessel, painted out the name, substituting that of Le Roi and making a descent on a little island forced some of the inhabitants to come and man the ship. Possibly they might have remained undiscovered but for the fact that some time afterward they threatened to kill the half caste, who thereupon went and gave information to the authorities of one of the Caroline islands.—London Telegraph.

Advantages for Working Electricians. The announcement that a means has been invented of rendering any wire charged with electricity instantly dead opens up the question of the better protection against accidents from heavy currents of workmen in electric light and power stations. It is suggested, among other improvements, that the insulation resistance of the rubber gloves and boots worn by men engaged at high pressure work should be periodically tested. Rubber gloves and boots are subject to wear and tear, and however good the insulation may be when new, it rapidly deteriorates. It is stated that gutta percha molded boots, with no iron in them, are more reliable than rubber boots, as they retain their insulation properties much longer.

It is suggested that all high pressure bars, switches and fuses shall be boxed in, so that the opening of the box would cut off the current and render it impossible for it to be turned on while the box was open. Again, manufacturers are compelled to securely fence in all belts, wheels and other machinery, and high pressure terminals, bars or switches should be placed under similar restrictions. What is wanted is a simple signal to indicate to the most ignorant workman when a bar or terminal or switch is charged, and so warn him off. Such a device would extremely supplement the use of the newly invented electric "bullet" in increasing the safety of workmen in electric light stations.—English Electrical Journal.

Should the ONE CENT DAILY be some friend. It will advertise Salem and the fact that this is the best paper for the money on the Pacific Coast.

If your four-year-old is restless, nervous and making life a torture to you it is time you are studying up the kindergarten.

Oregon farmers should produce more fruit, poultry, and dairy products, in place of cheap wool and wheat.

A number of candidates for state office in Oregon are likely to include their balloon with gas of a premature order.

If the State Tax board adds thirty millions to the state valuation this year it may as well prepare to leave Oregon.

Has Governor Penoyer's letter to Cleveland helped any unemployed man to get work in Oregon?

One city official receives as much in fees from the copiers as the policeman now receives from the city.

No well-informed footballer expected Portland to score against the Standard University eleven.

Let no one imagine that Governor Penoyer has fired his last shot at Cleveland.

The State Board of Equalization will not add thirty millions to the amount this year.

Every salary in the city government could properly be reduced and no one suffer.

The people want more net business results and less costly politics in city affairs.

Watch for the Premium list for clubs to the ONE CENT DAILY.

Satan will wear his summer clothes at the Midwinter fair.

The political campaign in Oregon is now fairly open.

Plenty of NEW YEAR JOURNALS to be had at this office.

The good people of Salem should not forget the Miffee babies.

Do not forget the post for a few weeks yet.

The city council must retrench.

Reduce the taxes.

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Not So Much of a Doctor. Many and varied are the answers given to the government examiners. The following original answer about takes the proverbial hint.

After the class had read that popular schoolboy's recitation commencing with the line, "The boy stood on the burning deck," the examiner, nearly to test their intelligence, asked the question: "Why did the boy stand on the burning deck?"

"This was a power, but the force at the foot was equal to the reaction, for he immediately shouted: "Because it were too hot for him to sit down on."—Spurs Moments.

Really Reminded. I'm afraid you will have to look for a new place before the list of the month, Bright.

"What for, man?" "Mr. Smith objects to so much waste in the kitchen."

"Lor, man, if that's all, I'll have myself within an inch of me."—Brooklyn Life.

Depression. The day was dying—that is, the chronological day, extending from midnight to midnight. In other words, it was after 11 p. m. They had spoken of many things.

"After all" "It might be well to explain at this juncture that the speaker was a young man with a ruddy complexion, denoting a keen knowledge of the world, and patient leather shoes.

"It is the true work of a girl" "Not being engaged, he smiled engagingly at this point, saying: "that the world looks for."

It was her turn to make a talk now. "That is unjust at such a time as this, when"

By the way, she was a tall being, with a low brow and a face that would be difficult to read.

"All values show a shrinkage." "The big clock on the mantel peddled 'Cockney' she very kindly gave him back his umbrella and after a few hearty words he departed.—Detroit News-Tribune.

A Modern Fair Richard. Father—This is a fine horse you've bought. I don't see how you raised the money.

Son—I am buying it on the installment plan.

"Oh! But where did you get all this handsome furniture?" "Buying that on the installment plan too."

"Humph! Most cost something. I don't see how you can spare so much for clothes. Your wife dresses like a princess."

"Yes, get our clothes on the installment plan."

"I can be worried on the installment plan easily enough."

"But your wife won't have any money to pay the installments."

"Yes, she'll have plenty. I'm insured on the installment plan—pay every week."—New York Weekly.

Effective. A Maine farmer, who recently visited Boston, tells how he got the better of the deadly trolley car.

"I stood," he says, "right on the track when one of them damned skyloke cars came a-luzzing along, and I thought I'd just see if they'd run over me. They bolted and yelled for me to get off the track, but I didn't budge an inch, for I had as much right there as they had, and they just backed the thing up stock still before they got me. All a man's got to do is stand up for his rights, and them Boston fellows hasn't run over him."—New York Tribune.

Meeting an Objection. House Hunter—The great disadvantage is that the house is so damp.

Agent—Disadvantage, sir? Advantage I call it. In case of fire it would not be so likely to burn.—Brooklyn Life.

Hood's Cures. New York, Oregon. Located on the Beach, two miles north of Newport on Cape Cove, a beautifully sheltered bay, wonderful scenery, sea bathing, fine drives to Cape Four-wath-er-light-house. House new, rooms large and airy. Finest resort for families or invalids. Open all winter. Terms moderate by day or week. Intending visitors can drop a postal card to Newport and be met by hack.

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TODAY'S MARKETS. Prices Current by Telegraph—Local and Portland Quotations.

SALEM, January 2, 4 p. m.—OFFICIAL DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL. Quotations for day and up to hour of going to press were as follows:

RAILROAD PRODUCE MARKET. Apples—30c to 35c a bushel. BUTCHER STOCK. Veal—dressed, 5 cts. Hog—dressed 5. Live cattle—14 to 2. Sheep—alive \$1.50.

WHEAT. 40 cents per bushel. RAY AND GRAIN. Oats—New 30c. Hay—Baled, new \$8 to \$10; old \$10 to \$12. Wild in bulk, \$6 to \$8.

FARM PRODUCE. Wool—Best, 15c. Hops—Small sale, 17 to 18c. Eggs—Cash, 25. Butter—Best dairy, 30; fancy creamery, 35. Cheese—12 to 15 cts.

Portland Quotations. Flour—Standard, \$2.25; Walls Walls, \$2.15; Graham, \$2.40; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—New white, 34c per bushel; gray, 32c; rolled, in sacks, \$6.25; 50 lbs. barrels, \$6.75; 100 lbs. cases, \$3.75.

Hay—Best, \$10.00 per ton. Wood—rains, 10c per cord. Millstuffs—Bran, \$5.00; shorts, \$1.00; ground barley, \$1.00; chop feed, \$1.15 per ton; whole feed, barley, 70 cts. per cental; middling, \$2.00 per ton; chicken wheat, 50c per cental. Hides—New 10 to 15c. Hides—green, salted, 60 lbs. under 60 lbs., 25c; sheep pelts, 10c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE. Butter—Oregon fancy creamery, 30c; Oregon dairy, 25c; fair to good, 20c; common, 15c; 1 lb. per lb. Cheese—Oregon, 10c; 1 lb. Young American, 12c; 1 lb. per pound; California 14c; Swiss map, 30c; 1 lb. per lb. Eggs—Oregon, 20c per dozen. Eastern 20c per dozen.

Poultry—Nominal; chickens, mixed, \$2.00 per dozen; ducks, \$3.00; 4.50; geese, \$4.00; turkeys, live, 12c; dressed, 15c per lb. Beef—Top steers, 12c per pound; fair to good steers, 10c; No. 1 cows, 20c; fair cows, 15c; dressed beef, \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

Mutton—Best sheep, 12c; choice mutton, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; lambs, \$2.00 per 100 lbs. Hogs—Choice, heavy, \$4.00; 5.00; medium, \$4.00; 4.50; light and feeders, \$3.00; 3.50; dressed, \$6.50. Veal—\$3.00 per 100 lbs.

SALESMAN'S MARKET. Wool: Oregon Eastern choice, 10c; do inferior, 7c; do valley, 12c; 15c. Hops—36 to 18c. Potatoes—Early Rose, 50c; 55c. Bar-brooks, 35c; 45c. Oats—Milling, \$1.12; 1.17.

HAIR DEATH. Instantly removes and forever destroys objectionable hair, whether upon the hands, face, neck or back, without disfigurement or injury to the hair. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Address: H. H. & CO., 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

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