

POLITICS==TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY

The world is today better morally, and politically than at any time in all the history of the past. There are snarling pessimists on every side who dispute the assumption. They are heard on the rostrum, in the public press, and, I specially regret to say, in the pulpit, charging the fearful degeneracy of the present age. The social, political and moral crimes of every civilization are now spread before us on the breakfast table, and it is not surprising that the thoughtless rush into the conclusion that we are steadily degenerating in every respect that ennobles manhood and that we hear from the pulpit of the tardiness of religious advancement, at no former period of history of our country was religion more revered than it is to-morrow.

We are told by the pessimists that we are rapidly departing from the high moral and religious standards of the Fathers of the Republic, but such statements exhibit a want of intelligent knowledge and appreciation of the true conditions of the past and present.

No man could be elected to the Presidency of the United States today who entertained the religious views of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin. There was only a difference between their religious views and those of Paine, who was the blatant agnostic of that day, as Ingersoll was of a later day. Jefferson was not an atheist, but he accepted revealed religion. He was a man of strong convictions and a man in God, and always exhibited the highest measure of reverence for the supreme being. In a discussion of the evils of slavery, he used the expressive phrase, "I tremble when I remember that God is just."

Through his religious views were killed in his several desperate political campaigns, and they were not only undisputed, there is nothing to indicate that he lost any important number of votes in his three attempts for the Presidency because of his religious convictions. Today a candidate for the Presidency with Jefferson's religious convictions would be overwhelmingly defeated. Every Christian pulpit of the land would become a political rostrum to oppose the ambition of such a candidate. Alexander Hamilton, the general cabinet officer of Washington, was publicly accused of the corruption of his office to the profit of himself and others. The charge was made plausible because of his close relations with an adventuring man to vindicate his official integrity, he publicly confessed the crime, with no impairment of his fitness for official trust of the highest character. A cabinet officer thus accused and thus convicted of social crime by his own confession could now remain in such public trust for a day.

For were social conditions of the Republic any better than their political conditions. In Philadelphia, when Washington was elected President, many of the important social affairs at that time were justly described as drunken orgies, such as would not be tolerated in the present age, and it was the general dissipation and lavish abuse of hospitality by the disloyal social leaders of Philadelphia that made Arnold a traitor. Our present state of the admitted degeneration and social abuses of the millionaires and multimillionaires of today, and justly as they may be criticized, have not approached the social conditions and demoralization of the Fathers of the Republic. Few of our people are close students of our political history of the past, and they are ignorant of the fact that the most intense political animosities and resentments, and the most unscrupulous political methods were adopted in the political contests of the early days of the Republic. Washington is spoken of by some as the model soldier and ideal President, but he was a pronounced politician. The civil service laws of today would not have been entered for a moment by the Father of his Country.

There was no contest in the first Presidential elections, when Washington received the unanimous vote of the country and Adams received the second vote, making him President; but when Jefferson and Adams entered the contest for the Presidency to Washington, the bitterness of the contest greatly exceeded the bitterness of any modern political struggle; and the contest of 1800, when Jefferson and Adams were arrayed as opposing candidates for the second time, was one of the most defamatory campaigns in the history of the Republic. The two political newspapers of the day were vastly more violently abused than are the political journals of today. There is not now a newspaper in the United States that would announce the resignation of a President with the same criticism that the Philadelphia Aurora announced the retirement of Washington.

In the contest of 1800 the Federalists had the control of the Pennsylvania senate, and the supporters of Jefferson had a majority in the house. There was no general law providing for a Presidential election unless the legislature of a state should provide for a vote of the people. The selection of the electors devolved on the legislature. It was not until Jefferson would carry Pennsylvania against Adams, but the Federal senate refused to pass a law authorizing the people to vote for President; and when the legislature reached the duty of choosing a Presidential elector, the Federal

senate refused to go into joint convention for the purpose until the Republicans of the house conceded to them eight of the Presidential electors, which would have gone to Jefferson had the people been permitted to vote. Such a flagrant and insolent defiance of the people of the state would today bring swift and terrible retribution; but in that day it was deemed even a proper, at least an excusable, act on the part of the Federal senate to steal a number of the Presidential electors.

The inner history of the Presidential contest of 1800 is one of the most interesting chapters of our political history, and one that very few, even of intelligent Americans of this time, take the trouble to study. Although severely assailed, there is no record of history that will lead the careful student of the present to doubt the public and private integrity of Jefferson, but he was boldly accused of almost every possible political crime. Jefferson and Burr received an equal vote for President, although Burr had been nominated distinctly as the candidate for vice-president, and Burr, in violation of every attribute of honor, was accepted by most of the leading Federalists as a candidate for President against Jefferson in the house. It was a most monstrous violation of every semblance of political decency, and it was defeated solely by Alexander Hamilton, then the leading Federalist, who brought to his support Bayard, of Delaware, and Jefferson was officially chosen President by the house. That act of Hamilton cost him his life, as Burr never forgave him, and later found a trivial pretext to challenge him to a duel, in which Hamilton fell mortally wounded on the first fire.

It is well authenticated that the Federal leaders, recognizing that Jefferson had been unquestionably chosen President by the people, sought to make terms with Jefferson, and proposed to assure his election in the house if he would consent to retain the Federalists in office under the general government. Jefferson peremptorily refused to entertain the proposition, and most of the leading Federalists then sought to compass his defeat in the house. No political party of today would dare to attempt such a violent defeat of the popular will as was exhibited by the opposition to Jefferson in the struggle for the Presidency in the house of representatives.

If any President of modern times were to exhibit the official indecency that John Adams exhibited when Jefferson became President, he would be denounced by every reputable newspaper and intelligent citizen in the land. It was then, as it is now, the accepted duty of the retiring President to receive the incoming President at the White House and accompany him to the inauguration ceremonies; but the last official act of Adams as President was the nomination of a number of what were called "midnight judges" the night before the inauguration of Jefferson, and during the night he and his family withdrew from the White House, leaving none but the servants to receive the incoming President. No man could command the respect of the American people who could be guilty of such an atrocious violation of the laws of courtesy, but it was generally justified by the supporters of Adams.

It was President Polk who first had the courage to disregard the political passions of the times by inviting Henry Clay, who had been his competitor, to dine with him and Mrs. Polk in the White House. It was near the close of the Polk administration, during which Clay had been a senator most of the time, and I well remember how it shocked the Democratic sentiment of the time when it was announced that Clay had dined with President Polk, not on a state occasion, but had been welcomed at the family dinner as a friend. Clay was the soul of chivalry, and Polk was a man of unblemished character and high attainments and his example of courtesy to Clay has never since been broken. When Cleveland was defeated by Harrison, in 1888, he wrote a very kind letter to his successful competitor, inviting him to give his views as to all the details of the inauguration, and to be the guest of the White House as long before the inauguration as he could find convenient. When, in turn, Cleveland defeated Harrison, the same courtesy was exhibited, and no retiring President could today exhibit any measure of discourtesy to his successor without largely forfeiting public respect. When Garfield was inaugurated in 1881, General Hancock, who had been his competitor and received within 10,000 the number of votes that were given to Garfield in the entire country, commanded the military escort of Garfield to the Capitol for inauguration.

Object to Strong Medicines.

Many people object to taking the strong medicines usually prescribed by physicians for rheumatism. There is no need of internal treatment in and case of muscular or chronic rheumatism, and more than nine out of every ten cases of the disease are of one or the other of these varieties. When there is no fever and little (if any) swelling, you may know that it is only necessary to apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely to the affected part. Try it. For sale by Dr. Stone's drug store.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 37 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Batteries! Batteries!

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Three Crescent 30c.
A good reliable dry cell. [Cheapest battery on] the market.

ECONOMY ELECTRIC LAMP

8 Candle Power Lamps.....	15¢
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FRED R. WATERS, Manager
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BEER PROMOTES TEMPERANCE

Recognized as a Food Product, and So Dealt With by the Government

It is being recognized the world over that the drinking of beer promotes temperance and sobriety to a far greater extent than all the prohibition laws on the statute books.

All enlightened European nations are encouraging the manufacture and consumption of light beers containing about three and one-half per cent alcohol, and the result has been most gratifying to all sincere lovers of temperance.

The United States government has taken a positive stand in this direction, the war department holding that the re-establishing of the army canteen for the sale of beer being an absolute necessity in the interest of temperance and sobriety.

Beer is today recognized as a "Food Product," and is so dealt with by the government.

All the great insurance companies have contradicted the lies that have been given currency through prohibition sources that the drinking of beer was a bar to securing insurance, and have lately published to the world at large the statement that those drinking beer moderately (not more than two quarts during twenty-four hours) were the very best of risks. The latest British life insurance reports show that the ratio of death rate among abstainers is thirty per cent greater than among moderate drinkers.

Beer is pure and wholesome, and the day is not far distant when it will be as much a part of the daily subsistence of every family as are milk, bread and other food necessities.

The beer brewed by the Salem Brewery Association is in every sense the very best that modern enterprise can produce. It speaks for itself and is its own best advertisement.

SALEM BREWERY ASSOCIATION
SALEM, OREGON

OREGON'S OPPORTUNITY

COLONIST RATES from all parts of the United States and Canada to all parts of Oregon and the Northwest will be put into effect by

THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.
—and—
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
(Lines in Oregon)

DAILY DURING MARCH AND APRIL, 1908.
From the Principal Cities of the Middle West the Rates will be as follows:

FROM	TO SALEM	FROM	TO SALEM
CHICAGO	\$38	COUNCIL BLUFFS	\$30
ST. LOUIS	\$35	OMAHA	\$30
KANSAS CITY	\$30	ST. PAUL	\$30

Corresponding Rates from all other Eastern points. Stopovers at pleasure at all points in Oregon.

The Colonist Rate is the greatest of all homebuilders. Oregon has unlimited resources and needs more people who desire homes and larger opportunities.

Oregon people can accomplish splendid results by heralding this opportunity to all the world. Send Oregon literature giving good reliable information about the state, far and wide. Call on the above railroads for it if necessary.

FARES CAN BE PREPAID

Here at home if desired. Any agent is authorized to accept the required deposit and telegraph ticket to any point. Call on local agent or address.

WM. McMURRAY,
General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

Southern Pacific R. R. Time Card

Time Card No. 52 Effective Sunday December 29th, 12.01 A. M.

Toward Portland Passenger.

No. 16.—5:53 A. M. Oregon Express
No. 18.—8:40 A. M. Cottage Grove Passenger.
No. 12.—2:45 P. M. Roseburg Passenger.
No. 14.—9:13 P. M. Portland Express.

Toward Portland Freight.

No. 223.—5:00 P. M. Portland Fast Freight.
No. 226.—10:40 a. m., way freight arrives.
No. 226.—11:28 a. m., way freight departs.

Toward San Francisco Passenger.

No. 11.—11:03 A. M. Roseburg Passenger.
No. 17.—6:45 P. M. Cottage Grove Passenger.
No. 15.—9:56 P. M. California Express.
No. 13.—2:01 A. M. San Francisco Express.

Toward San Francisco Freight.

No. 221.—2:43 A. M. Portland Fast Freight.
No. 225.—11:28 A. M. Way-Freight

CORVALLIS & EASTERN R. R. TIME TABLE

No. 4—
Leaves Detroit 1:00 p. m. follows, commencing Jan. 16, 1908. Trains for Corvallis.

No. 8—
Leaves Albany 7:55 a. m. Arrives at Corvallis 8:35 a. m.

No. 10—
Leaves Albany 3:55 p. m. Arrives at Corvallis 4:35 p. m.

No. 6—
Leaves Albany 7:45 p. m. Arrives at Corvallis 8:25 p. m. Trains for Albany.

No. 5—
Leaves Corvallis 6:30 a. m. Arrives at Albany 7:10 a. m.

No. 9—
Leaves Corvallis 2:15 p. m. Arrives at Albany 2:55 p. m.

No. 7—
Leaves Corvallis 6:00 p. m. Arrives at Albany 6:40 p. m.

No. 11 (Sunday only)—
Leaves Corvallis 11:15 a. m. Arrives at Albany 11:58 a. m.

No. 12 (Sunday only)—
Leaves Albany 12:25 p. m. Arrives at Corvallis 1:18 p. m. For further information apply to Trains from and to Yaquna.

No. 1—
Arrives at Corvallis 11:00 a. m. Arrives at Albany 5:55 p. m. Leaves Yaquna 6:45 a. m. Arrives at Albany 11:58 a. m.

No. 2—
Leaves Albany 12:35 p. m. Arrives at Yaquna 6:15 p. m. Trains to and from Detroit.

Leaves Corvallis 1:40 p. m.

No. 3—
Leaves Albany 7:30 a. m. A. M.—6:00, 7:05, 8:05, 10:05.

WM. McMURRAY,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Portland, Oregon.
Jno. M. Scott, Asst. G. P. A.

LOW RATES EAST

Will Be Made This Season by the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

(LINES IN OREGON)

From Salem, Ore.

AS FOLLOWS:

BOTH WAYS		ONE WAY
TO	THROUGH	VIA
PORTLAND		CALIFORNIA
Chicago	\$74.15	\$87.50
St. Louis	\$69.15	\$82.50
St. Paul	\$61.65	\$81.75
Omaha	\$61.65	\$75.00
Kansas City	\$61.65	\$75.00

TICKETS WILL BE ON SALE

May 4, 18
June 5, 6, 19, 20
July 6, 7, 22, 23
August 6, 7, 21, 22

Good for return in 90 days with stopover privileges at pleasure within limits

REMEMBER THE DATES

For any further information call on agents.

WM. McMURRAY,
General Passenger Agent,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Oregon Electric Railway Company

TIME CARD Leaving Salem.

Portland and intermediate stations, local 6:15 a. m.

Portland and intermediate stations, local 8:05 a. m.

West Woodburn, Wilsonville, Tualatin, Portland, limited 9:30 a. m.

Portland and intermediate stations, local 11:03 a. m.

Portland and intermediate stations, local 2:30 p. m.

West Woodburn, Wilsonville, Tualatin, Portland, limited 4:02 p. m.

Portland and intermediate stations, local 5:35 p. m. Arriving Salem.

Portland and intermediate stations, local 8:35 a. m.

Portland and intermediate stations, local 10:45 a. m.

Portland, Tualatin, Wilsonville, West Woodburn, limited 11:15 a. m.

Portland and intermediate stations, local 1:25 p. m.

Portland and intermediate stations, local 4:50 p. m.

Portland, Tualatin, Wilsonville, West Woodburn, limited 5:47 p. m.

Portland and intermediate stations, local 7:50 p. m.