

EVENING CAPITAL JOURNAL

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FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1888.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Congressmen, HENRIK TEHRMANN, Supreme Judge, W. P. LORD, Presidential Electors, ROBERT McLEAN, WM. KAPUS, C. W. FULTON, Prosecuting Attorney Third Dist., H. H. HEWITT.

MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Representatives, J. B. WALDO, Mackay, T. E. GERR, Silverton, J. Q. WILSON, Salem, S. LAYMAN, Woodburn, WM. ARMSTRONG, South Salem, Sheriff, E. M. COCHRAN, Salem, Clerk, F. J. BARBOCKE, Salem, Recorder, J. B. STARR, East Salem, Treasurer, A. O. CORDET, Agnewville, Assessor, A. F. BLAUBERRY, Silverton, Commissioner, A. B. FURNELTUS, Marion, W. T. HIRM, Hubbard, School Commissioner, D. W. FURR, Silverton, Justice, W. J. CULVER, East Salem, Coroner, DR. D. C. HILAND, Woodburn.

A FORCED PARALLEL.

Hollo Kirk Bryan, in his illustrated lecture on Wednesday evening drew a suggestive parallel between the former abolition party and the present prohibition party, in the cumulative vote required in successive presidential elections. The first vote polled for the abolition candidate in 1848, was 40,000; and the vote polled for the first prohibition candidate in 1880, was the same, in round numbers. In 1852 the voting strength of the abolitionists was over 150,000, and in 1884 the vote polled for St. John was equal in number. In 1856, Fremont was supported with 1,000,000 votes, and he claims that Gen. Pinks, who is likely to be the prohibition candidate, will receive the same number of votes next November. In 1860, Abraham Lincoln won the presidency, and Mr. Bryan assumes that the prohibition cause will have gained such preponderating strength during the next quadrennial as to elect its candidate to the white house. It will be admitted that this is a liberal assumption; but if we grant his figures to be true, the premises are wrong on which his conclusion is based. Gen. Fremont was nominated not as an exponent of abolitionism, but of republicanism, the abolition party being merged in the old whig party and such other flimsy materials as constituted the new political organization which, four years thereafter, achieved so wonderful a triumph.

The lecturer then indulged in what may be called, conjectural political chemistry. He had been a republican, he said, and his sympathies were with that party as against the democracy. The success of the old whig disciples would involve the dissolution of one of the present great parties, and he hoped it would be the republican party. In the country, at the present time, he claimed, and we think reasonably, there were enough voters who favored the abolition of the liquor traffic to outnumber all others, in a national election, if they would vote their convictions on that issue. But party allegiance withholds the larger share of those reformers, and it will require a sort of political revolution to shake them loose from their present alliances and range them under the temperance banner.

As we interpret this prophecy, it differs against the lecturer's argument. It must be remembered that the American people are stable in their habits, and not apt to go off on one extreme idea. When the sin of slavery impressed itself with living force on the minds of the people of the northern states, and the light over the observance of the Missouri

compromise, followed by the struggle to extend the foul institution into Kansas, convinced them of the danger in which our free institutions were placed, the republican party was formed to prevent the extension of slave territory. They aimed at nothing violent or impracticable, but believed that by hemming in the confines of slavery they doomed it to virtual extinction.

And such we believe will be the future of the prohibition party. We accept Mr. Bryan's estimate of the number of voters in this country who are opposed to the liquor traffic, but we do not accept his hopeful conviction that in four years they will all become prohibitionists. Nine out of ten of these believe that the evil can be dealt with and ultimately abolished by means which the judgment approves as reasonable and statesmanlike. The use of text books on physiology in our public schools is educating a future generation of abstainers from strong drink; the imposing of a high license, with other restrictive regulations, is relieving the liquor business of its worst features; and another important step is the adoption of a prohibition amendment in those states where public opinion is advanced enough to sustain it.

There is an intemperance of reform as well as an intemperance of appetite, and excess should be guarded against in any popular movement. It is said that in Maine a strong opposition to prohibition has been excited by the recent passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cider. The farmers, by this intemperate measure, find their industry interfered with, and in their vexation at such unwise zeal, a number revolt at the whole prohibition business. And when unprincipled men, like Walter Thomas Mills, go about the country parading crooked statistics, and bearing false testimony against the enforcement of the prohibition laws in Iowa and Kansas, he gains no strength to his cause, but creates distrust because the people naturally reject a witness whose word cannot be trusted.

If prophecy may be indulged, we venture to predict that the prohibition party, like the former abolitionists, will be merged in an organization that has greater breadth; one that does not exclude the vast army of voters who aim at reform, but do not expect to make the world good in a day.

THE EDITOR MAGNITUDE HIS OFFICE.

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL Co. takes pleasure in informing its friends and patrons that it is making very gratifying progress in its business. Subscribers in town and country are adding their names daily, and our advertising patronage is being substantially increased. The purpose of the publishers is to give their readers a live and useful journal; its local columns well filled with the daily doings in our city and neighborhood, and its editorial space devoted to the activities and movements of the day. Our citizens have awakened to the fact that in this locality and in the whole Willamette valley, to take a more comprehensive view, a field is offered for immense development in agricultural and manufacturing industry, which has not been properly set before the world. The daily newspaper is the most efficient medium for publishing abroad such opportunities for the successful exercise of capital and labor, and our columns have been daily devoted to this useful exhibit.

A daily newspaper is admitted to the houses and business places of its readers with the unreserve accorded to an intimate friend. To justify this confidence it should go on its illuminating errand with a cheerful tone, discussing pleasantly those subjects that all are interested in, including no spite and abstaining from acrimonious personalities. It should be well informed, liberal in its principles and well bred. To fulfill these requirements has been the aim of the publishers, and how they have succeeded in their effort can best be determined by the character of the comments that come to their ears. A business man in this city says:

I like your stirring up of the city council. We want clean streets and alleys, and a general brushing up of our fences and out buildings. Fight it out on that line, and you will gain the good will of all your readers, brushing up of our fences and out buildings. Fight it out on that line, and you will gain the good will of all your readers.

A real estate firm ordered 300 copies of a recent weekly edition. One of its members remarked:

We are sending men out to circulate literature designed to bring people hither, and there are two or three articles in this paper that very eloquently set forth the advantages that will most likely attract the busi-

ness man and the settler. Keep up this racket, and we shall find use for a good many of your papers.

A city preacher came into our office yesterday and said:

That article you published yesterday describing the visit of your reporter to the East Salemschool, both my wife and I read with great interest. You promise to continue such articles. I want to tell you they will be a very useful feature in your paper, and if you want to make friends you could not adopt a better course.

He turned to go, but returning, said, "I have been dead heading your paper for some time past. Let me pay my subscription for six months, that will be the most substantial way of showing my approval." And he put down his money like a little man.

We received a list of five subscribers from McCoy the other day, the friend who sent the list, remarking in his letter:

The courteous manner in which you treat us prohibitionists is making many friends for your paper. We do not object to argument designed to convince us of the error of our ways, we rather court it; because we believe we are right and do not fear the force of any discussion. But our numbers are respectable enough to entitle us to courteous treatment, and any ill mannered scribble that assails us with abuse will find his readers deserting him.

We could multiply these pleasant sayings, but the above are enough to show that THE CAPITAL JOURNAL is pursuing the right course, and that the efforts of the publishers to give the people of Salem a good and progressive newspaper are properly appreciated. The liberal encouragement they are receiving will incite to further effort, and they believe it is not idle boast to say that at no distant time this journal will step to the front as the leading newspaper of Marion county.

THE Iron chancellor on Wednesday held a private conference with Carl Schurz which lasted nearly three hours. This distinguished American citizen went into exile because of his advanced liberal views and his joining in an armed endeavor to vindicate civil rights. In this country as a statesman and a soldier he has gained ripe experience and the methods of popular rule, and during the long talk he had with the German minister there is no doubt that he imparted much valuable counsel. The present emperor is devoting his wasting energies to formulating a more liberal constitution for the German people, and if Bismarck is at all in sympathy with this fundamental concession to the political demands of his fellow countrymen, this talk with so experienced and enlightened an American statesman cannot fail to be of great service. The exiled revolutionist, taken as counselor to a despotic prince, is a moving evidence of the progress of the times.

The Oregon City Courier says it is a risky business to gamble in potatoes, and shows the risk in the following statement: A potato farmer hereabouts recently shipped 600 sacks of spuds to San Francisco, where they are a drug in the market. Another farmer stopped with a wagon load of the same article before the door of a Portland merchant and asked what he would give. The reply was he would give nothing. Friday last 500 sacks were shipped from Salem to Chicago where potatoes are \$1.50 per bushel; but think of the freight!

We are indebted to Senator Mitchell for a valuable document, giving the tariff on imports into the United States and the free list, as contained in the act of March 3d, 1882; also the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty and extracts from the navigation and oleomargarine acts. This publication is indispensable to those who desire an intelligent understanding of the tariff question.

DUGAN BROS., PLUMBERS! GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

Steam and Plumbing Goods, 112 State Street, SALEM, OREGON.

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Having bought out the remainder of the chair factory's stock, we are prepared to sell chairs lower than any house in Oregon.

LANDS AND HOMES.

Marion county is situated in the heart of the magnificent Willamette valley, the central gem in the cluster of rich counties that form that princely domain, and is the banner commonwealth of the great north-west in all the essentials that go towards making it a profitable abiding place, and a home for the thrifty farmer, the cunning artisan and the industrious mechanic.

Rich in its agricultural resources, in its cultivated and uncultivated lands, in its water powers, and minerals; rich in its colleges and schools of learning, and with a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity, it presents to the immigrant from the overcrowded states, where cold winters and hot summers, with terrible cyclones, prevail, who comes to the coast with some means, advantages that no other county in Oregon possesses.

Much has been written of this western country that requires a stretch of the imagination to comprehend, and numerous complaints are heard from the class who have been misled by them, so in this brief sketch the writer desires to avoid exaggeration as to its present and prospective advantages, asking those in the east into whose hands this may fall—particularly those who have their eyes directed towards this coast—to peruse it carefully, feeling that it is not written to lure immigrants within its borders, but only as a truthful description of a land which, if it does not "flow milk and honey," contains within its bosom wealth and resources equal to any other country on the Pacific side of the Rocky mountains.

BOUNDARIES. Marion county is bounded on the north by the Willamette river and Little creek which separates it from Multnomah county; on the east by Clackamas county and the Cascade mountains, which separate it from Wasco county; on the south by the southern river and the north fork of the Santiam, separating it from Linn county and on the west by the Willamette river.

PHYSICAL FORMATION. The county contains, including valley, prairie and mountain lands, about 600,000 acres.

There are two main divisions, the mountain and the valley. The latter extends from the Willamette river to the foot of the Cascade mountains, a distance of about fifteen miles.

The mountainous portion contains some fourteen townships of mostly unsurveyed land; lying in a strip twelve miles north and south by forty miles east and west, and comprises all classes of land, from rich narrow valleys in the passes, up through all the grades of rolling, hilly and broken, to that of rock-bound canyons and inaccessible craggy peaks. It is generally heavily timbered, and in the near future will be valuable for its lumber supplies. These hills and mountains afford a wonderful summer range for stock, and many of the more enterprising farmers are availing themselves of this opportunity, and when the cold frosts of autumn approach, the stock are brought out to fresh pastures, thus enabling them to survive the winter storms with little care.

GREAT ADVANTAGES. A decided advantage Marion county has over many others is the diversified farming interest that can be carried on through the entire year; notwithstanding this is a cold climate during the winter months, the uplands are seldom too wet to work, and long before the planting, the hill farmer is preparing for his summer work. And yet the low lands are much preferred by many; the yield per acre is generally greater, and perhaps less labor is required to place the soil in proper condition for crops; and then should the season prove dry, the bottom lands are sure to bring the best crops. No better farming land can be found in the United States than that on the noted Howell prairie, French prairie, Santiam prairie and Salem prairie. The soil of these are wonderfully productive. With good cultivation, forty bushels of wheat and sixty of oats per acre can be readily secured.

FACILITIES FOR MARKET. The Willamette river, with two lines of railroad running the entire length of the county from north to south, with the Oregon Pacific road crossing the southeast corner of the county, affords ample facilities to reach a market in any direction.

SALEM. Is the capital of the state and county seat of Marion county, situated on the Willamette river—and on the O. & C. railroad. Costly buildings have been erected, among which the state capital building, county court house, Chamberkete hotel, opera house, new public school building, Catholic school building, Methodist church, Willamette University, and many private residences and business blocks, which will compare favorably with older and larger cities.

GENERAL. All things considered, the Willamette valley has the best country in the world, and Marion county is about centrally located therein. To those seeking homes in the west, no better opportunities can be offered, than are found here. Persons desiring information regarding Marion county or the Willamette valley, those wanting farming lands, stock farms, business property or city residences, will be promptly and reliably informed by addressing the well known firm of Willis & Chamberlin, real estate agents, opera house block, Salem Oregon.

Forty Years in the Church of Rome. By Father Chiniquy. Price \$2.50. Send in your order immediately. Delivered in July. F. A. KARNELL, Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. THE BEST STOCK OF STOVES IN THE CITY IS AT R. M. WADE & CO'S, 282 to 286 Commercial Street, SALEM. Garland Stoves, Charter Oak Stoves, Brighton Ranges, AND MANY OTHER LEADING STYLES. Also a Complete Stock of Hardware and Farm Machinery, Wagons and Carriages.

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