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SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1888.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Congressman,
BINGER HERMANN.
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, Macleay.
T. T. GEER, Silverton.
J. Q. WILSON, Salem.
S. TAYMAN, Woodburn.
WM. ARMSTRONG, South Salem.
SHERIFF,
E. M. CROISAN, Salem.
CLERK,
F. J. TAPCOTT, Salem.
RECORDER,
J. H. STOHR, East Salem.
TREASURER,
A. C. CONRIT, Aumsville.
ASSESSOR,
A. F. STACKERY, Silverton.
COMMISSIONER,
A. H. COFFELTS, Mehama.
W. T. GRAY, Stayton.
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT,
D. W. YOUNG, Silverton.
SURVEYOR,
W. J. CULVER, East Salem.
CORONER,
DR. D. C. EYLAND, Woodburn.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY.

In our report of the meeting of the Board of Trade, held on Tuesday, we mentioned the adoption of a resolution, introduced by Mr. H. W. Cottle, that the city council be petitioned to employ a competent engineer to determine where sewers should be placed; also that the council be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to provide a complete system of sewerage. This city, he stated, has all the conditions of hygiene, if a proper system of drainage were provided, and as the public health leads all other considerations in importance, he thought the cost of this improvement should not be a hindrance. As the city council will meet next Tuesday, and the application will be made as above, we thought it well to learn the opinions of the medical men of the city as to the sanitary effects to be derived from a good system of drainage. Dr. J. A. Richardson, being interviewed, said:

A proper system of sewerage is everywhere attended with beneficial results. Good drainage has a good effect on the health of the city. This is a fact so well established that argument is not needed.

In conversation the doctor said that when sewers were laid in The Dalles some years ago, his medical practice fell off $1,000 a year because of the improved health of his patients. Dr. W. D. Jeffries being consulted on this subject said:

The city should create a board of health, with at least one medical man on it, to which board all cases of sickness should be reported. This would furnish data on which to base estimates of the public health under certain conditions. I have no doubt that a proper system of surface and under drainage would show a reduction of sickness in the city amounting to one-half. And the consequent purification of the atmosphere would render the remaining cases less malignant.

Dr. Henderson confirms this by saying:

I could point out several localities in this city where many dollars have been paid for doctors' bills, which might have been saved with proper drainage. In some localities the water runs together from two or three directions. Here the sanitary condition is least satisfactory. I am satisfied that 90 per cent of the fever cases are due to lack of drainage. If you build sewers, however, proper traps should be provided and the sewers flushed every day.

Dr. Cusick when called on gave the result of his observations in several cities, and warmly approved the enterprise of the CAPITAL JOURNAL in calling public attention to this subject. He said:

I know of no provision so essential to the health of a city as an efficient system of sewerage. It is really a matter of life and death to the people. Holding that belief I am in favor of thorough drainage. The work should be economically done, of course, but the expense is not to be considered.

Dr. T. C. Smith, who has had extensive experience in this city as a pharmaceutist, said:

A city spread out as widely as this is, requires thorough drainage. The humidity of the atmosphere, while charged with impurity, increases the tendency to malarial diseases. Our streets are impure from the droppings of the horses and from other causes, and the escape of the surface water into sewers would have a cleansing effect. I am safe in saying that nine-tenths of all the diseases in town are malarial or with malarial complications.

The opinion of Dr. Holmes corroborates this testimony. This medical expert said:

Malaria complicates every disease, the impurity of the air we breathe and the ground we inhabit causing this condition. This is a malarial district, but a proper system of drainage would largely remedy the evil. The money of property holders could not be more wisely expended than in providing a proper system of sewerage.

Dr. Jessup commends the movement in the following unmistakable language:

I have seen the necessity of good drainage for years, and last fall signed a petition to the city council to build a sewer through Ferry street. There are hundreds of cesspools in this city that have been closed up. The fetid matter pollutes the surrounding earth and malaria is engendered by the deposit. I am emphatically in favor of an extended sewerage.

Dr. Gilbert, who has recently established himself in the city, being consulted by our reporter, laid great stress, as did also Dr. Henderson, on the pollution of wells by seepage from privy vaults. He insisted that the attention of the city authorities should be devoted to the location and management of such places. On the question of sewers, he said:

An efficient system of sewerage and surface drainage, with proper care in removing decaying animal and vegetable matter from our streets and alleys, would greatly improve our bill of health. With good drainage and proper street scavengering, I believe Salem would be one of the healthiest cities in the world.

The above is sufficient weight of authority to impress our city council with the importance of the matter that is to be brought up for their attention at their next meeting. How the outlay is to be met; what proportion of the expense is to be borne by abutting property holders and what share by a city tax, can be determined at a later day. The question now before them is the appointment of a surveyor to determine where sewers can best be laid and to estimate the probable cost of the work. When this knowledge is arrived at, the ways and means can next be considered.

IT would be a good thing for Mr. Blaine if he knew his own mind, and if his friends would take him at his word. When Phil Sheridan sat down on his political tempters by refusing the use of his name for the presidency, they seem to have understood that he meant what he said, and there the matter dropped. Cannot the Maine statesman refuse with the same unmistakable emphasis? His letter from Florence putting himself outside the presidential race was explicit enough, and that declaration should have been final. But there have been rumors of ominous import ever since that letter was published, and now the story comes with convincing detail that Barkis is willing. This justifies the suspicion of political trickery, and will be fatal to his prospects as a candidate for the presidency.

MAJOR GILBERT, of Palmyra, New York, who is well known as the compositor of the first Mormon Bible, celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday the other day by doing a good day's work at the case in the office of the Palmyra Courier. He is hale and hearty, and delights in the fact that he can still set as good a proof as most any younger man. He saved the first sheet of the Book of Mormon printed from each form, and preserved the book until a short time ago, when he sold it for $500.

General Boulanger is now just 50 years old. He is noted for his grace and gallantry, and more than any other Frenchman, is the idol and especial hero of the ladies. No one else can open a fan or remove a lady's cloak or mount a restless horse in so graceful and charming a way, and the same qualities are said to characterize all his military movements.

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BORN.

STRANGE.—In Salem, Or., Friday, May 4, 1888, to the wife of A. E. Strange, the plumber, a son.