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MONDAY, MAY 7, 1888.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN, BENGER HERMANN, Superior Judge, W. F. JARVIS, Presidential Electors, ROBERT McCLAIN, W. H. RAPPIN, C. W. FELLTON, Prosecuting Attorney Third Dist., H. H. HENWITT.

MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

REPRESENTATIVE, J. B. WALDO, Sheriff, T. T. GIBB, Treasurer, J. Q. WILSON, Judge, R. LAYMAN, Notary, Wm. SIMONSON, Justice of Peace, E. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Justice of Peace, F. J. BARNETT, Justice of Peace, J. B. STABLE, Justice of Peace, A. O. CONNELL, Justice of Peace, A. F. BLACKBURN, Justice of Peace, A. H. COULSTON, Justice of Peace, W. T. GIBB, Justice of Peace, Wm. SIMONSON, Justice of Peace, W. J. CHEVIL, Justice of Peace, DR. D. C. GILLEN, Justice of Peace.

GOV. PENNOYER'S DEMAGOGY.

A writer in the Century classifies "an intelligent discussion" of the tariff among the political needs of the day. Gov. Penoyer may be impressed with this truth, and, like wisdom in ancient Jewish days, he is crying aloud in the streets, but no man regards him. The trouble is, he has not got his lesson well learned. He condemns, with great volubility of rhetoric, the policy of protection, but is unable to tell where protection stops and free trade begins. His excellency made a long speech in Pendleton last week, which is reported in the East Oregonian, six columns long. In the political condition of this country, he finds everything wrong, so flagrantly wrong, indeed, that his wonder is aroused that the descendants of the men who rebelled against the British crown tamely submit to the oppression. According to this statesman's talk, the government is simply a powerful medium for impoverishing the laboring people, and enriching the favored classes. It has been a paternal government, not for the benefit of the needy, but in aid of the opulent. "The federal government," he says, "with a persistency of purpose, shows an infatuation of design in continuously plundering the poor for the benefit of the rich." This leads us to ask, with Jack Fulsbaff, "do you call this backing your friends?"

The special privileges conferred upon national banks, he regards as a gross injustice, the land grants to railroads a dead issue, by the tax, he denounces as monopoly; he then runs against the tariff system, which he finds to be the Jews' stumbling-block and to the Greeks' scandal. "The tariff laws," he says, "have been instrumental in enriching the few at the expense of the many," and he grows vituperatively indignant at such fiscal injustice. "Can all classes be benefited by a tax?" he inquires.

He takes a number of protected articles; window glass, national banks, ship building materials, and exhausts his powers of expression in the futile endeavor to do justice to his subject. Then he runs up against the silver question, and in his encounter with the quartz ledges of the country he flies all to pieces. It would be well to say that the popular objection to the present coinage act is based on the ground that it is a protective measure. It requires the secretary of the treasury to buy a certain amount of silver bullion every month, and coin not less than 2,000,000 standard dollars monthly. This law was passed ten

years ago, and under its provisions 250,000,000 silver dollars have been coined. They are a discredited currency, short weight, having an intrinsic value of but 74 cents. This accumulating mass of silver coin fills up the government vaults wherever it is coined and stored, and every once in awhile an appropriation is asked of congress to build new vault room. The royalty on this coinage, amounting to \$7,000,000 annually, goes into the national treasury, but it cannot be counted as profit, because at no distant day there will be an adjustment between our gold and silver coinage, and these short weight dollars will have to be melted and made over with more silver in them. Numerous attempts have been made in congress to stop this useless coinage, and melt the silver bullion, brought by the United States treasurer, into ingots, with the assayer's stamp infixed showing the weight and fineness. But a portion of the southern democrats in congress have a slight mania for reparation, and their constant endeavor is to engineer our financial laws as to compel the payment of the bonded indebtedness in these debased silver dollars. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, chairman of the house committee on coinage, and father of the present coinage law, betrayed his purpose during the heat of debate by declaring he was "in favor of thrusting paper down the throats of bondholders till they were sick;" but since this spite could not be indulged, his resort was to a debased currency. Gov. Penoyer, strolling around in his arraignment last week, fell foul of the silver question, and the comprehensive ignorance he displayed must have amused his hearers better than a show. The coinage act requires the secretary of the treasury to coin from two billion to four million dollars a month, and the average coinage, as shown by the director of the mints, for the last ten years, has been \$2,300,000 monthly. Mr. Penoyer is ignorant of the provisions of this law, and declares that our mints are operated in the interest of the national bankers. He says congress, in 1878, "yielding partially to a popular demand, remonetized silver, but limited its coinage to \$2,000,000 a month."

A man ought to know, you know, before he attempts to explain a thing. But beside this exposure of ignorance the governor resorts to the grossest demagoguery. Through the action of five or six successive secretaries of the treasury, who have kept the coinage of silver dollars nearly uniform in amount, he charges that the British capitalists have been enabled to rob our fellow countrymen. Since 1872 the price of wheat has fallen from \$1.10 per bushel to 78 cents, and the difference in last year's product of 400,000,000 bushels in figures up to \$191,000,000. If "this unjust restriction against silver," which he supposes to exist, were removed, he declares as a fact the price of silver bullion would advance from 35 cents an ounce, its present price, to \$1.25, and the price of wheat, by some assumed correlation of value, would return to its former standard. All of which facts bear as much relation to each other as the supply of milk per capita of our town cows, to the number of milk tickets held by the milkmen.

But the fun of the thing consists in the governor starting out to tear the protective policy to tatters, and stopping short in his mad career to find that the protective policy already extended to the silver interest is inflated to the height of absurdity. Perhaps he thinks this is an intelligent discussion of the tariff question. An editorial writer in the Century makes this cheerful statement: "The golden time of the politician has passed in this country. We are entering on an era in which he must play a minor part. We have saved the Union, and now turn our attention to the problem of how best to govern it. Reform in our electoral methods, the regulation or suppression of the liquor traffic, and intelligent consideration of the tariff problem command universal attention. In every state these are the absorbing topics. They show that the parliament of ghosts has at last been dissolved, and the parliament of living issues has been opened. The politicians cannot hinder progress."

POWERFULLY is level headed. He knows enough to know that if the workmen of this country ever effect an improvement in their social condition, it will be through their own intelligent exertions and not by the aid of self seeking politicians. He says: "I don't favor running the Knights of Labor into a party, and I will not have anything to do with parties." How would he regard the course of the alleged labor organ in this city, which is run mainly in the interest of the democratic party?

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 northwest 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.

PHYSICAL FORMATION. The county contains, including valley, prairie and mountain lands, about 900,000 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 100 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 energy 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 throughout the entire year; notwithstanding this is a wet climate during the winter months, the uplands are seldom too wet to work, and long before the prairie farmers are through with their seeding, 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 capitol building, county court house, Chemekethotel, 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 generally 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 & Chamberlain, real estate agents, opera house block, Salem Oregon.

Forty Years in the Chair of Home. By Father Chiniquy. Price 25c. Send for your order immediately. Delivered in 30 days. P. 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.

J. D. McCully, IS RECEIVING A FINE LINE OF SPRING CLOTHING!! HATS, AND FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

20 COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM, OREGON. WM. BROWN & CO. DEALER IN

Advertisement for boots and shoes. Features an image of a boot and the text 'BOOTS SHOES' and 'Leather and Findings! CASH PAID FOR Wool, Hides, Pelts and Furs. No. 211 Commercial Street, SALEM, OREGON. HANAN & SON'.

HACKS AND BUGGIES! Every one Warranted! JOBBER and HORSESHOEING. Call on the undersigned, wagon and carriage makers and blacksmiths, 282, 312 and 314 Commercial street, Salem.

SCRIBER and POHLE. Capital Lumbering Company! MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN Every Variety of Oregon Lumber, Dressed and Undressed. CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Fence Posts, BOXES, Etc. SALEM OREGON.

NEW TO-DAY. Conservatory of Music of Willamette University.

FIRST PUBLIC CONCERT BY MISS FRANKIE P. JONES. And pupils, Assisted by MRS. W. A. WETZEL, OF PORTLAND. Miss Nettie Louise Brown, Prof. J. M. Coomer, Mr. J. H. Ross, and Z. M. Parvin. Wednesday Evening, May 9

REED'S OPERA HOUSE. PART I. Orchestra. Andante and Allegro Vivace, from Overture to William Tell. Rellini Schmidt. Misses Dalrymple, Fuchs, Breyman and Keynolds. Grand Valse Brillante. Chopin. Miss Edith Hughes. Ojos Criollos (Dance Cubana). Gottschalk. Misses Kate Reynolds and Jessie Dalrymple. Ernani. Ernani Involuntari. Verdi. Mrs. W. A. Wetzel. Los Couriers. Ritter. Miss Jessie Dalrymple. The Jolliest Boys Alive. Emerson. Messrs. Parvin, Bagley, Cooke and Burke. Maiden's Bunch Walls. Kinkel. Misses Jessie Breyman, Ethel Crane, Maud Hirsch and Blanche Woodford. Linda de Chamoury (Fantasia). Donizetti-Huntten. Mrs. L. Kuhn. Carnival of Venice. Hartman. Prof. J. M. Coomer. PART II. Dressler. Last Rose of Summer. Nettie Louise Brown. Moonlight Sonata (last two movements). Beethoven. Miss Laura Goltra. Reading (selected). Nettie Louise Brown. Concert. Suite, Op. 79. Weter. Robolink. Bishop. Mrs. Wetzel. Wollenhaupt's Grand Concert March. Berg. Mrs. Krause, Misses Moore's, Scriber and Moore's. Mr. J. H. Ross. Vocal solo (selected). Mr. J. H. Ross. Sounds from the Ohio. Metz. Misses Lulu Hirsch, Jessie Breyman, Mabel Adair and Jeanette Meredith. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats now on sale at Patton's book store.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS. OFFERED BY Willis & Chamberlain. 60 acres, 3 miles from Salem, highly cultivated. \$3000. 4 lots, good house and barn, East Salem. 2000. 5 lots, finely situated. 1750. 800 acres, 2 1/2 miles from Salem, well improved, can be divided into 3 or four tracts. May and June 1 offer extra inducements and will pay you to call and get my prices right away. All wood corded at your place of residence or business and then sawed and stored. I also offer extra inducements to those who wish to buy in single cord lots by the year. My office is with G. W. Johnson, 235 Commercial street, where I will be glad to see all of my old customers and many new ones. Buy once with this system of handling wood and you will always continue. GEO. D. GOODHUE.

Bids Wanted. The State Insurance Company of Salem, Oregon, will receive bids for the erection of a three-story brick and masonry roof, office building, plan and specifications may be seen at the office of Walter Fugh, Salem, Oregon. Bids will be closed on the 15th, at 2 o'clock p. m. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, by H. W. COTTLE, Sec'y and Mgr.

Proposals For Wood. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the secretary of state until 12 o'clock of May 20, 1888 for the delivery on or before July 15, on the capitol grounds, of 150 cords of oak and 75 cords of fir wood. Oak must be either grub or sound body timber cut from thirty trees and not more than six months cut. Fir must be cut from live trees. All wood must be four feet long, reasonably straight and not less than 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Separate bids will be received at the same time and place for cutting into three lengths the above wood, and storing the same in the capitol building; storage to be completed by September 1st. All bids will be opened at the above office at 2 p. m. May 20th, 1888. GEO. W. McBRIDE, Secretary of State.

DUGAN BROS., PLUMBERS! GAS AND STEAM FITTERS. And dealers in Steam and Plumbing Goods. 112 State Street, SALEM, OREGON.

FOR BARGAINS IN FURNITURE GO TO ROTAN & WHITNEY. State Street, Salem, Oregon. Having bought out the remainder of the chair factory's stock, we are prepared to sell chairs lower than any house in Oregon.