

EVENING CAPITAL JOURNAL

PUBLISHED
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

BY THE

Capital Journal Publishing Company,
INCORPORATED

Officer, 112 Court Street, Opera House Block.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION DAILY.

One year, by mail	\$1.00
Six months, by mail	.75
Three months by mail	.50
Per week delivered by carrier	.15

WEEKLY.

One year	\$1.50
Six months	.75
One year, if paid in advance	1.00
Six months	.50

All Postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions.

Mr. T. D. Porter is our duly authorized traveling agent.

Entered as second-class matter at the Oregon Post Office, June 21, 1888.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1888.

MR. DEPEW'S GRIEVANCE.

We are told that Mr. Depew feels deeply grieved at the opposition aroused by his candidacy. He had thrown himself into "the imminent deadly breach" to save the republican party; and his patriotic devotion is rewarded with suspicion and rejection. He stands high as a business man, having advanced himself to the control of the Vanderbilt system of railroads by his capacity for hard work and his superior executive ability. He is clear headed, no man has a word to say against his integrity, and he can control 50,000 votes. These are Mr. Depew's own words: "There are in the employ of the railroad of which I am president 50,000 men, and 20,000 of them are democrats, and every man would vote for me." It was supposed he was sure of New York, and herein lay his availability as a candidate.

But he was forced out of the contest by the misgivings of his brother delegates. It was feared that his nomination would lose Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin. He being a railroad man they deprecated the identification of the republican party with railroad monopoly. They feared a popular stir in those states, and consequent defeat of state officers and members of congress. They grieved that such a feeling existed, they said, and it was a sentiment to be stamped out; but they were not willing to undertake the task of stamping it out during the present campaign. Such representations overwhelmed Mr. Vanderbilt's trusted lieutenant, he retired as he was so urgently requested, and talked in this manner to his friends:

The charge is that as a railroad man I am not to be trusted; that having worked for a salary for a railroad company, for I don't own one-thousandth part of one per cent of the properties I manage, I have become so imbued with devotion to them that when I quit them, work, and the salary ceases, I will continue to favor them in every possible way to the detriment of the public service. That is the charge. It means that the railroad men of the country are to be disfranchised; that to be a railroad man is to be barred to the public service; that railroad men are not to be trusted, and that they are to be denied the right belonging to the humblest citizen in the land.

These are bitter reflections, and must impress on Mr. Depew's mind a conviction of the injustice of his fellow man. But he should remember there has been great and sufficient cause for this suspicion. The fraud and oppression of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific, under their former management, were a national scandal; and there has been so much lobbying in congress by the railroad interest, so much bargain and sale with state legislatures, such wholesale watering of stock, such remorseless oppression of the people, and such a piling up of colossal fortunes by the leading railroad operators, that it is quite natural there should be a feeling of public indignation aroused, and that the suspicion, which Mr. Depew finds so injurious, should be undiscriminating and widespread. In such cases of popular uprising the innocent are often made to suffer for the guilty. This gentleman is in the position of poor dog Tray, he is found in bad company, and the odor of their ill deeds attaches to his own skirts. It is unjust, of course, and it ought to be stamped out, but as it has taken a long course of misconduct to arouse this feeling of resentment, so it will take some time for it to subside. Mr. Depew is made a vicarious victim, he is offered up as an atonement for the sins of others.

FREE WHISKY.

Since the third-party plan of enforcing national prohibition is not practicable, we have all along advocated the restriction of the liquor traffic by binding it with expense and repressive regulations. A certain portion of the earnings of the country is devoted to the whisky dealer, and if we can divert a good share of that sum to the support of the government, to the maintenance of our public schools, and to damages assessed in relief of the families of habitual drunkards, we may count so much rescued from the hands of the public enemy. Hence we could never understand why such staunch republicans as Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, could so lightly talk of abolishing the tax on whisky, while paying \$70,000,000 to the national treasury, when the evils that would result from the increased use of this deadly liquid threaten to be so dire. Prohibition reasoners, if we accept their logic, justify such a proceeding on these grounds: All attempts to restrict the liquor traffic by taxation they declare to be a failure. The consumption is not reduced, and it imposes grievous burdens upon innocent, helpless families. The tax, of course, falls on the consumer, and the enhanced cost of the traffic is at the expense of the necessities of life to those dependent on the drinker for support.

This is all correct enough, if we were dealing with exact quantities. If the average drinker required a given amount for his daily consumption, as the healthy man requires a given amount of food, the less cost of furnishing this want, would leave more for the support of his family. But we know this is not the rule. The frequenter of the bar room will hang around while he has a nickel to buy a drink, and it matters not how cheap is the fiery potion, he will imbibe until his money is expended.

This being the distinguishing feature of the liquor trade, we were again sorely puzzled to reconcile with public policy the avowal in the republican platform, just adopted, that "we favor the entire repeal of internal revenue taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system." This is going to the full length in opposition to the democratic attempt at tariff revision, and it remains to be seen whether such a hazard is approved by the deliberate judgment of the country.

The nomination for president has fallen to Harrison on the eighth ballot. This will be a relief to many republicans, who think well of Mr. Blaine, but doubted the wisdom of setting him up a second time. The choice secures Indiana, where Blaine was a little doubtful, and gives as good a chance in New York as any clean handed, republican statesman could lay claim to. A sentimental and a real merit attach to this favorite son of Indiana, and with an active canvass in his behalf, a republican victory next November can be confidently counted on. It is thought that Hawley will be chosen for vice president.

Still on Deck.

A re-union of the Salem Prohibition club will be held to-night in W. C. T. U. hall, at 8 o'clock, to arrange for a Fisk and Brooks ratification meeting. J. W. Webb will give an account of his visit as a delegate to the national prohibition convention. All prohibitionists invited. By order of

THE COMMITTEE.

A Long Sermon.

Rev. Clark Braden preached in the Christian church on Sunday evening to a full audience. He established about fifty points of Christian faith, and gave an able controversial discourse. But it lasted 90 minutes and was fatiguing to many of his hearers.

California Cat-E-Cure.

The only guaranteed cure for catarrh, cold in the head, hay fever, rose cold, catarrhal deafness and sore eyes. Restore the sense of taste and unpleasant breath, resulting from catarrh. Easy and pleasant to use. Follow directions and a cure is warranted, by all druggists. Send for circular to BRIETINE MEDICAL COMPANY, Oroville, Cal. Six months' treatment for \$1; sent by mail, \$1.10. For sale by D. W. Matthews.

Special sale of aprons at Bridges & Burrough's, for this week only. Genuine bargains.

Cream soda, ice cream soda, milk shakes, lemonades, at Strong & Co.'s

Proposals for Supplies

The board of trustees of the Oregon State Insane Asylum hereby invite sealed proposals for furnishing at the asylum near Salem, Oregon, the following supplies for six months, commencing July 1, 1888.

GROCERIES.

2,000 lbs Liverpool salt, fine.

2,000 lbs Soap, Kirk's Savon.

100 lbs Salt.

100 lbs Dried peaches, machine dried.

100 lbs Mackarel, No. 1, extra meat.

100 lbs Tea, U. S. brand, Pouchong.

100 lbs Tobacco, Rapunzel brand.

100 lbs Glucose starch, (Firmenich Mfg. Co.)

100 lbs Corn Starch, (Owego.)

100 lbs Soda crackers, extra fresh.

100 lbs Biscuits, California Laysers.

100 lbs Flour, Sperry's new process.

100 lbs Sugar, 7000 lbs Golden U. 3,000 lbs Granulated.

100 lbs Coffee, C. & H. brand.

100 lbs Tea, C. & H. brand.

100 lbs Honey, C. & H. brand.

100 lbs Dried currants, C. & H. brand.

100 lbs Cloves, C. & H. brand.

100 lbs White castile soap, C. & H. brand.

100 lbs Tapioca.

100 lbs Refined oats.

100 lbs Coarse hominy.

100 lbs Dried cranberries.

100 lbs C. & H. brand.

100 lbs Quinine, P. & W.

100 lbs Sulphur, P. & W.

100 lbs Salicylic acid, Squibb.

100 lbs Tartaric acid, Squibb.

100 lbs Potassium iodide.

100 lbs Potassium iodine.

100 lbs Potassium iodate.

100 lbs Potassium iodide.

</