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Republican National Ticket.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice President:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Robert McLean, of Klamath County.
Wm. Kapus, of Multnomah County.
C. W. Fulton, of Clatsop County.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FOR OREGON.

For the next 24 hours from 12 o'clock noon to-day: Slightly cooler, fair weather.

"A CHEAP MAN."

A friend dropped into our sanctum this morning, and enquiring for a copy of last evening's JOURNAL, pointed out this editorial paragraph:

A prohibition friend came in this morning with a conundrum. "Gen. Harrison has told us," he said, "that a cheap coat makes a cheap man. Now I want to know what kind of a man cheap whisky will make?"

We read it over, and looked to him for comment. "Don't you regard that," he asked, "as a slur on the republican party?" We smiled blandly at the absurdity of his idea, and assured him it was open to no such criticism. "Isn't Gen. Harrison republican candidate for president," he pursued, "and do you want to bring him into contempt?"

"By no means," was our reply; "faithful are the wounds of a friend. The fact of Gen. Harrison being selected as the standard bearer by the republican party, does not render him infallible. He can make a mistake like the rest of us."

We then told our censor of an incident that occurred in a public school exhibition in an eastern city. Some public spirited citizen had furnished half a dozen gold medals for presentation to the most meritorious scholars, and in the distribution of these prizes one fell to a little barefoot girl. There was a crowded audience, and this undiscriminating award elicited tumultuous applause. That girl was cheaply attired, but did it make "a cheap man" of her?

We put the case before our visitor in another light. Suppose you want a coat, and go to a clothing store. You find one to your taste and fit, and inquire the price. The merchant says: "This article used to sell for $16; but since the reduction in the price of wool we have put them down to $12.50." You buy the coat and wear it. Does that make a cheap man of you?"

"It makes wages less," was his evasive reply.

"Will you define what is a cheap man?" we inquired further.

But our visitor showed no readiness at the definition.

"A cheap man, as we understand the phrase," we continued, "is a man who [illegible] be purchased at a low price. He is not thorough. If a workman, is not first class; if a business man, would cheat at a trade; if a bank officer, would embezzle and run to Canada. Does a reduction of 20 per cent. in the price of the coat you wear, debase your sterling qualities? Must you be expensively dressed to be a good citizen?

"Take the widowed mother of this meritorious school child mentioned above. The cold season is coming on and her children want more bed covering. She buys a pair of blankets. The merchant sells them for $3.75, and informs her that before the revision of the tariff, the same quality sold for $5.

"Are those hardly little sons and daughters of toil less fit to excel in their studies, to aid their mother in her life's work, and achieve an honorable name for themselves because the cost of the blankets that cover them is reduced in price 25 per cent? You see it is an absurdity. Gen. Harrison when he uttered the epigram had not thought in what way it would cut."

Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow,
The rest is naught but leather and prunella.

We see it repeated every day in the papers that this is to be an educational campaign. Millions of pamphlets and tons of reading matter are being prepared for distribution, the object of this outlay being to inform the American people on economic science. A campaign committeeman in New York is reported as indulging in this kind of talk:

Chairman Brice informed the reporters at headquarters yesterday the campaign would be fought on intellectual principles. "I will discountenance personalities," he said. "Whichever party tries to gain votes by circulating lies about its opponent will meet with defeat. Great questions are involved this year, and we must educate the people on these questions; we will have our hands full without going into personal abuse. I believe that this campaign will be of great benfit to the people, no matter which party wins, for the distribution of the vast amount of documents relating to economic questions which we propose will have an effect that will be felt for years to come. We will do all we can to show up the weak points of our opponents without going into their private lives."

Such being the useful purpose of this campaign, it cannot be construed as disrespect to the republican party to point out a manifest error pronounced by one of its leaders. The people will insist on doing their own thinking.

THE TAX ON OLEOMARGARINE.

That provision in the republican platform which favors the "entire repeal of the internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system," is causing serious trouble among the dairymen in some of the eastern states. This threatens the tax on oleomargarine, and the statement is made that upwards of a million farmers are directly interested. In New York state, we are told there are 170,000 farms devoted almost exclusively to dairy products. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the New England states there are twice as many more. It was an industry that grew and flourished until that fraud on the public, called oleomargarine was introduced. The manufacture was started in 1879, and during six years grew to immense proportions. It affected the price of butter; dairy properties grew valueless, and many operators went out of the business. As a relief the aid of congress was invoked, and an act was passed that revived the waning industry. It required all manufacturers and dealers in the fraudulent article to be licensed, and a tax of two per cent. levied on the product. It also required all imitation of butter to be properly labeled.

The figures given by butter dealers of the trade in the bogus article are surprising. In 1885, there was 100,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine manufactured and sold; which fell off to 40,000,000 pounds in 1887 under the operation of the law. Dairymen and dealers declare that the success of the butter trade depends on the enforcement of the law, and some explanation of the provision of the platform above quoted will be required to allay their apprehension.

Too Many Counsellors.

NONQUITT, July 31.—Every day brings to Nonquitt a miscellaneous collection of patent medicine cure-alls and letters of advice, and all are warranted to cure General Sheridan forthwith. Patent medicine and mineral water cranks have sent stuff enough to stock a country drug store.

All parts of the country and nearly every state and territory are represented in the collection. California is specially well represented, and Texas sends its share, while cranks in the immediate vicinity are frequently heard from.

Of course none of this stuff is given the general, and most of it is at once thrown away. Every mail also brings letters of advice, and one or two have been received from doctors of repute, having some well meant information that they might apply, but most contain neither sense nor reason.

The First Baptist church of Seattle is about to extend a call to Rev. J. Q. A. Henry of Portland to take the pulpit vacated by Rev. D. J. Pierce.

John Ericson, the veteran engineer, of New York, entered his 86th year yesterday. He is as vigorous as he was twenty years ago and works daily.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

TEMPERANCE—INTEMPERANCE.

Worse Than Pest Houses.

"The saloon has trampled on the dearest hopes of fondest parents; it has broken the hearts of the truest and bravest of wives; it has filled the land with mourning, the grave with victims, and hell with drunkards. It is an alliance with anarchy; it is the school of anarchy and the schoolmaster of anarchists. In New York are between eight and nine thousand saloons, which, marked on a skeleton map of the city gave the appearance of a very bad case of confluent smallpox. The saloons are a greater evil than so many pest houses."

TRYING TO SAVE THE YOUNG SOLDIERS.

"The Austrian Government has become alarmed by the deterioration in the physique of young men enrolled for military service, owing to the spread of drinking amongst the humbler classes, and has submitted to the Reichsrath a bill which extends to the whole of the empire the provisions at present in operation in Galicia for the prevention of drunkenness. The most drastic proposals of the measure are the closing of all spirit shops from five o'clock on Saturday afternoon until five o'clock on Monday morning, and the prohibition of the sale of spirits by ordinary storekeepers. It is further provided that spirits shall not be supplied to persons already intoxicated or to minors, and magistrates are empowered to forbid retailers to serve spirits to habitual drunkards."

IT MAKES THEM UNTRUTHFUL.

Dr. Richardson in the Asclepiad, says: "There shall be a person born of the most correct parentage in respect to the virtue of truthfulness. That person shall grow up in the perfected practice of the virtue of truth, so that his or her word shall be a password of integrity, and honor and right. But by environment that person shall come under the fatal influence of one common every-day agent, alcoholic drink, and as the agent changes its methods and masters its victim, the first symptoms of the victory of evil, in what is called dipsomania, shall of a certainty be the loss of the once pre-eminent virtue. Of the many victims of intemperance whom it has been my misfortune to meet, not one has escaped this moral abasement, departure from truth—the vice of falsehood. It is a part of the moral disease, as distinct and as clear as any part of the physical disease—unsteady gait, restless impatience, ar palsied speech—which springs from alcohol. It is as if the spirit of untruth had entered the body like a physical poison, had corrupted the mind, and made it a veritable centre of sin."

IS IT RIGHT?

Is it right to build churches to save men, and at the same time license shops that destroy them?

Is it right to license a man to sell that which will make a man drunk, and then punish the man for being drunk?

Is it right to license a man to make paupers, and then tax sober men to take care of them?

It is right to license a saloon to teach vice, and then tax people for schools to teach virtue?

Is it right to derive a revenue out of a traffic which no decent man defends?

Is it right to teach your boy not to drink, and then vote to license a place where he may be taught to drink?

Is it right to teach your boy to be honest, and then vote to license a place where he may be taught to gamble?

Is it right to teach a boy to restrain his passions, and then vote to license a place where his worst passions will be inflamed?

It is right to take care of your own boy, and vote to license a place which will ruin your neighbor's boy?

Is it right to preach justice and charity, and then, vote to license a thing which robs the widows and orphans of their bread?

MISCELLANOUS.

The word "wine" occurs in the Bible 231 times; 121 times it contains warnings; 71 times warnings and reproofs; 12 times it pronounces it poisonous; 5 times totally prohibits it.

Under the shade of the Capitol at Washington are 1,100 saloons, and six in the Capitol itself.

The rum-traffic is the robber that robs labor.

Subcribe for the CAPITAL JOURNAL.