

EVENING CAPITAL JOURNAL

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1888.

Overland to California

VIA—

Southern Pacific Company's Lines.

The MOUNT SHASTA ROUTE

Time between Salem and San Francisco—Thirty-six Hours.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS TRAIN—DAILY

South	North
4:00 p.m. Lv. Portland Ar. 8:40 p.m.	
5:20 p.m. Lv. Salem Lv. 12:52 a.m.	
7:30 a.m. Ar. San Fran. Lv. 8:40 p.m.	

DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,

South	North
8:00 a.m. Lv. Portland Ar. 3:40 p.m.	
7:00 a.m. Lv. Salem Lv. 12:52 a.m.	
8:00 p.m. Ar. Eugene Lv. 9:00 a.m.	

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS,

For accommodation of second class passengers attached to express trains.

The O. & C. Railroad ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Division from foot of F street, Portland.

West Side Division, Between Portland and Corvallis;

DAILY—EXCEPT SUNDAY.

South	North
7:30 a.m. Lv. Portland Ar. 6:30 p.m.	
8:30 a.m. Ar. Corvallis Lv. 4:30 p.m.	

BROUNSVILLE EXPRESS TRAIN—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,

South	North
8:00 a.m. Lv. Portland Ar. 9:00 a.m.	
8:00 a.m. Ar. McMinnville Lv. 9:00 a.m.	

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific Railroad.

For full information regarding rates, maps, etc., apply to the Company's agents, Salem, Oregon. E. P. ROGERS, B. KOEHLER, Asst. G. F. and Ross, Agt., Manager.

Oregon Railway and Navigation COMPANY

Columbia River Route.

Tickets for the east to Portland at 16¢ a m and 2 p.m daily. Tickets to and from principal points in the United States, China and Europe.

ELEGANT PULLMAN PALACE CARS

Railroad Sleeping Cars run through on express trains to

OMAHA

COUNCIL BLUFFS and ST. PAUL

Free Charge and Without Change,

Connections at Portland for San Francisco and Puget Sound points.

For further particulars inquire of L. A. Bunting, agent of the company, 235 Chamberlain street, Salem, Oregon, or A. L. Maxwell, G. P. & T. A., Portland, Oregon.

A. L. MAXWELL, G. P. & T. A., H. HOLCOMB, Genl. Manager.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

And Oregon Development company's steamship line, 225 miles shorter, 20 hours less time than by any other route. First class through passenger and freight line from Portland and all points in the Willamette Valley to and from San Francisco.

TIME SCHEDULE, (Except Sundays):

Leave Albany	1:00 P.M.
Leave Corvallis	1:40 P.M.
Arrive Yaquina	5:30 P.M.
Leave Yaquina	8:45 A.M.
Leave Corvallis	11:30 A.M.
Arrive Albany	11:30 A.M.

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at YAQUINA with the Oregon Development Co.'s line of steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

SAILING DATES.

SPRINGS, FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Williams Valley September 1

Williams Valley September 13

Williams Valley September 25

SPRINGS, FROM YAQUINA

Williams Valley September 7

Williams Valley September 19

This company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

All passengers from Portland and all Williams Valley ports can make close connection with the trains of the YAQUINA ROUTE at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina this evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and Freight Rates (Over the line) for information apply to Messrs. HUTCHINSON & CO., Freight and Ticket Agents 200 and 204 Front st., Portland, Or.

or to

C. C. HOGUE, Asst. Genl. Ftr. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Coos Bay, Ore.

or to

H. H. HASWELL, Jr., Genl. Ftr. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., 204 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

MARKETS.

The SALEM MARKET

COURT STREET.

Constantly on hand the best quality of

Fresh and Salt Meats!

And all kinds of

SAUSAGE.

The CLEANEST kept meat in the city. Call and see for yourself.

MCCROW & WILLARD.

CITY MEAT MARKET

D. C. Howard, Proprietor.

STATE STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

All kinds of fresh and cured meats always on hand. Full weight and a square deal all around.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles and Assertion of Popular Right.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in National convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln; and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of later leaders, who have more recently been called away from our country—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Cowling. May their memories be faithfully cherished.

We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic—the great set of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We affirm our unwavering devotion to the National Constitution, and to the indestructible Union of the states; to the an iron-bound states under the Constitution; to the personal rights and freedom of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issues and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic actions of the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect a needed reduction of the National revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which can not be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trust and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we command to Congress and to the State Legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the States.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republicans and democrats, about fifty millions of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the republican party in the original grants. We charge the democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under false pretence of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to secure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in

grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurks in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union can not be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become the inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valiant service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous veto of measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen whose property is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

Additional plan submitted by Mr. Baileys of Maine, and adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The first century of all good government is the virtue and society of the people and the purity of the home. The republican party continually sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

The political power of the Mormon church in the territories, as experienced in the past, is a menace to free institutions where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best assure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those directly employed in our ship yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of National importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal coastwise, and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government money without interest to "pet banks."

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America, and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the county of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States.

We command to the Monroe doctrine and to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

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