EVENING CAPITAL JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1888.

Overland to California -VIA-Southern Pacific Company's Lines. THE MOUNT SHASTA ROUTE. Time Retween Salem and San Francisco-Thirty-six Hours.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS TRAIN-DAILY. North. south. Ly. Portland Ar. 10:40 s. m. 400 p. m. Lv. Portland Ar. 10:40 s. m 6:30 p. m. Lv. Salem Lv. 8:30 a. m 7:40 a. m. Ar. San Fran. Lv. 6:30 p. m. OCAL PASSENGER TRAIN - (DAILY EX-CEPT BUNDAY).

800 a. m. L.v. Portland Ar. | 3:45 p. m. 102 a. m. L.v. Salem I.v. | 12:57 p. m. 140 p. m. Ar. Eugene I.v. | 1990 a. m.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS,

For accommodation of second clas pass-sengers attached to express trains. The O. & C. Raifroad forry makes con-mection with all the regular trains on the East Side Division from foot of F street, Portland.

West Side Division, Between Portland and Corvallis:

DALLY-(EXCEPT SUNDAY). 7:40 a. m. Lv. Portland Ar. 6:15 p. m. E25 p. m. Ar. Corvallis Lv. 1:50 p. m. M'MINNVILLE EXPRESS TRAIN - (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY).

450 p. m. Lv. Portland Ar. 950 a. m. 860 p. m. Ar.MeMinnville Lv. 7545 a. m.

At Albany and Corvalits connect with trains of Oregon Pacific Railroad. For full information regarding rates, maps, etc., apply to the Company's agent, Balem, Orogen. E. F. ROGERS, R. KOEHLER, Asst. G. F. and Pass, Ag't. Manager.

Oregon Railway and Navigation

COMPANY:

"Columbia River Route."

Traffis for the cast leave Portland at 10:35 som and 2 p m daily. Tekets to and from principal points in the United States, Can-ada and Europe.]

ELEGANT PULMANN PALACE CARS

Emigrant Sleeping Cars run throughlion express trains to

DRAHA

COUNCIL BLUFFS and ST. PAUL

Free t Charge and Without Change.

Connections at Portland for San Franelseo and Fuget Sound points.

For further particulars inquire of I. A. Banding, agent of the company, 245 Commercial street, Salem, Oregon, or A. I. Maxwell, G. P. & T. A., Pertland, Oregon,

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

THE YAOUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles and Assertion of Popular Right.

The Republicans of the United States, Abraham Lincoln; and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance inhed

We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living herons whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic-the name of that noble soldier and favorite son of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despetism and oppression which is the funda-mental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our felthe part, is a menace to tree thattuttons tow Americana of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We example to be propriate legislation asserting the sover-eignty of the nation in all territories abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellowcitizens of Irish hirth upon the praceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We affirm our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution and to the in-dissoluble Union of the states : to the au-

tonomy reserved the states under the Constitution : to the personal rights and liber-ties of citizens in all the States and Territhe of citizens in all the States and Tern-tories 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 electrons, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest porplar, ballot 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 ef-fective legislation to socure the integrity

by the prosident and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will acport the interests of America. We ac-cept the issues and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The pro-the tective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except these of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the forming interests of the country, and we by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will sepport the interests of America. We acheartily endorse the country, and we thought in the solution of our defenseless harbors and heartily endorse the consistent and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of resentatives in Congress in opposing its National importance in the improvement

that industry. The Republican party would effect a'l 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 Oregon Development company's meanship line. 25 unless shorter, 20 hours less time than by any other route. First revision of the tariff as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives amette valley to and from San Francisco. import duties those articles of foreign pro-duction (except luxuries) the like of which can not be produced at home. If there all pending treaties effected by republican shall still remain a larger revenue that is administration for the removal of foreign shall still remain a larger revenue that is requisite for the wants of the government

them, to form for themselves a constitution and State government, and be admitted into the Union. Pending the prepara-tion for Statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory

wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in National convention, pause on the theshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people— Alusham Lincoles, and to cover also rejusal of the Democratic House of Abraham the of imperishable remembrance (avorably consider these bills, s a willing favorably consider the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merican principle of local self-government, and merican principle of local self-government and merican principle of local sel pending hills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana Territories to form constitutions should be passed without unnecessary delay. The republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territorics of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Ari-zona to the anjoyment of relf-government as states, such of them as are now quali-

hed, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so. The political power of the Mormov

church in the territories, as experienced in the past, is a menace to free institutions

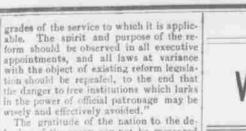
attendant wickedness of polygamy. The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonstize silver, We demand the reduction of letter

postage to I 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 fective legislation to socure the integrity fective legislation to socure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration of learning, sufficient to afford to every of learning, sufficient to afford to every of learning up in the land the opporand the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the tunity of a good common school edu-

the ballot by a criminal numeration of the United 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 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. public debt. This policy will give em-ployment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, 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 distin

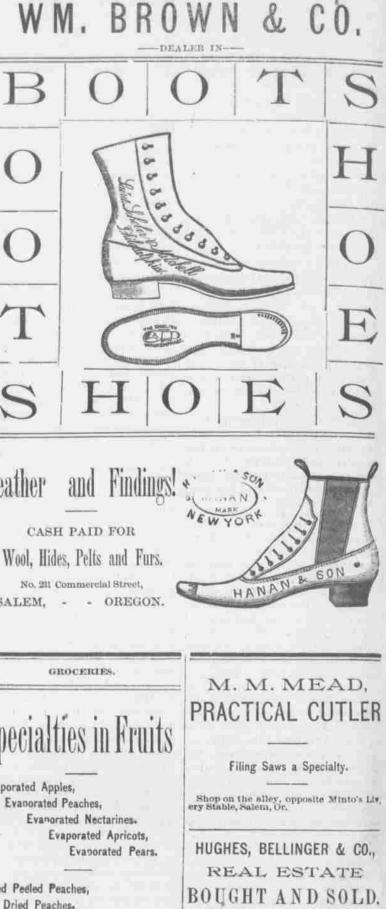


funders of the union can not be measured by Jaws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become the inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valor-ous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by D. President Cleveland in his numerou vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing eyen a consid-cration 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 prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

Additional plauk submitted by Mr. Boutelle of Maine, and adopted by an almost unanimous vote: The first conwhere the same is questioned, and in cern of all good government is the virtue furtherance of that end to place upon the and sobriety of the people and the purity tartherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesias-tical power, and thus stamp out the temperance and morality.





BOOTS AND SHOES.

TIME SCHEDULE, (Except Sundays):

Leave Albany Leave Corvallis Arrive Yaquina Leave Yaquina Leave Corvallis Arrive Albany 1:00 P M - 1:40 P M - 5:30 P M - 6:45 A M - 10:35 A M - 11:10 A M

SAILING DATES.

BUTHAMERIN,	FROM BAN FRANCISCO
Willamette Valley	September 1
Willamette Valley_	
Willamette Valley_	
1012/3C,4004.3031/5,	FROM YAQUINA.
Willamette Valley_	Beptember 7
Willismette Valley_	Neptember 19
This company re-	serves the right to

mange salling dates without notice.

C. HOGUE, Ac't Gen'l Fri, & Pass Agt., Oregon Pacific R. Co., Orvallis, Or.
G. H. HASWELL, Jr. Gen'l Frit & Pass. Agt. Oregon Development Co., 304 Montgoucey sta San Francisco, Call

MARKETS.

The SALEM MARKET 98 COURT STREET. Constantly on hand the best quality of Fresh and Salt Meats And all kinds of SAUSAGE. me The CLEANEST kept market(in the MCGROW & WILLARD.

CITY MEAT MARKET

D. C. Howard, Proprietor. BFATE STREET, - SALEM, OREGON. mp-All kinds of fresh and cured meats armers on hand. Full weight and a square and all around.

tion 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 isting laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combin- Name sailing dates without notice.
N. H. —Passengers from Portland and all withanctic Valley points can make close connection with the trains of the TAQUINA ROUTE at Albany or Corvalia and if destined to Sun Francisco, should errange to arrive at Albany or Corvalia and if destined to Sun Francisco, should errange to arrive at Albany or Corvalia attres, in their respective jurisdictions, action of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their applies, or bu m-ist rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the leg-olation by Congress to prevent alike un-ust burdens and unfair discriminations be-tween the States. ations of capital organized in trusts or other-wise, to control arbitrarily the condition ween the States. We reafirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be

nesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1852, against the persistent opposition of the Democrata in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of uncara-ed land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Ar-thur, should be continued. We dony that the democratic party has ever restored one acro to the people, but declare that by the oint action of republicans and democrats, about fifty millions of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construc-tion of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the condi-tions inserted by the republican party in the original grants. We charge the dem-ocratic administration with failure to exe-cute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homestends, and with using appro-riations made for that parpose to harass innoceot settlers with spics and prosecu-tions under false presence of exposing

tions under false pretence of exposing frauds and vindicating the law. The government by Congress of the

guished by its inefficiency and its coward-Having withdrawn from the Senate burdens and restrictions upon our com merce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor probused any others in their stead. Profess-ing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the exten-sion of foreign influence in Central America, and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any Amer-ican organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital import-ance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and neces sary 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 ad-

ministration for its weak and unpatrioue treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the easentual privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1833, and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic ajority in Congress toward our fisheries as uniriendly and conspicuously unpatri-otic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry, and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

The name of America applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligations of obschience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whather high or low, rich or poor, in his uvil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand. errand.

The men who abandoned the republican varty in 1884, and continue to adhere to party in 1884, and continue to adhere to the democratic party, have descrited not only the cause of honest government, of sound finances, of freedom and parity of the ballot, but rspecially have descrited the cause of reform in the civil service.

frauds and vindicating the law. The government by Congress of the Territorise is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the con-ditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morally are such as to secure a stable least government therein, the people of such Turritories should be permitted, as a right inhereint in