

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

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CLARE B. IRVINE, Manager.

See fourth page for terms of subscription. Advertisements to insure insertion (for the same day) should be handed in by 1 o'clock.

Correspondence containing news of interest and importance is desired from all parts of the state.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications. Persons desiring the CAPITAL JOURNAL served at their homes can secure it by postal card request, or by word left at this office.

Specimen numbers sent free on application. Office, corner Court and Liberty Streets.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1890.

PERHAPS IT WILL.

The SALEM CAPITAL JOURNAL mentions that city's recent write-up in the Oregonian and then, in the same hopeful spirit that once animated the newspapers of Baker City, remarks:

"Of course the Oregonian is paid richly for this vague recognition. The fact is, the JOURNAL has sent thousands of sample copies free to parties throughout America who are looking to Oregon for homes. But perhaps the JOURNAL will be recognized by an ad to be perused by its eastern readers soon. At least such is expected."

"The JOURNAL, by its insertion of that saving clause 'perhaps' effectively wards off any suspicion as to its lack of acumen in such matters. Salem's board of trade will have to be made of different stuff to what our boom committee was composed of if they spend a dollar with a home paper. The home paper is supposed to portray the advantages of its section, advertise its resources, tell the stranger who the business men of the community are, answer all questions the homeseeker may ask, and mail the paper free to the dozen or more applicants who every day in the week want to see a paper published in that section."

"It is expected that the home paper will do this because that is its mission. Nearly one thousand dollars was paid the Oregonian for a write-up of Baker City, and the writer, in order to earn his money, got his description of this section so mixed up with the ancient records describing paradise and Araby's Isles of the Blessed that the emigrant, in search of the place described in the Oregonian's write-up, invariably mistook the locality and passed us by. Whether or not that write-up ever brought an immigrant to Baker county no one knows, but this we do know, every week in this office the letters, which in substance say, 'I want to see a paper published in your town,' are answered by a copy of the Reville, whether stamps accompany the request or not."

"As between the Oregonian's write up of Salem and a sample copy of the CAPITAL JOURNAL, the latter will yield the greatest harvest, if results are what is wanted. Every line, every ad, every local in the JOURNAL, is of Salem; the paper itself spread out before the homeseeker's eye speaks plainly of the town and country that supports it. But will Salem's board of trade look at it in that light? In the language of the JOURNAL, 'perhaps.'"

The above is from the Baker City Reville, and the editor speaks whereof he knows, Baker City having but recently experienced a similar movement on the part of her board of trade. The home papers were ignored, while the foreign publications were permitted to extract the milk from the full teats. The Reville speaks from experience and its words contain much wisdom.

Among other incidents that transpired while the Seattle fire was raging, it is said that a policeman observed one man carrying coals and lighting a house that hitherto escaped. He fired upon the villain, who took refuge in the house, which was soon burning. The policeman fired every time the fellow showed his head. Finally he asked the man to come out. No answer came. He was dead.

A big excitement has been created at Helena, M. T., over the discovery of diamonds on El Dorado bar, fourteen miles northeast of that city. Several parties have organized and left to stake off ground. Twenty years ago, and again eight years ago, a similar excitement prevailed, but the stones found were only corundums, the next hardest substance to diamond.

The Reville of Baker City condenses a vast amount of sound wisdom and good advice in these words: "Don't sit down on that vacant lot of yours and wait for your neighbor to make it worth so much per square foot by improving his property on each side of you. Get out from the shadow of his fine house and give the moss a chance to slip from your back."

Don't fret. The world will move on as usual after you are gone.

MR. HOLDEN'S NARRATIVE.

A Romantic Story of Shipwreck, Captivity and Suffering.

CAST AMONG BARBAROUS SAVAGES.

Horace Holden Subjected to Unheard of Sufferings Among the Barbarous Pelew Islanders.

CHAPTER IV.

Just at the time when the servant of the prophetess brought out the materials for our repast, we observed at a little distance, a singular looking being approaching us. His appearance was that of a man of sixty. His hair was long and gray, unlike that of the natives. His legs, arms, and breast were tattooed. His step was quick and firm, his motions indicating that he felt himself a person of not a little importance. His teeth were entirely gone, and his mouth was black from the use of "kubooa." Judge of our emotions on hearing this strange being address us in broken English. His first exclamation was—"My God you are Englishmen!" He immediately said: "You are safe now;" but he gave us to understand that it was next to a miracle that we had escaped from being killed in the water.

This person was by birth an Englishman, and had been on the island about twenty-nine years. He told us that he had been a hatter by trade, and that his name was Charles Washington. Cruising in those seas, he had, while on duty, been guilty of some trifling offence; and apprehending that he should be severely punished for it, had left the ship, and taken up his residence on the island. He seemed to be contented with his situation, and had no desire to return to his native country. He had attained to great celebrity, and was the sixth chief among them. His authority seemed great, and he exercised it with exemplary discretion. Observing the provisions before us, he told us that they were for our use, and desired us to partake of whatever we preferred. Seeing that we were likely to be somewhat annoyed by the crowd of young persons who had collected around us, he swung his battle-axe over their heads, and giving them to understand that we belonged to him, immediately caused them to disperse.

Arrangements were soon made for our accommodation. A part of one of the "pyes" was appropriated to our use, and we were furnished with mats, and other things for our comfort and convenience. Here we remained for about a month, and were regularly supplied by the natives with a sufficiency of provision of various kinds, such as hogs, goats, fish, yams, coconuts, bread-fruit, preserved almonds, and occasionally with sweet potatoes. A change seemed now to have come over us. We were, it is true, among a rude and barbarous people, cut off from all intercourse with the rest of the world, and deprived of many things which we had been accustomed to regard as essential to our happiness; our actual wants were supplied; and the natives soon evinced a disposition to consider us friends, and treat us as such. To the latest day of our lives we shall remember some of them with heartfelt respect and affection.

Finding it important to be able to converse with the natives, we improved every opportunity to become acquainted with their language. Having but little to occupy our attention, it was not long before we had acquired a tolerable knowledge of it; and we found our situation much more pleasant as we became familiar with it.

Our great object was, as the reader will naturally suppose, to contrive some way of escape. Our only means of accomplishing this was by friendly and amicable negotiation, and to make them understand our wishes, and convince them that it would be for their interest to aid us in returning to our native land, were essential to our success. We had not long been with them before we became acquainted with the fact, that upon the opposite end of the island there was another tribe, and that the two divisions of the inhabitants were not on the most friendly terms with each other. Intelligence had in some way been communicated to those who lived remote from the spot where fortune had thrown us, that we were desirous of leaving the island; and probably with a view of gaining some advantage, they sent to us a message, informing us of their willingness to assist us in constructing a boat sufficiently large to convey us across the water. The persons commissioned to make this proposal, and to persuade us to go to them, were two Englishmen, who, as we afterwards learned, had been on the island for several years, and were left there by English vessels. An offer of that kind, coming as it did from their enemies,

and being in itself calculated to offend the pride of those into whose hands we had fallen, greatly excited their feelings of animosity; and, in consequence of our having manifested some desire to satisfy our own minds on the subject, we were closely watched.

Our maintenance had by this time become so great a tax upon their resources, that it was found expedient to cause some of our number to be removed to a settlement about a mile distant. Mr. Nute, Mr. Rollins, and myself were accordingly selected, and under a strong escort taken to the place. This did not please us, as we preferred remaining with our companions; but either expostulation or resistance would have involved us in worse difficulties, and we submitted. In our new situation we were well supplied with provisions, and kindly treated. We were allowed to visit our friends at the other town, and spent our time as agreeably as could be expected under the circumstances.

Previously to this, some steps had been taken towards constructing a sort of boat or vessel to convey us home. Finding the natives disposed to part with us, for a stipulated consideration, and to render us any assistance in their power, we left no means unemployed to induce them to exert themselves to the utmost. After much deliberation, and many consultations upon the momentous subject, it was agreed to commence operations. Their prophetess had been duly consulted and the assistance of their divinity had been implored with great formality.

Before they ventured upon the undertaking, it was deemed advisable to hold a festival. An event of so much importance could not be suffered to transpire without being duly solemnized. Tradition furnished no account of anything equal to this attempt. Accordingly large quantities of provisions were brought from various parts of the island, and an immense concourse of men, women, and children, attended the feast. On our part we had little confidence in the success of the plan; but, be that as it might, we were far from being displeased with their efforts to carry it into execution, and shared with them the festivities of the occasion, with not a little pleasure.

This part of the business having been duly attended to, the time had come for united and vigorous action; and accordingly the whole male population of that region repaired to the woods, to procure timber. In the meantime the females, animated by a spirit of emulation, betook themselves to the task of making mats, to serve as sails to our vessel, when it should be completed. In time, the whole resources of the country, of every kind, were taxed to the last extremity, to accomplish the work. Considering the means they had for carrying the plan into execution, it is surprising that they accomplished as much as they did. The best tools we had were a few old inch chisels, which served as substitutes for the broad-axe, in manufacturing trees into planks, and afterwards fitting them to their places. There were a few spikes on the island, but we had neither auger nor gimlet.

When news had been received that the timber was ready in the woods, orders were given to have it brought together. Seldom had we witnessed a more novel scene than that presented by the natives when they brought from the forests the rudely prepared materials for the boat. They were seen coming in from all quarters with loads of timber on their shoulders, of every size and shape that could be conceived of, and causing the hills and vales to resound with their shouts. In due time the works of putting together the materials commenced. We succeeded in laying a sort of keel, and at length contrived to erect a kind of frame, which, though it might not be regarded as a first-rate specimen of naval architecture, nevertheless looked somewhat like the beginning of a water craft. But when we came to the more difficult part of the business, that of putting on the planks, we found that not only our skill, but that of the whole nation, was completely baffled. We were compelled to abandon the undertaking; and despaired of ever being able to succeed in building anything of the kind.

During all this time the natives were sanguine in the belief that they should succeed, and repeatedly assured us that they could accomplish the work. Their sorrow and mortification, on being obliged to give it up, were great; for they seemed to realize, that now they must have fallen in our estimation, and thought that we should be anxious to avail ourselves of the assistance of their enemies, who, as they well knew, were extremely anxious to get us into their hands.

After considerable expostulations, they proposed to make a canoe, sufficiently large to convey us away, and, having some confidence in the

practicability of the plan, we consented to wait and assist them in their endeavors to supply us with this substitute for the more respectable craft we had contemplated building. After duly consulting the old prophetess, the principal chiefs were assembled, and having agreed to take for the purpose the largest bread-fruit tree on the island, the people were called upon to meet at the spot where it stood, and assist in cutting it down. Matters of so great importance required deliberation in the operation of planning out the work,—but the accomplishment of an undertaking like that of felling so large a tree, with tools even less adapted to the business than the teeth of a beaver, was one that took several days. At length the herculean task was performed, and the tree fell! But judge of our feelings on finding that the trunk, which we had hoped to render so useful in conveying us to some place from which we could obtain a passage to our native land, had in falling, become so split as to be good for nothing. It seemed to us that a cruel fate had ordained, that no labor of our hands should prosper.

Another tree was selected, and with that we were more successful. We then commenced digging it out, and bringing it to a proper shape. The old chisels were now put in requisition; and, in twenty-eight days from the time we began, we had succeeded in bringing that part of our labor to a close. Of the other tree we made two wide planks, which we fastened to the upper edges of the canoe, thereby adding very considerably to its capacity. Two months more were consumed in fitting up our canoe with sails, and getting it ready for sea.

Having proceeded thus far, it was deemed proper by the natives to have another festival; and, as our labors, in this instance, had been attended with better success, extraordinary preparations were made for a feast that should do honor to the occasion. An immense quantity of fish had been obtained; the females brought large quantities of bread-fruit, coconuts and yams; and the toil of months was forgotten in the universal joy which then prevailed.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY.)

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier.

Merit Wins Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes that Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System.

"Miss Brown would be a charming girl," I heard a young man say, "if she had a good complexion and those spots would go away." But they spoil her looks completely." If Miss Brown would only take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery what a happy change 'twould make. It would drive out all the humors from her blood and make it pure, and the blemishes complained of disappear, be very sure.

There are people who pray so hard that they have no breath left for active well-doing. The immediate symptoms of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are a distressing sense of weight, oppression and fullness in the stomach, heartburn, loss of appetite, foul breath, belching, flatulency, nausea pains in the chest, dizziness and headache. Dr. Healy's Dandelion Tonic promotes healthy digestion and removes all unhealthy symptoms. Sold by D. W. Mathews.

\$100 REWARD. \$100. The readers of the JOURNAL will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh is a constitutional disease, requiring a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength, by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing her work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, Etc.

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HIGHLAND ADDITION - IS OWNED BY- THE OREGON LAND COMPANY!

And this Corporation is determined to Make It The Most Attractive Addition To the city of Salem. They have at this time fifteen teams employed and the contemplated improvements have scarcely begun. It is intended to make the drive leading from Commercial street through Riverside and Highland additions and around Highland Park

THE FINEST DRIVE IN THE STATE Of Oregon. The line of the Salem Street Railway Company runs through the middle of this addition, and no lots will be more than two blocks distant from the line. Highland Park will in the near future be

THE MOST POPULAR RESORT ABOUT THE CITY OF SALEM.

Lots in Highland Addition are High and Dry and Well Located; Most Excellent Drainage The soil is black and rich. From all points a fine view is obtained of the public buildings and our highest mountain peaks. Arrangements are already being made for the location of two churches in this addition, and a number of residences are soon to be built. Buildings only of the best class will be permitted. Residence lots within the limits of the city of Salem are worth on an average over \$1000. We can sell you better lots in Highland addition for one-third of the money, and being directly on the line of the street railway they are practically not half so far from the public buildings and the business part of the town as the majority of the so-called "inside lots."

Buy a Lot in Highland Addition for Three Hundred Dollars, And let some other fellow pay \$1000 for an inferior lot not so well located. With the difference of \$700 you can build a beautiful cottage, or put it out at a rate of interest that will buy you nearly two thousand street car tickets every year.

THE OREGON LAND COMPANY, 100 Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon.

H. P. RANKIN'S Paint Shop No. 254 1/2 Commercial St. House and Carriage Painting, Sign writing, Paper hanging and decorating, Wall tinting and kalsomining executed in the latest style.

Ferry's Seeds D. M. FERRY & CO. are acknowledged to be the Largest Seedsmen in the world. For 1890 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last year's customers without charge. Every person taking a box should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

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OREGON LAND! A GOOD CHANCE For Bargains Family Groceries Provisions, Fruits Etc., GO TO THOMAS BURROWS, Commercial Street, Salem, Or.

\$75 to \$250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1000 Main St., Richmond, Va. N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co. 44-45-46

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ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL Boys and Girls. The school will open on the 28th of September. Thorough instruction in the primary and advanced.

Northern Pacific Railroad. GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE. TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY! NO CHANGE OF CARS. SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO. And all points East via St. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

See that your ticket read via the Northern Pacific railroad, and avoid the change of cars. Leave Portland at 8 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. daily arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 6:30 p. m. PACIFIC DIVISION.—Trains leave Front and 4th streets daily at 11:55 a. m. and 8:45 p. m.; arrive at Tacoma at 7:10 p. m. and 2:30 a. m. arrive Seattle at 5:55 a. m. and 9:55 p. m. Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, elegant day coaches, finest palace dining cars between Portland, Tacoma and Seattle direct. Daily service. A. D. UHLENLOTH, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, 211 First St., Cor. Washington St., Portland, Ore.; Depot Corner First and 5th Streets.