THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

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Office, corner Court and Liberty Streets.

TUESDAY.......................JANUARY 14

WE see the poor Californians are having a potato famine. They can now eat lemons and oranges, you know.

GOV. LOWRY is still "prosecuting" the parties to the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. In the meantime the principals are out repeating their offenses. A negro is soon to disgrace himself at San Francisco by fighting Sullivan.

REAL ESTATE values have improved materially in Salt Lake City since Judge Anderson's decision was given against the Mormons. The exclusion of Chinese would have a like effect on the property of Oregon cities.

THE attorneys of Baker City are a unit in the endorsement of Clifford's appointment to succeed Judge Isan. Some think him rather young, and others don't like his politics, but on the whole they give the governor great credit for his appointment.

THE life of William D. Kelly is replete with good "pointers" for young men of the present day. He began his career as a boy at the jeweler's bench. This trade he mastered, but was not satisfied with being a good mechanic. He believed the world had more in store for any active young person who could best adopt the right means to carry him beyond the relms of mediocrity. This means he sought in books at odd moments and during evenings and holidays, and he certainly found it, for it was not many years before Mr. Kelly hung out his shingle as an attorney in the city of Philadelphia. In a few short years he arose to the position of Prosecutor of the pleas. From this he was elevated to the bench, where he remained ten years. From that time on his history is known to all. His case was perhaps a phenomenal one, but it was only what stands open for any young man who is willing to subject himself to a thorough trial of self-improvement. That is the road which leads on to a fortune which can be gained in no other way. But like charity, it must begin at home.

GLADSTONE AND BLAINE.

The current number of the North American Review contains the promised discussion between William E. Gladstone and James G. Blaine, in which the English statesman espouses the cause of free trade and the American statesman the cause of protection. It would be useless to attempt even a synopsis of the argument in a single article, so we must be content with selecting a few of the more salient points.

In the first place, it is to be noted that Mr. Blaine employs the logic of facts and Mr. Gladstone the logic of theory. Mr. Gladstone asserts that upon a given state of facts certain results ought to follow. Mr. Blaine shows that upon that state of facts very different results have followed and continue to follow; and as free trade or protection is chiefly a question of policy, of determining what is the best thing for a particular country and its people, Mr. Blaine is entirely justified in opposing the theory which Mr. Gladstone deduces from the economic history of Great Britain with the generally admitted and recognized facts which have occurred and are still occuring in America.

Mr. Gladstone makes as much of the free-trade argument as it will bear, and his conclusions are, in the main, logical and carefully reasoned, that is, for Great Britian; but he lays himself open to attack on certain points, and Mr. Blaine has not been slow to take advantage of the opening. For example, Mr. Gladstone goes so far as to say that all "protection is morally bad." To this Mr. Blaine replies that "if this has been his belief ever since he became an advocate of free trade his conscience must have received many and severe wounds, as session after session while Chancelor of the Exchequer he carried through Parliament a bounty—may I not say a direct protection?—of £180,000 to a line of steamers running between England and the United States; a protection that began six years before free trade was proclaimed in English manufactures and continued nearly twenty years after." The retort is crushing, for every political economist admits that a bounty is protection in its most concrete and direct form.

Mr. Blaine points out very clearly that the American free trader can expect little aid and comfort from Mr. Gladstone, inasmuch as he asserts directly that profits are not larger in protected than unprotected industries, and also that the United States ought to devote itself to producing more cereals and more cotton at low prices rather than more cloth and more iron at high prices. The former flatly contradicts one of the pet arguments of the opponents of protection, and the latter justifies the assertion that Great Britain recommends free trade for America not because it would be better for America, but because it would be better for Great Britain.

Perhaps Mr. Blaine took one step aside to drive a nail in Grover Cleveland's political coffin, but he made such a complete job of it that we cannot forbear alluding to it. Referring to Cleveland's assertion that the amount of the import duty is added to the cost of the domestic articles of the same kind, Mr. Blaine shows, among other things, that while patent leather is subject to a duty of 20 per cent., a manufacturer in New Jersey has been supplying the city government of London with his leather for the last five years under a contract awarded to the lowest bidder, and he gives a list of sixty articles of American manufacture which are sold in Canada more largely than like articles of English manufacture, and all of which are on the dutiable list.

MONMOUTH NOTES.

Pres Stanley returned yesterday from a business trip to Portland.

The number of cases of sickness here is astonishing. Nearly half of the students being absent last week. The weather having moderated it is hoped they will be better soon.

Mr. C. W. Barr, of the senior class, was called home on account of the sickness of his mother. It is not yet known when he will return.

Mr. Junor, who has been visiting friends at Monmouth, returned home yesterday.

The Junior society gave an open session last Friday evening to the three other societies. The programme was well rendered to a full house. The marked improvement of this society is noticeable.

A surprise party was given at the residence of Mr. John Wolverton's last week, in honor of Mr. F. R. Ogle, who will soon return to his home. It being very stormy that evening all those invited could not be present. An enjoyable evening was spent by those fortunate enough to be present. C. H.

Supreme Court.

SALEM, Jan. 13, '90.

Wm. M. Killingsworth, app., vs. The Portland Land & Trust Co., of Oregon, resp.; appeal from Multnomah county; judgment of the lower court affirmed; opinion by Lord, J.

In the matter of the application of the Woman's North Pacific Presbyterian Board of Mission, and the Boys' and Girls' Aid society, for the arrest of Ah Won and Ah Tie, minor children. The decree appealed from reversed, and a decree entered awarding the care and cutody of said Chinese children to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, appellant therein; opinion by Thayer, C. J.

M. V. Bilyeu, et al., resps., vs. E. O. Smith, app.; appeal from Linn county; the judgment appealed from reversed and the case remanded to the circuit court with direction to try the issue between the parties as found by the pleadings therein; opinion by Thayer, C. J.

On motion of S. T. Richardson M. R. Riggs was admitted upon certificate from the supreme court of Missouri to practice in all the courts of this state.

F. P. Hembree, et al resp., vs. I. R. Dawson and E. K. Armstrong, apps.; appeal from Yamhill county; argued and submitted. H. H. Hurley att'y for resp.; Milton W. Smith att'y for apps.

The French government is about to negotiate a loan of 100,000,000 francs to build a railroad in Tonquin and other French colonies.

A CASE IN POINT.

In our forefathers' days, pimples were attributed to diseased blood. But modern medicine has demonstrated that rich food does not create eruptions by fouling the blood, but retards digestion, which makes the stomach torpid, and the circulation sluggish, and in turn causes an enfeebled action of the pores which congest or become pimply. The modern theory therefore is not to treat the blood, but the stomach and liver, and it is under this new idea, that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla was conceived. It is wiping the old "blood disease" idea out of existence. A case in point: "I have had for years spells of indigestion and dyspepsia and tried nearly everything. Finally I took one of the leading sarsaparillas. It caused pimples to break out on my face, which I was told was caused by the potash. Hearing that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla did not contain mineral, I sent for it. The pimples disappeared and I have had no return of the old spells. It is a cure for indigestion and dyspepsia and the attendant face eruptions."

MRS. C. D. STUART,
1822 Mission street, S. F.

Tar Smoke For Diphtheria.

Ruth Lockwood, the nine-year-old child of Thomas Lockwood, a compositor in the Times office, became violently ill with diphtheria Tuesday night. She was so weak that it was deemed dangerous to try tracheotomy, or cutting open the windpipe. Thursday Dr. Nichols, of No. 117 West Washington place, who was attending her, received a copy of the Paris Figaro, which contained a report made to the French academy of medicine by Dr. Delthil. Dr. Delthil said that the vapors of liquid tar and turpentine would dissolve the fibrinous exudations which choke up the throat in croup and diphtheria. Dr. Delthil's process was described. He pours equal parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a tin pan or cup and sets fire to the mixture. A dense resinous smoke arises, which obscures the air of the room. "The patient," Dr. Delthil says, "immediately seems to experience relief; the choking and rattle stop; the patient falls into a slumber, and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous membrane soon becomes detached, and the patient coughs up microbicides. These, when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve into the smoke. In the course of three days afterward the patient entirely recovers." Dr. Nichols tried this treatment with little Ruth Lockwood. She was lying gasping for breath when he visited her. First pouring about two tablespoonfuls of liquefied tar on an iron pan, he poured as much turpentine over it and set it on fire. The rich resinous smoke which rose to the ceiling was by no means unpleasant. As it filled the room the child's breathing became natural, and as the smoke grew dense she fell asleep.—New York Sun.

Alice Atherton the Popular Actress

Says, E. S. Holden: During the prevailing cold weather I have suffered from severe cough. I am pleased to state that I received great relief feom the use of your Ethereal Cough Syrup. ALICE ATHERTON.

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1879.

Large size $1.00, small 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

His Strike Was Brief.

"Johnny, hurry up and get ready to go to school, or you'll be too late."

"I ain't goin' mother."

"Not going! And why not?"

"I've struck."

"Struck! What do you mean by that?"

"Why, didn't pa read in the paper last night about persons strikin' and said that it was right for the oppressed to strike?"

"And I hope you don't call yourself oppressed, do you?"

"Of course I am. If a feller doesn't want to go to school and his mother makes him go, isn't he oppressed?"

"So you have struck, have you? Well, I'll see if I can strike too."

And just as soon as Johnny saw his mother reaching for the strap his first strike came to an end, for he darted out of the house and was down at the school house in a twinkling.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stock man, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardiner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite, and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle, at Daniel J. Fry's Drug Store.

Adam Schmidt, a farmer living near Sioux Fall, S. D., has been swindled out of $1200 by New York "green goods" men.

Thorsten Norden Fell, of the pen and ammunition company, is reported from London as bankrupt. His liabilities are $250,000.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs, she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Daniel J. Fry's Drug Store, large bottles 50c, and $1.00.

The Spanish government has taken precautionary measures to prevent an outbreak in case of the king's death.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Daniel J. Fry, druggist.

The Grand Drawing

—FOR THE—

ELEGANTLY DECORATED CHINA DINNER SET!

—OFFERED BY—

COX & BOGGS,

GROCERS, 249 COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

Will take place at their store next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Parties desiring chances will secure them before that time.

The Best Residence Localities

In the city of Portland and other prosperous towns are those owned by men or corporations who have the disposition and ability to improve them.

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 Additon 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.

SITLER, PHELPS & EVANS,

REAL ESTATE —AND— COLLECTION AGENCY.

Office Up-Stairs in New Bank Block

Choice Country —AND— CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

We also have a notary public and accountant in our office. If you wish business statements written up, books posted, copying, record work, or conveyancing done, call and see us.

H. Diamond.

Teacher of Music and dealer in Musical Instruments and strings.

NO. 247 FRONT ST.

Proposals Invited.

THE Board of Trustees of the Oregon State Insane Asylum hereby invite sealed proposals for furnishing to the Asylum, Salem, Or., the following:

2 0 pounds best renovated geese feathers.

21 double, gray blankets, 6 pounds each, genuine all wool warp and filling, 4 feet, 9 inches wide and 8 feet, 3 inches long.

25 hair mattresses, 18 pounds each, to be gray hair and of first quality ticking, tufted and stitched edge.

100 yards heavy Amoskeag pillow ticking, 1 yard wide.

Samples may be seen at the office of Board of Trustees, and goods must be in accordance therewith.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Bids will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1890.

SYLVESTER PENNOYER.
GEO. W. MCBRIDE,
G. W. WEBB,
Board of Trustees.

W. A. MUNLY,
Clerk of Board.

Kansas House,

Corner of Court and High Sts.

E. M. LAW, Proprietor.

We have taken a new name but will continue to serve our patrons with the best the market affords, give them a cordial welcome to Our Home. Terms reasonable. Give us a call and we will do you good.

No Chinese employed.

Capital City Restaurant.

Jas. Batchelor, Prop'r.

Warm Meals at All Hours of the Day

None but white labor employed in this establishment.

A good substantial meal cooked in first-class style.

Twenty-five cents per meal.

RED FRONT.

Court street, between Journal Office and Minto's Livery.

New Fish Market.

Allen Rhodes has established a new Fish Market on State street, and he keeps a good supply of fish, poultry and game. Give him a call and your order will be promptly attended to.

CAPITAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Business, Shorthand,

Typewriting, Penmanship and English Departments

Day and evening Sessions. Students admitted any time. Call at the College or address the Principal for catalogue.

—Call and See—

T. J. CRONISE.

Salem's Popular Job Printer,

AT HIS NEW QUARTERS IN THE State Insurance Building, Cor. Commercial and Chemekete streets

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the expense assessment of two hundred dollars each for the month of December, 1889, against the incorporator's stock in the Gold Mountain and Dry Gulch Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company, is past due and unpaid on the following shares, to-wit: No. 45, 1,000 shares; No. 17, six hundred shares; No. 44 to 47 inclusive, 25 shares each; No 48 and 135, 30 shares each; Nos. 49, 61 and 128, 10 shares each; Nos. 50, 51, 130 and 131, 20 shares each; and No. 129, 50 shares standing in the name of F. Earnest Austin, and the same will be ... pay said assessment at the office of said company, in Salem, Oregon, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Wednesday, January 8, 1890, unless said assessment is paid before that time.

Dated this 3d day of December, A.D., 1889.

R. H. MILLER, As't Sec.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of the CAPITAL JOURNAL Publishing company, held December 4th, 1889, by unanimous vote the capital stock of the company was increased from Five Thousand to Ten Thousand Dollars.

M. L. CHAMBERLAIN,
Secretary.

Delinquent Tax Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the delinquent tax list of the city of Salem for the year of 1889 is now in my hands for collection. All persons are hereby notified to settle up or I shall proceed to collect the several amounts by law.

J. H. ROSS,
City Marshal and Tax Collector

PRINTING.

ONE OF THE LARGEST ESTABLISHments in the State. Lower rates than Portland. Largest stock Legal Blanks in the State, and biggest discount. Send for price list of job printing, and catalogue of legal blanks.

E. M. WAITE,
Steam Printer Salem Oregon.

THE RAIN IN THE SPOUT.

Th' cabin's still thar by Sycamore Crick,
Th' deares' spot on th' yearth,
But th' roof 's fell in, 'n' the latchstring's gone,
'N silence is roun' th' herth;
Yit many a night neaf 'at roof I've laid,
When on'y a leetle chap,
'N heerd th' rain in th' old eave-spot
Goin': Drop, drip, drop,
Drip, droppity, drap.

Oh, how I loved th' drizzily nights
(Though th' drizzily days was bes',
For I couldn't plow er hoe in the fiel'),
When I climed to roos' 'n to res',
Up thar with th' shingles clus to my head,
Through which th' rain 'ud slip.
But what was that to the ole eave-spout
Goin': Drap, drippity, drap,
Drop, drappity, drip?

'N 'en when I growed to a great big boy
'N fell inter love hed firs',
'N got yanked out by a rival o' mine,
'N my heart was thumpin' to burs',
I thort I never 'ud sleep agin,
'N 'spected all night to flop,
My grief caved in when the ole eave-spout
Went: Drippity, drap, drip,
Drop, drippity, drop.

'N arter I merried 'n tuck th' place,
'N got to signin' notes
Which I thort receipts fur li'tenin' rods
Er some new-fangled oats,
I'd clime up into th' garret thar
'N lis' to th' thunder's clap,
'N fergit it all when th' ole eave-spout
Went: Drippity, droppity, drip,
Drappity, drippity, drap.

I'm bal'headed now ez a threadbar' coat,
'N a citizen o' th' town,
I sole th' farm fer sake o' th' gals,
But when I come to lay down
I'd like to dream o' that cabin roof
'N the rain a-fallin' on top
'N sink asleep with th' ole eave-spout
Goin': Drop, drip, drap,
Drap, drip, drop.

—*A. W. Bellaw, in Time.*

THE WAY OF LIFE.

Various Causes Contributing to Premature Dissolution.

The Bible speaks of three score years and ten as the age to which man may reasonably look forward. It seems as if, at least, seventy equable, contented and happy years—full of such comfort and gratification as the members of each class in the community have severally a right to expect—should and might be within the reach of every man and woman. In some countries, however, we find this to be much more nearly the case than with us, says the Boston *Herald*. Americans, as a rule, live too fast to live long. Every person is originally endowed with about so large a stock of vitality out of which to fashion his life. It amounts to nothing more nor less than the simpiest of problems in arithmetic to show that if he draws upon this stock twice as heavily as he should, the duration of his existence will only be one-half of what it was originally intended to be. Indeed, the matter stands much worse than this; his life is likely to be at any moment suddenly cut off short long before reaching even the half. A steam-engine may use up its fuel in two weeks or one, according to the rate at which it is driven: if it is sufficiently overworked the result may be a general "smash," or such an injury as will necessitate a long and tedious "stopping for repairs," if, indeed, it ever becomes "as good as new." We hardly seem ready to recognize the bounds established by nature, but when we have reached them, in our greed and ambition, we summon our will, and, as the expression runs, "live upon our nerve," congratulating ourselves on our praiseworthy display of "American goaheadativeness." Unfortunately nature has not yet become sufficiently progressive in her ideas to manufacture constitutions expressly for the American market, and, in the midst of our triumphant tour de force, click, something snaps, and we vanish from the stage, or break down for years, perhaps for life.

What are the causes of sudden death—as by a stroke of lightning? They are not many when only the so-called natural accidents are considered. Death on the instant may result from apoplexy, or bursting of an aneurism within the chest or abdomen; it may be caused by the bursting of an abscess within the chest. Great mental shock—as from extreme anger or grief or even joy—sometimes kills instantly through total paralysis of the chief nerve centers. Cases of sudden death from hemorrhages of the lungs are on record, but they are few in number. Diseases of the heart render the subject liable to instant death, and they are the most frequent causes.

Something may be said descriptive of these accidents and diseases which will interest the general reader. A correct understanding of them might possibly render us less liable to them. Apoplexy, or, as it is sometimes called, brain-stroke, is usually due to the rupture of a blood-vessel within the brain. Instant death is not the common result of this injury, and yet, as already stated, it sometimes occurs. More often the victim of a severe attack passes into a condition of stupor, called coma, in which he lies for hours, or even days, and then dies or slowly recovers. There are many influences which are capable of giving rise to this accident, which in a general way we may attribute to one of two causes: namely, either the walls of the blood-vessel in question are weakened by degenerative changes, and so rupture easily, or they are while healthy subjected to an unusual and too great a pressure from a rush of blood into them, and give way in consequence. The walls of the blood-vessels degenerate with age; as one grows old the liability of their rupture under sudden increase of blood-pressure becomes greater. Age is not the only cause of these weakening changes—we may expect them in all cases where the system is permanently enfeebled. In an attack of apoplexy occurring in a person who has passed the age of sixty, we should naturally assume that the bursting of the blood-vessel was due to degeneration of its walls. But in one younger, who had enjoyed fairly good health, we should expect to find that the direct cause of the rupture was too great a blood-pressure. We may retard degeneration, although we can not block the wheels of time. Some men at ninety are far less liable to apoplexy than others of fifty. In a great degree the liability is a question of general health. Hence the fear of apoplexy should lead us to endeavor to keep strong and well. As we grow old we should avoid those influences which are likely to induce sudden and great rush of blood to the head, such as intense mental excitement — as in public speaking or in a fit of anger—violent muscular effort, gluttony and drunkenness, etc. While one dines at popular cafes he has but to look about him and he is quite sure to see habits indulged provocative of apoplexy. A familiar sight is the man about sixty years old whose highest pleasure is in tickling his palate. He is over-weight by fully fifty pounds; his face is red and shining; he is full to bursting, and looks as though every important button on his clothing was threatened. One on a warm day gives such a man as "wide a berth" as he would a cookstove; he is altogether too hot to sit near. He commences his dinner with an appetizer—generally a cocktail. Then he deliberately "fills up," largely on meat and other "hearty" foods, all of which are washed down with one at least, and generally two,