

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

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HOFER BROTHERS, - - - Editors.

The possibilities of Oregon are simply
beyond comprehension at the present day.
-J. W. Mendenhall, Editor Burlington (Ind.)
Post.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 24

AT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Sunday Morning's Sermon by Evan-
gelist Cowden.

The morning reading was 2d and
5th Hebrews. Rev. Cowden read
in a clear voice to a large and intel-
ligent audience, composed more than
half of men. Rev. Stenhouse led in
a spirited prayer. The text was
taken from Hebrews 2d, 10, and 14th.
The theme was Christ's and our
perfection through obedience and
suffering. No intelligent being
now came to the conclusion that
we were not a nobler order of crea-
tion than the beasts of the field.
We did not come to be, and have
further to go. We are the product
of a divine being, and our
minds are to be used, and our
bodies are to be kept, and our
souls are to be saved. If we are
not to be saved, we are to be
driven away by a being in a future
life, higher and nobler than this.

With sorrow and decay and pain
and death within us, raising our
little cycle of earthly existences,
steeling ourselves against life's
difficulties, we had no hopeful
future before us. But in spite of
all this darkness and human suffering,
the human spirit is borne up
by a belief that God is interested
in us; that he has sent us a spiritual
revelation to bear us up out of the
depths of doubt and despair and
raise us up to be immortal beings,
and his children. The exercise of
his intelligence and wisdom and
omnipotence was not limited to plac-
ing us here without hope of salva-
tion. This conception of God as
love was not found in science or
nature. God is in this world. His
spirit is gathering up his sons and
daughters. If we are his children,
then we are to be saved. The
teaching of the Fatherhood that
sympathized with all humanity.
This broad doctrine is presented in
the inexorable logic of Paul.
This was the revelation by the
Apostle Paul. To bring us all home
as children, was the thought of God.
By the infinite suffering of Jesus,
the great captain, our salvation was
thus made possible. He was per-
fected through suffering, to become
our redeemer. It was the suffering
of the son of God, of God himself
that made the scriptures holy and
took hold on mankind. The love of
God for us is proven by his sacri-
fices for us. He gave up his son to
suffer and die for us that we might
be saved through belief in him and
a life accordingly. And so the Christ
was made perfect with sorrow, to
suffer with those who suffer, to weep
with those who weep. The aged
parents present would recall how
they had suffered and sorrowed over
their children's troubles and heart-
aches. How we suffer with our chil-
dren. Touch our children and you
touch us at our heart's core. It is
glorious to get these conceptions of
the fatherhood of God. Sin
and suffering was here and we
could not escape it. All the harassing
anxieties and painful tortures of life
might possibly have been kept from
humanity by divine interference. But
that could not have been safe; it could
not have been possible, and yet
made it safe and good for the chil-
dren of men. Suffering in this present
life was inevitable. It was essential
to life, to our development, to the
upbuilding of our characters, to test
the strength of our souls, and to
make possible the growth of virtue
and holiness by the purification of
sorrow and suffering—even as
Christ was perfected by these same
processes, which made us cast away
the false and dross of life and in the
end come only to look unto God.
Sufferings were the fires of purification.
We came out from them refined.
There remained only pure gold.
Christ learned obedience through
suffering. It was the develop-
ment of an obedient spirit and a
moral character. Obedience to
God, to the Highest, was the
nobliest virtue. Our highest duty is
to learn God's will and obey it.

Pleasant, Speedy and Effective.

Dr. Holden, Dear Sir: I have
used your Eucalypti Cough Syrup in
my family, and I shall be happy to
assist in extending a knowledge of a
remedy so pleasant to take and so
speedy and effective. GEG. WEST,
Stockton. Large size \$1.00, small
50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

Questions Answered.

It being impossible to answer all
our numerous letters of inquiry by
personal letters, we take this method
of furnishing the information de-
sired:

Question. Is there any govern-
ment land to be had in the Willamette
Valley?

Answer. Only in the foothills
and mountains, which are heavily
timbered and far from settlements.
The same in regard to school and
railroad lands.

Q. Are there any wild Indians
in Oregon?

A. No; all are on their reserva-
tions, living on their farms, where
they are in the different lines of
agriculture.

Q. Are there any poisonous
snakes in the Willamette Valley?

A. In a few places in the foot-
hills rattlesnakes are sometimes
found, but not often.

Q. What is the size of the Wil-
lamette Valley?

A. On an average of 40 miles
wide and 150 long.

Q. What is the general surface of
the Valley?

A. Mostly level, open prairie
with timber along the streams.

Q. Is the land in the valley all
taken?

A. Yes; all fenced and mostly in
cultivation, having been settled
mostly for over forty years.

Q. Have you good roads?

A. Yes.

Q. What kind of timber have
you?

A. Fir, hemlock, spruce, cedar,
balm, cottonwood, oak, ash and
maple.

Q. What are the principal prod-
ucts?

A. Small grain, fruit, vegetables,
some stock in the valley proper,
while in the foot hills stock-raising
is mostly followed.

Q. How long do you feed stock
in winter?

A. Usually from one to two
months, but some winters not at all.

Q. Can I trade my farm in the
East for a farm in Oregon?

A. No.

Q. Can I rent a farm in the Wil-
lamette Valley?

A. Farms are hard to get on
shares, but few are being rented.

Q. What rent is being paid?

A. Principally share rents—one
third of crop.

Q. What interest does money
bring?

A. 7 to 10 per cent.

Q. What are the principal crops?

A. Wheat, oats, barley, hay and
potatoes.

Q. Does stock and poultry rais-
ing pay?

A. Yes.

Q. Does fruit raising pay?

A. Yes; prunes, plums, cherries,
apples, pears and peaches, and many
other kinds of fruit and berries
grow to perfection, the yield is im-
mense and the crops never fail.

Q. How is Marion county water-
ed?

A. By clear mountain streams.

Q. How deep are the wells?

A. From 10 to 50 feet.

Q. Is the water soft or hard?

A. Mostly soft and cold. There
is no alkali in Oregon except east
of the Cascade mountains.

Q. Is the Willamette Valley
healthy?

A. Yes; the death rate of Oregon
is as low as that of any state in the
Union.

Q. Have you free schools?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the length of terms
taught?

A. In the towns generally nine
months; in the country from four to
nine.

Q. What wages are paid teach-
ers?

A. In the towns \$80 to \$100; in
the country \$30 to \$60 per month.

Q. How many organized school
districts in Marion county?

A. 100.

Q. Is the county in debt?

A. No.

Q. What is the rate of taxation
on farm property?

A. An average of 14 mills.

Q. What is the cost of living?

A. Just about the same on an
average as it is in the middle
Western states.

Q. What is the price of farm
stock?

A. Horses well bred \$100 to \$200,
common stock, \$20 to \$100. Cows,
fine stock, \$50 to \$100; common
stock, \$20 to \$50. Sheep, \$1.50 to \$2.
Q. What are the wages paid in
the Willamette valley?

A. Farm hands, \$15 to \$30 per
month. In haying and harvesting,
\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Common la-
borers in town, \$2 per day, carpen-
ters, \$3 per day; brick masons, \$5;
painters, \$3; clerks and salesman
are paid from \$25 to \$75, while the
experienced and many book-keepers
are paid from \$100 to \$150 per
month. Girls for general house-
work, are paid from \$2 to \$5 per
week, and the demand is hard to
supply; dressmakers and milliners
from \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

Q. What is the yield of the dif-
ferent crops per acre?

A. Wheat, 20 to 40 bushels; oats,
30 to 60; barley, 35 to 50; potatoes,
100 to 300; corn, 30 to 60; Hay, tim-
othy, 2 to 3 tons; clover, 3 to 5 tons;
chest 2 to 3 tons.

Q. What are house rents?

A. Good 5 room dwellings can be
had for from \$8 to \$10 per month
according to location.

Q. What are the chances for
physicians, lawyers, teachers, clerks,
etc?

A. All the professions are as
well represented here as in the East,
but the population is increasing at a
rapid rate, and there is always room
at the top.

Q. What is the population of
Salem?

A. 15,000.

Q. Which is the best part of Ore-
gon?

A. The Willamette Valley.

U. S. MARSHAL BARIN.—This
week's West Shore contains an ex-
cellent engraving of Hon. L. T.
Barin, recently selected as United
States marshal for Oregon, besides
the following sketch of his life:

"One of the most prominent re-
publicans in Oregon is Louis T.
Barin, who has just been appointed
United States marshal, by President
Harrison. Though long a worker
in the front ranks of the party, he
is best known to fame as manager
of the campaign of 1888, when
Oregon fired the first gun at the
June election, charged with a repub-
lican majority of 7,000. This un-
precedented performance was re-
peated at the presidential election
in November. Mr. Barin was born
in Providence, R. I., March 13,
1842, and came to Oregon in the
spring of 1861, where he worked as
a day laborer for a time, and in the
spring of 1862, enlisted in the First
Oregon Cavalry, and served until
discharged. Afterwards, at odd
times, he studied law and was ad-
mitted to the bar in 1872. In 1872
he was a member of the house of
representatives, has been the city
attorney and mayor of Oregon City
and was register of the United
States land office in that city from
1877 to 1886. He was a member of
the state senate in its last session.
Mr. Barin brings to the performance
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schooling in the law and trained in
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A. F. WHEAT, 20 to 40 bushels; oats,
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SOCIETY NOTICES.

K. N. H. WATERS, K. of B. and S.
J. J. SHAW, J. T. GREGG.

G. L. LODGE No. 18, I. O. O. F., meets
in Odd Fellows' Hall upstairs, corner
Commercial and Ferry streets, every Sat-
urday at 7:30 p. m.

G. A. R.—Sedgwick Post, No. 10, Depart-
ment of Oregon, meets every Monday
evening at the hall over the Oregon Land
company's office. Visiting comrades are
cordially invited to attend.

D. C. SHERMAN, Post Commander.
S. A. HANDLE, Adjutant.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. J. SHAW, J. T. GREGG.

A. T. TORREY, at LAW, Salem, Oregon.
Office first door to the left at head of
street in the rear of Ladd & Bush's bank.

T. L. FORD, attorney at law, Salem,
Oregon. Office of states in Patton's
block.

JOHN A. CARSON,
Counselor and attorney at law.
Member of the Bar of Ontario, Canada,
10 State street, Salem, Oregon.

PHYSICIAN—MRS. D. M. E. MCCOY,
physician and surgeon, has located
and taken rooms over Squire Farmer's
grocery office. Chronic diseases a spe-
cialty. Consultation free. 12-21dw

CHARLES C. CURTIS, M. D., Surgeon
and Homoeopathic physician. Office
and residence, 155 Court street, in office for-
merly occupied by Dr. Risden, Salem, Or.
Office hours: 10 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 to 3
and 7 to 8 p. m. Diseases of the rectum and
chronic diseases a specialty. Fifteen years
experience. dw

ANDREW H. DIVEN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Salem, Oregon.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m. and 7 to
8 p. m.

Office: Court street, next door east of Dr.
Rowland. Residence, 301 Chemeketa st.

D. R. A. G. PHILL,
Physician and Surgeon
SOUTH SALEM.

Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. and from 2 to 4
and 7 to 8 p.