

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

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HOFFER BROTHERS, Editors.

The possibility of Oregon are simply

beyond comprehension at the present day.

J. W. Murphy, Editor Burlington (In).

Post.

TUESDAY MARCH 23

SOME COMING EVENTS.

(No free ads. inserted in the JOURNAL.

Notice of religious services free. Charita-

ble, religious or educational entertain-

ments, that change for admission, adver-

tised at half price. Events of local impor-

tance announced from under this head.)

March 25. Sunday school convention at

Monmouth.

March 27. Bill Nye at Reed's opera house

March 27. Marion county grange meets

at Howell Prairie.

March 24. Willamette Valley Hop grow-

ers' convention at Astoria.

April 9. Union State convention, Oregon

City.

April 9. Marion county Republican Con-

vention.

April 9. Yamhill Republican county

convention.

April 10. State Sunday school conven-

tion at Astoria.

April 10. Democratic precinct primary

April 16. Democratic State Convention.

April 16. Democratic county convention.

April 24. Democratic state convention.

June 2. General election, for county, state

and congress.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

A republican convention for Marion

county, is called to meet in the

city of Salem, Wednesday, the ninth

of April, 1890, at 11 o'clock a.

m., for the purpose of selecting

twelve (12) delegates to the state

republican convention to be held in

Portland, Oregon, April 16, 1890,

nominating a county ticket to be

voted for at the next general election

and transacting such other business

as may properly come before the

convention.

The county convention will be

composed of 165 delegates, ap-

portioned one delegate at large for each

precinct and one for every fourteen

votes or fraction over half that num-

ber cast in the precinct for Binger

Hermann for member of congress at

the general election in June, 1888, as

follows:

del. del.

Salem 16 East Salem 22

North Salem 9 South Salem 8

Jefferson 7 Marion 3

Mebama 5 Howell Prairie 7

Stayton 5 Lincoln 3

Silver Creek 13 Garfield 5

Abiqua 6 Lehigh 5

Gervais 7 Woodburn 5

Hubbard 5 Aurora 6

Butteville 6 Horeb 3

Turner 6 Fairfield 2

Champoeg 2 St. Paul 2

Sublimity 5

Total 165.

The primaries will be held at the

usual place in each precinct at two

o'clock p. m., Saturday, the 5th of

April, 1890, except in the precincts

of Salem, East Salem, and North

Salem.

In these three precincts the mat-

ter of appointing judges and clerks

and opening the polls at the pri-

maries and the time thereof is left

to the direction of the precinct com-

mittees.

In the other precincts open pri-

maries will be held unless otherwise

ordered by the precinct committee

or the primary convention.

GEO. H. BURNETT, Chairman.

C. B. MOORE, Secretary.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

The Situation in Germany.

Since our last review of the Eu-

ropean political situation the In-

ternational Labor Conference was

formally opened in the large hall of

Bismarck's palace. Shortly before

the time fixed for the conference to

open the emperor visited Bismarck

and had a long interview with the

chancellor. Baron Von Berlepsch,

Prussian minister of commerce, was

summoned to the conference and re-

ceived instructions before going to

the congress hall. He welcomed the

delegates to the German capital in

the name of the emperor. His

opening address to the delegates had

a distinctive character.

In the view of the emperor, he

said, the labor question demanded

the attention of all civilized nations,

since peace between different classes

of populations appeared to be im-

perilled by industrial competition.

To seek a solution of this question

was not only a duty to humanity,

but also the duty of statesmen upon

whose sagacity the task devolved of

providing for the welfare of citizens

and preserving to them the inestim-

able blessings arising from centuries

of Christian civilization. All the

nations of Europe were in a similar

situation, hence the attempt was

justifiable to bring about an agree-

ment between the governments in

order to meet their common dangers

by combined preventive measures.

Kaiser Wilhelm has spent a week

of hard work alarming garrisons,

reviewing troops and drilling cadets.

Early next month, by way of vari-

ety, he intends to spend a week

with his sailors at sea. To-day his

majesty has had the satisfaction of

witnessing the assembling of the

labor conference, upon which he

had so strongly set his heart. The

plenipotentiaries make a brave

show, numbering nearly 50, and the

delegates or technical assistants are

as almost as numerous. Baron

Berlepsch, who succeeded Prince

Bismarck as Minister of commerce,

and has all the proverbial energy of

a new broom, made a nice speech,

and the conference having ap-
pointed six committees to do the
chief work, forthwith adjourned.
It seems that it is intended that the
conference in plenary session shall
simply register the decisions of the
committees, but those best qualified
to judge believe that it will not be
possible to prevent discussions of
contentions, and even burning ques-
tions which may cause serious mis-
understandings and possible pro-
tests and withdrawals.

THE STATE OF FRANCE.

In France a new government has
appeared. The fall of the ministry
of M. Tirard marks the disappear-
ance of the twenty-fifth ministry
since the foundation of the French
republic. The question of protec-
tion against the importation of
Turkish fruit, upon which the Cab-
inet resigned, is the most trivial in
the world per se, and could not have
brought about the crisis if other
matters had not been crowding upon
the government and driving it into
a corner, so that retirement at no
distant date had become its fate.

The question of the commercial
treaty with Turkey, brought up by
the diplomacy of M. Tirard and M.
Spuller, his minister for foreign af-
fairs, simply afforded the ministers
a chance of selecting a soft place to
fall on, and they promptly availed
themselves of it with great good
sense, instead of waiting to be kick-
ed out, which would have been vir-
tually the situation if they had
waited to abide the result of a di-
rect vote of want of confidence in
the government, which the chamber
of deputies would certainly have
hurled at them at the first oppor-
tunity.

Serious politicians of France
doubted the capacity of the Tirard
cabinet to deal effectively with the
weighty problems of the balance of
revenue and the expenditure of the
nation's money, and Tirard himself
is known to have shrunk from the
heavy task. The real question at
issue was the policy of protection, in
which French statesmen and the
great mass of business men
thoroughly believe, and the avowed
free-trade sympathies of M. Tirard
and one or two of his colleagues, in
opposition to the declaration of the
chamber in favor of a protectionist
tariff upon the lapse of the present
treaties of commerce next year,
made their continuance in office
absurd.

France has learned something and
is strongly in favor of protection,
which policy is represented by Con-
stantin, De Freycinet, Fallieres and
others.

UNEASY CROWNED HEADS.

The Austrian emperor has been
much upset by the resignation of
Hungarian Premier Tisza, who has
at length been hounded out of office
by the united and persistent efforts
of feudal, clerical and revolutionary
parties. His majesty has taken the
usual course of reprimanding cer-
tain party leaders and altogether
has betrayed an irritation and nerv-
ousness in this matter calculated to
increase the anxiety which has pre-
vailed for sometime past respecting
his mental and bodily health. He
has managed also to give fresh of-
fense to Herr Von Tisza, expressing
his pleasure at the defeat of the last
Pan-Slavist plot in Bulgaria, and
his words may have the dangerous
effect of encouraging Prince Ferdi-
mand to set further and more open
defiance of the Russian bear. The
Czar himself is in a bad humor, with
more reason than his Austrian
brother. He sees in the labor con-
ference a triumph for socialism and
complains that it has encouraged
his revolutionary subjects to greater
audacity. The nihilists are undeni-
ably and unpleasantly active. The
demonstrations in the United States
and in this country against the
cruel wrongs in Siberia have com-
ported them and nerved them to
fresh efforts. What that means is
shown by the fact that the czar was
implored not to attend a service cel-
ebrated on Thursday at the cathed-
ral near St. Peter and Paul in
memory of his murdered father, and
that when his majesty insisted upon
going, the entire route from Gat-
china to St. Petersburg was searched
and held by an enormous force of
police and military. The cathedral
itself was examined from vaults to
roof, and only the most trusted civil
and military officers were admitted
to the ceremony.

As to the possibility of a Franco-
German alliance, it will take some-
thing more than a shadowy dread of
Russian invasion to bring that
about. France and Germany are
almost the only two nations in the
world where the people would not
fraternize if left to their own devices,
but the sting of defeat and the an-
guish of humiliation still rankles in
the breast of the French people,
and it will outlast the present gen-
eration. Even in the event of im-
pending war on the part of Russia,
France would seek elsewhere for an
ally before making any overtures to
Germany, and it would be only
under the most extreme pressure that
we might expect to see French
and German soldiers marching side

by side and standing shoulder to
shoulder.

Colonel Stoffel, the French officer
who was military attache of the
French Legation at Berlin before
the Franco-Prussian war, and who
warned his government, though to
little purpose, of the warlike prepa-
rations of Prussia, has again taken
up the role of soothsayer. He has
published a pamphlet entitled "The
Possibility of a Future Franco-Ger-
man Alliance," the theme of which
is the danger which threatens Eu-
rope from the East. He asserts
that when Russia has at her head
a conquering Czar there will come
a war of barbarism against civiliza-
tion, and the time may come when
there will be accomplished for Eu-
rope the prophecy of Napoleon at
St. Helena, "Republic or Cossack."

There has been nothing in the con-
duct of Russia during the century
which is drawing to a close to indi-
cate any settled purpose to extend
the Muscovite power westward.
Had such been the Russian policy
the downfall of the first Napoleon
would have been taken advantage
of for that purpose, for no European
nation was so well fitted for war and
so amply supplied with resources at
that time as Russia. Later, when
the Crimean war came about, Rus-
sia acted strictly on the defensive,
so far as her western frontier was
concerned, though it would have
been an easy matter to create a
diversion by an attack, real or feign-
ed, on her western neighbors.

FLRA FOR THE DAILY BATH.

Hortense Dudley of Albany, N. Y.,
in American Cultivator and
Gentleman.

It has always been a mystery to
me why, when a daily bath is con-

sidered an imperative necessity for
an infant under two years of age,
yet for children past that age and
for grown people, much less frequent
bathing should be deemed sufficient.

After a child is old enough to run
about and take vigorous exercise
which throws it into a profuse per-
spiration many times during the day,
it would seem that for the sake of
cleanliness a daily bath was quite
as much needed as when it was an
infant in arms. And as far as its
general health is concerned, nothing
could be more advantageous. I
once heard a thoughtful father say
that ever since the nurse had ceased
to give his little daughter her daily
bath the little one's health had not
been nearly so good.

Children naturally love water,
and when evening comes and finds
them tired and fretful, nothing puts
them in a good humor so quickly
and soothes their restless nerves
like a good warm bath pleasantly
administered. Such a remedy,
timely given, would tide them over
many a fit of discontent and ill-
humor, which, if allowed to run its
course, would probably culminate in
a perfect tantrum of bad temper.
Fretfulness is often caused by bodily
uneasiness, and a warm bath both
relieves the sense of discomfort and
acts as a sedative, soothing the tired
little one to sleep. For many child-
ish ailments it is better than a dose
of medicine, giving almost instan-
taneous relief in cases of congestion
—when the water in which the child
is immersed should be as warm as
can be comfortably borne in order
to relax the rigid muscles. Not long
ago I heard a mother say that she
had broken up the habit her baby
had of crying every night with the
colic by giving her a warm bath at
bed time.

When properly managed, the
water made neither too warm nor
too cold the child finds its bath a
source of continual pleasure, and
with good management on the part
of its mother or nurse it need con-
sume but very little time; so instead
of dropping down to once or twice a
week as the child grows older, it
seems to me that the custom of tak-
ing a bath daily had better be con-
tinued through life.

I am a great believer in an out-
ward sign of inward grace and
think that if a child can be induced
to acquire habits of cleanliness and
purity the tendency is that he will
make it the rule of his after life,
both spiritually and physically.

The temperature of the ordinary
bath should be from 75° to 90°, and
the soap used of a good quality. A
genuine article of white castile is to
be preferred rather than the highly
perfumed, tinted toilet soaps of
doubtful composition.

One should never bathe within
two hours after eating a hearty
meal, or just before going out into
the open air. I have known persons
to take deep cold from standing in a
draft immediately after having
taken a warm bath, when the whole
system was relaxed and particularly
sensitive. Hot baths are debilitating,
and should not be indulged in
unless prescribed by a physician or
administered by a professional. By
individual experiment, each should
find out for himself the temperature
which best suits his system, a cold
bath being usually most invigorat-
ing to the warm-blooded person,
while to one of reduced vitality a

warm or tepid bath will bring
greater comfort. In every instance,
however, care should be taken to
rub the body for several minutes,
after it has been wiped thoroughly
dry, with a rough towel or flesh
brush, until a warm, pleasant glow
is felt, and a slight redness of the
skin is visible.

The time for bathing may also be
arranged to suit one's convenience.

A person of active habits will gener-
ally prefer a bath immediately on
rising in the morning, while for the
more delicate, just before retiring
at night is probably the best, as
there is less danger then from tak-
ing cold. Then, too, a quick bath,
followed by vigorous friction, is
often succeeded by a feeling of drow-
siness, add conduces to sweet and
refreshing slumber. Indeed, this
vigorous rubbing with a towel or
body brush, is considered by some
to be more healthful than such fre-
quent bathing; but for perfect clean-
liness no amount of friction can
take the place of soap and water,
which not only removes the impuri-
ties collected upon, and eliminated
by the skin, but by cleansing and
opening its innumerable little pores,
accelerates the circulation of the
blood and excites every organ of the
body to perform its particular func-
tion in a more thorough and health-
ful manner.

The custom of taking a cold bath
every morning is said to insure the
system against taking cold with the
ever-changing temperature of our
most variable climate, and for a
tendency to chronic sore throat there
is no better remedy than bathing
the throat and chest every morning
with cold water. Immediately fol-
lowing it with brisk rubbing until a
pleasant glow is felt.

Oh, there are many things to be
said in favor of the daily bath; it
helps to make children comfortable
and therefore happy and good; gives
to the young girl a fine, clear skin,
bright eyes, and glowing healthful-
ness; preserves the youthful strength
and vigor of young men, and for
quickening the slow pulses of the
aged, inducing sound and refresh-
ing sleep, a hearty appetite and good
digestion, there can be no finer tonic
in the whole world.

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The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises,
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ter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and
all skin eruptions, and positively cures
cures, or no pay required. It is guaranteed
to give perfect satisfaction or money re-
funded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Daniel J. Fry, druggist.

Funny, isn't it? Hermann of Ore-
gon wants a higher tariff on hops
because Chinese labor is getting
scarce!—Alta (Dem.). It shows the
connection between the tariff and
wages to American labor, tho'.

A Sovereign Remedy.

Dr. E. S. Holden: For coughs,
colds and bronchial affections I con-
sider your Ethereal Cough Syrup as a
sovereign remedy. It has cured
me quicker than anything I ever
used. JOHN JACKSON, Stock-
ton. Large size \$1.00 small 50 cents.
For sale by all Druggists.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

K NIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Regular meet-
ing on Tuesday night of each week at
7:30 p. m.

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W. H. H. WATERS, K. of R. and S.

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Commercial and Ferry streets, every Sat-
urday at 7:30 p. m.

J. I. MITCHELL, Secretary.

L. A. MANNING, N. G.

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.

E. A. HANDLE, Adj. Gen.

O. U. W.—Protection Lodge No. 2, A.
O. U. W., Salem, Oregon. Meets each
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experience.

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