

EVENING CAPITAL JOURNAL.

VOL. 3.

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890.

NO. 41.

Spring Announcement

—AT THE—

CAPITOL ADVENTURE CO.

We have now on hand the neatest and noblest line of

SPRING SUITS

For men in the city of Salem. No cheap or shabby goods among them. Inspection is invited. These goods were made for fine trade.

NEW LINES of DRESS GOODS

Are constantly coming in. We are receiving more goods than any house in Salem.

JUST RECEIVED!

A large line of boots and shoes for men, women and children, all the latest styles and best goods in the market.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

One room full of groceries alone. We have the finest stock of canned goods in the city.

FARMERS

Will find our store the best place to trade, as they can drive up to our doors and load their wagons with everything they want, thus saving time and labor in going from place to place. We positively GUARANTEE THE LOWEST PRICES.

All goods delivered free to any part of the city.

Capitol Adventure Co.,
Opera House Corner, Salem, Ore.

J. C. BOOTH,

99 State street, Salem Oregon.

Real Estate Broker,

Insurance and loans. Some fine city property. Also farms of all sizes and prices. Call and see me, it will cost you nothing.

James Aitken.

Grange Store,

NO. 126 STATE STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

Staple and Fancy Groceries!

A full line of Crockery and Glassware and everything usually kept in a first-class establishment. Our aim is to give entire satisfaction to every customer. All marketable produce bought at full cash prices.

Who do All Kinds of

LAUNDRY WORK

As Cheap as any Laundry in the Country Using White Help, and doing first-class work.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Office at George Hoeye,
209 Commercial St.



BROOKS & COX,

100 STATE ST., SALEM, OR.

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES

—AND—

Chemicals, FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES!

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully compounded. A full line of choice Imported and Key West Cigars.

Union Title Abstract Co. COMPLETE abstracts of Salem and all lands in Marion county. Office at 258 Commercial street, formerly occupied by Williams & England's bank.

We Lead the City

—ON—

PARASOLS and SUNSHADES!

400 BOLTS OF THE

NEWEST WOOLEN DRESS GOODS!

SATEENS A SPECIALTY.

Just Opened, Choice Lines of Ladies' Blouses and Children's Lace Caps.

J. H. LUNN,

239 Commercial St. Opposite Bush's Bank.

THE GLOBE

Real Estate, Loan & Exchange!

292 Commercial St., Salem, Or.

Has a large list of choice farms and city property for sale on easy terms. Homesteads located.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved farms and city property at low rate of interest.

We have also in connection with our real estate business, an EMPLOYMENT and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE Bureau, where all orders for help will be promptly attended to, and situations also obtained for the unemployed.

SPECIAL SALE

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY

—AT—

T. McF. PATTON'S

98 STATE STREET, SALEM

1000 BOXES OF

Plain and Fancy Stationery

WILL BE OFFERED AT 25¢ AND 40¢ PER BOX

This is by far THE CHEAPEST and BEST PAPER ever offered to the people of Marion County

Come and See For Yourself

A. B. BUREN

Dealer in

Parlor Furniture,

398 Commercial Street.

SALEM LUMBER CO.

Yard and office on Liberty street, opposite W. L. Wade's store.

Dealers in Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

R. B. DUNCAN, Sec.

FISHING TACKLE!

Largest Stock and Newest Goods!

GREATEST VARIETY, MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

BROOKS & HARRITT,

No. 94 State Street, Salem, Oregon.

Latest designs in Baby Carriages, Hammocks and Summer Goods will arrive in a few days. No trouble to show goods.

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

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HOFER BROTHERS, - - - Editors.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

(No free ads. inserted in the JOURNAL. Notices of religious services, free, charitable, religious or educational entertainments, that charge no admission, advertised at half price. Events of local importance announced free under this head.)

April 21. Democratic state convention. May 17. Colt show in Salem. June 2. General election, for county, state and congress.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN.

HINGER HERMANN, of Douglas.

GOVERNOR.

D. P. THOMPSON, of Multnomah.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

GEO. W. McBRIDE, of Columbia.

TREASURER.

PHIL METSCHAN, of Grant.

SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

E. B. McELROY, of Benton.

STATE PRINTER.

F. C. BAKER, of Multnomah.

JUDGE SUPREME COURT.

R. S. BEAN, of Lane.

JOINT SENATOR FROM MARION AND CLACKAMAS.

N. E. GROSS, of Clackamas.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, 3D JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

GEO. G. BINGHAM, of Marion.

MARION COUNTY.

FOR SENATORS.

Edw. Hirsch..... J. B. Looney

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

J. H. Settlemier..... J. A. Baker

Wm. Armstrong..... John Minto

T. T. Geer.....

County Judge..... Wm. Waldo

County Commissioner..... J. M. Watson

Sheriff..... E. M. Croisan

Clerk..... F. J. Babcock

Recorder..... John H. McNary

Treasurer..... A. O. Condit

Assessor..... Columbus Cleaver

Supt. of schools..... D. W. Yoder

Surveyor..... W. J. Culver

Coroner..... Dr. J. S. Stout

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Wm. Savage..... R. S. Wallace

Clerk..... W. L. Wells

County Commissioner..... C. G. Coak

Assessor..... F. K. Hubbard

Treasurer..... T. C. Bell

Supt. of Schools..... B. L. Murphy

Surveyor..... Frank Butler

Coroner..... Dr. E. L. Ketchum

OPPOSED TO FREE SUGAR.

Nothing that has been advocated before the people for a long time has met with such universal approval as the proposition of the republican tariff committee in congress to place all grades of foreign raw sugar, including No. 16, on the free list, and pay a bounty of 2 cents a pound on all sugar above a certain grade of fineness produced in this country. By so doing they propose to cut off about fifty millions per annum collected on the sugars imported, and pay instead about seven millions in the shape of a bounty to stimulate the product of sugar here in this country, accomplishing a net reduction of the revenue of \$43,000,000, on the basis of what is now produced here. Practically but one state makes any sugar for commercial purposes—Louisiana—and that state produces only about one-twentieth of the sugar consumed in this country. A high protective tariff during the war did not succeed in building up the sugar industry into anything like the proportions that it was expected would be the case, and there has been less sugar made under the lower sugar tariffs of later years than before. The nation has grown tired of being taxed for the benefit of one state. The republican party has always operated on the theory of putting a protective tariff on any article the production of which was likely to be stimulated into national proportions, and in no case has such an industry been so protected and grown into national proportions but the cost has been cheapened to the consumer. This has not proven to be the case with sugar. No amount of protection has been able to materially stimulate the production here in the United States. Since years the sugar tariff has been a direct tax on the people. The republican congress in 1881 reduced the duty some and we have since then had cheaper sugar than ever before the war, until the sugar trust was organized a few years ago, and the consumer has been at the mercy of such public benefactors as the Havemeyers, of New York, and Claus Spreckles, of San Francisco. The democratic congresses have been in control in Washington ever since, until the

present congress. They were ready to give the people free trade in anything but sugar, because it would have turned Louisiana over to the republicans, to molest the sugar barons of that state, who were being protected at the expense of the other nineteen-twentieths of the American people. So the first duty of a republican congress is to revise the tariff in the interests of the masses and take the common grades of sugar off the list of dutiable articles. And the republican tariff committee has done this duty courageously and heroically. It proposes to give the people free sugar, and offer a bounty to encourage the manufacture of cane and beet sugar. It is believed that with our favorable soil for root crops Oregon will become a great beet root sugar producing state, and while the sugar refinery monopolists of New York and San Francisco are opposing the bounty of two cents a pound as inimical to their interests, we believe no state has so great an interest in that very clause of the new tariff bill as Oregon. By the bounty system Germany, France and Austria have been converted from the largest sugar-importing countries to the greatest sugar-producing and exporting countries, and there is no valid reason that can be offered why American farmers and American capital cannot follow suit. We have beaten the old countries at anything in this line that we have undertaken and we can do it on sugar. No one but the sugar monopolists oppose the proposed bounty. Their tools in congress and a few of the papers of the country oppose the free sugar bill and the sugar bounty, but the people want just those measures enacted into law and the republican congress will give it to them.

We are surprised that the Salem Statesman claims that to put sugar on free list is an abandonment of the republican protective policy. That paper undertakes to show that it was a mistake even to place coffee and tea on the free list as was done just after the war. Placing tea and coffee on the free list was exactly in accord with republican doctrine which has always favored placing articles of general consumption, that cannot be produced in the country on a large scale, on the free list. It is in accordance with that policy that the republicans propose to place all common sugars on the free list and let them come in as tea and coffee have done for nearly twenty years. Tea and coffee were placed on the free list as soon as the government did not need the tariff from those articles to carry on the war. In order to be consistent in opposing the free sugar bill the Statesman should be prepared to advocate a tariff on tea and coffee. The British budget shows that a duty is levied on tea and coffee in England. But the republican party does not believe in levying a tariff on articles of common consumption by the masses that cannot be produced in this country. Is the Statesman opposed to the sugar bounty of two cents, which should be a stimulus to the production of sugar and a successful one if we reason by the analogy offered in other countries? It denounces the free sugar bill as an act of demagogery on the authority of—Claus Spreckles, the sugar king. Whatever he has done for the people to get them cheap sugar has been done as well for the benefit of his own pocket, and has made him a millionaire. The trusts that are run in other countries the people of this country will have to suffer from, whether we have an article on the free list or not. So that it is really no argument against taking the duty off sugar. Either the Statesman's encyclopedia editor was badly rattled when he wrote the editorial of Sunday or an article was clipped from one of the sugar monopolist's organs in one of the big cities. The Statesman may ignore the JOURNAL in its editorial discussions but it cannot ignore the facts that the common people are conversant with, and then try to palm off its ignorance as a superior quality of republicanism. The people want free sugar.

BANKERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Democrat of this city in its latest issue has an article that many persons, regardless of party, will take exception to. In discussion of the Polk county republican legislative ticket the paper referred to take exception to the nomination of Messrs. Savage and Wallace because they are bankers, and charges that the republican party bestowed this honor upon these gentlemen because they are bankers and because of what the earned Democrat editor calls their "money proclivities." The insinuation is carried by the

Democrat that there is something heinous in any man being guilty of what it is pleased to term "money proclivities." It does not define what is meant by this term, but as applied to bankers it must be taken to mean any man who gets enough money ahead to run a bank, or to own stock in a bank, or even to be a depositor to any extent in a bank. If that is not what the democrat means it owes its readers an explanation. The plain meaning of the term as used by the democrat is that a citizen is not worthy of honors at the hands of his neighbors if he shows any disposition to get ahead in the world to the extent that he has any connection with a bank.

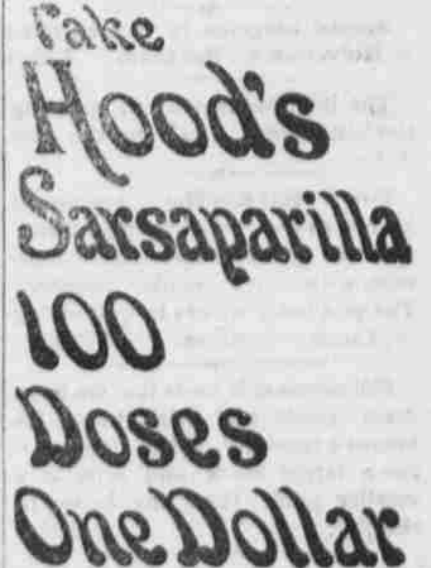
We submit, no such discrimination is intended against bankers or those connected with banks by the constitution. The new rule laid down by such high authority as the Democrat will not go down with any fair-minded citizen. No proscription has yet been issued against bankers, and until the new revolution proposed by the sans-coulottes of the Democratic party is inaugurated no such law will be enforced. We do understand that there would be anything wrong in the democratic party giving any honors in its power to such men as bankers Bush or Ladue of this city or any other men of like character, ability and standing in financial circles. If there is anything that Oregon or Salem needs it is liberal influx of money and liberal treatment of such men and of their capital, to the end that the rapid development of the state and its resources may take place.

If the Democrat objects to any of the gentlemen referred to because they are national bankers, that is another matter. The national banking system was created by the republican party, and whatever differences may now exist as to its merits, it certainly must be remembered that the national banking act was one of the safeguards of the credit and financial honor of the nation in its time of peril, and then answered its purpose in a remarkably efficient manner and still enjoys the respect and confidence of the world.

Based upon the national debt that is being wiped out, and created in time of war when all financial transactions were conducted upon a much higher scale of margin of profit. We believe the national banking system must ultimately give place to a cheaper system. Everyone knows that the national banks are the most profitable institutions in the world. The currency of the people must soon be issued direct to the people without expense to them, and without the invention of banks, national or otherwise. Banking must ultimately be made free, subject only to government supervision to protect the people. These are some of the tendencies of modern ideas on banking, and unless it can be shown by the Democrat that the candidates referred to would be hostile to legislation in the interests of the people along some of these important lines, its objections to them, or to their "money proclivities" are ill-founded and nothing but demagogery of the poorest type.

"Let us trust no one who is afraid to trust us."—Master Oregon State Grange. The republican party has never shown itself afraid to trust the people.

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 before the public. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes that First Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists, 25¢ per bottle. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.