

GOING FAST!!

The Goods at the Grand Clearance Sale of the

Capitol Adventure Company.

Are going off with a Rush.

Call early and secure the Bargains.

Opera House Block.

J. C. BOOTH,

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.

THE NEW STORE

W. H. CONRAD, The Clothier,

Has a

A New Store,

New Goods,

New Building,

And although old at the business offers the people of Salem a

NEW DEAL GENERALLY

Prices Right,

And every body is invited to call and see. Goods not nearly all in yet, lot more are constantly arriving.

257 Commercial St.

Union Title Abstract Co.

COMPLETE abstracts of Salem and all lands in Marion county. Office at 288 Commercial street, formerly occupied by Williams & England's bank.

THE SECOND HAND STORE. MOORE & OSBORNE

Dealers in Furniture, Notions, Queensware, Glassware, Cigars, Tobacco, Candies and Nuts. All kinds of second hand goods, bought and sold. Goods sold on commission. Cor. State and Liberty St.

Put Your Money

where it will do most good.

A Real Estate Investment

pays better interest than any other adventure. Those who get in first have the best chances of improvement.

Eight houses approaching completion in

Highland Park Addition,

and contracts for Ten more left.

Lots in North Pacific addition to Astoria steadily increasing in value. A few more small fruit farms at Sunnyside still on the market.

The Oregon Land Co.,

with its main office in Salem, and branch offices in Portland, Astoria and Albany, Ore., buys and sells Stock, Grain and Fruit Farms, and has a choice lot of city and suburban property.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

James Denham & Co.

188 State Street. - - Salem.



Our \$2.00 Calf Shoes.

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

LADIES' MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES.

OXFORDS AND SLIPPERS. PRICES THAT WILL SUIT.

Our \$3.00 Shoe.

For BUSINESS MEN. BUTTON LACE and CONGRESS in CALF. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Our \$4.00 Shoe.

HAND SEWED CALF and KANGAROO Shoes are unsurpassed for perfect fitting and dressy appearance.

Keep Your Eye on 118 State Street. Repairing neatly and cheaply done. 5-16

F. S. DEARBORN,

(Successor to J. B. Starr.)

Has Just Removed to His New Quarters.

At 263 Commercial Street.

And now offers a full and complete line of Books, Stationery, Blank Books, Sheet Music, Tissue Paper, Etc.

Remember the Place, Big Book Sign. Mail orders a specialty.

J. H. LUNN

has a fine line of

Dress Goods, Embroideries, Ladies Wraps, Parasols and Sun Shades, Ladies and Misses Blouses, Boys Jersey Suits, Trunks and Valises.

Gents Furnishing Goods.

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.

ATTENTION!

We have farms, large and small, lots from \$50 up, and houses and lots in all parts of the city. We do a commission business exclusively. If you wish to sell, list your property with us. Suburban tracts a specialty. PAYNE & BRIDGFORD.

J. A. ROTAN,

at his new quarters, 2nd door south of Bush's Bank, now has a Larger stock of Furniture than ever. Also full line of Undertaker's Goods. Be sure and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it will save you money. 4-16

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Capital Journal Publishing Company, Incorporated, 118 State Street, Salem, Ore., Second-class matter.

HOFER BROTHERS, Editors.

GREEK MEETS GREEK.

The First Political Rally in This County.

A-CROWDED HOUSE OF VOTERS

Greet the Candidates at Marion and Jefferson.--Republican Enthusiasm.

Mr. Chas. Miller, of Jefferson, called the meeting to order in the school house at 2 p. m. Every seat was filled and great interest was manifested. There seemed to be a good attendance of all the parties.

HON. JOHN MINTO

was the first to speak and in a pleasant introduction he urged fair play and courteous debate. He said: why am I a republican today? I was originally a democrat, because I believed that, as against the old Whig party, it was the party of the plain people. I did not learn that the democratic party was dominated by an aristocracy of slave holders, until the Dred Scott decision. Then my eyes were opened. I found this same democratic party devoted to free trade. The republican party was organized to secure and guarantee to every man a right to own his own labor, and the products thereof. It also asserted the right of every class of American citizenship to be paid for its own labor in its own markets. The republican party was the party of national union. It was the party that championed the free use of the national domain for poor men to establish homes, and he was proud to state that he was a republican from the homestead act to the McKinley tariff bill. He reviewed the tariff record of the republican party and argued that it had always remained the protection party. The democratic party had no tariff policy in the United States until about five years ago when Mr. Cleveland began to blossom out as a free trader. In Oregon four years ago the democrats of Oregon demanded increased protection for wool; two years they declared for free wool; this year it is for a revenue tariff and no protection for wool. Four years ago the democratic governor and treasurer were elected on a strong protection platform. Mr. Penneyer was elected as a protest against the importation of cheap labor from the British colony at Hong Kong. He still talks against Chinese labor competing with the children of Oregon pioneers.

COL. WATERS was now introduced, as a democratic candidate for senator and after a few pleasant remarks he began a reply to the republican tariff arguments. Mr. Minto fixed this campaign all on the tariff and labor. He aided in organizing the republican party and left it for the same reason that Mr. Minto joined it. It did not protect labor, it was a robbery of the poor for the protection of the rich; it oppressed the poor and was controlled by the millionaires. Protection made the rich richer, and robbed the farmer and laborer who had not a shadow of protection. The farmer has the right to exchange his goods with the nation of the world. Protection added hundreds of millions to the Jay Gould crowd. The republican party had been a party of tariff for revenue until a few years ago, when Gould & Co. made it a protection party; a millionaire at Oregon City owns a woolen mill and employs labor at 75 cents to \$1 a day, while the bricklayer who is not protected gets \$5 to \$7 a day. Protection is a fraud and a robbery of the poor.

Every change the republicans made was against the poor and for the rich. Mr. Waters told some good anecdotes. Mr. King Hubbard now addressed the meeting. He had come here 43 years ago and like Mr. Minto and Mr. Waters, who were backsliders, and he also was one, only he had slid into the Union party. Wise men sometimes change but fools never. When a party ceased to serve the people, it was only fit to be left. It was impossible to expect any good from the democratic party. The ringleaders of the two old parties operated together. When one side was whipped the other was not defeated. The Union platform spoke for the people, and the republicans had largely copied from it. The tariff was only used for political effect, and people in Oregon should protect their local industries which were not effected by the tariff. Cleveland proposed to put wool on the free list but not woollens. He wanted the manufacturers' vote and he got it. We must try more to bene-

fit the people and less enrich the classes.

THE PLATFORMS.

The chair, Mr. Charles Miller, Democratic legislative candidate two years ago, now called for the reading of the platform of the three parties. Mr. Gear read the Republican platform as it is correctly printed in the JOURNAL. Mr. Hubbard read the Union party platform and then Mr. W. H. Holmes read the Democratic platform. The reading of the tariff plank was called for again, as it had escaped the attention of some. The meeting then adjourned. It was remarked how nearly alike the affirmative propositions were in all these platforms.

AT JEFFERSON.

Eighteen candidates sat on the platform. E. W. Thomas was selected as chairman. The candidates all took seats on the platform of Smith & Russell's hall. After some fine pieces by the band the campaign fire began. There was a large attendance of ladies and the hall was crowded.

Mr. Armstrong was the first speaker. He said the arrangement was to speak two hours, each of the three parties occupying 40 minutes. The democrats had been offered the lead, but declined. The republican party now declined to come to the front. The result of the election two years ago in Oregon and the nation was such that there was no doubt as to the verdict of the people on the subject of protection to American industries. That verdict was against the democratic and Union parties.

The tariff was a question that had been discussed by all the great minds of the country, and few men less informed than they could add much light on the subject. Gladstone says, "you farmers raise cheap wheat and we'll do your manufacturing for you." James G. Blaine says, "raise your own wheat and also do your own manufacturing, and supply your own home market." The best way to reason was from cause and effect, and the people of this country had tried both ways, and could speak intelligently on this subject.

The republican party proposed a protective tariff a little higher than just enough to allow competition. The McKinley bill proposed a tariff that would shut out all Canadian and foreign farm products of the farm that the Mills bill proposed to admit free. Free trade and disunion were twin sisters before the rebellion and they are so to this day. The protective tariff in 1861 restored a bankrupt nation, that, in spite of gold discoveries, famines in Europe, and unprecedented prosperity had been brought to the brink of ruin by a low or revenue tariff.

A man who would state that a protective tariff was robbing the farmers had the cheek of a government mule. The finances of this nation do not sustain the charge. The total circulating mediums were as follows: In 1860 \$314,000,000. "1867 1,023,764,163. "Greenbacks, 340,981,016. "Was this impoverishing the country? No more pitiful state of poverty of a great nation was ever pictured than in that message of James Buchanan, a democratic president, at the close of a period of democratic low tariff, in 1861. The low tariff encouraged the industries of England, closed American factories and sent millions of American money out of the country.

MR. GEO. ALLEN now responded for the democrats. He also was pleased to meet such intelligent faces, and gray heads of veterans who were conducting political affairs when he was in short clothes. He had not several legislative terms behind him, but had cut a good deal of cord wood. When it should be proposed to exempt a million and a half of Portland gold and put those taxes on his farmer neighbors, he would vote No! There was no tariff issue, but state affairs. The tariff would never affect his friend Armstrong. This was an issue for the tax-payers to stand by the man who had stood by them--Governor Penneyer. \$120,000 was voted away, by the last legislature to build and maintain roads that no one knew where they were. When a road was built in Marion county all had to go down in their pockets and could not ask the state to help them. The last legislature had organized a senseless railroad commission that did nothing but draw its salary and went to sleep behind locked doors, thus throwing away \$10,000 a year. The tax-payers were called upon to pay \$55,000 to build a wooden rainbow at Salem, and \$120,000 to build roads to mining claims in the mountains.

MR. SIMPSON now spoke for the Union party, composed, as he said, of the Prohibition and Union Labor parties, the near identity of whose principles led them together. He read a part of the platform and commented thereon. They demanded money issued direct to the people without the intervention of middlemen. Any money that was not a full legal tender was open to the evils of speculation in financial values. This was

equally true of a money that was only a partial legal tender. The tariff did not produce good times, for this same story has been told for the past many years, claiming all prosperity from this cause, yet under a protective tariff. Wheat had run down from \$1.25 to 60 cents, and wool from 40 cents to 16 cents. Times were getting harder.

MR. T. T. GEER

was now introduced. The first word of a Democratic orator was tax, and the next was high taxes, and the last was high protective taxes. One might think we farmers had to pay about \$500 a year tariff taxes. Col. Waters stated that a millionaire manufacturer at Oregon City had been made under protection and by paying low prices. But they want to give the manufacturer more privileges by giving him free wool in addition, and enable him to get richer. In considering state issues we come to the Portland water bill. The Republicans of Marion had voted against the bill and Mr. Geer's vote had counted as much against the bill as Penneyer's veto. As great a proportion of Democrats in the House voted for the bill as Republicans. He had voted for some of the road bills. The Governor had said the bills for roads were well guarded. He would vote for none but good measures and if returned would do his duty.

MR. HOLMES

succeeded Mr. Geer. He had always acted with the Democratic party, and he honored all men for adhering to the party of his political choice. His address was a pleasant one.

WOOL AND SUGAR.

One of the democratic arguments is that if advocacy of free wool makes the democratic party a free trade party, then the new republican tariff bill which puts all raw sugars on the free list makes the republican party a free trade party. This argument is not sustained by the facts. Wool is a great national industry. The following statistics show the extent of this industry.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Wool clip last year, Pounds of wool, Value of sheep, Number woolen mills, Capital in mills, Wages paid annually, Value of sheep, Value of lands, barns, sheds and equipment of sheep industry, Value of product when manufactured, Compare the value of the wool crop, value of the sheep, and value of the manufactured product with the annual product of some other industries.

Now look at the distribution of wool growing. It is more truly a national industry than any other. Taking the product of 1884 by groups of states we have the following: New England states, 2,284,888; Middle states, 3,792,675; Southern states, 12,950,761; Western states, 15,639,760; Pacific coast, 9,616,062; Territories, 7,245,450.

Total United States, 59,626,626. This shows that there is no section of the United States that is not in wool growing. Now how is it with sugar? Nineteen-twentieths of the whole American sugar crop is produced in the one southern state of Louisiana. Both the acreage and product of the sugar crop are declining in this one state. The industry is not a national one and nearly thirty years of a protective tariff has been unable to make it so. While the corn and cotton crops are increasing the sugar crop of Louisiana grows less. In 1861 the South produced 539,830,500 pounds of sugar. In 1885 the crop was 302,754,486. The consumption increases 10 per cent. per annum. In 1867 we consumed 36 pounds per person. In 1888 the consumption in the United States rose to 55 pounds per capita.

Very wisely and courageously the republican party proposes to place raw sugar on the free list and extend protection to wool. The first republican congress in many years proposes to do its duty to the people by protecting our great national industries, like wool growing, and by stopping the collection of \$60,000,000 annually on an article of necessity, the American production of which is confined to one state, and, in spite of a heavy protective tariff, has declined in that. The republican party is going to give the people free sugar, and a free trade, without making itself a free trade party, as the democratic party does by proposing free trade in wool which is truly a great national industry.

WARRANTED.--Smith & Angell's fast black hosiery is warranted by Bridges & Bozorth, agents. 4f.

Out of the Fire

Tormented with Salt Rheum--Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Only those who have suffered from salt rheum in its worst form know the agonies caused by this disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had great success in curing salt rheum, and all affections of the blood.

Burning Building

Entirely Cured! I have not salt rheum since. I also used Hood's Sarsaparilla on the places affected. It stops the burning and itching sensation immediately. I will recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla not only for salt rheum, but for humors, Loss of Appetite, "all-gone" feeling so often experienced. A. D. ROBBINS, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. #1 six for \$3. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

A Bargain!

A desirable lot of lands in lots to suit, seven miles southwest of Salem, within eighty rods of steamboat landing, the best oak wood and some fine timber--ought to pay for the land--and it is good soil for fruit, with springs and new-fow land. Would take a good small lot of Salem property in trade. Address D. F. DENNIS, Salem, March 13, 1890. 3-13f

Farms! Farms!!

Of all sizes and prices. Fruit and Hop farms a specialty. Ten, Twenty and Forty acre tracts on railroad at low prices. Also

City Property

In and about the town of Hubbard. Call and be shown my unrivalled bargains, or send for circulars. CHAS. P. STRAIN, AGENT. 5-14d-w2m

Insure in Your Home Company!

"The State," Which has for the past six years PAID MORE TAXES. Issued More Policies, Received More Premiums, and Paid More Losses. Upon property located in Oregon or Washington than any other company.

It was the First Company to Pay all Losses in Full and in Cash

By the three great conflagrations of Seattle, Ellensburg and Spokane Falls. GEO. M. BEELER, City Agent and Special Agent for Marion County. Office in the company's building.

Cantata of the Haymakers.

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL.

Wednesday Evening, May 21. BY THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Leading characters will be taken by Miss Harris, Miss Adams, Miss Schaefer, Miss Miller, Mr. Epley, Mr. Glan, Mr. Perry, Prof. Marvin and others.

Chorus of 25 Voices.

Admission 25 cents. Tickets on sale at Patton's and Dearborn's book stores and Easton's music store.

Founded 1868.

Oldest and largest Banking house between Sacramento and Portland.

LADD & BUSH,

Bankers, Iron building, Salem Oregon.

Exchange on every part of the world, bought and sold. Drafts of Eastern banks taken at par. Accounts of banks and individuals solicited. Collections made throughout the United States and British America. We offer our patrons every accommodation consistent with conservative banking. 4-13b

HONG-SING-LONG-KEE, Oriental Laundry,

140 STATE STREET. Cheapest and Best Chinese Laundry in the City.

J. MACY, Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

Corner State and Front Sts., Salem. Good accommodations and good rigs. Have a quantity of good hay for sale. \$3 1/2 1/2 J. MACY.

MEMORY

Warranted to cure. Best of the world's most famous. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. 4-13b