# EVENING CAPITAL JOURNAL.

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## HOLVERSON'S SPECIAL SALE

OF SUMMER GOODS.

Ladies read this, it is worth your attention. Note carefully these prices and take advantage of this opportunity

FOR BIG BARGAINS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 37c. French Wool Challies, worth......55c | $1 50 Ladies' Emb'd Flouncings worth....$2 50 | 15 & 18c Cheaper grade Satines worth...20 & 25c |
| 19c French Wool Challies warth......25c | $1 Misses Emb'd Flouncings worth......1 75 | 20c India Linens worth......30c |
| 10c Lawns, figured, good styles, worth......15c | 70c Misses Emb'd Flouncings worth......1 00 | 15 & 20c India Linens worth......20 & 30c |
| 4½c Cotton Challies worth......8 & 9c | 25c French Satines, best quality, worth 35 & 40c | 10c India Linens worth......15 & 18c |
| $1 75 Ladies' Emb'd Flouncings, worth....$3 00 | | |

A full line of fancy Parasols at cost. Also a big drive in Ribbons at almost one-half their real value. Come while the assortment is good.



## "OUR PATRONS"

—Say We Sell—

## CLOTHING CHEAPER

than any other Dealer in the city. Perhaps we do. We sell as cheap as any body can. All we ask is a fair margin on the goods. We buy for cash, and our expenses are light, consequently we can

Sell at a Low Figure.

We have our stock now almost complete, although goods are arriving almost daily. Come in and inspect Our Goods and Prices.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures at

## W. H. CONRAD,

"The One Price Clothier,"

257 Commercial Street.



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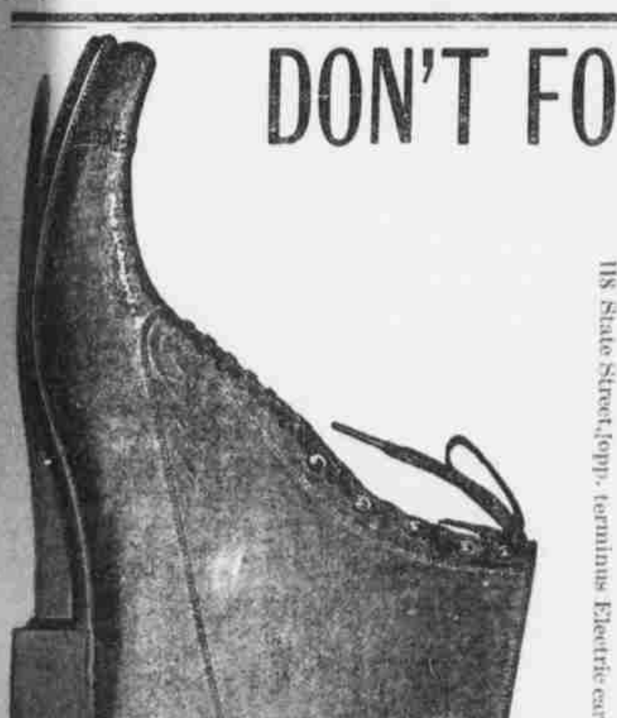

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Groceries and Produce.

—The Best Canned Goods.—

Choicest Fruits and Vegetables in Season.

None but First-class Goods Handled. Every article guaranteed as represented. If you would be well served patronize

The Grange Store,

126 State Street, Salem, Oregon.



## A. B. BUREN,

—Dealer in—

Furniture and Carpets,

298 Commercial Street,

Salem, - - Oregon.



**TAILORING** E. SCHOETTLE, 272 Commercial street, merchant tailor. The fines suits to order at the lowest prices. A perfect fit guaranteed. Repairing and cleaning done. The only first class tailoring establishment in the city.



## The Oregon Land Co.,

—with its—

Home Office at Salem, Oregon,

(In the State Insurance Building)
and branch offices in Portland, Astoria and Albany,
Has for sale a large list of Grain, Stock and Fruit Farms; also

City and Suburban Property.

The Oregon Land Co, was especially organized for the purpose of buying and sub-dividing large tracts of land, and has during the past two years bought and subdivided over 3,200 acres into

Five to Twenty Acre Parcels.

The success of this undertaking is shown in the fact that out of 280 tracts placed on the market, 225 have been sold. We claim that ten acres of choice land in Fruit,

Will Yield a Larger Income

than 160 acres of wheat in the Mississippi Valley. We also make valuable improvements in the way of roads, clearing the land, fences, etc. We can sell a small tract of land for the same price per acre as you would have to pay for a large farm.

Send for Pamphlet and Price List.



S. B. CATTERLIN. W. T. RIGDON. W. E. CATTERLIN.

## CATTERLIN, RIGDON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE

—o—

We now have for for sale on easy terms the most desirable Farms and City property.

The celebrated Ankeny tract, comprising over 4,000 acres of the finest grain, fruit and pasture land in the Willamette valley has been surveyed into small tracts to suit purchasers.

You need not buy of us. We will send you direct to the owner of any land we have for sale, and you can make your own bargain.

156 State Street.



## J. E. BAKER & SONS,

Manufacturers of Cigars,

State Street, Salem.

—o—

GENERAL STOCK OF DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS.

We make a specialty of Tobacco Store Fixtures. When in the city give us a call. jul



DORRANCE BROS'. LUMBER YARD

—on State Street, Salem.—

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Finishing Lumber, Mouldings, &c.

All orders promptly attended to. Prices as low as the lowest. Mill on Martin place 4 miles northeast of Salem. Office in Bellinger building.



W. M. SARGENT,

—Dealer in—

Wall Paper, Mouldings,

Pictures Frames, Window Shades, Baby Cabs, Express Wagons, Notions and Toys of all kinds.
A Fine Line of Etchings and Engraving, Oil Paintings and Chromos. Prices the very lowest.



J. F. JACOBSON,

—Dealer in—

Lumber, Lath and Shingles, at the old Dorrance Yard, Salem.

Special attention given to furnish Kiln dried and Superior Finishing Lumber.



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.



Churchill Sash, Door & Manufacturing Co.,

Sash, Doors, Blinds & Mouldings, Turning & Scroll Sawing.

—House Finishing made to order.—

New DRY KILN, by which we can always keep a full supply of seasoned stock of all kinds. Agricultural Works, Corner of Trade and High streets, Salem, Oregon.



## THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

HOFER BROTHERS, - - - Editors.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
Capital Journal Publishing Company.
(Incorporated.)
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### FACTS ABOUT WOOL.

The Pendleton East Oregonian is generally fair in its statements of facts, (party politics aside), but we would like to know where it gets its conclusions about wool? It says: "The present duty of ten cents a pound on wool is largely instrumental in forbidding the importation of foreign wool, the pernicious effects of which are seen in the large importation of woolen goods of foreign manufacture, and wholly out of foreign wool, thus depriving the American laborer, the American wool grower, and the American manufacturer of business and employment to which they are justly entitled, and which would be secured to them under any correct system of taxation."

It argues that there should be more foreign wool imported. Congress in 1883 reduced the duties on wool, by the votes of Democrats, and New England factory representatives. What was the result? The American wool crop of 1884 was 308,000,000 lbs. The crop of 1888 was 265,000,000 lbs., a decline of 43,000,000 and about 5,000,000 less sheep. In the same time imports of wool rose from 78,000,000 lbs to 114,000,000 lbs., an increase of 36,000,000 lbs. The country grew in population each year but wool production decreased. Of course, importations of wool and and manufactured woolens had to increase. For the year ending June 30, 1889, we imported of these $70,539,457. A wage fund to employ 50,000 people all the year around. Is it not better policy to discourage importations both of foreign wool and manufactured woolens?

The above figures show the result of a slight step in the direction of free trade upon one American industry. The American farmer cannot produce wool and lay it down as low as South American slave labor, Mexican peons, Australian bushmen and other semi-barbarous races. Their product is controlled by Liverpool merchants and will always be laid down a few cents a pound cheaper than the American farmers can do it, which only means an increased profit to the manufacturer, a destruction of all profit in the American sheep industry and no perceptible benefits in the way of reduction in retail prices to the consumer.

The East Oregonian admits that under the present reduced tariff "the price of wool has depreciated in a marked degree, while utter ruin and bankruptcy confront the woolen manufacturers."

Its solicitude is for the manufacturer. But does its statement argue in favor of more free trade for wool, or against it? If the reduction of wool duties has had the effect shown by the above statistics from the New York world Almanac, what effect will further covering of duties have? We leave the E. O. to answer.

### Harrison, Cleveland and Silver.

San Francisco Chronicle: The president promptly affixed his signature to the silver bill, and it is now a law. It is worth recalling the fact that this is not Mr. Windom's measure which we were told congress would be forced to accept, with the alternative of a veto. Evidently the administration is not working on the same lines as those Mr. Cleveland laid down. The ex-president decided that any movement in the direction of bi-metalism would be vicious, and he was able to bring his party around to his views. He cracked his whip and said there should be no extension of silver coinage, and his orders were quietly obeyed. We do not think President Harrison ever contemplated forcing the treasury plan on congress. He is sufficiently well informed about the make-up of the republican party to know that its leaders would not tamely submit to anything like an encroachment upon the rights of the legislative body of the government by the Executive, and any attempt to dictate to congress would be so regarded. Whatever may have been the motives, it is a fact that Mr. Harrison did not interfere or at least bring any undue pressure on congress, and although that body has framed an act which wholly differs from the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury he has promptly given it his approval, no doubt convinced that the measure will be beneficial to the country.


### A Michigan Central Railway Employe Wins his Case, after Seven Years' Contest.

While employed as agent of the Michigan Central Railroad company, at Augusta Mich., my kidneys became diseased, and from an impoverished and impure state of blood, my general health was entirely undermined. I consulted the leading physicians of this city and Ann Arbor, and all pronounced my case Bright's disease. In October last, I began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and am to-day a well man. It affords me pleasure to render suffering humanity any good that I can, and I wish to say [illegible] think it the greatest [illegible] kidney and liver medicine in the world. E. [illegible], Agt. M. C. R. R. Albion, Mich. Sold by Smith & Steiner.


### THE TEACHERS' CONGRESS.

#### The Wonders of Handiwork Exhibited at St. Paul.

(Correspondent of the JOURNAL.)

St. Paul, Minn., July 16.—The discussions by the world at large as to the efficiency of manual training in mind development have had an emphatic, practical demonstration in the wonderful exhibit of regular school work which was brought from all parts of the states to St. Paul. While the program of intellectual refreshment was going and attracted large gatherings, yet the various halls of exhibit were one continuous stream of admiring and profiting teachers.

Beginning with the babes and then budding skill the exhibit of kindergarten work was an astonishing picture. The bright work planned by the good author of the kindergarten, Frobel, never did greater credit to the wonderful possibilities of both the child and the work. Sewing of mathematical designs as well as of life forms such as flowers, birds and animals, all promising a connected purpose in their execution. One chart of this work of baby fingers represented the story of spring. A leuster of bright flowers placed upon a delicate green background was made of circles and oval shaped papers pasted along their proper stems cut from green papers, while gay butterflies were drawn and colored to hover over them. In another part of the same building was an illustration of the sand work done in a Milwaukee kindergarten. A ten foot table was built up into the winding ways and mounds of a park, with its lakes and buildings. The latter were built up out of the regular building blocks of the kindergarten. Small sticks were used to outline a railroad near the outskirts of the park; the monuments and statuary were modeled out of clay.

The primary work was full of wonders in modeling, drawing and map work. In the latter quite a practical test of the pupils was illustrated. They were required to draw the map of some continent and then to attach to the different parts of it samples of the products, such as wheat and other grains, minerals, and manufactures, as well as the pictures of animals natural to the same regions. This is a kind of a crazy patch work to be encouraged. I can not begin to list the thousands of original and invaluable specimens of hand work along the lower grades, but will turn to some of the more advanced manual training. The St. Louis Training school was represented by a full display of work as well as machinery, Beginning with the simple jack knife whittling up to the polished work of the turning lathe and steel cutters, it showed a complete picture of the possibilities and advantages of the work. A girl can take a course in bench work as well as the boys, or a boy can take a course in the daintier arts toward becoming a man milliner. The manual training work of the regular so called schools emphasizes specialties in standard trades for each pupil—while the tendency of the manual work in the free school system is to make boys and girls practical, handy and vigorous.

The eastern enterprise called the Pratt Industrial Institute, while a private institution is yet benevolent to deserve special mention. It is managed and philanthropically controlled by Mr. C. M. Pratt of Brooklyn, who foots the bills and devotes the work to the happiness of mankind. A full course in bench work, turning, drawing, architectural and artistic, dressmaking, millinery, medicinal chemistry, cooking and household work is at the disposal of pupils at an almost nominal sum and under the best of experienced teachers. Each branch of the work is made to satisfy the necessities as well as the higher ideals of the workshop, and we can see the labor problem, with all its perplexities of the servan girl and strike question vanishes into the air, as we look down the generations and see the skilled hands and minds of happy, well-equipped workmen and women doing their tasks in the sweet confidence that they are well done and done for the elevation of their fellows. The habit of industry is to be instilled as a part of educational necessity henceforth, until it blossoms out into the beauty of voluntary well-doing whatever the hand finds to do.

The tendency of this national conclave has been an eminently practical one in that it has discussed the real needs of its members—the development of strength by manual skill and the beautifying of this strong and healthy acquisition by high ideals and pure aims. There has been less talk about the methods of arithmetic and drawing and more about individuality and whole-hearted consecration to this noblest of work by those so fortunate as to be its disciples. All seemed agreed in the verdict that a divorce of hand and heart is not to be tolerated.

The proportion of men teachers to those of the gentler sex who attended this convention has been conspicuously noted. And the two sexes working together here have decided in favor of co-education. Who shall say aught against it?

### CAPITAL JOURNAL JOTS.

The average pugilist needs no "strikers" for his cause.

Chicago milkmen are just now being accused of dealing in "watered stock."

The Marshfield Mail is entitled to credit for abandoning its "patent insides."

Many Kansas farmers are selling their hogs, because they will have no corn to feed them.

It is not many years since the now familiar newspaper heading "news of the rail', read "news of the trail."

San Francisco has a large restaurant where the leading articles of diet are served at two and a half cents each.

The position of Royal Baking Powder at the head of all others is due to the similar position of its advertisements.

There is some difference between safety matches and parlor matches—at least from a matrimonial point of view.

A Buffalo genius named Peter G. Campbell is said to have made a successful aerial voyage in an air ship of his own construction.

The Chronicle criticises the Oregon supreme court. As the justices get only $1200 a year, we should say that whatever they do is pretty good.—San Francisco Alta.

Since a republican Lieut. governor of Kansas has made a statement that it construes to favor states rights, the Albany Democrat would justify the attitude of Gen. Lee and his colleagues to this government thirty years ago.

The JOURNAL will not support the Behring-Strait railroad scheme short of a few good corner lots at Verkurkaliunkavitsch or some other rattling boom town over there in the Siberian paradise.

A Tacoma starch factory wants to remove to Salem. It wants her citizens to take stock in it. The factory has an output of five tons per day and will employ many hands.—Coast Mail.

Peter Jackson has started for Australia, and his only regret on leaving our shores was that he could not have exchanged professional courtesies with his friend Jno. L.

The Baker City Democrat suggests that by the admission of Idaho into the Union, a chain of states along the northern boundary from the Atlantic to the Pacific is made complete. For the first time the two oceans are connected by a continous chain of states.

### REPORTS CONTINUE GOOD.

#### Crop-Weather Bulletin for Week ending July 19, Leaves no Room for Fear or Doubt.

WEATHER.

In the western portion of the state the temperature was below the normal, in the central portion about normal, in the eastern portion above the normal. Temperatures of 90 or more occurred in Umatilla, Baker and Malheur counties. In western Oregon the temperature was below 83 and above 46.

Generally partly cloudy weather prevailed; no rain is reported to have fallen.

CROPS.

The weather conditions have been extremely favorable to growing crops and to harvesting operations. The hay crop has about all been housed and it has been more than was anticipated; both quantity and quality are about an average. Late wheat is filling well, the meshes are quite full, the berry large and plump. The spring wheat will make a much better crop than was expected. Early wheat harvest is in full blast and the yield is fully an average or more so. The entire wheat crop of Oregon this year bids fair to be larger than ever before. Thousands of acres in Umatilla and Union Counties will average from 32 to 40 bushels per acre. The average number of bushels of wheat per acre will generally be secured. This, together with the increased acreage, will produce the increased yield.

The weather has been too cool for corn, though in Wasco county it is doing very well. In Benton county some varieties of early peaches are ripe. In Jackson county the second crop of alfalfa is being cut and the yield is unusually heavy. About Hardman, Morrow county, grasshoppers are doing considerable damage. Sweet corn, peaches and melons are now being shipped from The Dalles.

The plum and prune crop is large. The codlin moth is doing damage, especially in the Willamette valley. Spraying the trees is proving beneficial.

From every section of the state come reports of good crops.

Before you start for the sea shore or mountains don't forget to order the EVENING JOURNAL to your camp.


## WEBSTER

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY — THE STANDARD AND THE BEST

### ANCIENT AND MODERN
### DON'T BE DUPED.

A so-called "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" is being offered to the public at a very low price. The body of the book, from A to Z, is a cheap reprint, page for page, of the edition of 1847, which was in its day a valuable book, but, in the progress of language for over forty years, has been completely superceded. It is now reproduced, broken type, errors and all, by a photographic process, is printed on cheap paper and flimsily bound. It is advertised to be the substantial equivalent of "an eight to twelve dollar book," while in fact it is a literal copy of a book which in its day was retailed for about $5.00, and that book was much superior in paper, print, and binding to this imitation, and was then the best Dictionary of the time instead of an antiquated one. A brief comparison, page for page, between the reprint and the latest and enlarged edition will show the great superiority of the latter. No honorable dealer will allow the buyer of such to suppose that he is getting the Webster which to-day is accepted as the standard and the best.

There are several of these reprints, differing in minor particulars, but, don't be duped, the body of each is a literal copy of the 1847 edition.

### WHAT THE PAPERS SAY OF IT.

The New York Times says:
"Only those who are ignorant of the great advances that have been made in dictionaries are likely to buy this reprint at any price.

The American Bookseller of New York, says:
The etymologies are utterly misleading, and naturally so; for when the Webster of 1847 was issued Comparative Philology was in its cradle. The definitions are imperfect, requiring condensation, rearrangement and additions. The vocabulary is defective, some of the commonest words of to-day, especially scientific terms, for which a dictionary it most often consulted, being entirely absent. In not one of these three prime requisites of a dictionary is the Webster reprint a trustworthy guide, or, rather it is a misleading one. * * * This 'reprint' is not intended for intelligent men. It is made especially to be foisted by all the arts of the book canvasser on those who have been precluded from a knowledge of what developments lexicography has undergone during the last forty-two years. This is the cruelest feature of this money-making enterprise.

The Buffalo Christian Advocate says: "Don't be duped. Thousands are, or are likely to be, by the flashy, fraudulent advertisements of 'The Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary,' which is offered for three or four dollars. * * * * * If any of our readers wish to invest in a purchase which they will be likely afterward to regret, they will do so after being duly notified."

The Journal of Education, Boston, says: "Teachers cannot be too careful not to be imposed on, since the very things which make a dictionary valuable in school are wanting in this old-time reprint. Any high-school dictionary which can be purchased for a dollar and fifty cents is worth more for school use than this."

Many other prominent journals speak in similar terms, and legitimate publishers write us in strong condemnation of this attempt to foist an obsolete book on the public.

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—OF—
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Will begin July 21, and end August 22, 1890
Especially for Teachers' preparation and review, though any one can attend.
All common school branches will be taught; special studies if desired.
Drills on Infinitives and Participles.

Theory and Practice, Methods, Etc.

DAY SESSIONS
To begin at 8 A. M. and close at 3 P. M.
EVENING SESSIONS
Each week for Lectures and discussion on school questions.

Tuition per week......75
Tuition per term......$3.50

Students Can Enter at Any Time.
Board and room rent reasonable.
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Which has for the past six years

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Issued More Policies,

Received More Premiums,

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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

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