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### For the Next Two Weeks.

Everything sold subject to 20 per cent. This 20 per cent. reduction really means more than 20 per cent.—A GREAT DEAL MORE.

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### Tents, Awning, Lawn & Camp Goods,

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### THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

HOFER BROTHERS, - - - Editors.

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Capital Journal Publishing Company.

Office, Commercial Street, in P. O. Building. Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Or., as second-class matter.

THE OREGONIAN'S \$200,000,000 GOLD DEFICIT.

The thinnest of all thin arguments appears in the Oregonian of Aug. 6, to demonstrate the growing scarcity of gold, and to attribute the alleged disappearance of gold to the coinage of silver and issuance of silver certificates. Under pretence of trying to account for an alleged disappearance of \$200,000,000 gold, the Portland sage on finance comes around in his usual stopping point where he delivers his august opinion that too much silver money is the root of the evil and, that 57,000,000 coined silver dollars have driven \$200,000,000 of gold out of the United States.

The treasury report and other great financial authorities show that in 1878 there was \$82,000,000 of gold, and in 1880, \$75,000,000 of gold in the United States. This nightmare of the Oregonian is produced for itself in this way: Gold held by national banks, \$72,000,000; other banks, \$34,000,000; in circulation on the Pacific coast \$50,000,000; in circulation in the rest of the United States, \$25,000,000. Balance unaccounted for, \$290,000,000! "What has become of it?" exactly asks the Oregonian. Its question is based upon an assumption grounded in ignorance, and its reply, that silver has driven this \$290,000,000 out of the country is ridiculous as its false assumption of a \$200,000,000 deficit in the nation's gold account. The whole object, of course, is to create an objection to silver.

If American flat silver coinage is driving gold from this country, as the Oregonian alleges, where can it drive gold to? If cheap silver does it, why should gold be not driven still more from countries where a still cheaper silver coinage prevails, as in England, where 43 pence of silver bullion is converted into 60 pence of coin, and by order of government the bank laborers are obliged to receive a currency that is flat nearly fifty per cent.

But have we a flat silver coinage? It is well known that the nations of Europe employ a lighter and baser silver coinage than the United States. It is a fact that England can pay a price for our silver bullion, at which we cannot afford to coin it into standard dollars, and still make a profit at her coinage. At England's rate of seigniorage, that government can buy our silver dollars at par, make a handsome profit recouling them to pay her laborers in shipyards and in the purchase of Indian wheat to compete with the American farmer. In the face of these facts it is neither patriotic nor intelligent of any journalist to cry down the American silver coinage as flat money, and attribute to its presence a disappearance of gold, which he cannot prove to have taken place.

But has any gold disappeared from the United States? We have the Treasury statement of an increase in the volume of gold in the United States of \$197,000,000 in coin and \$72,000,000 gold certificates in the past eleven years. Of course, this fact counts for nothing in the mind of the Oregonian editor compared with his own assumption (to make his point) that silver has driven \$200,000,000 gold out of the country. The Oregonian wants to prove that this country has lost too much currency, and that the silver currency has been the "too much." It says: "The inflation of the currency beyond the need of the country by the issue of silver dollars and certificates has already caused \$200,000,000 of gold to disappear, as it caused over \$100,000,000 of national bank notes to be withdrawn. That is, the silver issues under the old law have of late more than met the demands of growing trade and population, and have consequently been not only meeting that demand but crowding out banknotes and gold."

Without stopping to answer the charge of a displacement of gold and banknotes by silver, let us inquire is it a fact? The Oregonian takes out of the \$75,000,000 gold coin in the country, according to the treasury report, the holdings of the state and national banks, and assumes that \$75,000,000 is in circulation. It fails to make allusion to the large amount of gold held by the government, by private banking corporations, by state, county and city treasurers, as private deposits in banks, and the gold held by the people themselves. It would not be difficult to find a goodly share of the \$200,000,000 of gold coin hid away in old trunks, stockings, and some of it even buried by persons afraid to trust any bank, or not so situated as to bank it. If it were necessary to disprove the Oregonian's invention, it would not be difficult to do so. Put it is not necessary. That paper has left so many by items out of the account that we plain to any-

one, that it is not necessary to show up its dishonest treatment. It is incapable of treating the silver question fairly. Its grief that cheap silver certificates have displaced expensive national banknotes is so poignant as to obscure its vision. Scarcity of gold and a gold monopoly of finances are a cause so dear to its heart that its tears over gold being driven out of the country are as sincere as those of the fabled crocodile.

CLARKSON'S CHOICE OF A NEW HOME.

Des Moines Register interview with J. S. Clarkson: "I have now seen all portions of the republic, and I can best express what I believe after such observation by saying I would rather have my boys take their chances for life in the northern-western part of this republic than in any other part of it. First, it is a new country and a rich one, and in such a country a young person always finds his best chances. All of the western slope is good. California is wonderful in soil, in the beauty of climate, and it has an intelligent, enterprising and generous people. I do not believe that anyone wishing a new home could go to California and fail to find a happy home. The same is true of Oregon, Montana and all the states of the mountain slope. A congenial home I could find in any one of them, but I believe I would rather spend the country of the Puget Sound in Washington to any I ever saw if I were seeking a new home. It has the richest land in America, fine scenery and the best climate. Puget Sound, 100 miles long, is the most beautiful body of water I have ever seen. It is the Mediterranean of America, surrounded by great forested and elevated mountains, including among them the Baker, which, rising from the level earth in its own integrity of a clear outline nearly 15,000 feet, the most sublime and beautiful of any mountain in America, located in the water of the sound with a setting of lakes of fresh water about it. On the western shore of the sound rises the Olympic range, always snow-covered and wonderful in their beauty. I have never seen such a combination of mountain, sea and forest as in that country. I have lived all my life in the flat countries of Indiana and Iowa and know very little of any other. But the instinct born of mountain and sea, coming down to me from my sea-going New England ancestors, asserted itself when I saw this wonderfully beautiful country, and held me captive."

It is to be regretted that Mr. Clarkson did not stop a few hours at least in Oregon, excepting an unavoidable delay of his train at Portland. The rich and beautiful Willamette valley, with its matchless climate, and but a half day from the mountains or seaside, would never have permitted him to return to Washington.

NOBLY PLANNED, WELL CARRIED OUT. Mr. Geo. W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, seems to have been a life long friend of great men. His polite attentions to the world's distinguished citizens have made him famous, and he has probably entertained more persons of eminent renown than any other living. His life-long devotion to General Grant has created for his "penitent" a feeling of kindness if not of gratitude among American people generally.

Mr. Childs has now placed "recollections of General Grant" into enduring literary form. Of course, these reminiscences of one of our truest great men and greatest true men, are very largely personal, but so much thereof as relates to general traits of his character is a valued contribution to American heroic biography.

The little book will be listed among the classics by all admirers of Grant, and may be safely set down as one of those enduring monographs of greatness that defy the hand of time. It is a worthy masterpiece of biography, able to stand beside Goethe's Charles the Twelfth, or Carlyle's Frederick the Great, tho' by no means so pretentious a work as either, and not aiming to be an adequate historical sketch. It certainly does justice to Grant's noble traits.

LAND REFORM IN THE AIR. Landgrabbing is an indigenous American disease. To get all one can and keep all one can get, is to be counted successful. But a social reform is going to sweep away the land monopoly, the primary effect of which is to create landlords and pauper tenants, or to enrich the few at the expense of the many. The Independent National convention called to assemble at St. Louis has this paragraph in its call: "A system of land limitation must be established, and within reasonable time all chartered corporations must be restricted to ownership and control of only such real estate as is actually employed in their charter, and all owners of real estate, whether individuals or companies must be limited to only such amount of real estate as is actually occupied and

employed by such owners, in useful and productive commercial or agricultural pursuits."

The People's Independent party of Nebraska composed of farmers and laborers adopted a platform declaring the land monopoly should be abolished either by limitation or ownership or graduated taxation of excessive holdings, and alien ownership prohibited. Land reform is in the atmosphere and the Henry George agitation will bear fruit.

HELP FOR IRELAND.

Oregonian, Aug. 7: The circular letter of the Irish National League, published yesterday, appealing for contributions in aid of the Irish at home, is warranted by the facts. The population on the west coast of Ireland have in many places been reduced to starvation. The fishing season has been bad, and the heartless landlords in distraining for rent have seized the boats of the unfortunate fisherman, their only means of livelihood. The potato blight in County Cork is making so great ravages that in Castlehaven, Moyross and all other parishes bordering on the sea the prospect of nothing less than starvation stares many poor families in the face. The potato crop in this region is a complete failure, for the blight appeared before the tubers were formed. These poor people in their small, miserable holdings can only feed a cow or two to give milk to their children, and their potatoes are their only means of support. When the potato garden is blasted they get no further credit from the shopkeeper for provisions, and without aid these wretched people must starve, as they did in the same district of Ireland in 1846-47.

THE FIRST ELECTROCUATION.

The execution of a New York murderer, William Kemmler, by electricity, was a complete success and there seems no reasonable objection to this method of inflicting the death penalty. Scientific men present are agreed that death took place instantaneously. There is no room to doubt but that the method may be so perfected as to bar all chance of accident, and entirely avoid the disgusting spectacles so often attending hangings, where the culprit is left dangling and kicking in the air for ten or fifteen minutes.

The second feature of the law, that no unnecessary publicity of sensational details be given in the newspapers, was partially a success. A few leading New York papers observed it to the letter, making a brief, formal announcement as a paragraph of news, that the execution had taken place.

There is no doubt electrocution is a success in every respect. It is humane and certain.

OREGON CLIPS.

An effort is on foot to establish a daily mail between McMinnville and Tillamook.

Forty two bushels of wheat to the acre is reported by a thrasher on a farm near Bellevue, Yamhill county. The lowest the same thrasher has encountered this season is 28 bushels.

There are lots of complaint this year again about the Newport post office.

There are about 70 acres of hops in the vicinity of Seio, which the Press says will yield 1500 pounds per acre and bring in \$21,000 to add to the circulating medium.

The average yield of wheat on the Albany prairie, says the Seio Press, is between 25 and 50 bushels.

It is said Anthony Nolmer, weigher and gager in the collector of customs' office at Portland, is again to assume editorial duties and take charge of his old property, the democratic Weekly World.

The gas well is 225 feet deep, and prospects favorable. Mr. Corbett went to Portland Thursday morning to see about a larger engine already ordered. The one which has been used has not sufficient power to do the work required. With a new engine, Mr. Corbett will in about a week, commence drilling again.—Drain Echo.

Oregon cherries.

In the signal service weather crop bulletin for this month, the following statement is made by the Newberg correspondent: "Cherry trees in this country are great bearers, and make a fine appearance when loaded down with fruit. Mr. Abernethy, below town, has a Royal Ann tree which produced this year 1850 pounds of fruit, for which he received 145.25. Fruit trees come into bearing earlier in this country than in any we have ever known, and the fruit is first class. More fruit and less wheat should be the motto of every one in the Chehalis valley. Between here and McMinnville the grain is remarkably fine. Much of it is now in the shock. Yamhill county has an abundant harvest."

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills. These pills are scientifically compounded and uniformly in action. No gripping pain or discomfort following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We give advice they fit into equal in the cure of rheumatism, constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness, and as an appetizer, they exceed any other preparation.

## WEBSTER



### 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 superseded. 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 a supposed that he is getting the Webster which for many years has been 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, re-arrangement and additions. The vocabulary is defective, some of the commonest words of to-day, especially scientific terms, for which a dictionary must often consult, 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 peddler 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 false, 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 in strong condemnation of this attempt to foist an obsolete book on the public. The latest and best dictionary which bears our imprint on the title page, has over 2000 pages, with illustrations on almost every page. G. & C. MERRILL & Co., Springfield, Mass. Supplied by T. McF. Patton, Salem. Im-d&w

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Pastry and Confectionery

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Everything as Fine as the Finest.

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### Capital Dairy Co

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Some hot white labor employed in this establishment. A good substantial meal cooked in first-class style. Twenty-five cents per meal. RED FRONT. Court street, between Journal office and Minto's Livery.

## WONDERS OF MEMORY

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