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"THE PEOPLES' PAPER."

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1891.

"TO-DAY'S NEWS TO-DAY."

NO. 316

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The World Moves, and Farmers are

Moving With It—No 1.

All great steps of progress in the world's history have been met with opposition, ridicule and even persecution. At one time there was only one person on all the earth who believed the world turned on its axis; and because he believed it old Galileo was thrown into prison. And still he would not change his views, and on being released said, "And yet it moves."

Early in the history of the Grange, when the good, prosperous years immediately succeeded our great war had come to an end and the pinching times, commencing with the year 1873, came upon us (and still remain with the farmers), some careful students of events and of causes and effect discovered that the root of all our evils was in the great question of finance. That those who were interested most in making money out of their money were getting legislation by which they could get the products of labor at lower prices, enhancing at the same time the profits on their money. To make any article scarce is to make it more valuable and harder to get hold of, and so by making dollars scarce it made them dearer, and it takes more days work, more bushels of wheat, more of all the products of the farm to get a dollar than it did when money was more plentiful and therefore cheaper. So on the one side we have seen the effort made to keep money scarce and dear, and on the other hand a fair number of intelligent people fighting to have it more plentiful, and so afford the greatest good to the greatest number. The power to coin money or to issue money is given to congress by our national constitution.

ONE WAY.

One way of issuing money to the people has been to loan it to banks on their government bonds at one per cent, a year interest, the banks loaning it to the people at six, eight, ten, twelve or more per cent, thus building up great fortunes as middlemen between the government and the people.

THE SAME WAY.

A few persons years ago advocated that the government should loan money direct to the people on security just as safe and good as upon government bonds—that is, upon the land. If the government can give value to its paper bonds, it also gives value to its lands. Without a good government, lands or bonds have but little value.

EARNINGS OF MONEY AND OF LABOR.

For many years statistics show that the average increase of wealth or profits of labor is about three per cent (and this includes all factories, mines and farms; farmers well know how small a proportion of even this they get). While these same statistics show that money alone produces more than double.

Therefore, to make all productive industries and those of labor pay better, we must make money more plentiful, and therefore cheaper, and this will bring down the profits of money alone to something like an equality with the profits of labor.

IT MOVES.

Like the little seed cast into the ground these ideas have grown slowly, but surely. And in these days when, not only farmers, but politicians and political parties are asking: "What must we do to be saved?" it comes at last the time for the little rejected plant of progress to be recognized, and "the stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner."

As I have said before, I believe, yes, I know, there is a general sentiment in congress at this time to help the farmer. It must be done for the general good of all classes in our country. And so in this line within a few days Senator Leland Stanford, of California, one of the wealthiest men in our country (one who sat at the same table with Patrons at our first great banquet in California last November), has come out squarely on our side. I will give him my remedy and proposed help for farmers just as it is reported to the press:

HIS PLAN.

The senate committee on finance has in its possession a resolution which, if adopted, would simply revolutionize financial matters. The author of the proposed legislation is Senator Stanford and he states in the preamble that there is stringency in money and much consequent distress, the energies of the country being depressed, large portions of the farming communities heavily burdened and struggling for relief. This stringency, the resolution says, is largely due to the retirement of government bonds (the money advanced upon those securities having fur-

nished the best and most acceptable currency) and the government should therefore repair the damage by loans on real estate. The resolution instructs the committee on finance to enquire what relief may be furnished by the United States government, and particularly whether loans may not be made by the government upon mortgages deposited with it upon real estate, independent of improvements, at such a rate and to such an amount only as will make the security to the government perfect, the government to receive some small rate of interest, from 1 to 2 per cent, ample compensation for its use of its credit, and to prevent the undue applications for loans beyond the needs of the country. And the government, as a further restraint and provision against an over issue (if such a thing be possible upon perfect security where the interest is very slight), shall provide to call in a percentage of its loans from time to time, upon reasonable notice, as it may deem necessary, at its own discretion, for the welfare of the Nation.

IN SUPPORT OF HIS RESOLUTION Senator Stanford delivered a ten-minute speech, in the course of which he said: "Money becomes valuable as it stimulates industry and facilitates the exchange of the products of man's labor. Property itself is valuable according to the uses to which it is applied. Thus supposing a man's wages were \$1 a day, \$100 would employ 100 men one day; but could the product of the labor of those 100 men be immediately utilized, the \$100 might give employment to 100 men every work day in the year. The government bond is valuable to the holder on account of the interest it earns. As an energetic factor in the transactions of men it only amounts to the percentage which it draws, but when the bondholder by depositing it with the government receives back 90 per cent, is government bills, 90 per cent of its value becomes energized into an active commodity, giving possible employment to the energies of the country. In like manner, if the farmer were able to borrow from the government without interest a certain amount of its bills, giving his farm as security therefor, to that extent his land would become an active force, and he would be enabled, while giving employment to the extent of the money loaned him, to improve his farm and increase its value to the full amount of the loan. Thus the government loan would be doing a double duty. Now the activities of this money do not terminate with its expenditure by the farmer; those who have received it in their turn will make use of it as an energizing factor in the forces of life to an indefinite period. As money employs labor, it brings to life a continuing force, labor begetting labor as certainly as its fruits are valuable."

"Man is the rightful heir to peace and prosperity, and much depends upon the intelligence of governments to represent the associated capacities and interests of the whole. To me one of the most effective means of placing at man's disposal the force inherent in the value of property is through furnishing a bountiful supply of money based upon unquestioned and secure values."

And now patrons and fellow farmers, here is one more opportunity to help ourselves. Read this over and over until you get the idea fully impressed upon your mind. Send for circular No. 2 on this same subject. This is our country, our government; let it be a government in this direction "for the people."

Be prepared for the ridicule and the united opposition of those who make money by loaning money.

You will find that even farmers who make more out of their money loaned at high rate of interest than they do from the crops of their farms, and those who are interested in banks, will oppose this new departure. Interested papers will ridicule it, and condemn it, but "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

Seek the truth. "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." In circular No. 2, on this subject, will be found the plan of details for giving farmers some of the same advantages that have been given special classes for many years.

We call it the Grange plan and with a few such men as Leland Stanford on our side I believe we can win and benefit millions of our people, bringing peace, prosperity and happiness to tens of thousands of homes.

"For right is might, And right the day must win; To doubt would be disaster, To falter would be sin."

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Nat. P. of H. Lecturer.

A Mystery. How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of the malarious miasma often literally poured into it for the supposed relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments, is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicine is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated or rheumatic, would often be guided by the experience of those who have honorably tested Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would in every case obtain the speediest and delectable relief from their ailments. This medicine is a searching and at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy, derived from vegetable sources, and possessing, in proportion to its basis of pure spirits, properties as a medicine almost not to be found in any other tonic and stimulant which is resorted to by the debilitated, dyspeptic and invalid.

OREGON NEWS NOTES.

Roseburg is to have a new passenger depot. On the 6th of April Roseburg will vote on the question of sewer or no sewers. Unless the ground-hog lore be at fault there will be no settled weather until after the 16th of this month. Lebanon Express: A total abstainer, 75 years of age, challenged any man who uses tobacco to wrestle with him last Saturday and not a single lover of the narcotic plant dared to grapple with this advocate of temperance. Monmouth-Democrat: Mr. Wm. Ellis, of Dallas, an old and respected citizen, and ex-treasurer of Polk county, died at home Tuesday. Gervias Star: The mail sack that should have gone on the "Flyer" one morning this week went under it and was ground into a shapeless mass, and its contents were badly used up. We have many things to be thankful for, but the mail service in this neck-o'-woods is not one of them. We regret to learn that A. Long, who recently married Miss Jennie Powell of this place, accidentally slipped while boarding a moving train at Walla Walla, Saturday, whereby his left hand was so seriously crushed by the car wheel, that the first and fourth fingers had to be amputated.—Hillsboro Independent.

The annual school election for Stayton district was held on Mar. 2nd. It resulted in the election of E. Sheppard as director in place of Uriah Whitney, whose term of office expired with the choice of his successor, and Henry Keene as clerk of the board in place of R. G. Keene.

Hillsboro Independent: We have seen an architectural plan submitted to the county court for enlarging and beautifying the court house. It adds a large transverse addition to the front of the building. A nice spire with the appearance of a clock, surmounts this. In the rear a small addition is added. A small stair goes up from the latter, and a large one in the former addition. The roof is all new and nicely created. Internally, many improvements are exhibited.

A cowardly assault was made on Mrs. Wm. Hall, at Coos Bay, about 8 o'clock some one knocked at the door, and as she opened it the miscreant struck at her throat with a knife, cutting quite a gash on her chin, but fortunately not making a serious wound. After the blow was struck, the fellow ran away, and so far has escaped detection. No cause whatever can be assigned for the outrage.

Corvallis Leader: Last week the W. V. L. & L. Co., of this city, sold George Bogue's farm, east of Corvallis, to N. F. Hamilton, a recent arrival from New York state, for the neat sum of \$12,000. The farm contains 390 acres and is said to be a very fine body of land. After having sold his place, Mr. Bogue purchased a stock ranch, located near Chewaucan, of Punderson Avery, which contains almost a thousand acres, for which he paid \$10 an acre.

The trial of Wm. Doyle, a son of Mr. Doyle, a section foreman at Eugene, for manslaughter, will begin at Seattle, March 11th. Doyle was engaged in a prize fight when his opponent suddenly died. The coroner's jury found a verdict of death from heart disease but the grand jury thought differently and indicted Doyle, his second, and the two proprietors of the theatre where the scrap took place, for manslaughter. Doyle worked at the painter's trade in Eugene a couple of months in the fall of 1889, and is about 21 years of age.—Guard.

Valley Record: The telegraph wires at the Ashland depot come up on the operators table through a hollow table leg. Soon after D. Lyle Rice entered the office Friday morning he noticed smoke and fire coming up out of the floor in the vicinity of the leg. Pushing the table aside he saw the fire had been started from the several wires lighting the wooden leg. With the assistance of W. P. Parson, they succeeded in putting out the blaze before it became uncontrollable. Had the fire occurred in this room during the night it would have probably destroyed the depot and hotel building, which cost \$35,000, and the furniture which cost \$15,000.

Mac Porter has just finished putting in twenty-five acres of prunes on the bottom, eight miles north of Corvallis. In all, some 200,000 prunes have been set out during the season just drawing to a close. Hugh Finley, whose prune orchard is fifteen miles south of town thinks 108 trees to the acre about the right number to plant, which will leave the trees twenty feet apart and permit potatoes, corn, or pumpkins between the rows during the first two years after the trees are set out. After that, Mr. Finley says, the prunes should be allowed to monopolize the entire acre which should be plowed shallow at least once a year. Some of his trees are seven years old, and have been bearing three seasons.—Benton Leader.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Associated Press Report and Digests of all Important News of To-Day.

MISCELLANY.

PEACH CROP RUINED. NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 10.—The freezing weather of the past few days has almost entirely ruined the peach crop.

VOTING FOR SENATOR. SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 10.—The California legislature will commence balloting today for United States senator to complete the unexpired term of George Hearst, deceased. The republicans have ninety votes out of a total of one hundred and twenty in both houses. As no caucus has been ordered, balloting will begin without unanimous party action, and the early balloting promises to show a wide scattering of votes. The candidates most prominently mentioned are: M. M. Estee, Charles H. Felton, M. H. DeYoung, George H. Bonebrake, ex-Gov. Perkins, Gen. N. P. Chapman and ex-Senator A. P. Williams.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. OAKLAND, Cal., Mar. 10.—A municipal election was held yesterday. Republicans elected M. C. Chapman, mayor, also all other officers except three democratic ward councilmen.

BANGOR, Maine, Mar. 10.—Joseph F. Snow (dem.) was elected mayor yesterday. At Belfast, Hon. W. H. Thompson, late democratic nominee for governor, was elected mayor.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Mar. 10.—J. W. Chase, (republican.) was elected mayor yesterday. The remainder of the republican ticket was elected.

ILLINOIS SENATORIAL ELECTION. SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Mar. 10.—Senator Weatherave bobbed about again last night, and Palmer is once more on top. Saturday it looked like Streator would surely be elected by the republicans and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association men. But two F. M. B. men now say they will throw Streator overboard today. It appears probable now that Palmer will be elected.

MAIL CAR BURNED. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Mar. 10.—A baggage car containing baggage and mail attached to the Chicago express of the New York Central was burned early yesterday morning near Cranestown. A large quantity of mail matter and baggage was destroyed. The car was en route for Chicago and points west of that city. The loss was heavy.

A POOR HUNTER. BENGHIES, Md., Mar. 10.—President Harrison and party arrived yesterday, and soon went out hunting. A dense fog came up in a short time, and they returned without any game.

The party did but little shooting and their returning empty-handed was a source of no little good-humored raillery, the president not escaping from the pleasantry of being referred to as a poor marksman, and not much of a duck shooter.

Arrangements have been nearly completed for the president's Western trip, to which he looks forward with much pleasure.

THE FLOOD IN MISSISSIPPI. NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 10.—The Picayune says Brokens has been isolated since last Saturday, when the last train passed north. Continued rains since Thursday night have raised the water in Big Black river higher than ever known, and it is still rising rapidly. The Illinois Central railroad track is lifted bodily from its bed and deposited in a ditch for miles below and above, and embankments swept away.

The Quitman special says: The almost unprecedented rainfall in this section the past week has caused a general freshet and cessation of traffic on railroads. Enterprise is inundated to a large extent, water flowing through the streets with the velocity of a river and in many instances coming into stores. The flood has no parallel except in the year of '71.

At Okolona reports received show great damage done throughout the country by the floods of Saturday and Sunday, many bridges and turpikes washed away, and railroads damaged.

At Lexington the storm was the most destructive ever known. Farming is entirely suspended, and land badly washed, delaying planting two or three weeks. A terrific storm passed within three miles of Brandon last night carrying destruction in its path.

Columbus is now entirely surrounded by water. The lowlands on the east side are covered for some distance, and there has been great loss in cattle. Many people have abandoned their homes and come here. Water is still rising. There are indications of a heavy frost which will greatly injure fruits and early vegetables.

Reports come from several points