

VOL. 3.

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HENRY SCHOMAKER

Will have something to say in this space about

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

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The Oregon Land Co.,

Home Office at Salem, Oregon.

(In the State Insurance Building) and branch offices in Portland, Astoria and Albany.

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

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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,

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The Orange Store, 126 State St., Salem, Or.

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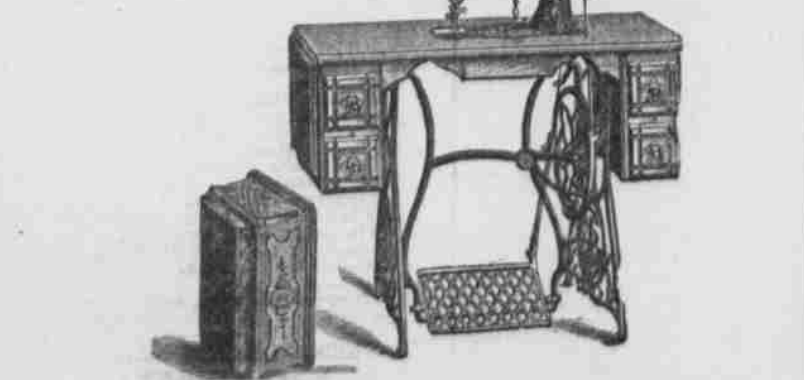
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THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

HOFER BROTHERS, Editors. PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE Capital Journal Publishing Company, (Incorporated.) Office, Commercial Street, in P. O. Building entered at the postoffice at Salem, Or., as second-class matter.

THE FORCE BEHIND THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Union-Labor and Third party ticket secured 398,012 votes in 1888. The Alliance vote in November 1889 all over the United States must have run up to nearly a million. By actual majorities, by combinations or holding a balance of power, all but two legislatures the past winter have elected Alliance United States senators. The re-election of Mitchell in Oregon and Stanford in California are essentially victories for those reforms most aggressively championed by the organized farmers. The shrewd observer must see that the farmers' movement is a growing one and the question is, what is the motive power? The farmer has been slow to move, but what is it that impels him forward to political action by the hundred thousand?

The national Farmers' Congress was held in the midst of the exciting campaign of 1888, which completely threw the democrats out of power and put the republicans in, and did not in the least check the farmers' movement. We must regard the potential force behind that movement as historical rather than political. It is based upon far-reaching conditions, causes that lie remote, rather than objections immediately before the eye of the agricultural elector. It is not for any particular fault found with the administrations of Cleveland or Harrison, so much as it is in a general objection to the whole present political system. The force behind the farmers' movement in politics is not so much based on a demand for a greater share in the political administration of the government, as it is a protest for being entirely excluded from participation in a people's government, and while being taxed in every way the farmer is denied the benefits of legislation.

The secret of the force behind the farmer in politics today was ably disclosed in an address issued to the voters of Oregon in 1888 by a committee that attended the farmers' congress. It had little effect then but its influence was no doubt considerable. It charged that the agricultural masses have not been for years in the enjoyment of the vast wealth which their unflinching industry created; while eight millions of fifty millions were farmers, agricultural exports averaged \$553,000,000 a year, against a total for all other products exported of \$163,000,000; the farmers produced to send abroad 77 cts. of every \$1.00 which enriches the whole nation; the value of farm property in 1850 was \$3,967,000,000; in 1860, \$7,980,000,000; the farmer owning 56 per cent. of all wealth; in 1880 farm values had risen to \$12,104,000,000, a gain of only 56 per cent. in 20 years, or half the gain made in the ten years from 1850 to 1860; other property increased in value \$25,359,000,000, a gain of 410 per cent.; the farmers, who owned in 1850 eight billions of property, added in the ten years from 1850 to 1860; the owners of six billions find their property increased by some twenty-five billions! And they are not farmers.

It is idle to say that manufacturers, railroads, the development of cities and commerce caused this great accretion of wealth in the hands of the non-agricultural classes. It is idle for the farmer to charge that national banks, tariff, currency or war-taxes did it. The fact remains unchangeable. The farmer could endure the great disparity in the increase of wealth, were his condition a prosperous one. But no one will claim that the nation over farm profits have been large or even fair, or that farming property or farm products have kept up in value, except near large cities. If the above is a correct statement of historic fact behind the political discontent of the farmer, (and we cannot doubt it as it is taken from the census), it must be evident to every one that no meagre concession or political combine can still the present uprising. If this movement means anything, it means a political revolution that will as surely sweep out of existence certain political institutions of the present, as that slavery has been swept away. The days are numbered when millions only are to be sent to the United States senate, and when federal patronage and corporation power are to be marshaled to defeat measures demanded by the people. The force behind the farmers' movement will give this country more nearly a people's government.

DRAMATIC.

Caroline Gage is a beautiful woman on the stage. Her physique is at its maturity. Her grace is natural, statuesque and improving in all ways. She is still a growing actress, as all must have noticed who studied her closely at her present appearance, as contrasted with her last visit. She has grown away from stiffness and mannerism, and with proper education has capabilities of dramatic greatness. Affections of speech and crude rantings of the poor stammering barn-stormers were once part of the equipment of many afterwards noted actresses. So these defects should not prejudice persons against Miss Gage now. The question is one of great interest, whether she is capable of higher aspirations in dramatic art. Her "Camille" last night showed strong points. She should rely less on her striking form and brilliant stage beauty and seek for the inner life and thought of the drama, and she may become great. For all practical purposes as an actress she is as handsome as Mrs. Langtry. Her emotional capabilities are great. Her spirit should rise to the height of her slumbering talents.

Her support is pardonably inferior, as it has come the fashion for showy actresses who revel in beauty of form and luxuriate in riches of wardrobe. Mr. Hillier's love-making is that of a jaundiced undertaker or forlorn grave-digger. The last scene is a miserable "death of little Eva" performance, as far from the standards of M'le Rhea, and other great impersonators of Boucicault's masterpiece as heaven is from a mudhole. The senior Armand was represented with all the fire and appropriate nasal twang of a downcast shopkeeper. Gustave and Madame Prudence were well taken and the pianist was excellent. Mr. Kent Thomas will never get tired of himself. He can act only one part and that is himself. Hence he ought to remain off the stage. The evening was marred by his horse-play singing and "pants" tearing vulgarisms, that always rend the uneducated who go to be stirred with the dense and oppressive witticisms of a variety "show." Two comedies will be presented tonight—a rather attractive bill.

THE WAYS OF CRUELTY.

Since Hogarth depicted the shocking cruelties of his day, and how the passion for cruelty beginning with torturing of insects ended in horrible human maiming and brutal homicide, there has been a wonderful awakening of conscience upon the subject all over the civilized world. The movement for the suppression of cruelty to God's creatures, whether they be ignorant humans, abusing dumb brutes or infuriated demons beating and torturing feeble women and helpless children, has reached Salem. It will benefit the entire community by the development of a healthier moral sentiment, a public conscience more keenly alive to the disgraceful barbarisms so often practiced unnoticed. It will be a positive benefit to all who trust the care of domestic animals to others. The dray company will get better service, because kinder treatment, out of its drivers. The liveryman, who lets his horses to many, who now care little how they treat them, will now feel that if his animals are abused or neglected, the eye of the law will be upon the offender. Boys who spend their days in idleness, inspired only with a mad desire to kill something, may find themselves in the city calabose for killing harmless birds. Men, women and children will be given an opportunity to exercise their humane inclinations. The barbaric instincts of cruelty have had away long enough. The people of Salem should see to it that their humane society is a success.

Milk Fections of the Cow.

Dr. A.H. Baker, of the Chicago Veterinary College recently said "You can not expect a cow with a small sized udder to be a heavy milker, or vice versa. The best results are obtained from those whose parents were of the best quality. You can breed a milker just as certain as you can a trotter. It is reasonable that heat-producing food does not make milk. You must have water plenty, easy of access and reasonably pure. Nothing will dry up a cow like lack of water." He explained the effect of the act of milking on the animal economy. "The natural excitation caused by handling the udder is profitable," he said, "but the unnatural, from blows or abuse, is not. While holding up the milk no secretion goes on; the holding up is voluntary, as the cow has it under her control. Severe exposure to hot sun and to cold storms is an injury, as it dries up the cow. The oftener milk is drawn the larger the flow; a calf running with the cow sucks often, and the flow is increased, and the cow grows poor under it."

Excitement

runs high in this city over System Builder, as everybody is using it for catarrh of the stomach, Consumption—Dyspepsia, Impure blood and to build up the System—it certainly must be an excellent preparation, when everybody speaks so well of it.

OREGON NEWS NOTES.

One paper had it "St. Ireland's Day."

The Metropolitan Street Car line, Portland, intend to extend their line to the cemeteries.

The people of Fulton Park are agitating the question of a 5-cent fare, as they are now in the city limits of Portland.

The Corvallis street cars now run on twenty minutes headway.

There are only twelve saloons in Salem with 10,000 population while in Pendleton with 4,000 population there are twenty-one.

The Portland and Oregon City R. R. will build an Electric motor line to Oswego, and intend to have it built by the end of the year. They will extend it to Oregon City by June 1st, '92.

The board of trade of Monmouth are agitating the question of paying the \$7000 indebtedness on the Normal school, so the state can take control.

The fire on St. Patrick's day at the Normal school, Monmouth, will cost some of the students \$40. The amount of the damage done to the ceiling.

Dr. O. D. Butler, of Independence, met with an exciting adventure the other day while attending a professional call down on the Rickerall. While attempting to ford that stream, his team got into swimming water, but the doctor managed to engineer them safely to shore. Mrs. Butler was along, but before trying to cross the stream, the doctor suggested that his wife alight from the buggy and let him first test the ford. It was a fortunate escape for the lady.—Monmouth Democrat.

John Osborn, of Corvallis, whose store was closed by the sheriff last week on a judgment of execution has settled his financial difficulty and has opened up again.

A gentleman who came from Hillsboro stated that the people of Hillsboro consider the acquittal of "Sandy" Olds a foregone conclusion. Business men are satisfied that this will be the result of the trial, and gamblers are there shaking \$20 gold pieces around to wager on the same proposition. The gamblers are offering to bet \$50 to \$10 that he will be acquitted. The jury is said to be composed of men who never read, and consequently are about the most ignorant that could be found by scouring the whole country. No one who had read anything about the Olds case, either in a daily or weekly paper, heard it discussed by others was accepted.—Oregonian.

But Sandy Olds was found guilty of manslaughter after all.

"Who is that terror over there in a green gown?" asked a careless stranger at a reception, pointing out a lady to the man standing next to him. "That's my wife," indignantly answered the man. "Well, my dear fellow," was the wholly unexpected rejoinder, "don't get mad about it. I'm sure you have my heartfelt sympathy."—Washington Star.

"Let's go in and take a drink," said an ex-railroad man, who was already walking a rail fence.

"No, thank you, I don't drink," the editor answered.

"I don't either," said the drunken man in dead earnest, in order to be in fashion for the moment.—Albany Democrat.

Value of Clover.

As to the value of the clover plant to the farmer, we would call attention to the experiments carried on at the Iowa Homestead farms in Adair county, which resulted in an increased yield that may hardly be thought possible, by some.

The first experiment was as follows: Two acres of land were set apart as near the same quality as possible, with the exception that one acre had been in clover one year, cut for hay, and the second crop turned under in November.

This other acre had had two crops of corn taken from it, after a crop of timothy. Both acres were sown on the same day to flax, from the same seed, and treated alike in all respects. The clover acre yielded fourteen and one-half bushels of prime seed, and the corn stalks acre ten and a half; in other words, the value of the second crop was four bushels of flax, and the cash value was the value of four bushels of flax less the cost of threshing. It would be fair to say that, taking the price of one year with another, the value of the second crop of mammoth clover that will cut two tons and a half to the acre as a first crop is not far from \$4; in other words, a piece of land that will yield a net profit of \$1 per acre, if sowed in the same crop after it has been treated to a crop of mammoth clover will yield a profit of \$5 per acre.

The second experiment was with corn under similar conditions and resulted in a difference of 27 bushels in favor of the clover sod.

A FUGITIVE DEAD.

CINCINNATI, Mar. 24.—Louis Bezinah, the prize fighter of Covington, who at Dallas, Texas, last year, killed one James with a blow of his fist in a sparring contest, was shot and mortally wounded last night by a young gambler named Arthur Chambers, alias Kid Dugan. The latter's mistress, one May Riley, cast him off a few weeks ago. Tonight he forced his way to her room, where he found the woman in company with Bezinah. Drawing a revolver, he fired two shots into the prize fighter's abdomen and two more at the woman, and fled. The woman was but slightly wounded, but Bezinah will die.

THE MAFIA.

NEW YORK, Mar. 24.—An evening paper says: Chief Inspector Byrnes fully realizes the necessity at this time of curbing the revengeful spirit of the Italian colonials of this city and preventing exhibitions of too much aggressiveness over the recent episode at New Orleans. Detective Scrogania, Ferraro, and Bismano, of the central office, have been

A Sovereign Remedy.

Dr. E. Holden: For coughs, colds and all bronchial affections I consider your Eucalypti Cough Syrup as a sovereign remedy. It has cured me quicker than anything that I ever used. JOHN JACKSON, Stockton.—Large size \$1.00, small 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

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

MISCELLANY.

NATIONAL BANK CLOSED.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The official announcement was made last night that the Washington National bank at No. 1 Broadway, would not open its doors today. The bank's resources have been loaned out to the friends of the president, and the discovery of the condition was accidentally made. The bank is not a member of the clearing house association, but clears the Gallatin National bank. Under the rule of the clearing house which went into effect January 1st, banks clearing in this way must submit their accounts to examination by the clearing house.

Yesterday Bank Examiner Hepburn, representing the clearing house, appeared at the Washington National bank to examine its affairs. He soon discovered that its capital was impaired. As soon as this announcement was made President Sherman, who has been in charge of the bank, was prostrated, but recovered sufficiently to inform the directors that he had been too liberal in lending money to his friends. Two accounts have been discovered, footing up \$121,000, that are probably total losses. The bank has a capital stock of \$300,000 and deposits of \$600,000.

Director Teighman said: "The bank will be placed in charge of Bank Examiner Hepburn, and most probably be wound up. I am positive every depositor will be paid in full."

COLORED MEN'S REQUEST.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24.—The committee appointed at the recent convention of the free American Press association called upon President Harrison yesterday, and presented an address urging the appointment of colored men in the world's fair committee and also a capable negro jurist to fill a place on the bench of the federal judiciary. The address says, in part: "Our national progress has been rapid in all directions; many millions in money are the value of the products of negro labor; the wealth of many great states has been created by his toil. Believing in your sincere desire to extend impartial treatment to all classes we respectfully invite your excellency to consider the propriety of placing some one of this class to peculiarly illustrate the nation's progress, in a representative and prominent position in connection with the world's fair. We beseech you that you will be able to consider the merits of a number of able jurists who belong to the people we represent, in the judicial appointments which we understand will be made in the near future."

The president, in response, said: "So far as a position on the world's fair commission was concerned, there were no vacancies, and if one were to occur, the alternate would fill the place. If it became possible, however, to do anything and the proper man were presented he would make the appointment."

Speaking with reference to the request that a colored man be appointed to the bench, the president asked if the delegation had a man who was thoroughly versed in law, and had arrived at that eminence in practice which would entitle him to the appointment as circuit judge. "Present the name of a good man," said the president, "and I will give it that consideration which its importance commands."

When the commission told the president that there were a number of that class among the race whose names would be presented to him with the endorsement of being in the state in which they practiced, he advised that their names be sent in, and he promised to consider them impartially. The interview was very pleasant.

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