

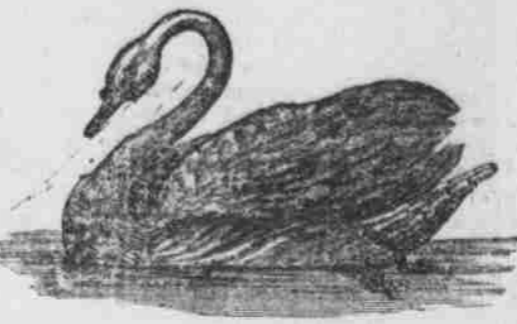
EVENING CAPITAL JOURNAL.

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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.

CONVICTS ROBBING LABOR.

The law of the state of Oregon that allows working bands of convicted criminals at the various state institutions is an outrage on the free labor of the state. The law should be repealed by the next legislative assembly. The legislature must also find a way to employ the convicts other than the present way of letting them do the work that should go to the support of working-men who have families. The present way is an outrage on the rights of honest labor.

The state has no right to take away the chance of any man to get employment. The state has no right to lessen the chances of any citizen getting an honest living by his own industry. It is the business of the state to foster labor and increase its chance of getting remunerative employment instead of taking it away. The state has no right to interfere with the prospect of the humblest day laborer securing work, not even on the plea of employing convicts.

The plea of saving taxes to the state is a false one, for no one can show that taxes are lessened a cent by the employment of convicts in this manner. The contract system may turn money into the treasury in sufficient volume to justify the financial plea in its behalf. But the employment of convicts gratuitously at the different state institutions is not a saving to the state. Even if it were, it is wrong. Governor Penney made a great hit by not allowing any Chinese to be employed about the state institutions. But the employment of convicts is infinitely worse. The Chinaman got wages, small as they were, and spent some of his wages among the people. The convict is fed, clothed and supported by the state and gives no return. When he is set at large he frequently has to be sent to prison right over again and the administration of justice becomes a mere machine to drive out of employment so many law-abiding citizens and tax them to support their worst competitor.

As the state institutions are not all located at Salem there is a discrimination in favor of those places where convicts are not sent out to do free men's labor. By this system a workingman at Salem is virtually discriminated against for living at the capital. The state prison sends a band of convicts out to build a water power at one of our state institutions and the state boasts how cheaply it got thousands of dollars worth of work done almost for nothing. The mechanics and laborers, and the farmers who supply the produce for their daily bread, are told to stand back in idleness that the state may brag of its cheap achievements. A cook is discharged at one of our state institutions and his place given to a trusty. His family asks, why were you discharged? To make a place for a murderer who has influential friends, or for a highwayman who has a pull on a state officer. Is not that enough to drive a workingman to desperation? Is not the present policy of the state a dangerous one to follow?

THE JOURNAL does not wish to pose as a labor organ or any other organ. But it insists that the state has no right to throw any obstacles in the way of labor. The state is rapidly settling up with new people. As is natural, not all who come here are well to do. On the other hand, hundreds of families do come here in the hope of getting employment. To find themselves cut off at one of the principal sources of supply and the bread taken out of their mouths by the criminal classes they are taxed to support—it is an outrage perpetrated by no other state in the Union, unless it be Tennessee. And in Tennessee the policy of the state has bred an awful rebellion. We expect no rebellion in this state. But we do believe the workingmen of this state should make this an issue and should repeal the law that allows it to be done. The state has no right to place the worst class of its citizens—men who are no longer citizens—into competition with law-abiding citizens who are taxed to support them.

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE MEN. Harvey Scott, the Portland newspaper man, concludes an article on the subject of his being mentioned for congress with a fling at Governor Penney, saying he would not entertain all the popular delusions indulged by the latter if as a result he, Scott, could go to congress.

While most of us are "rustling" about to find out what we can of the truth, a few individuals are cocksure they have got hold of that jewel so firmly that others but need go to them and have their economic

fallacies corrected. On all matters relating to finance, corporations and theology one man may be dead sure he is right and all who hold other views are wrong. Such persons are not troubled any with doubts. They seldom or never change their minds. They are fixed that change, growth or evolution is impossible. It is remarkable that these persons always select those subjects upon which to fix immovably their dogmatism which are most susceptible to development. So theology and politics are the most rapidly changing of all fields of thought, yet in this field of politics at least Mr. Scott is most certain that he entertains no fallacies, and that Mr. Penney entertains nothing else. As Mr. Scott possesses so much truth, and Mr. Penney so little, for the welfare of the nine half million people the latter is called upon to govern over, it would be an act of charity on the part of Scott to make a swap with the governor. But it would be just like Scott to want to keep all his great array of truths and insist on Penney getting along with his well-assorted stock of popular fallacies.

It is going to be rather hard on the people to be deprived of Mr. Scott's services in congress. If by any process Scott could only be inoculated with a few of Penney's fallacies there would be some way out of the difficulty the nation experiences in being deprived of Mr. Scott's services. But that is the difference in the men. Scott is all truths. Penney all fallacies. There is not room in the brain of either for an iota of the article of which the other enjoys a monopoly.

It pleases some Oregon editors to call this an insignificant sheet. We are willing to admit it as it is the only thing we could say to render them happy.

There may be editors who would write for fifteen years on a public newspaper and then come two thousand miles to run a hide bound party organ, but we hope we are not one of them.

All that can be said in reply to the Roseburg Plaindealer is that the writer of the abusive piece about Oregon in that paper is none other than Mr. Bulck, a member of the state board of agriculture, and state chamber of commerce and one of the proprietors of that paper. He has lived in this state a long time and occupies official positions, or his record should have passed unnoticed. The poor opinion he expresses of those among whom he has lived all his life nearly are probably reciprocal and mutual, as such is generally the case. But it is an ill bird that fouls its own nest, and Mr. Bulck can make the most of his foolish break.

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You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have never tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever afterward holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold, or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at Fry's drugstore, 225 Commercial street.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.
Last Friday a young man in the employ of Joseph Sutton, near Milton, named John Chamberlain, met with an accident which resulted in a badly fractured limb. He was on his way to Milton with a load of hay, when, coming down the hill into Cache hollow, the horse became unmanageable, and, in his effort to stop them from running away, they were turned from the road and the wagon upset, Mr. Chamberlain being thrown to the ground in such a manner that he sustained a fracture of the left leg below the knee.

A prominent wheat buyer of The Dalles said a few days ago: "If the farmers of Wasco county expect to be able to sell their wheat at a fair price during the coming years they must make an effort to get rid of the wild oats. Much of the wheat that now comes to market is full of wild oats. Buyers cannot handle such wheat and pay a reasonable price to the farmer. The mills won't buy such wheat and shippers won't receive it aboard their vessels. Wild oats seem to be getting worse in this section every year, and it is high time something was done to get rid of them."

Some time ago one of D. L. Patee's horses fell into a well in Crook county forty feet deep, and was given up for dead; but it would have cost \$40 to dig another well, so Mr. Patee concluded to undertake the job of getting the horse out. He and A. W. Powers constructed a windlass and drew the horse out and found that he had sustained no material injuries by the fall.

J. H. French, the pioneer Butter creek stockman, is puzzled over the loss of another thoroughbred Hereford cow, which was found dead recently in Hog hollow, about two

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Food Report.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

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

MISCELLANY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 20.—A most shocking and fatal accident occurred yesterday. About 8 a. m. an alarm of fire was turned in from Jefferson and C streets. Chief H. M. Lillis and Assistant Chief Puckingham started down Pacific avenue. As they came opposite Tenth street a heavy hose cart with three horses abreast came into the avenue at a furious pace, colliding with the chief's buggy, throwing both men to the pavement and running over them. Both are seriously injured, and physicians say there is no hope of recovery. Lillis has concussion of the brain as well as other injuries. He has been a most efficient and trustworthy officer, and many regrets are expressed that he should be injured in the performance of his duty.

A THEATRICAL AGENT ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Arthur E. Miller, the theatrical manager, was arrested at the Oriental hotel, on the charge of obtaining \$7500 under false pretense from W. J. Cunningham, a rich Philadelphian. Miller is 27 years old, and during the last eight years he says he has lost \$150,000 in the theatrical business. He was advance agent for "Jack's and Miller's Comets." He was manager of the "Wolfhoppers' Hundred Wives." He was manager of Minnie Madden for four or five years, and his engagement to her was reported only a short time before she was married to Harrison G. Fluke. Miller then managed Rhea. "Ship Ahoy" was unsuccessful at the Standard and Miller got heavily in debt. J. M. Hill took the company and it is said to have made \$15,000 out of it last season. Miller was confined at police headquarters.

DISPERATE FIGHT WITH BEARS.

HELSPENSTEN, Pa., Nov. 20.—While John Crawford, Samuel Weatherly, Richard Weatherby, Richard Specht, Frank and Robert Minnie and Robert James, six farmers living near here, were hunting in the mountains Wednesday they discovered a cub playing near a cave. They captured it and were departing when the mother made her appearance. A terrible hand-to-hand conflict followed, the hunters finally retreating to the cave, where they came in contact with the male bear. The animals attacked the hunters, who were terribly lacerated and torn before they could bring their Winchester into play. James was caught by the mother bear and so badly injured that he will die. Weatherby's right arm was torn off and Specht had one eye gouged out.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Advices from Stockholm state that the direction of events in Norway is viewed with the gravest anxiety. The Norwegian agitation is attributed to Russian and Danish influences, and is said to be supported financially from abroad. The Norwegians are more closely attached to the Danes than to the Swedes, and make no concealment that they would prefer union with Denmark. It is feared in Stockholm that the storming may follow up its action in favor of separate presentation abroad by declaring Norway a republic. In that event war would be inevitable, as there is a strong feeling in Sweden that the common people of Norway, most of whom are excluded from voting, would not sustain the staving in the event of a civil war, especially if Sweden should promise a more liberal suffrage as a reward for adhering to the union of the two countries.

FARTHS AGAIN.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 20.—The ladies over in Albina claim that they have been badly victimized by an alleged artist and want to warn other people. Two of them stated in substance that a short time ago a man came to their homes and solicited to enlarge photographs on crayon portraits, saying that it would only cost 25 cents apiece. They thought this rather low, but as he said it was all right they handed him the money. In return he gave a certificate entitling the holder to the crayon portrait. Down is the corner there is said something about "purchasing frame at studio," which few people noticed. Soon the ladies determined to go after

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