"THE PEOPLE'S PAPER."

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1893.

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

NO. 1

### THE TEST HAS BEEN

The BLUE FRONT has closed a heavy year's business, and on invoicing finds that it has been a most Successful year. Everybody who has bought goods there proclaims their methods of doing business - Spot cash, buy and sell-and their prices, to be the most acceptable ever introduced.

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THE

-IT HAS-

# All the News

And does not pervert, disguise or cover up what the not pervert is not pervert. public is interested to know. At the same time it does not resort to sensationalism. If you want

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# THE -:- CAPITAL -:- JOURNAL

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Notice of Dissolution.

Our Little Men and Women. -FOR 1303-

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS ADS TILMON FORD, attorney at law, Sales Oreson. Office up stairs in Patter

C. T. RICHARDSON, Attorney at law office up stairs in front rooms of new bush block, corner Commercial and Cour-streets, Salem, Oregon.

JOHN A. CARSON, Attorney at law. Rooms 3 and 4, Ladd & Bush's bank building, Saiem, Oregen. 81 lyr B. F. BONHAM. W. H. HOLMES BONHAM & HOLMES, Attorneys at law Office in Bush's block, between State and Court, on Courl'St.

M. E. POGUE, Stenographer and Type-office, but one, in Gregon. Over Ladd & Bush's bank, Salem, Oregon.

B. Surgeon, salem, Oregon. Office in Bush-Breyman block, upstairs Residence corner Stateand S. E. corner Winter street. D. R. W. S. MOTT, physician and sur-geon. Office in Eldridge Block, Sa-lem, Oregon. Office hours 10 to 12 a, m., 2 to 4 p. m.

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C. A. ROBERT, Architect, room 424, Mai D. W. TOWNSEND, Civil Engineer and Co., Surveyor. Office with Oregon Land Co., Salem, Oregon.

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### THE CAPITAL JOURNAL

Capital Journal Publishing Company.

(Incorporated.) ffice, Commercial Street, in P. O. Building ntered at the postoffice at Salem, Or., as second-class matter.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT.

There are now many bills introuced in the legislature affecting our system of education. Most of these measures relate, unfortunately of filling the lufant mind from only to defects of minor nature. There are graye defects in the unassimilatable material. That is a system of our public schools. Who- big word but it will bear thought. ever has given serious thought to We must look forward toward imthe meaning of the word education in its true sense is aware of this. youth with the noble moral truths There would be defects of some sort that stand out from the striking about any scheme of general education. The public schools that are alone, -but such characters as Josgument against those institutions of men, who put aside all tempta-receiving public taxes for their sup-tions of wealth and pleasure to report. Many of the bills introduced main true to his home, his wife and in the legislature are appropriations child. Or the lesson of Samson for such higher schools. Other bills whose strength was from the Lord. propose text books to be supplied If a legislator could introduce a bill cheaper by the state. The present to make school teachers hold up betext book system is an expensive one fore the minds of their pupils those without possessing corresponding beroes of morality and religion un merit. While the people of this til they were firmly fixed in their state are obliged to pay the highest minds and rooted in their imaginaprices they are not permitted to have the choice of the best and the great- ette fiends, miniature bandits and

published. This is done in the inerest of uniformity and one more particularly resulting in benefit to ideas of family life. Until this fear to arouse a sense of shame in one or two publishing houses. It has always seemed to us that present day teaching relies too much the thresholds of the primary schools present day teaching relies too much upon text books and to little on the teacher's ability. As a result both teacher and child learn the text book lesson in a mechanical sort of way and learn little else. The mental operation of committing to member 1 which the thresholds of the primary schools the primary sch tal operation of committing to memory and reciting in a parrotlike way vate the defects of the system. is substituted for the livelier operatone of the spiritual nature, such as the sentiments, and emotions, and imagination, that underlies individuality and the development of character. We have not said all we wish cient railroad commission-a comofficial who has given a greater amount of thought to education than almost any man in the state says that out of nearly twenty thousand teachers in Oregon he could not conscientiously employ two thousand to teach a child. His statement reveals that there is a great defect in the equipment of teachers, who are after all but a supply in response to a demand that comes from the public school system. The system has grave defects that call into existence a class of instructors not

ver two out of twenty being properly equipped for the avocation they fault with our public schools, but we possibilities that appeals to continued patriotic support of people. They have confidence in its ultimate sucess and development. They show their confidence by loyal support. They hope for better results. They have a faith that subsists on the evidence of things hoped for, rather than what they really see. The two points of criticism oftenest in the public eye are the objection on one hand that the public schools do not teach morals, religion, or in other words leave the religious element of the child's nature undeveloped. The other objection that often arises is over the question of reading the Scriptures or the bible in the public schools. Often those who find fault that religion it not taught object most strenuously to the reading of the Bible in the schools. It is about these two great points that controversy is most easily aroused but legislation is almost impossible. We are not to have church or state, but we object to morals or religion. We are to have no God in our constitutions but the citizen must learn in some way to respect his oath and know God in his daily life. He is to vote as he prays but not to vote on the subject of prayer. These are contraditions that arise to puzzle the student of morals and religion in reference to public education As we said before, all proposed legislation touches only surface evils.

But bow are we to teach morals nd religion in the public schools. mys the distracted teacher? Certainly the legislator cannot tell you how to dont and yet not to do it. In a higher sense morals and religion are one. Character is the product of moral and religious culture for generations. That our life is of diHighest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S Gov't R.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

our schools. This can only be done through the teacher. The new lines of thought insist upon an outward development from within, instead without, often with extraneous and pressing the imagination of our characters of old-not of the Bible for the benefit of all are the concern eph, Samson and Jesus cannot be of all. They are properly a subject too strikingly imprinted upon a "Will the presence, whose of public discussion. All the people are taxed for their support. All the people are supposed to be benefitted and beauties of Hercules and spreads joy among his infer by them. It is said only one young Ulysses of the Greeks. There is no are as the sands of the person out of seventeen gets the lesson of moral and religious truths number, graciously deign to benefit of our higher institutions of so potent for good to the child as but an instant's notice of him earning. In this way arises the ar- Homer's narrative of that wisest has the almost delirious he tions-there would be fewer cigar the teaching of pure morals and high | tice can be overcome and there can be infused into the millions who cross priso shifts of legislation will but aggra-

### A CORPORATION FIGHT.

Ever since Oregon has had an efficlare the Labish wreck the result of a rotten bridge—a commission that had the backbone and ability to order a reduction of freight rates that would stand the test of the courtsever since Oregon has had that kind of an able commission backed by law-the corporations have kept up a fight on the men who compose this commission. Bills are introduced in the legislature to abolish the commission, to reduce the commission to one member, to do any thing possible to put entirely new men on the commission-all these follow. It is not popular to find schemes are intended to cripple the efficiency of the commission system apprehend it is the grand scope of and rob the people of all protection of the system and its still grander and all hope of any relief whatever from extortionate freight rates and

safety in public travel. The corporation managers make their boast that all the members of the present commission must go. They do not pretend that the present commission has not fairly and justly enforced the law. The corporations simply want a change because they have all to gain and nothing to lose by securing new men on the commission, who have not been tried by the people, who have no experience our having a taste for porter and would be of little or no value to flashed around the electric gir the people, who have no experience the producers and shippers, and the globe. Smith, who p might be very useful to the corporations. That is the line along which the fight is being made,

It is the duty of the people of this state, without regard to party, while we have a railroad comm insist that it shall be the most efficient commission possible. The state should not lose the services and accumulated experience of the the present members of that body.

### FROM BROOKS STATION.

ED. JOURNAL! In your last issue it is said that the best way for Republican's to prepare for the paign of 1896 is to do right now, The same rule should apply to all closses of people.

Governor Pennoyer makes some good thoughts especially of a law to exempt homesteads from execution and attachment. It is very much needed; it would put a check to some extent to storekeepers The poor people in place of going to the store for credit he would go to his neighbor for flour or meal and work to pay for the same. The CAPITAL JOURNAL should urge the want of such a law.

FONDNESS FOR ANTICLIMAX

A Pew of Many Examples Called in East and the West.

One of the most laughable tures about Rudyard Kipling's at sketches of East Indians, and one of the truest to life, say the have lived in India, is the tendency the natives have to u most startling anticlimaxes in formal speeches to one anot more especially when a native low caste or great poverty peth a European for a favor. In the

ter case the speaker will say thing like this: "Will the presence, whose tion for justice is known fr name himself one of the most worthy among the servants of protector of the poor, and will favorite son of the lord of the verse magnanimously overlook my amazing presumption in asking him

for the payment of a bill of two annas for hen feed?" This sort of thing is not unkn in this country among the people who aim at a grandiloquent manner of speech and whose sense of the cidiculous is not highly developed. Courts presided over by unl est variety of the best text books candidates for the reform school. judges are especially prolific of ex breast of a burly p prisoner in this way. the bar! An all wise and all

> At another time the same ju sought to impress upon a p who was about to testify in behalf the solemn nature of Assuming his most pompous thus addressed the culprit: oner at the bar, in taking this emn oath to tell the truth-the yourself to be tempted by the d ger of your position to com ful perjury. Remember that eyes of the all seeing Provide of the village constable are

Another judge in a rough ready but highly ambitious fro town, in commenting severely the heinous crime of horse ster thundered forth: "For century century that dread command, T shalt not steal!' has rolled along rule of this court if not a bylaw our progressive and soon to be incor-porated city!"—New York Tribune.

Lucky People.

There is one thing on which we may congratulate ourselves we wh are little-we who have escaped the penalties of greatness. That is thing. We may at least call o souls our own. We may have taste for onions, raw or fried baked or boiled or anyhow, and the world shall not wonder at grossness of our appetites. I saw an Australian journal the other that a certain English actress ha taste for porter. We may thank stars, we little ones, that the f days soaking at the bar of the pler's Tryst," may congratulate self that he belongs to the fam the unknown Smiths. Nobo how much he soaks except and family. Smith cares o for what they think.

Here, in a French paper ly my side, is recorded the fact well known politician is ex to wear a particular kind of owing to a peculiarly trouble corn which he has on his bir Great Harry! Think if the the world-those million Ar -were on the corn on my b

All the Year Round. Sampson was clerk for only at the mammoth estab son is very wealthy and p erate. He was writing a lette he looked up and asked i Jennings, who was at the "How do you spell indicates with a 'c' or an 's'!"
"Be'angd'fino," responded the

"All the clerks I ever b

"All the clerks I ever a you knew how to spell."
"So did all the masters I replied Jennings.
There's a new man at aow.—Xankee Blade.