

## THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

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### BROAD GAUGE REPUBLICANISM.

Occasionally an interested person objects to a Republican newspaper bringing out another Republican for party honors of advancement. The theory is always advanced that the person seeking office for honors, objects to be outfit for the same and that it would be to the detriment of the public service and the welfare of the party to promote the individual referred to.

We admit that anyone or even a newspaper has the privilege of raising those questions. But we deny that either of the assumptions has any just foundation when coming from an interested party who himself an office seeker. How can such an one assume to say what is for the public welfare or for the party good? There is no bony poorling equal to that of the self-same office seeker who assumes to rule other men out of the race he is himself entered in, as Mr. Cleveland attempted to do in the case of H. M. Edward Murphy, when a candidate for the senate.

We are a firm believer in a broader gauge of Republicanism than that of the party and of the public service open to all men upon perfect equality and let them take their chances in the race for success. In the grand free for all struggle for life no citizen should be shut out by the specious pretences of any set, ring, or clique. That is the principle of American politics.

We are speaking now of the rights of men within the party. We are firmly of the conviction that all such aspirants should be subjected to the most rigid scrutiny of the press and of the public. We believe public officials should be held up to the highest tests of criticism, regardless of party. But within the ranks of the party there is no room for civil and phariseanism. There one man is as good as another until he has been proven unworthy, or we are not the rightful inheritors of those founders of our liberties who declared that in a political sense at least all men are created free and equal.

The triumphant southern politicians in congress showed clearly enough by their proceedings last week that their hostility is directed, not toward the pension system as such, but toward the veteran who fought to save the nation and subdue secession. The ex-Confederates and Democratic statesmen have pretended that they had nothing but the best wishes for veterans who were actually wounded in the struggle, and whose maimed bodies testify to the valor with which they faced the bullets of the enemy. This fiction has now been dissipated in a way that ought to open the eyes of any old soldiers who were possibly deceived by pretensions. In order that there may be no doubt in the minds of our readers that the facts are not exaggerated, we give them as reported by eminent authority, the Hon. Amos J. Cummings:

### A VALUABLE REPORT.

The biennial report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction will be found a very valuable resume of our state school system. It will be found the statistics of our school system from 1873 to 1892 inclusive; a complete showing of all the state and private institutions of learning; the organization and work of the State Board of Education with its rules and decisions; the entire system of teachers' examinations and authorized series of text books; the state school work including institutes held and Arbor Day and Columbus Day exercises and preparations for an exhibit for the world-fair closing with a very interesting summary of the suggestions made by city and county superintendents.

The report of Prof. E. B. McElroy for 1893, contains 251 pages of matter and will compare favorably with the best reports of its kind in the older states where public education is conducted with far more enterprise, and with far less indifference on the part of the people. This report beyond all others should be in the hands of the legislator for purposes of careful study when he returns to his home. He can serve his constituents and his generation in no better manner than by a thorough mastery of its contents, and if perchance he ever returns to the halls of legislation he will be better prepared to serve them intelligently.

### SENATOR HILL'S ORATORY.

Washington Post: It is not often that Senator David Bennett Hill, of New York, occupies the floor. His seldom speech has the additional attraction of surprise. He was up for a while yesterday afternoon during the brief time devoted to the memory of

slave labor and free trade, and they strike at the maimed veteran just as readily and insolently as at the Union soldier who was fortunate enough not to lose a limb.

### THE LEGISLATIVE DAY.

THE JOURNAL is on the best of terms with Mr. Speaker Keay of the house. It admires his ability as legislator and his fairness as a presiding officer and the clearness of his decisions has never been surpassed by any speaker in Oregon. He was also a speaker worth having in that he proposed something for the welfare of the state and has carried it out—the jute mill for convict labor.

His explanation of the passage of that measure has been perfectly satisfactory to every member of the legislature. There has never been a supreme court decision upon the question of what is a legislative day. It is certain that legislation is divided up and marked off by periods of days of twenty-four hours each. Jefferson's manual says an adjournment intervening cuts off the legislative day. The constitution of Oregon says: "The reading of a bill on its final passage shall in no case be dispensed with," and evidently not clear on the subject of the legislative day, except that it says the bill shall be read on three several days.

We have raised the question and emphasized it during this session that all may take notice of the indefinite language used, to show that serious loss may be suffered thereby at some future day if the legislative day is construed so literally by a speaker. We have not examined the debates of the constitutional convention but it was clearly the intention to have a bill read by sections on the day of its final passage.

### MR. BLAND AND THE SILVER QUESTION

R. P. Bland, in North American Review: Should silver go above its present level it would mean that gold had fallen. The truth is that silver bullion will buy as much of commodities today as ever; that it has not in fact fallen, for as silver goes down as compared to gold, so do all other things. The rise of silver would, and does, mean the rise of commodities, or, what is the same thing, the fall of gold. This is the true situation. It is not cheap silver they fear, but it is cheap gold they are battling against. They appreciate the fact that a full restoration of silver to its old relation to gold means the fall of gold; that the equalization of the two metals will be reached by a fall in gold ~~and~~ of greater ~~gold~~ value of rise in silver. Gold will fall and silver will rise in value, and meeting each other midway the parity is restored. The holders of stock, bonds and mortgages and fixed incomes are determined there shall be no fall in gold. They must have the best money in the world—but another name for the dearest and rarest money in the world. On this line the battle rages, yet the gold advocates are artful enough to deceive many with the cry of cheap silver. They see gold going up from year to year; they see their pound sterling or their dollar increased in value. These increasing exacting on productive labor to pay their demands, measured by gold, increases from year to year. They shall not escape the logic of this situation by the deceptive slogan of cheap silver.

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John S. Barbour, of Virginia. His speech as a tribute to his old friend was brief, but exceedingly well delivered and remarkably free from the platitudes which are regnant on such occasions. The words were simple and well chosen, terse and to the point. He said that the dead man was a healthy, courteous, well educated, honest and honorable gentleman, devoted to his state and country, proud and zealous to serve his people, small of promise and large of performance, industrious and conscientious, a loving husband, a good father, an earnest patriot, and a faithful friend to the people who had honored him with his trust. What more could be said of any man? The remarks, though few, were most favorably received and created a distinctly favorable impression. It is hard for any man, doge, dean or senator, to obtain the unqualified approval of the press gallery. Reverence and adulation are not the chief faults of the occupants. But they said that Mr. Hill ought to vary the thinking part that he has been playing with more frequent talk.

### A Ten Dollar Gold Piece for a Cent

Sometime ago, a gentleman bet that if he stood at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth Street, New York and offered gold Eagles to the passers-by for a cent each, he would find no purchasers. The experiment was tried, and turned out just as was said. No one would believe the coins were genuine; it seemed too good to be true. An equally wonderful offer is that made by the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the sovereign cure for consumption. Think of it! restoration to life and health for a mere song. There is not a case of Lung-cripple—in other words, Consumption—that will not yield to it, if taken in time. It is the greatest blood-purifier ever known, and is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases of the throat and lungs, or money refunded. Only extraordinary curative properties could warrant or sustain its makers in selling it thus, on trial.

### FROM MEHAMA

Snow is all gone on the low land around here.

Nearly everybody has an attack of the "grippe" here.

Mr. Bert Cashatt is suffering, caused by a hurt to his arm last fall which he received while holding lumber.

There seems to be a good many sick horses this winter.

Mr. Luke Conley who has been working in the lively stable for the past nine months left last week for his home in Washington.

E. J. Taylor and C. Gregory went hunting last week and was to have met at 8 a.m. at the station. The horse.

The snow at this place laid on just 18 days, and was 13 inches deep at the most but on an average was only 5 inches.

Mr. Sellis who has been in Portland, having his wife under the doctor's care, came home last week. He says his wife is much improved, and will be able to come back in a few days.

### Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube, when this is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition bearing will be destroyed forever; unless cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hash's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

— Sold by Druggists, 75c.

### SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat—60¢ per bushel.

Oats—35¢@40¢ per bushel.

Potatoes—50¢@60¢ per bushel.

Flour—\$3.60 per barrel.

Bacon—(Sack) \$18.00 per ton.

Shorts—(Sack) \$20.00 per ton.

Eggs—35¢ per dozen.

Chickens—8 to 10¢ per lb.

Cheese—7¢ per lb.

Turkeys—10¢ per lb.

Lard—12¢@15¢ per lb.

Butter—30¢@35¢ per pound.

Beef—7¢@12¢ per dressed.

Veal—10 to 12¢ per dressed.

Pork—7¢@12¢ per dressed.

Wool—15¢@18¢ per lb.

Hops—15¢@18¢ per lb.

Take Simons Liver Regulator for headache, constipation, indigestion or biliousness.

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When Mr. Depew Was Nervous.

When Chauncey M. Depew is nervous, he is very nervous. He demonstrated this fact before a large number of fashionably attired men and women in the Colonial club a few nights ago. His apparent inability to decline to make a speech had led him into breaking two engagements for that particular evening. He not only pledged himself to speak at the formal opening of the Colonial club, but also contracted to "pour taffy" over the head of President Elect Cleveland at the chamber of commerce banquet. Mr. Depew evidently calculated that he could slip away from the banquet for an hour, perform his task at the club and get back to Delmonico's before the speaking there began. But things dragged at the club, as they frequently do in entertainments which are purely social. Mr. Depew reached the clubhouse at the appointed hour ready to step right on the platform and proceed with his part of the programme.

He was disconcerted when he found that the committee had not even begun the programme, and several minutes elapsed before various preliminary matters of detail could be arranged. Two formal speeches by officers of the club preceded that of Mr. Depew's, and one of them was rather long. It was while this second speech was being delivered that the victim of too much popularity began to fidget. He held his watch in his hand, moved uneasily in his chair, crossed and recrossed his legs and stared disconsolately at the ceiling. And finally that inevitable sign of an intense nervous strain, a yawn, escaped him. It was a relief to many of the assembled club people as well as to himself when his turn came to speak.—New York Times

A TIME Ball at the Fair.

The 5-foot time ball to be dropped at the World's fair will be made of canvas on a steel frame. It will be wound up each day to the height from which it is to fall, and it will be set and electrically connected in such a manner that the breaking of the circuit at 12 noon will release it. The cable by which it will be controlled has already been laid, connecting the new observatory with the entire Western Union telegraph system, the touch of a button at the Washington end of it instantaneously transmitting notice of the hour over 350,000 miles of wire.

When that button speaks the whole country will listen, and the hands of 70,000 electric clocks all over the United States will point to the correct minute and second. There are 7,000 such clocks in New York city alone. All railways, factories, and industries of every kind pay attention to this signal. Three minutes before noon each day all the Western Union lines are cleared of business, every operator takes his finger from the key, circuits are opened, and at the instant when the sun passes over the 75th meridian the spark of intelligence is flashed to all parts of the country. It requires less than one-fifth of a second to reach San Francisco.

The 12 o'clock signal sent from Washington indicates 11 a.m. for Chicago, 10 a.m. for New York, 9 a.m. for Boston, 8 a.m. for San Francisco, 7 a.m. for Honolulu, 6 a.m. for Sydney, 5 a.m. for Melbourne, 4 a.m. for London, 3 a.m. for Paris, 2 a.m. for Berlin, 1 a.m. for Moscow, and 12 m. for Tokyo.

— A TIME Ball at the Fair.

MISS BALLOU'S

KINDERGARTEN

— THIRD YEAR.

Open Monday September 10th, at Kinder-

garten Hall, 8<sup>th</sup> positive opera house.

Children received a three years of age and over. A connecting class will be established for advanced Kindergarten pupils and those beginning primary work only the best Kindergarten children employed. Prang's system of drawing and color work intro-

duced.

— HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

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