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GROVER'S POLICY.

Senate Must Pass the Repeal Bill.

CHINESE BEING EVICTED.

Butteville Hop Men Must Employ White Pickers.

A PUBLIC BUILDING FOR SALEM.

Pfeffer's Great Scheme—Department of Education.

Financial Policy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The financial policy of the administration is clearly defined today. It is that all secondary financial legislation be postponed in the house till the senate acts on the repeal bill. The object is to put spurs on the senate by concentrating public attention on it. The house will keep the road clear for immediate consideration of the repeal as soon as it comes from the senate.

Chinese Evicted.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 5.—In the hop fields at Butteville, twenty-nine miles south of this city, there was a scene of Chinese eviction yesterday. About 100 white men herded up fifty-six Chinese hop pickers, drove them to the dock, and forced the captain of the steamer to bring the Chinese to this city. There are about 600 more Chinese around Butteville in the hop fields and more trouble may follow.

An eye-witness gives the following statement:

"The evictors were under the leadership of a young man, apparently not over 25 years old, with singularly resolute features. The men started for the hopfields in a body, and acted very orderly. The first place they called was at the house of Mr. Eilers, of the Hop-growers' association. He was not at home, but Mrs. Eilers, who answered the knock, received the men very kindly. In response to an inquiry by the leader, she said that Chinamen were employed in the fields. Then the leader said: 'We have not come to make trouble, but to get work. Our families are in need, and we must have employment.' Mrs. Eilers replied that so far as work was concerned, she would pledge her word that the six Chinese on the fields would be returned to Portland at once, and the 100 or more engaged by Mr. Eilers and on the way to Butteville would be stopped at Boon's Ferry and sent back to this city. Mr. Eilers returned home soon afterward and carried out his wife's promise.

"The army then moved on to Beck's hopfields, three and a half miles west of Butteville. The same demand was made, and was refused by Mr. Beck on the ground that he had written contracts with the Celestials and could not discharge them without losing a large sum of money. 'If you cannot, we can,' was the firm reply of the leader. Mr. Beck was politely told to step aside, and then the men began searching for the Chinese. Rumors of a riot had been floating about Butteville for a day or two, and on the first appearance of the men the Chinese had scampered away to places of safety. Some sought refuge in the fields, some under hog

pens, some in hay stacks, but all were rounded up in the middle of the road. They were greatly frightened, but when given to understand that they would not be harmed, overcame their fears of their captors, and chattered pleasantly with them in broken English. There were forty in the gang, and they were marched back to Eilers', where the other six were taken into custody. Then all were taken to the dock and placed under a guard. The whites then returned to Beck's neighborhood and visited a hopfield and notified the twenty Chinamen employed there to pack up and prepare to leave. They did quietly, and they were escorted to the dock and placed with their countrymen.

"The eviction was conducted in a very orderly manner, and was all over by 1 o'clock. There was no sign of violence until preparations were made to put the Chinamen on the boat. When the Toledo arrived at the dock, the crowd, which then numbered about 400, ordered the captain to take the Celestials to Portland or anywhere else out of the city. He refused, and was then told that there would be bloodshed if they remained in Butteville. The captain was determined not to take them on board, and then someone shoved a Chinaman off the dock. He fell to the boat but was not hurt. Another one was pushed off and fell to the deck. Some one in the crowd shoved a third one off the deck but he was not so lucky as his companions for he fell into the river and got a drenching. Then the captain saw that if he did not take the Chinamen on board there would be bloodshed, and accordingly brought them to Portland.

Public Building for Salem.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Bills have been prepared for the erection of public buildings at the following places: Roseburg, Or., \$25,000; Salem, Or., \$100,000; San Diego, Cal., \$200,000; Fresno, Cal., \$100,000.

Iowa Prohibitionists.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 5.—A citizen's prohibition state convention met here today. Only a hundred delegates were present. Dr. Emory Miller was made temporary chairman. He said if Governor Boies was re-elected, it would be the result of the Republican convention of last August, not of this. The question was to have as many members of the legislature as possible, for prohibition. Rev. G. D. Wells was made permanent chairman, and the usual committees were selected.

The convention will nominate Hon. L. I. Coffin, of Fort Dodge, for governor but will name no other candidates for state officers. The convention will resolve to unite in securing the election of members of the legislature, who will vote to retain the prohibition law.

Stupendous Trust.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 5.—The details of a stupendous deal, backed by the Standard Oil Company, have just come to light. It involves nine-tenths of the product of the Bessemer iron mines in this country and Cuba. It will be known as the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—In the senate Pfeffer introduced a bill creating the department of education under the supervision of the secretary of education, who, within three years after the passage of the act, shall cause to be constructed a college of scientific learning in which shall be taught all classic and professional studies, arts, etc., to be known as the Scientific university of the Red, White and Blue Cross. The bill appropriates \$10,000,000 to construct the college, and eight millions more is appropriated to create an endowment to be known as the Scientific college fund.

The secretary of the treasury is directed to purchase aluminum to the total amount of the appropriations and coin in denominations from one cent to twenty dollars.
Stewart took the floor in opposition to the repeal bill.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

An Octegenarian Murdered for Her Gold.

SOME EQUINE RECORD BREAKERS.

Job Brothers Arrested—New Pension Order.

Brutal Murder.

SEATTLE, Wn., Sept. 5.—Charlotte Feltz, a German woman, 80 years old, was brutally murdered some time last night and robbed of \$750 in gold. Her head had been beaten to a jelly while she was in her night dress. The body was discovered by her son, who came home from the theater about 2 a. m. There were probably two of the fiends, who knocked at her door and the old lady thinking it was her son, unlocked it, when a cloth was thrown over her head, preventing any outcry. There is no clue to the murderer as yet.

Job Bros. on Trial.

CORVALLIS, Or., Sept. 5.—Zephin and Benj. R. Job, partners in the private bank of Hamilton, Job & Co., which suspended on June 9th, were arraigned yesterday in the justice court for having failed to pay on demand county funds to the amount of \$11,000 on deposit when the bank suspended. They waived examination and were released on bonds of \$4000 to await the action of the grand jury.

Record Beaters.

FLEETWOOD, Sept. 5.—Directum, the "Black Whirlwind" from California yesterday broke the world's stallion record. He beat all four-year-old figures and went ahead of all marks given to trotters of five-year-old, and one-half of his mile was the fastest ever trotted by any horse on any track.

He was entered to start against the world's stallion record of 2:07½ made on the kite track by Stamboul; the kite record of 2:06½ made last Thursday by Nancy Hanks and the world's record of 2:04 made by the mare. If he broke the track record he was to get a purse of \$5000.

When he started away Directum was followed by a running horse. The black stallion fairly flew to the quarter in 20. The journey to the half was all down hill though it had one turn. It was made in one minute and one-fourth seconds. Then Kelley urged the black stallion with all his skill. He passed the three-quarters in 1:32 and as he did so the running was moved up another peg. Turning into the stretch Kelley began slapping the record breaker with his reins. The horse was pretty well winded but continued on his journey at a fast and even pace. Thirty yards from the wire, however, he appeared to be all through and despite Kelley's slaps tried to walk as the watches clicked 2:07½ on the mile.

Pascal, the black gelding stepped five miles in 12:45. This cuts fifteen seconds off the best previous record which was held by Lady Mack whose mark was 18, gained on the track in California as far back as 1874.

New Pension Order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Commissioner Loehran, of the pension bureau, issued an order withdrawing that of June 12th. It says: "Hereafter in fixing rates under ninety medical referees shall weigh each disability and determine the degree each disability or combined disabilities disable the claimant from earning a support by manual labor and a rate corresponding to this degree is to be allowed. In cases in which the pensioner reached the age of seventy-five his rate is not to be disturbed if he is receiving the maximum and if he is not a pensioner he shall receive a maximum for senility unless there are no special pensionable disabilities shown."

THE MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Wheat, December \$1.14.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Cash, 68; December 68.

PORTLAND, Sept. 5.—Wheat valley, 92½@95; Walla Walla 82½@85.

RECORDERS COURT.—John Doe was sent up five days for drunkenness. Capt. Dilly at an early hour chased down a vag who had been stealing lodging from Mrs. Wilson. He was also given five days.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

At the Encampment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5.—This is a great day in the Grand Army encampment. The veterans are all here, and have possession of the city, which is ablaze with decorations. The weather is perfect. In the procession Illinois had the place of honor, turning out two thousand men. In the middle of the line, a company marched, singing "We'll hang Hoke Smith on a Sour Apple Tree." The sentiment was both biased and cheered.

The procession numbered between 20,000 and 30,000 men.
Ex-President Harrison, who was marching in the ranks of the Indiana posts, was loudly cheered.

Celestial Deportation.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5.—Judge Ross today ordered the deportation of Chin Chang Yuen, and decided that there is no money to deport Chinamen under sixth clause of the Geary act.

Indian Slavery in Connecticut.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free library, has completed a monograph on "Slavery in Connecticut." Among the interesting facts in the work is the statement that the first slaves in Connecticut were not negroes, but Indians, being of the Pequot tribe, which was overthrown by settlers in 1638. The first law against the slave trade, too, was passed in 1715 against the importation of the Tuscarora Indians, who had been captured by the Carolinians in war. The first idea of slavery in Connecticut was then that captives in war were slaves. Soon after the foundation of the colony negroes were introduced, a few at a time, chiefly from the West Indies, and not from Africa. They were owned for the most part as household servants, and the Connecticut notion of slavery was the patriarchal one, that slaves belonging to the family of the master differed from apprentices only in being bound to service for life.

Slavery was tolerated everywhere in Connecticut throughout the colonial period, but with the coming of the Revolution came the idea that it was unrighteous to hold men in bondage. This feeling led to the act of 1774 prohibiting the foreign slave trade, and that of 1784, providing that all thereafter born as slaves should be free on reaching their twenty-fifth year. This age was afterward lessened to 21. Connecticut is remarkable as being a state which succeeded in gradual emancipation. When slavery was finally abolished there in 1848, fewer than 20 slaves were in the state, none of whom was under 64 years of age.—Baltimore Sun.

Emotional Effect of Mrs. Siddons' Acting.

Every one knows the stories of the effect Mrs. Siddons produced. Her audiences lost all command over themselves and sobbed, moaned and even howled with emotion. She could sometimes scarcely be heard so loud were the lamentations of the pit. A Scotch poet described the effect at the Royal theater, Edinburgh, in 1784:

From all sides of the house, hark, the cry—how it swells,
While the bosoms are torn with most heart piercing yell!

Young ladies used suddenly to shriek, going off as though they had been stuffed with detonating powder. Men were carried out gibbering, in hysterics. Fashionable doctors attended in the theater with the expectation of being amply occupied throughout the close of the performance. Mme. de Stael has given a celebrated description of Mrs. Siddons' frenzied laugh in the last act of "The Fatal Marriage," a sound which was always the signal for general swooning and moaning.

All this appears very odd to us and may in part, no doubt, be attributed to an emotional habit of the times, but at least it was the expression of a highly intoxicating popularity, and less than justice has surely been done to the manner in which the great actress received her plaudits.—Edmund Gosse in Century.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

COMMISSIONERS ADJOURN.—The meeting of the railroad commissioners have adjourned. The board at this meeting have taken under consideration the case of W. F. Wilbur of Mcnams whose complaint charges that he boarded the Union Pacific train and tendered the conductor the regular fare but was put off for refusing to pay 25 cents extra. He further claims there was a station building where he boarded the train but no agent was in. A petition was presented by the citizens of Shelburn asking that a depot building be erected at that place. The commissioners held there was not sufficient to file to justify a depot building at Shelburn. The board dismissed the case of the tramp who was killed near Roseburg. The case of Hon. Henry Buxton of Washington county was taken under advisement. Mr. Buxton complains that the Southern Pacific company charges at the rate of 20,000 pounds per car for shipping hay and the cars furnished haven't the capacity for more than 18,000 pounds.

A SURETY WAIF.—A man by the name of James Angrew placed a 3-year-old child and bundle of clothes in a wheelbarrow on the street near Gray Bros. store yesterday, and asked a Mr. Grant to watch it till the erstwhile protector went to the office of Attorney Condit. Angrew never came back. The child was carried to the office of Recorder Edes who took it to the orphan's home and applied for admission. That institution does not receive children with living parents without consent of both. It developed in this case that the child's mother is living in South Salem and is known as Fan Thomas who "did not want the kid around." Its father lives in Washington separated from his wife and it is to him that Mr. Edes wrote today for his consent. Mr. Edes has very generously agreed to stand good for the care of the child until some disposition can be made of it. The man Angrew who left the little fellow on the mercies of a strange world claimed to have taken the child for adoption but could not secure the father's consent.

THE FIRST RAIN.—This morning Salem was treated to the first shower of the season. It has brightened up things quite a bit and would be acceptable to all concerned except the hop picking interests.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—Prof. E. H. Anderson was today elected superintendent of schools, and Miss Smith, of the East school, was elected to succeed him as principal.

The contract for printing 1500 pamphlets of school literature was let by Supt. Graham today at \$85, that being the lowest bid.

An Unburied King.

Few people know that Alphonso XII, king of Spain, who died six years ago, is not yet buried.

Simply wrapped in fine linen, the body of the king rests on a slab near a spring which runs through a cavern in the side of the mountain upon which the Escorial is built. He will remain here until he is completely mummified, when he will be placed in his niche in that marvelous vault of Jasper under the cupola of the Escorial, where the kings of Spain and their mothers alone are placed. Some bodies, notably that of Queen Isabella, remained from 20 to 25 years in the cavern before being in condition to place in the vault. The cavern is called the Pútrido.—New York Herald.

One Wife Was Enough.

When the late Dr. Lawrie was examining a few of his parishioners, he asked John Anderson, a stolid farmer, to repeat the Tenth commandment. John stammered out: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house," and then stopped. "Come on," said the doctor. "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife." "Na, na," said John, "nae o' that, doctor. I have enough to do wi' our Tinnie at home to want any man's wife!"—Philadelphia Post.