

TRAMPS.

In the mayors message in The Journal of January 6th is a section entitled "tramps," which reads as follows:

"The city is over run with tramps and burglaries are by far too frequent, the police force is not sufficient to protect more than the business part of the city, therefore, it behooves you to devise some more radical means of punishment, which will rid the city of this undesirable element."

Are we sure that this punishment will stop the crimes of the so called tramp since the very beginning of ancient history, all nations seem to have had supreme confidence in imprisonment and infliction of pain. They have regarded punishment as the shortest road to reformation, and that imprisonment, torture, and death constitute a trinity under whose protection society may feel secure. In addition to these, nations have relied on confiscation, and degradation on maiming, whipped, frauded and exposed to public ridicule and contempt connected with the courts of justice was the character of torture. The ingenuity of man was exhausted in the construction of instruments of torture that would surely reach the most sensitive nerve. All of this was done in the interest of civilization for the protection of virtue, and the well being of states. Curiously enough the fact is, that no matter how severe the punishments were the crimes, increased. It was found that the penalty of death made but little difference, thieves and highwaymen went their way. It was then thought best to add to the torture death. And consequently the convicted were punished in every imaginable way, before execution. They were broken at the wheel, their joints dislocated on the rack, they were suspended by the legs and arms, while great weights were placed on their breasts, their flesh was bruised and torn by hot irons, they were roasted in slow fires, they were given to wild beasts, melted lead poured into their ears and hundreds of other punishments, and still the crimes increased. Suppose the city does devise some radical means of punishment and in this way drive this element out? Have we done anything to reform these tramps? Have we not made them worse men by our punishment than they were before? They will depart with envy and revenge in their hearts to return at some future time and commit worse crimes than they are doing now. These tramps are human beings and we should treat them as such. We can't tell what temptations these men have had. We don't know what has brought them to what they are. Perhaps the main cause is the unjust laws under which they have to live; reverse the condition, under which they live and the lives of these men will be reversed. Treat them as brothers instead of devils and they will be good citizens. Give them work and a just compensation for their labor. If the money spent in the last half century to convict and punish criminals and for building jails and penitentiaries, and the support of them been spent in making just laws for the citizens to live under, building factories, railways, street railways, electric light plants and water works, and each for the employment of the people. Thus the would be criminals and tramps would have a chance to earn a living for themselves and families, instead of leading a life of crime, poverty and misery.

According to the mayor's message the city paid \$5,351.89 for their electric lights, \$1,381 for their water supply, which amounts to \$6,732.89 for 1896; this is outrageous but where the city made the mistake was in making a contract with the light and water companies; this amount of money saved each year for 30 years would have built the lighting and water plants, and the city would probably receive the same amount from the people for present use, to keep up the many expenses; also a large amount from the county and state, and the citizens could have

gotten their light and water at such a price that it would have been in the reach of all, and instead of paying such an enormous price for light and water, this amount could have been used for other purposes—grading streets, etc.

The sheriff collected for the city \$18,000, in 1896. If the city would, for the year 1897, pass an ordinance similar to the following, it would greatly improve the condition of the laboring people:

SECTION 1. An ordinance providing for the issuance of \$10,000, in the city of Salem, non-interest-bearing warrants, for the purpose of employing idle laborers, to improve streets in the city.

SEC. 2. Allowing each man \$1.50 per day; and each man, with a team, \$2.50 per day of ten hours each.

SEC. 3. To improve the city of Salem; to receive city of Salem non-interest-bearing warrants, in payments of taxes, fines, rents, fees, or any revenues due the city, when received, cancelled like any other warrants, in a time when money is so scarce and hard for the people to get their taxes paid. This would give each taxpayer in the city a chance to pay at least part of their taxes, in what they produce or deal in.

It would put \$10,000 directly in circulation, and would be a help probably to 500 families, to get food and clothing. The merchants all have taxes to pay, so would be ready to exchange groceries, flour and clothing, for these warrants, in order to pay their taxes. While the laborers would be earning something to eat and wear. The city would be enriched and the property of the people would enhance in value, and we will find the most profitable way to punish criminals, is to give them employment, before they become criminals.

Give the people employment, and we will not have to devise a more radical means of punishment, to rid this city of this element. C.

From Tennessee

Tennessee is a flourishing little place some few miles north of Lebanon, with a fine literary society now. The officers are elected by the Australian ballot, this is to teach the young more about voting. One week ago the election resulted as follows: President, C. D. McKnight; vice-president, Arthur Bartley; secretary, Annie Blacklaw; sergeant-at-arms, J. B. Swink; critic, Blanche Simonds. (The officers are elected for four weeks.) The entertainment at this place last Saturday was well attended. It was under the control of the literary society. The audience was favored with some very fine selections of music, dialogues, speeches, readings, etc., etc. The society has a debate next Saturday. The affirmative will be led by Thos. McKinley, with three assistants; the negative by J. B. Swink.

Call for Warrants.

Notice is hereby given that I have cash on hand to pay all warrants endorsed up to June 7, 1896, and interest on the same will cease on the date of this notice. Dated January 9, 1897. G. L. BROWN, County Treasurer.

A GOOD BILL.—Of groceries is solid comfort to every housekeeper, and especially when it has the super quality of the goods sold by Branson & Co. 1-11 31

THEY NEVER FORGET.—When a man has once smoked a La Corona—Salem's favorite cigar—he never forgets its superb flavor and aroma. 1-11 31

HER LIFE TRULY SAVED.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure does it. Mrs. Chas. La Point, a well-known resident of Denver, praiseth this wonderful remedy. Her testimony should convince all who are afflicted with the New Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine. Her letter dated Sept. 21th, 1894, reads as follows:

"I should never have known that I was afflicted with the most serious nature. Nothing the doctor gave had any effect. I had severe pains in the heart, and was unable to lie on my left side for more than three minutes at a time. My heart seemed to stop, and I had a smothering spell, in which it seemed every breath would be my last. We recently saw an advertisement of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine, and purchased a bottle of each. After taking the Nervine a week, I could lie in a chair and sit up an hour, and in a short time I was able to do light house work. I think I ever grateful to you for your wonderful medicine. Truly they saved my life. CHAS. LA POINT.

Mrs. La Point, 327 Humboldt St. "Typhoid fever left me with heart trouble of the most serious nature. Nothing the doctor gave had any effect. I had severe pains in the heart, and was unable to lie on my left side for more than three minutes at a time. My heart seemed to stop, and I had a smothering spell, in which it seemed every breath would be my last. We recently saw an advertisement of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine, and purchased a bottle of each. After taking the Nervine a week, I could lie in a chair and sit up an hour, and in a short time I was able to do light house work. I think I ever grateful to you for your wonderful medicine. Truly they saved my life. CHAS. LA POINT.

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CONGRESS

The Funding Bill Defeated.

The House Sets Down on the Gigantic Swindle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The bill providing for the refunding of the debt of the Pacific railways was defeated in the lower house of congress by a vote of 102 to 166.

Powers, the author of the bill, moved to have the bill committed to the committee for revision, but a point of order was made that the motion was out of order. It was then decided to allow the question as to whether or not Powers' motion shall be granted, go over to allow the speaker time to examine precedents.

Great interest was manifested in the outcome of the battle royal over the Pacific funding bill. Before the house convened the floor was crowded with members standing about arguing the merits of the bill. The galleries also were filled. It required some time to straighten out the parliamentary situation.

Speaker Reed stated that there were no pending amendments to the bill. There were, however, two substitutes, that of Harrison, of Alabama, to provide for a commission of three cabinet officers to negotiate a settlement of the debt with the two roads, and the Bell substitute, providing that if the roads would clear off the first mortgage so as to advance the government's lien to the position of a first mortgage the government would agree to an extension of the period for payment of the debt at 3 per cent interest.

To the former substitute there was a pending amendment, proposed by Northway, of Ohio, providing that the commission created should be appointed by the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior and the attorney-general, instead of consisting of these three cabinet officers. The Northway amendment, he said, was to be voted on first, then the substitutes in their order.

After some wrangling the speaker's statement of the situation was accepted by the house. The Northway amendment to the Harrison substitute was defeated on a viva voce vote, after which the Bell substitute was submitted. Bell demanded a record-making vote. The demand was sustained by seventy of the members, mostly Democrats, and the roll was called. As the voting proceeded it was evident the substitute would fail, and friends of the bill were correspondingly jubilant.

Senator White, of California, Senator Daniels and other senators watched the struggle with deep interest. When the speaker announced defeat of the Bell substitute by a vote of 110 to 156, the opposition appeared somewhat staggered, but it was pointed out that California members and others known to be opposed to the measure voted against the substitute.

The Harrison substitute was then submitted. On a viva voce vote the volume of sound was against the substitute, and the speaker was about to declare it defeated when Harrison demanded ayes and noes.

There were cries of "No," "no," but Harrison succeeded in securing forty-seven members to back his demand. This was not a fifth of the preceding vote, but the other side was unable to muster more than 129, so the speaker ordered the roll called. The substitute was overwhelmingly defeated—55 to 214.

The opposition then decided to test their strength by securing a roll-call on the usual formal motion to engross and read the bill. According Maguire of California, demanded the ayes and noes, and half the house seemed to respond to his demand. As the roll-call began everyone realized that the critical moment had come. The buzz of excited conversation subsided and a hush fell on the house. Powers and his clerk kept tallies. Cummings of New York, Maguire of California and several members also checked the vote.

When it was quietly whispered about at the end of the first roll call on motion to engross, that the vote was 87 to 147, the adversaries of the

measure were overjoyed. Maguire started a round of applause and abandoned his tally. The completeness of the defeat of the bill's advocate as the second roll call proceeded. When the clerks figured up the total, the speaker submitted the result, ayes 102, noes, 166. There was a great burst of applause when the defeat of the measure was officially announced.

A formal motion of Hubbard, of Missouri to reconsider and lay on the table was carried and some minor business transacted. Then suddenly Powers seemed to make up his mind and get further consideration for the bill in a new form. He arose and moved that the bill be re-committed to the committee.

"It is apparent," said he, speaking very calmly, "that the house has manifested its opposition to the principle of this bill, but," he continued, "I take it that every member present wants some action taken, and I make this motion in order to see if the committee cannot formulate a measure which will meet the approval of the house."

Dockery, of Missouri, immediately made a point of order that the motion was not in order. A parliamentary row followed.

SAMPLES.

Information for Persons Receiving Copies of This Issue.

THE JOURNAL has in the past year gained a state circulation. It is the only paper in Oregon besides the Oregonian that is taken in every part of the state as the postoffice record show. You are asked to circulate it because:

- 1. It is a clean paper.
2. It is an independent paper.
3. It is an opposition paper.
4. It supports aggressively the GOOD it finds in public and private life and in all parties.
5. It attacks the evil wherever it finds it.

THE JOURNAL advocates old fashioned honesty and Jeffersonian simplicity. It doesn't know the meaning of compromise of principle. It is always on the side of the people against the aggressions of power that seek to destroy freedom and equal rights.

LECTURE.—Hon. D. P. Thompson, ex-minister to Turkey, will lecture at the First Presbyterian church tomorrow (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, on "Japan." Admission, 10 cents. 1 12 21

Resolution.

Whereas, Rev. P. S. Knight has served us as pastor for two years laboring so earnestly and faithfully in both church and Sunday school, being a volunteer service, a labor of love, without any compensation whatever; and

Whereas, We are greatly indebted to him for the existence of our society and also for the new church which we now occupy;

Resolved, By the Central Congregational church of Salem, Oregon, that we do hereby extend our heartfelt thanks to himself and estimable wife, who so efficiently assisted him in his pastoral labors; that we hold in loving remembrance their tireless devotion and unwavering fidelity to the church and Sunday school; and it is also Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the church and that a duplicate copy be sent to the Rev. P. S. Knight, also one each to the daily papers.

Men are often wiser than they act. They know how to be happy but sometimes they are miserable. There is no happiness worth the name without health; yet they neglect health. They allow dyspepsia and biliousness and constipation to get a hold on them and make their lives miserable. These three complaints usually come together. Constipation affects the stomach and brings on bilious attacks and indigestion, headache, nervousness, queer sensations of weakness and palpitation. Your nerves are unstrung your system is sluggish. You lose ambition. The fact is your whole constitution is being slowly undermined. What you need is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

They cure constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness in the only safe, permanent way. There is nothing violent or irritating about them, they work mildly though quickly. They tone and strengthen the bowels to carry on their functions naturally. They gently stimulate the flow of bile from the liver and the digestive juices of the stomach. You don't become a slave to their use as with other pills. They make you regular and they can leave them. And is the difference between Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets and the something "just as good," which a cheap druggist tries to substitute. Don't let him do with you.

If you want to keep your health and strength without consulting the doctor so often, the best thing you can do is to write to the Western Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a copy of Dr. Pierce's Great Book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," which contains one-cent stamps to be sent to you with over one hundred pages of reading matter. It is the same book of which you have seen the advertisement in the daily papers. It is the only book of the kind which is so strong, healthy, pure, and so easy to take. It is the only book in the English language that is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. Send for it rapidly, therefore, do not delay sending your order if in want of one. The above guarantee card is limited to 5000 copies.

The Highest Step in good and profitable housekeeping is the use of the famous cleaner—GOLD DUST. No woman who wants to make a success in conducting her household affairs, in saving time and money, fret and worry in keeping her work well in hand, can afford to do without GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER. It keeps the cleaning well done up, with little work—and time. Sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

THE GREATEST COMBINE. Special This Week. 300 Boxes Fine Paper and Envelopes, 25 Cts. Box. See Window. DEARBORN'S Book Store. Thrice a Week New York World, Weekly Cincinnati Inquirer and Weekly Journal for \$2 a Year. Do you want the Free Silver Cincinnati Inquirer and WEEKLY CAPITAL JOURNAL? Our club rate is \$1.40 for both. Do you want a gold standard paper with THE JOURNAL? Then take the Thrice-a-Week N. Y. World. Our club rate is \$1.75 for both. Three papers for \$2. THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, Weekly Inquirer and Thrice-a-Week World—an eastern, middle state and western paper—532 pages a year for \$2. Address: Journal office, Salem, Or. Dissolution. The undersigned have this day dissolved their co-partnership by mutual consent. All accounts will be settled at once by either of the old firm. J. C. Goodale will continue the lumber business at the old stand hereafter. J. C. GOODALE, C. J. SCHRAMM. REMOVED from Poble's old stand, to two doors west of the engine house. We will be pleased to meet all our customers at said stand, where we will be prepared to do general repairing and horse-shoeing. GLOVER & PUGH.

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Book's Hotel! Newly Enlarged and Improved. Excellent rooms and the best meals. Rates reasonable. Strangers should see us before engaging. Lighted by electricity throughout. Salem Steam Laundry. Please notice the cut in prices on the following: Shirts, plain, 10 to 12 cents; Under drawers, 5 to 10 cents; Socks, per pair, 3 cents; Silk handkerchiefs, 1 cent; Sheets and pillow slips, 25 cents per dozen; and other work in proportion. Flannels and other work in telligently washed by hand. Col. J. Olmsted Prop.

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C. H. MACK, DENTIST. Successor to Dr. J. M. Keene, old White Corner, Salem, Or. Parties desiring superior operations at moderate fees in any branch are in especial request.

WOLZ'S MARKET. WOLZ & MIESCKE, Props. Dealers in all kinds of fresh and salt meats: Lard in bulk, 7c a lb. Cheapest meat in the town. Try them. 171 Commercial St. Up town shop near car barn on State st.

SALEM WATER CO. Office: Willamette Hotel Building. For water service apply at office. Bills payable monthly in advance. Make at complaints at the office.

MONEY TO LOAN. Plenty of money on good security. A large quantity of land for sale at low figure and on easy terms. HAMILTON & MARSH, Room 5, Bush bank building.

MORTGAGE LOANS. On inside property at 7 per cent. On farm and security at 8 per cent. See loan made or investors. Insurance effected in reliable companies. JOHN MOIK, Broker, Room No. 2, Bush bank building.

C. H. LANE, MERCHANT TAILOR. 214 Commercial St., Salem Or. Suits \$15 upwards. Pants \$5 upwards. BREWSTER & WHITE, FLOUR AND FEED. All kinds of grain feed, hay, straw, etc., at lowest prices. SALEM, 91 COURT ST.

JAPAN TRADING COY. 20 1/2 COMMERCIAL ST., SALEM. Finest bamboo furniture, Japanese Curios, toys etc., for Holidays. Only "Jap" store in town. Will be sold especially cheap for Christmas trade. Lowest prices ever offered for best stock in this line. 12 12 1m

A PURE JERSEY BULL. For service for the season. Call at Brown's meat market, corner Court and Thirteenth streets. Finest milk stock in Oregon. 12 11 1f

TWIN MEAT MARKETS. Best Meats in the city. Prompt delivery. Cattle Block Shop, Court Street Shop. GEO. FENDRICH, Prop.

Yellow Front Barber Shop. NO. 105 STATE STREET. Will be pleased to meet all my old patrons in my new quarters. First-class work guaranteed at popular prices. Shaving 10 cents. Haircutting 15 cents. On trial on your part issues regular patronage. \$10 baths only 15 cents. 12 2r 1m GEO. W. PLASTER, Prop.

REMOVED. D. S. Bentley, successor to Salem Improvement Co., is nicely housed at the corner of Cheneketa and Front streets, and west of the First National Bank. Thanking the public for past favors, we would gladly have them call on us at our new office. Having the telephone moved, when you desire anything ring up No. 30. All business attended to promptly. A full stock of supplies on hand, especially of all kinds of wood. 1 5 1m

DEPOT EXPRESS. Meets all mail and passenger trains. Baggage and express to all parts of the city. Prompt service. Telephone No. 70. JAMES RADER.

J. H. HAAS, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Makes a specialty of fine repair work, Seth Thomas clocks, etc., 215 Commercial Street

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NECKERMAN & ROGERS, Dealers in Groceries. Liquors, tobacco, cigars, confectionery. A full line of high-grade bottled goods of all kinds. 218 Commercial St., Salem.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. A full line of high-grade bottled goods of all kinds. 218 Commercial St., Salem.