Daily Capital Journal.

BY WILLIAM SHORTRIDGE.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.

CELEBRATION.

(Continued from first page.)

they have not taken part as fully as they are entitled by their intelligence, morality and superior character. While Great Britain honors a great queen and a noble woman, Americans honor woman herself as no other country."

OUR PRINCIPLES GOOD ENOUGH.

There were those who thought our forefathers did not do a very good job in establishing this republic. There were those who found fault with our civil code. He felt of a man who boasted that if he had been consulted about the universe he would have arranged things differently. "I would have hung the big pumpkin on the tall network of the forest, and the tiny acorn should grow on the trailing vine that creeps along the ground." Just then a high wind blew an acorn off a tall tree and struck the man on the nose. As he held his bleeding proboscis he feebly exclaimed: "Thank God it was not a pumpkin!" The speaker believed we could not improve much on the foundation principles of our government, but we had departed woefully from those principles. While our forefathers dealt with a foreign foe, we had ourselves to deal with. We must take a square look at ourselves and seriously examine the tendencies that were emerging on to development, greatness and victory, or destruction.

THE TYPICAL AMERICAN RACE.

When the Anglo-Saxon became christianized there was produced the mighty race-force that had founded British and American political institutions. They swept across the new world to the Pacific, and would yet possess the islands of the seas and transact the important affairs of the Asiatic continent. The Mongolians could no more invade our country against this westward sweep of civilization than could Mrs. Partington keep back the tides of the ocean with her broom. The revolution and the stern nature of the New England soil had produced a race of heroes and poets. We had carried on a great war for the union and coupled the great west. Here would spring the typical American race by the intermarriage of the native American stock from New England and the mingling of the first generation of the strongest immigrant race that had come from Europe. The region between the Rockies and the Pacific was destined to produce the ideal American race of the future.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The speaker referred to three foreign incidents: The Transvaal invasion, the Turko-Grecian war and the Spanish-Cuban war. The resolution of recognition for the Cubans as belligerents had passed the senate and if Czar Reed would take its hand off the house it would pass that body. If the government would take his hand off the people, our country would land 100,000 volunteers in Cuba inside of sixty days and drive the last Spaniard out of the West Indies. International law and a policy of non-intervention no doubt required our government to hold back; but the requirements of humanity were a higher law. In the world's great balance sheet of justice a black line would be drawn through our account. There was no sugar trust to hold back France when she allowed her bravest blood to intercede in behalf of the American colonies. There is no sugar trust to prevent our acquiring the territory of Alaska, though British dominions lay between and international law and American traditions were interposed. No people can do as much as the American people when they wish to act.

EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

He advocated the education of the masses through better public schools and better public roads. The school house should be redeemed from being common for the cattle to run upon its grounds. It should be enclosed and beautified without and within. Its doors should be open and its influence extended to every child that could find time to go any day in the year. It should become the center for distribution of daily and to all the families in the neighborhood. It should be the place for public meetings, public library and telephone. It should be the highest office of our civilization. Political management of our educational institutions of learning is the worst blot that can befall them. Let us put our advice: Is there any politics in our public schools? Then remove it. Education is an universal necessity and must be non-partisan. Education is the golden bridge that should span the chasm of partisanship. On matters of educating the children of our country we should all belong to one party. We should be American. Nothing is too good for an American and the money we pay towards public education should not be expended for partisan or personal end as is too often the case.

MORAL PERIL AHEAD.

The educational influence of trade could not be overestimated. But trade demoralized the individual and the community as much as filthy hovels did those who lived in them. The power annually to our farmers from bad trade was placed by competent authorities as amounting to $2 per acre on the value of all improved farm land. This was a low estimate but reached the vast figure of $100,000,000 a year. How many miles of good road would this build, or half of it? How much of wealth, comfort and civilization would it add to every community? How much it would diminish profanity and cruelty to animals? How much it would improve the attendance at church and school? How much it would add to the sociability of the community? If the bicycle hastened the advent of better roads, all hail to that invention. But did it not rather teach the people to do without roads and build cycle paths? Until we could get better laws and better systems for building roads it was each citizen's duty to improve the roads along his own premises and keep them in possible condition. The man who never turned out voluntarily and mended his own ways is hardly a good enough Christian to get to heaven or deserve to enjoy the benefits of civilization.

PREDOMINANT TENDENCIES.

The speaker mentioned as predominating tendencies of the times, aspirations and aspirations, some good and some bad. If the mask could be torn off the average man it would be found that he was studying how to hand his name down to posterity. This was true from the boy cutting his name in the bark of a tree, to the New York four-hundred writing their names on the paper linings to the bronze doors of the Grant monument. A few years' growth would obliterate the boy's carving and the scribblings of the aristocrats would be eaten by the moths. Brass-band charity was a national sin. It was better to give a cup of water to a beggar by the roadside in secret than to endow a college in the hope of getting a seat near the throne. The tendency was to make this the age of the millionaire. In 1776 the child's question about a public man was: "Father, was he a patriot?" In 1900 it was: "Father, was he for the Union?" Today the boy asks: "Father, is that man a millionaire?"

CENTRALIZATION.

The most pronounced tendency of the age was centralization of wealth and power. We have Czar Reed in congress, one-man-power running our national campaigns, one man holding up a legislature in Oregon. One man controlled the manufacture and output of illuminating oils. But for Rockefeller, competent authorities say our coal oil need cost us but half what we pay. But he is a religious man. He uses his millions in founding religious institutions of learning. The Baptists threaten to refuse his money in the future. But he will join some denomination that will take his money. The breweries and distilleries are all to be gathered under one syndicate and will ultimately pass under the management of one man. What if he should get genuine religion and decide to quit the whole business and cut off the world's supply of liquors? But syndicates don't get religious as there is no danger. Syndicates use the sugar you eat, the coffee you drink, the coffin you are buried in. Before a year rolls around one syndicate may buy up all the wheat and mills in the state or nation and increase a dollar a barrel extra on all the flour we eat. What a glorious field for their operations! Seventy millions of people are rapidly increasing. They carry on people's government. The syndicates escape taxation and in turn tax all the necessities of the people. The baby wagon trust may come to our rescue. It may put the price on baby wagons so high very few people can use them. The American women will rebel and refuse to raise children if they have to carry them in arms. That will be a check on population and prevent the syndicates getting possession of the earth and all the people quite so fast. But they are already our task-masters. Like the Cheops of Egypt, they compel the millions to toil for them and erect useless pyramids of wealth. One of these days will come a Moses and lead the people out of bondage. The pyramid is a structure that endures the vicissitudes of time. Its designers crumble into dust, but the slaves who reared the spire towards heaven and made bricks without straw, become the chosen race and transmitters of intelligence to the ages. The downtrodden toiling masses of our country would yet become the heralds of liberty for the elevation and redemption of humanity.

REMEDIES.

The people will triumph in the end but it may be slow coming about. They have abolished high crimes like slavery and piracy on the seas. They would re-assert the maxims of the forefathers—no taxation without representation. No just government without the consent of the governed, no special privileges. We cannot go on creating millionaires by special legislative privileges and at the same time create millions of paupers. Without special legislative privileges all men stand equal before the law. Grant no more privileges, restore the equilibrium, make all laws by the people direct and enforce them.

The English millionaires were organized by Cecil Rhodes at Johannesburg. The center of the richest gold and diamond fields in South Africa, and ready to go out and meet Dr. Jameson and his force of invaders. But the invaders were captured by Kruger's soldiers and the capital letic revolution suppressed. The Transvaal Republic remains in the hands of the people instead of passing into the possession of the English syndicates. The war for private capitalization of all the avenues of the public service is on in our country. Discoveries, inventions, franchises, monopolies and natural products are being organized and swallowed up to pay dividends on the ever-increasing bulk of dead capital in the large money centers. It grows by what it feeds upon and in the name of progress and development is absorbing the energies, earnings and products of the millions. If the people attempt to put an end to it, capital will revolt as it did in South Africa. It has the sinews of war and its clutch is on the politics, the courts, the legislature and the business of the country. But who can doubt the past?—Bunkerhill and Appomattox teach us that American manhood is greater than monarchical tendencies and peculiar institutions. The patriotism, the intelligence and the common home sense of the American people will yet triumph. The people cannot be taxed forever and in a thousand ways, because they live and breathe and eat and multiply. Economical government justly administrated is the interest of the masses and not of privileged classes is not an abandoned theory of the American people.

Mexican "Greasers."

The party of Mexican "greasers" who passed through Salem several weeks since for Portland came through our city again last evening on the return trip. They are bound for Eugene where they expect to make connections with the second division of their company. The company passing through Salem last evening consisted of seven wagon loads numbering in all about thirty persons. They were about as filthy a set as one sees. They responded to an invitation to "move on" by Salem's policeman and did not stop in our city.

MISSIONS.

Miss Lena Butler returned from Mill City, Tuesday where she has been visiting friends.

D. Wells, of Silverton, is stopping at J. L. Berry's for a few days.

Quite a party of Salem people, bound for Mt. Jefferson, passed through this place Tuesday evening.

Miss Lena George, returned to her home at Niagara, Saturday last.

I understand that the Labor Exchange at Detroit, will give a dance on the 4th.

J. H. Barlow returned from the valley last Sunday with a horse that weighs over sixteen hundred.

Messrs Barlow and Demmie, are working early and late to fill some important orders.

June 30th was the hottest day of the season in the mountains.

THE MARKETS.

PORTLAND.

Portland, July 5. Wool—Valley, 16 Walla Walla, 1c.

Flour—Portland, patents $3.85; graham $3.40; superfine, $2.50 per bbl.

Oats—White, feed, per ctl.

Potatoes—New, $1.10 per ctl.

Hay—Good, eastern $9 per ton.

Eggs—Ic.

Wool—Valley, eastern Oregon 16@18c.

Butter—Creamery.

Hides—Dry, 10c per lb.

Tallow—Prime, 3c per lb.

Cattle—Gross, $3@3.50.

Hogs—Gross, $5.50@6.

Dressed beef—7@8c.

Spring lambs—8c.

Veal—Small, 8c.

Chickens—Mixed, $3.50@4.50.

Ducks—$4@5.

Geese—$6@7.

Turkeys—Live, 10@12c.

Apples—Common, $1@1.50 per box.

Potatoes—New, 2@2½c per lb.

Onions—Oregon, 3@3½c per lb.

Eggs—Oregon, 13c per doz.

Butter—Best creamery, 20@22c; fancy creamery, 25c per roll.

Cheese—10@12c.

Honey—Strained, 5@6c per lb.

Hops—Nominal.

Wool—Valley, 16@17c; eastern Oregon, 12@16c per lb.

Mutton—Wethers, 3c; ewes, 2½c per lb.

Beef—Steers, 3@3½c per lb.

Veal—Small, 4@5c per lb.

Spring lambs—8c per lb.

Hogs—Dressed, 6@6½c per lb.

Ducks—$4@5 per doz.

Chickens—Mixed, $3.50@4.50 per doz.

Eggs—13c per doz.

Potatoes—New, 2@2½c per lb.

Onions—3@3½c per lb.

Butter—Creamery, 20@22c per roll.

Cheese—10@12c per lb.

Honey—