

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

BY HOFER BROS.



OFFICIAL CENSUS SALEM, MAY, 1904, 13,287.

The City Man.

The city man said that he was stuck upon the rural life.

He longer wished to run a muck in noise and dust and strife.

He'd like to huck the eggs and dig the new mown hay and sneaky with the husking pegs and milk the cows, for whey.

He'd like to pick the cream and cheese and dig the apple crop and drive a team of pure white geese and feed the chickens slop.

It would be fun to groom the pigs and curry off the cows, and hitch the roosters into rigs and work the thrashing plows.

It would be a treat to shell the oats and pick the pumpkins from the trees and gather whiskers from the goats and sort them by the hour.

He'd like to cultivate the bees, and pump the pale blue milk, and pick the pumpkins from the trees and do things of that ilk.

He'd like to pick the little lambs and shear the gentle hens, and gather in the fresh smoked hams and put the wasps in pens.

In fact, I think the country life would be the thing for me. I do not care for work and strife, I need the rest, you see.

—Chicago Chronicle.

CONVICTS ON PUBLIC ROADS.

One of the things that Governor Chamberlain has done that he can point to with pride is the construction of five miles of good highway by the use of convict labor.

Some road was built under the two preceding governors, but not nearly so much as under Governor Chamberlain.

It is a common practice in many states to build highways leading out from the state prison with the labor of trusty convicts.

There will be fifty to seventy-five convicts whose labor can be employed in this way under almost any administration.

It will be possible to build ten or twenty miles of such highways each year out of the capital with convict labor. WHY NOT BUILD IT?

The state owns land abutting on miles of these streets and roads. The state cannot be taxed to improve such roads and streets.

The state has heavy hauling to do over these roads and streets, and should have enough pride to build such roads in a creditable manner.

This paper does not object to Governor Chamberlain covering himself with a little more glory in building more roads with convict labor.

JACKSON COUNTY POLITICS.

For some months W. I. Vawter, of Medford, has been a candidate for speaker of the house. His prospects were looking very bright until—

Hon. Ernes Carter, of Ashland, started out about a week ago to become a candidate for the presidency of the senate.

Mr. Carter was once speaker of the house. He is also considered a candidate for anything in the line of a state office that is in reach.

As political matters go, Jackson county cannot have the presidencies of both branches of the legislature, AND MAY GET NEITHER.

It is not gracious to conduct the conduct of individuals, but was it really rare, ripe good judgment for Mr. Carter to come out as he has?

Mr. Vawter has never been speaker. Carter has. Vawter was first in the field. Carter's candidacy will tend to defeat Vawter's aspiration.

As brother bankers from the same county, there should have been a little consideration on the part of the senator for the younger man.

Who wants an office badly enough to get into a position where, to win, he has virtually got to down a competitor in business and a political rival?

The effect of Senator Carter's candidacy will be TO STRENGTHEN REPRESENTATIVE VAWTER'S LINES, and make him a formidable candidate for speaker.

THE BUSINESS CAREER.

The first annual address in the Barbara Weinstein lectureship, University of California, was delivered by Dr. Lynn Abbott, and is now published by Paul Elder and company. It is an able address, terse and epigrammatic and, imbued with practical ideals for business life, will have a wide influence beyond the educational circles for which it was originally intended.

The following selections can best show its rare qualities:

"If the business world is not characterized, first, by public spirit and a sense of public duty in general, and second, by the special and technical sense of public obligation that pertain to particular kinds or departments of business activity, then it is falling short of its best opportunities and reading its providential task."

"We are not at heart—in this splendid country of ours—engaged in a mad struggle and race for wealth. We are engaged rather in the greatest effort ever made in the world for the upbuilding of a higher civilization. To avow that this civilization must rest upon a physical and material basis—that is to say, upon a high development of our productive capacity and upon a constant improvement in our processes of distribution and exchange—is not, on the other hand, to confess that our civilization is materialistic in its nature or in its aims."

"From the standpoint of the intellectual interest of the young man going into business, let it be borne in mind that there are scientific principles underlying every branch of trade or commerce or industry, and that there is almost, if not quite, as much room for the delightful play of the faculty of imagination in the successful conduct of a soap business as in writing poetry or in making statutory groups for world's fairs."

"The cultivation of public spirit in the broad sense, and the determination to be an all-round good and efficient citizen and member of the community, will often help a man amazingly to discern the opportunities for usefulness that lie in the direct line of his business work."

"Some of the most useful men, as well as the most unselfish and devoted, with whom I come in contact are successful business men of large affairs. They are modest and unassuming; simple and direct in their methods; wide as the world in their sympathies; lofty as the stars in their aspirations for human progress; sagacious beyond other classes of men, and respected to the point of veneration by those who know them well, because they are men of deeds rather than of words, who make good their profession from day to day."

"It is the positive and aggressive attitude toward life, the ethics of action, rather than the ethics of negotiation, that must control the modern business world, and that may make our modern business man the most potent factor for good in this, his own, industrial period."

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

The action of County Judge C. H. Stewart, of Linn county, in sending out letters to the various county courts of the state advising against holding the state fair at Salem this year is a shortsighted policy, and will result in harm to the Lewis and Clark exposition if the members of the legislature are influenced by his letter.

People arriving from the east will want to see everything there is in the state of Oregon, and they will want to make a trip up the valley. The opportunity offered by the state fair in the fall will be just what they are looking for, and they will spend several days looking over the fine exhibits at the fair and the splendid farms and ranches where these products were raised.

The people of Oregon know that when once an easterner carefully looks over Oregon land and compares conditions with his eastern home he cannot help to be impressed with the advantages the west offers over the east in climate and crops.

To attempt at this time to postpone the state fair in favor of the exposition will be a fatal mistake and will throw cold water on the big Portland fair. The state fair is distinctively Oregonian in its character, while the Lewis and Clark fair will be international in its scope, and our Oregon products will be almost lost in the scramble.

Give us our regular state fair, where the visitors can see just what Oregon raises. They will enjoy it, and the entire state will be the gainer. The products on exhibition at the world's fair will be of the year 1904, while the state fair will exhibit the crop of 1905. The people of Oregon want the state fair.

EYE-DESTROYING TYPE.

The fine type used on the big city papers is an awful tax on the eyesight of the readers.

MUCH OF THE TYPE IS TOO SMALL to be readily seen without glasses to enlarge its appearance.

It is pitiful to see people adjusting these finely-printed newspapers so the eye will pick its way along the lines.

Then the type is often blurred and worn so as to be still more illegible. Poor ink is employed.

The type on The Journal is none too large. Type should be large enough to invite the eye to read, not strain the vision.

AUBURN HAIR.

It seems to the editor of this paper that not so much notice is taken of auburn heads of hair as formerly.

Of course, there are many shades of auburn, but we have never seen one that was not beautiful and becoming.

Persons so favored seem to be possessed of A BOUYANT DISPOSITION. Seldom are they abnormally depressed or gloomy.

They seem borne up under the vicissitudes of life, conscious of a superior quality and marked by nature with a crowning attraction.

THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

In these days the merchant who gives his place of business a decidedly holiday appearance will have business and to spare.

An attractive display, popular prices for desirable articles and newspaper advertising are the trinity of success.

This city was never so attractive for holiday purchasers as this season. Families come many miles to see the shopping sights.

A merchant in any town who will pay attention to this matter WILL DRAW TRADE AND HELP HIS TOWN to extend the scope of its merchandising.

MINIMIZE VICE.

The newspapers could do much to educate people away from vice, and produce a more healthy public sentiment.

Reduce the headlines and reports of vice and crimes, and cut down the accounts of murders and sensations.

The woman who now fills the public mind is a mere adventuress, who forged millions of securities.

Mrs. Chadwick is given space out of all proportions. She should be dropped out of prominence, as people would drop such a person's acquaintance.

LET US NOT TURN THE CLEAN, DECENT PAPERS INTO A POLICE GAZETTE.

X-RAYS

Rainy and cloudy.

The Albany Herald man, who has all boys, says: "Hurrah for our girls."

The old state fair gang is booming Dr. Wythcombe for governor.

Christmas comes but once a year, but it has lasted a whole month this time at Salem.

The Journal for \$3.00 a year the rest of this month, by mail or any of the special deliveries. Save a dollar for the support of your minister.

You will be able to say hello with a good many grangers when the cooperative lines get into operation.

An eastern correspondent says that "there is a deep snow on the ground." Snow does get onto such strange things.

With a first-class 10-cent vaudeville, there is no reason why you can't take your wife out to the theatre once in a while.

M. J. Campbell, the new cashier of the Oregon State Bank, of Jefferson, is also a civil engineer and notary public and conveyancer.

The Journal is \$4.00 a year by mail or special delivery. For the rest of this month you can get it for \$3.00, and give your wife that dollar to buy a Christmas present.

Harrison Kincaid, one of the pioneers of Oregon, finds no difficulty in holding down the office of county judge and editing one of the best papers in the state.—The Oregon State Journal.

Wanted—Aldermen on the street committee who will at least maintain sidewalks in front of their own property, and keep up repairs on walks of property under their care.

Of course the oil producers expected to hear of a drop in the price of crude petroleum after Rockefeller had donated a big wad of cash to the University of Chicago, and the oil man did not want to disappoint them.

No doubt the good roads conventions are a good thing. There are to be four of them next year, and the good work is to be spread to all parts of the state. In the meantime let us not forget to build a few miles of good roads.

A Tacoma man saw an advertisement in a New York paper stating that a certain firm would pay 5 cents for 1902 pennies. He saved up 100 1902 coppers and sent them to the address. In reply he was informed that just as soon as he sent them the remaining 1902 pennies they would be pleased to send him the promised 5 cents.



tioned from birth to the treadmill in which his father toiled, with no possible hope of ever rising from that condition, no matter how excellent his natural endowment and capacity might be.

This is abhorrent to the spirit of American institutions under which the commonest citizen has heretofore had unlimited opportunity to rise, and most inspiring encouragement to strive to do so.

The number of men who have so risen in the past is almost beyond computation, and the honor that they have conferred upon the country, the good that they do to their fellow-men, and the value of the incentive their examples have supplied to the youth of the land baffles all estimate.

It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the greatness of the country—this America of which we are so proud—has resulted directly from the opportunities which the rule of the Moulders' union would, if adopted and put into effect by all labor organizations, utterly wipe out.

And the effect in other directions than the material one could not help being disastrous. The moral tone must inevitably suffer. The development of intelligence which has put American workmen at the head of the world's best, would be forthwith choked and made impossible by such a system.

Deprived of incentive to reach up towards better things, the man would sink to the status of a mere machine in human form, lacking one of the chief and noblest attributes with which the Creator intended he should be endowed.

The right to earn a living must be insured to every man without the necessity of his joining any church, society or other organization, and so must we be allowed the right for each man to do all and earn all he can. In other words, freedom of action within the law must be allowed and guaranteed to every American.

THE SENTRY.

SUNDAY SERVICES

W. C. T. U. Rev. C. Scott of the Friends' church will preach at the W. C. T. U. hall on Sunday, December 18, at 4 p. m.

Christian Science. Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 140 Chemeketa street. Services: Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject of lesson sermon, "Christian Science." Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting at 7:30 o'clock. Reading room in the church open each afternoon except Sunday. All are cordially invited.

Central Congregational. Nineteenth and Ferry streets, P. S. Knight in charge. Sunday school and Endeavor meetings as usual. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Bible study meeting Thursday evening at the residence of W. M. McIntire.

Christian Science. First Church of Christ, Scientist. Services: Lesson sermon and children's classes at 11 a. m. Subject of lesson sermon, "Christian Science." Wednesday evening meeting at 7:30 p. m. Reading room open daily except Sunday. Christian Science hall corner of Court and Liberty streets.

United Brethren. Services at the church in Yew Park as follows: Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 10 a. m. Walter Reynolds, pastor.

Christian Church. "The New Life in Christ" and "Christian Science versus Christian Science" will be the respective themes at the Christian church Sunday morning and evening. Services at 11 a. m.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TALMUD

Then Enoch assembled the people and said to them: "I have been summoned to heaven, but I do not know what day I shall ascend. Therefore, let me teach you ere I go, reiterating the lessons which you have heard from my lips. So Enoch taught the people and united them in peace and harmony."

Then Enoch mounted his horse and rode away, and a multitude followed him a day's journey. And it came to pass on the second day that Enoch spoke to those who followed him, saying: "Return to your tents. Wherefore follow me? Return lest death overtake you!"

"A number of followers returned at these words, but others continued to journey with him, and every day he spoke to them: "Return, lest death overtake ye." And on the sixth day there were still some who followed after him, and they said: "Wherever thou goest we will go; as the Lord liveth, naught but death shall separate us," so when Enoch saw they were determined he spoke to them no more.

Those who went back on the sixth day knew how many they had left following, but of those whom they left on the sixth day not one remained. And on the seventh day Enoch ascended to heaven in a whirlwind, with chariot and horses of fire.

And it came to pass after Enoch had gone up to heaven that the people started out to search for those men who had followed after him. And on the spot where they left him they found deep snow and ice. They cut through the ice and found the dead bodies of the men for whom they were searching, but Enoch they did not find.

Therefore, is this the meaning of the words of Scripture, "Enoch walked with God." He was not where search was made, for God had taken him. J. P. VEATCH.

HEALTH is the Most Important

The manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have had 40 years of scientific experience.

Every method of bread-and-cake raising has been exhaustively studied in this country and abroad.

The result is a perfect product in Royal Baking Powder. There is no substitute for it. The purity and efficiency of Royal Baking Powder have been commended by the highest authorities of the world.

These facts mean two important things to all housekeepers:

First: that Royal Baking Powder is healthful and makes wholesome food.

Second: that Royal Baking Powder makes food good to taste.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

and 7:30 p. m. The public are cordially invited. D. Erret, Pastor.

College Basketball. The basketball fever and class rivalry are now taking the place of football up at the University. A very exciting game was played between the second and third year preparatory classes yesterday afternoon, and was won by the latter by a score of 12 to 2.

In spite of the one-sided score the game was not without its interesting features, and some really good ball was played.

The second year's seemed to have the better team work, but this could not overcome the superior individual work of Simpson, Shanks and Fisher. The score at the end of the first half was 6 to 2.

The line-up of the two teams was as follows:

Third year—Underhal, Shanks, Radner, forwards; Fisher, center; Simpson and Price, guards.

Second year—Hunt and Ohmart, forwards; Soward, center; Wright and Shepard, guards.

Referee, Grannis.

The state fair will be held next year in spite of a few soreheads. Oregon needs it, and the people do not intend to give it up on any pretext.

Christmas is coming, but Hinges is Here.

Proposals Invited. For supplies for the Oregon state penitentiary during the period ending June 30, 1905.

Sealed bids for drugs, dry goods, groceries, shoes, leather and findings, plumbing supplies, hardware, flour, fish, meat, etc., will be received at the office of the superintendent of the state penitentiary until Wednesday, January 4, 1905, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., at which time they will be opened.

A deposit of \$200 in cash or certified check, payable to the superintendent, must accompany each bid for meat or flour, and all other bids must be accompanied by an amount equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the bid.

Samples to accompany all bids where practicable. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept or reject any portion of a bid. On each envelope should be inscribed the nature of the bid. Goods of Oregon manufacture or production will receive preference, other things being equal. All goods and supplies must be delivered to the penitentiary within 20 days after the contract is awarded.

Schedules of the various lines of the goods will be furnished upon application to the superintendent.

Vouchers will be issued for payment on the first of the month following the completion of contract, and monthly on continuous contracts.

Bidders are invited to be present. C. W. JAMES, Superintendent - Oregon State Penitentiary.

Salem, Ore., December 14, 1904. Dec. 17-21-24-28-31.