

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

BY HOFER BROS.,
Publishers and Proprietors.



SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Mail.
Daily Journal, one month 35c
Daily Journal, three months .. \$1.00
Daily Journal, one year 4.00
Weekly Journal, one year 1.00
By Carrier.
Daily Journal, per month 50c

THE EUGENE CONFERENCE.

There is to be a conference of shippers, legislators and railroad men at Eugene on the 5th of December, to consider the car shortage.

This is a matter of vital importance to the industries of Western Oregon, and there should be a most thorough sifting of the matter.

From a business standpoint the people and the railroads we have are equally and vitally interested in the solution of the problem.

After a long period of inaction, the Harriman lines are being rebuilt and a line is being constructed across the state east and west.

One of the great reasons for the car shortage lies in the fact of rapidly expanding industries and enormous production of freight.

If Oregon sends out four carloads of products for each carload of freight that is brought in there will always be car shortage.

In one way the car shortage problem is a premium on the harbor towns and in favor of industries located on waterways.

Oregon needs a competing railroad system. Washington, with three trans-continental systems cutting all through the state, is better fixed.

Western Oregon is nearly ready for a DOUBLE-TRACK LINE from Roseburg to Portland, and for a special brand of about ten thousand freight cars, made especially FOR USE OF OREGON SHIPPERS.

What would be the effect of having our state stove works converted into state car shops? The way Oregon is growing we will never have cars enough.

DID WHISKEY COMMIT THE CRIME?

The D'Anza case, where a carouse ended in murder and suicide, has already furnished the text for sensational denunciations of the liquor traffic.

And it is not to be denied that the liquor traffic must shoulder its share of the blame and a great deal more. IT IS MADE THE SCAPEGOAT FOR ALL WICKEDNESS.

But it is still to be determined whether there is not a great deal of sin, vice and defilement in the world even where there is no liquor to be had, and among total abstainers.

The Saviour told some one that defilement was not from without BUT FROM WITHIN. There must be a demand for dissipation and debauchery in a man's heart before he plunges into it.

Did whiskey organize the crime, buy the revolver, pull the trigger? Whiskey might flow a foot deep in the streets of Salem, and no man who is right in his heart, and knowing the truth about whiskey, would be swerved a hair's breadth in the direction of committing any crime whatever.

Crime is the result of wickedness in the heart, the result of lack of education, of the moral and spiritual awakening, of developed passion and

Small savings are the foundation for future riches if you will only persistently put them away where they will earn interest.

What if you can save only a few dimes or nickels a day—there are going to be many more days in your life, and these small savings will grow into a large sum.

Open a savings account with us and let us help you save. It may mean a great deal to you.

Savings Department
Capital National Bank

undeveloped manhood and womanhood. NOT OF ANY DISTILLATION OF A MATERIAL SUBSTANCE or the concoction of any pharmacy.

But we will not admit this to be the truth, because it would compel us all to shoulder our share of the responsibility. It is much easier to blame crime upon Kentucky bourbon, and the liquor traffic in general and wash our hands of the proposition that we are our brother's keeper.

CONDITION OF SALEM TRADE.

Salem merchants have enjoyed a large trade this season, and with good prices and fair crops, this will continue through the winter.

The people of Oregon are liberal buyers and they believe in having THE BEST for themselves and their children WITHOUT EXTRA-GANCE.

The dry goods trade has not been as good as usual in the finer lines of fabrics and the more expensive articles.

By a shrewd change in the style of ladies hats nearly every woman has had to have a new and more or less expensive head-dress.

Also the change to long coats has made an immense trade in those comfortable articles of apparel—

HATS AND COATS GO TOGETHER.

This class of dry goods is profitable. The dry goods dealers and the milliners must have good bank accounts for this reason.

In groceries there has not been as much buying of fancy goods, but a heavier trade in staples and substantial for family consumption.

The merchant who bought heavily on the right lines for fall trade has reaped a harvest. It is now only a question of WORKING OFF STOCK.

Salem is still cursed with too much shopping abroad—shopping by mail, and by train to Portland—sorry to say mostly by well-to-do people.

Not enough of the trade of the city is kept at home. There should be some organized effort to meet this and save to the Salem merchant the trade of Salem.

TO THE MERCHANT.

Advertising is what plowing and sowing are to the farmer.

Imagine a farmer trying to raise a crop by sitting on the fence looking over the farm and wishing for a nice crop of wheat or corn to spring up upon it.

Absurd, isn't it? But not much more so than the merchant who hides a stock of goods away in a store and then sits down on the counter hoping the people will come in and trade with him. The reason why you should use The Capital Journal are many. Chief among them, a better service, a service that reaches home readers—the people who look for and read the store news.

CITY BOUNDARY ESTABLISHED.

By the final decision of the Supreme Court the boundaries of Greater Salem are now established by law.

The act is declared constitutional, as everybody knew it would be, except A FEW PERSONS WHO DIDN'T.

Of course, by a mere technicality something might have been found defective, and the city would have gone backwards.

But the litigation has handicapped the development of the city and retarded its growth in many ways for several years.

The Eugene charter that was passed at the same time, and in the same way, was never questioned, and that city was benefited.

It is to be hoped now that side-walks that have long been promised by some of our local plutocrats WILL AT LAST BE BUILT.

It is to be hoped that the elongated quagmires maintained along some of the streets will be sewed up.

With paving ordered on some of the principal business streets, a spirit of enterprise, instead of opposition, will prevail.

Of course, the lawyers can drag the charter case along for another year with motions for new trials and other dilatory tactics.

The Texas Wonder.

Cures all kidney, bladder and rheumatic trouble; sold by all druggists, or two months' treatment by mail for \$1. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2226 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by Stoue's drug store. dw-177

Old Pump Recovered from Comstock Shaft.

An interesting find was made a few days ago, when an old donkey pump was uncovered in the Ward shaft at a point twelve feet below the 2450 station, says the Reno Gazette, and was immediately brought to the

surface. As near as can be learned this old pump was installed over 20 years ago, and was abandoned when a flow of hot water was struck on the 2450 level.

Sperintendent Hall said: "Few of us appreciate the significance of this find, or what it argues for the future of the Comstock. It means that the Ward shaft has been reopened and repaired to a depth of 2460 feet, leaving but a few feet to reach the bottom of the old shaft. The foot-wall crosses the shaft just below the 2400, and all of the water is caught up and easily handled by the new five-step centrifugal pump, thus giving practically speaking, a new working level, so that when sinking is resumed it will be under favorable circumstances in a comparatively dry shaft."

Had a Close Call.

"A dangerous surgical operation, involving the removal of a malignant ulcer, as large as my hand, from my daughter's hip, was prevented by the application of Bucklen's Arnica Salve," says A. C. Stickel, of Mile-tus, W. Va. "Persistent use of the salve completely cured it." Cures cuts, burns and injuries. 25c at J. C. Perry druggist.

Development of East Africa.

The Uganda tribes are a thrifty and quite energetic people, quick to take on European ways, and ready to work to the attainment of the means for gratifying their new wants. These qualities will probably result in eventually forming a black man's country within its borders. Little has yet been learned of the possibilities of the northern half of British East Africa, in which section no white settlements have been made. The coast belt in this part of the protectorate, and extending inland indefinitely, is looked upon as a sandy waste save along the borders of the Juba river, which defines the British and Italian spheres where cotton growing by the natives and a wooded belt testify to the fertility of the soil.

Through the southeastern half of this territory, which has the densest native and white population, the Uganda railway passes to the fertile upland region and Port Florence on Lake Victoria Nyanza. The construction of this railway by the British government, though an excessively costly work, amounting to about \$30,000,000 (\$6,000,000), is a remarkable engineering feat, and has offered the sole avenue by which the wealth of the protectorates and a large part of German East Africa as well have been enabled to find its way to the outer world. Without it many of the resources of a vast area far beyond the limits of these two protectorates would still lie dormant and inaccessible. The gauge of the road is one meter, and when opened its equipment consisted of 100 locomotives, 35 of which were of American construction, as were also many of the steel bridges throughout its course. Its length is 584 miles, and the time consumed in traveling from the coast to the lake is forty hours.

Beyond Port Florence a regular steamer service in conjunction with the railway is maintained with Entebbe, the capital of Uganda, and with the other British and German ports on the lake. There is a daily freight service between Mombasa and the Port of Florence terminal, the rates being 18 rupees per 112 pounds, and proportionate rates for lesser or greater weights and distances. Special rates for carload lots are also made.

Since the completion of the Uganda railway a great increase has been noted in exports, in quantity, value and variety, due to the broadening of the field from which they could come. The entire territory surrounding Lake Nyanza, including German as well as British, yield large quantities of chillies, ground nuts, ivory, wax and rubber, which formerly were carried by porters to the coast for trans-shipment at Zanzibar. Much of this produce was not brought down because of the expense.

Since the completion of the railway all of this finds its way to the coast by that avenue. In addition to this quantities of rubber and ivory from the Congo state, and thousands of tons of supplies for that state annually pass over this road. This increase is demonstrated in the large earnings of the road.—Report of Special Agent Crist.

Business and Pleasure in Frisco.

Despite the adverse conditions under which it operates, business, both wholesale and retail, manages to persist and thrive in San Francisco. The immense harbor facilities of the city are unimpaired, and commerce with the orient and coast points maintains the vitality of trade.

When April closed San Francisco

was in need of practically everything except debris for dumping purposes, and this stimulated commerce both by railroad and ship to a degree hitherto unexperienced. This healthy condition still continues and is liable to for a long time to come. Today the wharves, docks and railroad yards of San Francisco are among the busiest in the world.

Retail merchants, with much to contend against, have shown an admirable spirit. Van Ness avenue is a monument to their enterprise. This street, before the fire, was, perhaps, the most aristocratic boulevard in the city, and was adorned with magnificent homes and fashionable hotels. Its width, helped to check the flames, and its whole eastern length was leveled by dynamite. It now looks more like Coney Island than anything else, with innumerable flags flying from one and two-story frame structures erected for miles along both sides. Many of the most splendid dwellings were leased and turned into high-class stores, from which additions have been built to the sidewalk. The new buildings are not ramshackle affairs, but solid structures, well fitted and finished.

In this section rents are enormous and reinsurance is as high as 10 per cent, an almost prohibitive price. In either direction from Van Ness avenue, both in the burned and unburned sections, retail trade is centered, though many firms intend to return to their old sites in the burned acreage.

The exodus from the present retail center, however, proceeds slowly, as the real estate market is both unstable and inflated, and the price of labor and material remains uniformly high. It is widely felt that some sort of adjustment of values must soon take place, else the reconstruction of the city and rehabilitation of trade will be seriously impaired.

It was only for a little time that the people of San Francisco were Soldiers of the Common Good. Now it is every one for himself and—the rest of the phrase. Yet there are very few persons in the western metropolis who are not having a good time and enjoying themselves with the same feverish determination that was characteristic of San Francisco before the late catastrophe. The cafe life has been revived and the gay scenes are rehearsed, though in another part of town.

Theater lights are burning, and crowds, not to be denied their nightly amusement, flock through their doors in laughing throngs. The California beauties are as well dressed and as lovely as before the earthquake, and social diversion, though on a smaller and less extravagant scale, has not been relegated to ante-earthquake history. San Francisco is a city of laughter, and only imminently impending menace could ever drive away the careless smile.

It is very difficult to give an accurate or well balanced presentment of San Francisco as it is today. The situation is extremely complex and many tendencies conflict to create a general entanglement in certain fields of activity and along certain lines. Many serious obstacles present themselves in the path of San Francisco's progress toward rehabilitation, such as the high price of labor, material and commodities, the retarding influence of a city government run entirely for its own profit, and the like.

Immense energy is now being focused on all these problems, for the westerners are assuredly the most indefatigable workers in the world whenever there is a concrete object of attainment in view. San Francisco can safely be left to conquer her own evils and realize her high destiny.

Only a very shortsighted prophet would turn his face from the Golden Gate. Almost automatically San Francisco will assume a commanding commercial position. A purification of social and political affairs is bound to come. A complete reconstruction on a splendid scale is assured. What has been accomplished in the first six months is a veritable miracle.—New York Herald, November 4, 1906.

The New Harvard Medical School.

In the architectural development of the Back Bay region of Boston no other work has yet been done comparable in beauty and significance with the new buildings of the Harvard medical school, opened to students with the recent beginning of this college year. Viewed either from the standpoint of architectural impressiveness or of practical utility, these five splendid white marble structures, including three sides of a great quadrangle, within which the properly attuned spectator may fairly lose himself, for a moment, in the contemplation of so much that is inspiring and beautiful, constitute an

architectural group of very unusual importance, nobly symbolizing the purposes for which they have been erected. * * * The group comprises, exclusive of the power house, an administration building and four other structures, devoted respectively to the departments of anatomy and histology, physiological chemistry and physiology, bacteriology and pathology and pharmacology and hygiene—each department building thus bringing together the subjects most closely allied in the school curriculum, and being, to all intents and purposes, the home of the individual student while he is mastering them. The harmonious exterior design of the massive buildings stands as the fitting architectural expression of an interior arrangement which in turn expresses the fundamental change that in the last thirty or forty years has completely revolutionized the teaching of medicine—namely, the development of laboratory instruction from an almost unknown and completely subordinate item to the place of very first importance. Exclusive of the administration building, which closes the far end of the quadrangle, the four department are, in short, so many great collections of small laboratories for student work and for special investigations by instructors and advanced students, each series of laboratories connected by a large amphitheatre for lectures and demonstrations. * * * Beautiful as the group of buildings now is, its effectiveness will be still more enhanced when the proposed boulevard from the Boston Fenway Gardens to the medical school entrance provides it with an adequately dignified approach. Meanwhile the narrow street by which one reaches it provides an element of surprise and contrast that at least adds to the sudden vision of the group the keen esthetic pleasure of unexpected beauty.—Ralph Bergengren in *Indoors and Out*.

The Exodus from Ireland.

The Irish question is never answered. For half a century it has been one of the living issues before the British parliament. It has again come to the front and is now occupying a larger attention than any other piece of legislation. And ignoring entirely the straight-out question of home rule, it would seem to be high time for Great Britain, on purely economic grounds, to revise most radically its government of Ireland.

The situation in that country is truly remarkable. Sixty-five years ago the official census gave the population of Ireland as 8,175,000. In 1901 the official census returned but 4,458,000, while up to the middle of the present year there has been a further decrease of 72,000 persons. The land of the shamrock has today only half as many people as it contained in 1841. There has been during this time no devastating war and no wasting epidemic. There have been famines, but they were hardly more severe than have visited other portions of the globe. The birth rate has regularly exceeded the death rate, showing a natural growth for the country.

And yet with a fertile soil and a healthy climate, Ireland has steadily and rapidly decayed. It has lost half its people and is losing more of them today. It is going backward.

Head Ache Sometimes?

If so, it will interest you to know that it can be stopped with Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills; and without any bad after-effects, and this without danger of forming a drug habit or having your stomach disarranged. They positively contain no opium, morphine, cocaine, chloral, ether or chloroform in any form. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain, and leave only a sense of relief. The reason for this is explained by the fact that headache comes from tired, irritable, turbulent, over-taxed brain nerves. Anti-Pain Pills soothe and strengthen these nerves, thus removing the cause. They are harmless when taken as directed.

"We use Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for the cure of headache, and we think that there is nothing that will equal them. They will cure the severest spell of nervous or sick headache in a very few minutes. I am of a nervous temperament, and occasionally have spells when my nerves seem to be completely exhausted, and I tremble so I can scarcely control myself. At these times I always take the Anti-Pain Pills, and they quiet me right away. It is remarkable what a soothing effect they have upon the nerves."

MRS. F. E. KAIL, Detroit, Mich.
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit you. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



A Whole Medicine Chest.

Will heal the worst barbed wire wounds out leaving a scar if used in time. I have thousands of testimonials to prove this fact. Every owner of live stock should keep it on hand, for it is a positive cure for cuts, sprains, bruises, old sores, swollen joints, hemorrhoids, and saddle sores.

KING CACTUS OIL is equally valuable for ailments of the human race. It is a natural and soothing, pleasant to apply, and heals a wound from the bottom up.

Sold by druggists in 15c, 50c, and \$1.00 and \$3.00 decorated cans. Best value if your druggist cannot supply you. OLNEY & McDAID, Clinton, Iowa.

For sale by

G. W. PUTNAM CO., Druggists.

155 North Commercial

SALEM, OREGON.

whereas every other civilized land under the sun is going forward. Separated by only a narrow sea from England and Scotland, which are rushing forward in population, the size and number of their cities, in wealth and in every point of comfort, Ireland is losing its place and daughters and is growing poorer instead of richer. It has no manufacturing plants now that had years ago. Agriculture is the sole reliance of the 4,000,000 inhabitants.

The actual state of affairs in Ireland today would indicate that it has been something vitally wrong in the political management of the country. Why should its people desert it to find homes in other lands? Why this long and never-ceasing odyssey of Irishmen? The real must be political rather than national. Ireland costs Great Britain an infinitely large sum to manage. Its police system is overburdened and costly. As far as Irish self-government goes, there is nothing new of the name. The country has six of the members of the house of commons and virtually no vote in the Lords. Its educational system said even by English authorities to be far worse than that in England itself, which to an American is bad enough.

While there seems no possibility of anything like one of the stone home rule measures ever being a British parliament, there now a strong probability that the house of commons at least will pass a bill to give Ireland a great deal of local self-government. There will be no separate parliament at Dublin but many English statesmen are convinced that Ireland is dying for want of better local administration. When the empire is spending millions on a navy to protect colonial possessions it would like wisdom to do something big, broad, generous way to help up the once rich and prosperous, now surely decaying, island that so near its very heart.—Philadelphia Press.

Hunger.

"What would your majesty eat for breakfast?" asked the waiter the cannibal king who is sojourning in this country.

"What have you?" asked the cannibal king.

"Almost anything—cereals, rolls, muffins."

"Do you think you could get a few ragamuffins?" asked the cannibal king with a hungry twinkle in his eyes, looking out of the window at the plump newboy who was bringing his extras.—Judge.

at the plump newboy who is bringing his extras.—Judge.

"I don't know whether to be offended at Miss Smythers or not," declared Stax, seriously.

"What's the matter?" asked his friend.

"About 11 last night, when I called on her," he continued, "she said in the sweetest kind of way, 'Mr. Stax, what in the world is that funny word skiddo mean?'"

Detroit Free Press.

CASSTORIA