THE OREGON STATESMAN: FRIDAY, MARCH 4 1887

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

ITEM: It takes a good deal of hard white labor to smoke a Chinese cigar.

Young John A. Logan discerns with singular clearness the side upon which his future bread will be buttered. He be-comes a citizen of Ohio.

REV. SAM JONES proposes to make every foreigner sign the temperance pledge before naturalizing him. We re-fer this to the American party.

Norwithstanding the severe weather, the subscription lists have been booming right along. They grow as if it were eter-nal spring. Thanks, some more.

SINCE all the colleges and universities which were formerly exclusively for young men have been open to young wo-men, why not open Vassar to young

SALEM is going to have a healthy boom this year. Already many residents are preparing to build, and there is no doubt that many mechanics will find employ-ment here this summer.

THE motto of the proprietor of the St. Paul Globe when he started out was, 'Raise hell and sell papers." Now he has a magnificent ten-story newspaper build-ing. He must have succeeded.

THE STATESMAN will soon publish a black list of the scrubs in this section who will take a paper and then refuse to pay for it. It will be a valuable list for reference. The address of all such men should be in the ponitentiary.

THE Oregonian is mistaken about Judge Boise being a lobbyist. During the last session of the legislature Judge Boise was seldom at the state house. Certainly his being a judge does not deprive him of the privileges that are common to all citizens.

Ir has been discovered that the whisky supplied to one of the Illinois Insane Asylums last year was enough to give each patient \$5 worth a month. The revelation has caused a perfect rush for admission to the institution. It is next thing to going to congress.

QUEER law, this Interstate Commerce flair! One railroad to Dubuque, Ia., in accordance with the law, has put rates up 20 per cent. Another road to the same place, equally in accordance with the law, has put its rates down 20 per cent. If you don't see what you want in that law, please ask for it.

Sr. Louis papers say that one train out of that city carried 460 capitalists from the Northwest on their way to hunt invest-ments in California. The margins and profits of business in the east are getting so narrow that there is not room for all the accumulated capital, and it has to go west .- (S. F. Alta.

THE Kansas legislature has changed the name of St. John county in that state to Logan, and the governor mas signed the act. There is something in a name after all. It would now be in order to change St. John's name, but come to think about it his record would smell as bad by any other name.

THE Empress of Japan ordered the court ladies to wear the European cos-tume. They obeyed, but at the first reception found themselves unable to per-form the usual salaam to her majesty, for which they were reproved. Investi-gation showed that, not being skilled in wearing the new dress, they had put the bustles on in front.

Our citizens in speaking of the opera house should remember that Salem is not Portland nor San Francisco, nor Chicago, and that she cannot furnish the patronage of those cities. It is a fact that Salem does not support the opera house she has. That is, it does not nearly pay interest up-on the money that is invested. If it were otherwise it would be different.

EVERY unsuccessful strike should cause the strikers to examine carefully and in-telligently into the causes of their failure, and to profit from that examination. Aft er every strike also, unsuccessful as well as successful, the employer should make an equally thorough and conscientions ex-amination into its causes, and see wheth-er a greater degree of wisdom or humani-ty on his part would not have prevented it, to his own profit as well as to the ad-vantage of his employees. What is done can't be helped, but much good may come in the future in consequence of a little experience.

The S. F. Alta says: "A man was found dead by the roadside in Alameda county. He had one eye only and his nose was broken, furnishing one would think am-ple means for identifying him. Yet he was claimed by three different lots of peo-ple and positively identified as three dif-ferent men. He turned out to be none of them but a different citizen entrely " them but a different citizen entirely." And then adds: "If an Alameda dead man with one eye and a broken nose was subject to three different identifications. Brigham Young will have to file his straw-berry mark when he materializes, not necessarily for publication, but as an evi-dence of good faith."

The opinions of the Oregonian upon the question of prohibition are heartily endorsed by the Statesman. The strength of the Oregonian's position is fortified by the facts of experience. However much we may deplore the fact, prohibition will not prohibit. Facts are what practical persons deal with. Theorists have told us that prohibition would prohibit, but it has not, and will not. In the face of this fact, will it be wise for the people of Oregou to put a law on the statute books which will be a dead letter, and cut off the revenue from a traffic that will not be limited thereby, but will only be made the more degraded?

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is adopting the ingenious plan of declaring that he will not be candidate for a second term. His procedure will be this: When the time approaches for the canvass of candidates, Cleveland will prepare one of his letters, full of high moral platitudes, declining to run for a second term. This will bring out a storm of protests from the leaders of the party, who will say that in his nomi nation lies the hope of the democracy Finally the president will issue a manifes to declaring that he bows to the will of the party. The scheme is Napoleonic and unless all signs fail it will be a success.

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An accomplished lady makes a valuable suggestion that we are requested to present to the public and our assistance is asked to put in operation some plan to carry out the same, which we shall cheerfully do. The lady in question is familiar with the recent history of Stockbridge, Mass. A few years ago it was a dead country town with no prospect of ever waking from chronic lethargy. Now it is end one of the pleasant country towns in New England and has become so popular that many wealthy people from larger cities have built summer houses there and it cannot be recognized for the place it was a few years ago. The change was brought about by Mrs. Fields, the wife of a dis-tinguished New York literary man. They made their summer home there and she suggested, as the suggestion is now made here, that there should be originated a so-ciety for the advance of horticulture and the embellishing of Stockbridge, and a meeting was called and well attend-ed. The proposition was made that the whole matter, as discussed and agreed on, should be placed in the hands of the young people of the place, and so it was. They went to work earnestly. Their first conclusion was that the fences around the

United States against Canadian or other ves els carrying the flag of Great Britain, when he should be informed that that government should be, in any manner, infringing on the rights granted the United States government by the treaty with England. For years, there has been trouble, and ill feeling over this question, between the two governments and in sev eral instances the Canadian authorities have acted towards the United States fishermen, without regard to the treaty, and their rights have often failed to re ceive any consideration.

But the trouble with the Canadian gov ernment has gone so far-their utter dis-regard of the rights of United States fish-ermen has become so flagrant; that it no longer remains a virtue for this govern-ment to remain patient. This govern-ment had better either entirely back down, and concede that our fishermen had no rights in the waters adjacent to Canada and Northwestern United States, or take a decided stand, and show to her people the protection that is due them.

The question was not a mere commercial one. The more important one was whether the United States government intended to lay down her rights, and was willing to acquiesce in the repeated viola tions of the treaty, at all times, or on de-mand. During the past year one hundred and fifty vessels bearing the flag of the United States had been seized and searched in Canadian waters, and in several instances, that flag we all adore was ruth-lessly torn down, and the United States government has at last concluded to "get even," if it occurs again. If Great Britain or Canada shuts out our vessels, we will close the only available market they have for their fish and other products.

The house substitute was agreed to by a vote of 138 to 123, and it was passed with only one dissenting vote. The bill was amended, also, by adding a section rendering liable to seizure and forfeiture, any vessel of foreign nationality found en-gaged in taking fish of any kind within three marine miles of any marine coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of the United States ; or within sea, lake or river waters of the United States. The bill will probably be considered immediately. It is likely the senate will adopt the house substitute without material opposition.

A SUGGESTION

EDITOR STATESMAN :- The time has come when the Capital City should have an Opera House and an assembly room with modern improvements and fire escapes. It would pay a joint stock company composed of Masons and Odd Fellows to combine and build on the Odd Fellows'quarter block just north of the old Bennett House an Opera House embracing an assembly room and two lodge rooms with store rooms for other purposes underneath. The assembly room could be on the first floor and a lodge room over it in the second story and one above it in the third, with an elevator. On either side could be the Opera house, with store rooms underneath, every one of which would be occupied. The assembly and lodge rooms would be protected by a large wall from any connection with the Opera House. I would have at one corner of the building on the alley a suitable room for a fire steamer, which room could be leased to the city. A building of this description would be no wider than the Gris-wold block, while it would be a little word block, while it would be a little deeper. The assembly room would be occupied nearly all the time, and the Op-era House would receive a patronage that cannot be expected for the present "outfit." If there is a desire among the men of means to aid the city and make it draw, this scheme in their hands is both feasible and profitable. I do not wish to contrast the present Opera House with the desire of this community for a building equal to its wants and the times, for what we have speaks for itself, and our



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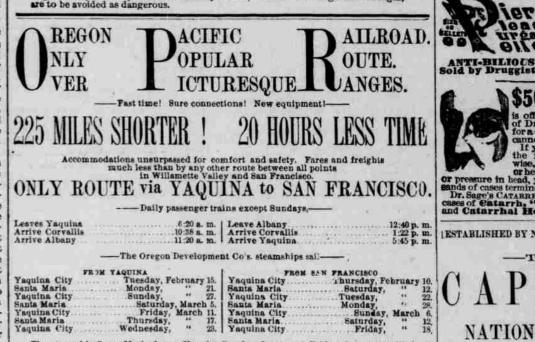
"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. Love, Ph.D." "It it a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure." "H. A. Morr, Ph.D."

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NOTE .- The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by I'rof. Schedier only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Fowder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advanage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the Jiagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indica-ting that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.



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wind. A woolen mill on paper will do the town no good ; but an agitation of the subject will serve to attract attention to it, and to let the outside world know our wants, claims and inducements. What we want now is some one with capital, experience and business ability and push. Such a man will find friends here.

The grammar fiends are wrestling with that old Scripture phrase, "The wages of sin is death." The New York Tribune being appealed to, acknowledges that it isn't good grammar. Then, of course, it ought to read "The wages of sin are death." How does that strike the average reader for a grammatical decision? Turn itaround and we would have "Death are the wages of sin."

THE New Orleans Picayune says of Lo-"He was sober in an age of drunkgan: ards, laborious in an age of superficiality honest in an age of corruption, gallant in an age of unsoldierly characteristics and inflexible in an age of moral cowardice : he was a man made to grow greater with his years, and could scarcely have fallen short of the presidency had he lived the century out.

WE understand that W. W. Baker is an applicant for reappointment as Oregon dairy commissioner. Mr. Baker has made an efficient and faithful officer, and his continuance in his present position would be an act generally approved of. He has been endorsed by every member of the legislature, except three senators, and they have not had opportunity to express their approval.

A GREAT deal is said about the colossal incomes of railroad corporations, but they are insignificant when compared with the business of firms and individuals in other lines of trade. To illustrate-the receipts of the dry goods house of Marshall Field, in Chicago, are two millions of dollars greater than those of any railway corporation in America. The railroads pay out a far greater proportion of their earnings in wages to labor than any other great business in the country.

In the Superior Court in Baltimore last week a suit was docketed against S. Ruth & Son, tin can makers, by Assembly 1. 384 of the Knights of Labor, claiming \$50,000 damages for violation of contract. The Assembly claims that the defendants contracted to pay the common scale of prices from April 1, 1886, for one year, which they failed to observe, thus throwing many men out of employment and causing their support to be a charge up-on the assembly. The suit is a novel one and the result of the trial will be looked forward to with interest by the entire man-ufacturing community. If it recognize contract labor, manufacturers will hire only on contract and general strikes will become impossible.

WE cannot build a woolen mill with different premises were unsightly and should come down, as no stock had the range of the place. So all the fences came down and the grounds were beautifully haid out in grassy lawns and flowery bord They had the consent and advice of their elders, but the young people carried their own plans and Stockbridge in consequence became a very beautiful and at-tractive place. Wealthy people came there and built elegant homes, and it is now one of the most attractive and popu lar places in all New England. Property quadrupled in value and in all respects Stockbridge improved and achieved im-

portance. The lady who narrates these facts, and is cognizant of them, has her home in Salem, and wishes to assist in inaugurating a similar era of improvement in the beau-tiful capital city of Oregon. While many fences here are costly and handsome, many more are not even passably decent in appearance. No fence is as beautiful as handsome parterres and flowery borders. Her scheme-and that followed at Stockbridge-would be the formation of a Horticultural society to include city and country, and lead to a study and cultivation of flowers, shrubbery, and all orna-mental growths within the province of aorticulture. This will naturally culminate in flower shows at intervals. At the cast they have them every month, but in starting here it may be well to institute an exhibit for early summer and fall. These exhibits will be great attractions to the public and call out graceful rivalry

in the art of growing flowers. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we fully appreciate the value of this suggestion and heartily endorse it. It belongs to the ladies to set in motion the machine-ry of opinion necessary to carry it out and so secure for our city a beautiful system of improvement that shall redound to its decided advantage. All that ac-crued to Stockbridge will inure to Salem if the scheme takes due form and reaches accomplishment. We have natural ad-vantages that are unrivaled. Let us de-valor over the antervise necessary to velop now the enterprise necessary to work out success. How to commence we will not say now, but as plans are ma-tured the STATESMAN will do all it can to forward them. It looks as if the lady who makes the suggestion, and is so familiar with the workings of such a scheme elsewhere, could do more than anyone else to put a similar plan in operation here.

THE FISHERIES RETALIATION.

The house of representatives in the national congress, on Wednesday, passed a substitute for the senate fisheries retalia-tory measure against Canada. The house substitute is a far more stringent meas-ure than was the original bill as it came from the senate. It confers on the presi-dent the power to close all ports of the

views respecting it are not called for. STEP FORWARD.



In Portland a day or two since, Hen Owen, the "swamp angel," who has filed on all the unclaimed land of Oregon, was heard to remark that "the Hare swamp land bill was just what he wanted to see the legislature pass;" and that it was "worth just twenty thousand dollars" to him. "Hen" knows a good thing when him. "Hen" knows a good thing when he sees it, and he knows that Hare's bill is just the proper sort of a measure to protect the "swamp land ring" in their "steal." The legislature appropriated \$33,000 to pay back to parties who had paid their twenty per cent. on swamp lands, to which the state refuses to give title, and \$3000 more for attorney's fees. But under the Hare bill, the entire amount will be consumed in "fattening" a lot of lawyers, and the state will derive no benefit other than experience, therefrom. The swamp land men are everywhere jubilant over the action of the legislature. and, in the opinion of good judges of the law, they have every reason to feel satistied.

THE FACE.

The care of the complexion has become an accomplishment that no lady of refined tastes can afford to ignore, and in leading society circles it claims as much thought as do the fashions. It is an ac-knowledged fact that the variations of our climate are very severe on the com-plexion, noticeable by a roughness and dryness of the skin, and to counteract this effect it becomes necessary to call in the aid of art. In the selection of this agent too much care can not be exercised. It is well known to chemists that many of the so-called "Blooms," "Balms," "Creams," etc., contain LEAD and other poisonous substances, the long-continued use of which is dangerous. The new toilet preparation, Wisdow's ROBERTINE, is guaranteed under a forfeiture of \$1,000 to be absolutely free from poisonous sub-stances. If you have not yet tried it, do so at once, and be one of the hundreds who pronounce it the most delightful toilet article ever produced. Wisdom's Robertine is sold at fifty cents per bottle, by Dan'l J. Fry, druggist, 225 Commer-cial street, Salem, Oregon.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY.

aquina City Friday, 18 The steamship Sauta Maria, leaves Yaquina Sunday, January 9, Friday, January 21, Wednes-day, Eebruary 2; from San Fancisco, Tuesday, January 4, Sanday, January 16, Friday, January 28, "The Company reserves the right to change sailing days. Fares between Corvallia and San Francisco: Rail and cabis, 814. Rail and steerage, 89.88. For information apply to C. C. HOGUE, Acting G. F. and Passenger Agent, Corvallis, Or.



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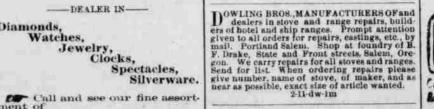
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HANDS.

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