TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Oreneus" wants to form a musical society. That's what the cats in our neighborhood have done, and we are not in sympathy with organized efforts of this

THE fishery retaliation bill is now a law and the Canadian government is respond-ing to it by raising the tariff on various acticles imported from the United States. So much for retaliation.

Albany should celebrate the 4th of July this coming summer. It is our turn, the cheerful cooperation of the spirits of We speak early so as to shut off all the departed, can fast so long as they see small places round about, like Corvallis fit. He holds that Dr. Tanner could not and Salem .- [Albany Democrat.

The growing importance of every town and city in the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogne river valleys demands that regular trains be run every day in the week on the Oregon and California railroad.

P. T. BARNUM says that if the prohibionists want to run him for president he cannot refuse as he is the greatest show on earth. He says that he isn't a prohibitionist, but that need not make any dif-

A member of a London library lately wanted to borrow Rider Haggard's story, "She." It was out at the time, but a few days after he received a postal card which ran: "'She' has come in and will be kept for you until the 8th." His wife read the card, and for a time there was a tragic air about the house.

Turner deserved the death blow at the hands of a brother of the girl. It was a rash act, and one not justified by law, for one man to attempt to take the life of another, but we predict that no jury will be found to convict the brother of a crime for avenging an outrage upon the virtue of

GOVERNOR PENNOYER severely criticises President Cleveland's veto of the river and tenures. The small vote is accounted for harbor bill. The pecket veto is a sort of "federal interference," as it were, with the reserved rights of this state. - Benton Leader.

Benton Leader man should remember the supreme court reporter bill, and not be sarcastic. It is an expensive luxury under the present administration.

Torry are having much the same fight in New York as we will have here on the prohibition question. The battle cry of the prohibitionists is "free rum or no rum." A New York paper remarks that it should not be much trouble for practical people to choose "between high li-cense and low saloons." It should not be much trouble for the people of Oregon to choose "between high license and low sa-

such law as the Keady law. They want "free rum or no rum," and a prohibitory and a prohibitory and a prohibitory distinguished by worked out this result. That is the reason that in a city distinguished by worked out mer in the cities and towns, and the latter in the few remote places in the country, where such a law as the Keady law would be effective.

"BRICK" POMEROY and Watterson should get close enough together to throw some cold water on each other. Both are sad-ly at outs with Cleveland but the former seems to have it the worst. He says that the administration "is a sort of high jinks combination between jackassism and egotism," and "that there is no more of gennine popular democracy in it than there is of pure ice in hell."

the attention of that enterprising burg to way than the one here suggested. the fact that "we" have the asylum up here, now, and that she had better cut status of the English laborer contrasted that list off her census roll before the roll with that of the laborer in this country, wears out. inmates among our school children, up striking way. The English artisan works

SENATOR HEARST proposes to suspend coinage of the silver dollar on the plain ground that it is a nuisance, just like a misplaced brass band or a busted sewer. Why did not some one think of this before? Silver coinage has agonized the finances when it is plainly suppressible under the law against loud noises and bad smells. Now, let us see Mr. Hearst bear down on the fishery question, and appal Canada by bringing her within the law of domestic relations.-S. F. Alta.

Ir is asserted, and truthfully too, that the Granite Mountain mine, which is cannot go over the line and enter upon owned principally by St. Louis parties, any other calling. The artisan has a depays more in dividends than all the banks gree of security from the absence of all n St. Louis combined. By reason of the success of the Granite, which has now a representative value of \$26,000,000, St. vicinage. But outside of his special voca-Louis has become the center of mining and its citizens are controlling valuable feet have worn a little deeper-he is a mines in New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, very helpless mar. He can do one thing Montano and Idaho. From a slow, plod-well, but he cannot do many things well. ding commercial city, it has become an active, wide-awake metropolis, reaching artisan or workingman and an American out for new fields of enterprise and a trade second to no western place.

THE Corvallis Gazette says that "probition is one of the cardinal principles of the republican party." This paper would like to see the Gazette's authority for that statement. The foundation principle of the republican party is the right of the majority to rule,' and it was on this principle that the republican party in its conventions declared itself in favor of submitting the proposed prohibitory amend-ment to the people. If the people of Oregon in November next vote in favor of prohibition, then the republican party will favor the enforcement of that law. But it is not likely that the people of Oregon will prove themselves so toolish as to give up absolute control of the liquor traffic; for even with the favor of the republican party, as an organization, it will be impossible, as in other states, to se-cure the end aimed at.

The ghoulish disposition of the editor of the Oregonian, in hypothetically danc- is no conventional law by which the pating on the graves of dead men, is not worthy of emulation. This disposition was given to him. If he can do as good work displayed in the death of Hendricks, and as any one else, and a little cheaper by also in the death of Beecher. The eccentract, he will get the job. The artisan tricities of genius are many, and the faults in this country has vastly more resources of great men are often as numerous as because he can do many things, even it the failings of mediocrity; but it does not he does not always do a variety of things look well to traduce the names of the dead. Propriety and good feelings are the particular exigency. And whenever always shocked by such cowardly conduct, and it has always been so. The writer regards the editor of the Oregonian as a man far above mediocrity in ability. He is not then been so the best work, he is not then been so the best work, he is not then been made the best watch for the money, the best closes ability. He is a man of brilliant attainments and in many respects a great man. He has the force of character and the ability to be a great leader, but he him makes a better ax, a lighter and better

self has many faults, and a few eccentricities. When he takes up his journey in-to the undiscovered country, is it his wish that his faults shall be heralded to the world by the press? Does he want his editorial brethren to play the ghoul act on his grave? We think not. Remember the old proverb,"De mortuis nil nisi bonum."

Boston is the publication place of anoth-

er important literary work. The author goes into the food question as connected with "spiritism" and proves to his own satisfaction that mediums who understand themselves and know how to secure have fasted forty days and forty nights had he not been braced up by the spirits, and that it is just as easy for an accomplished medium to go without anything to eat for six months or a year as it was for Tanner to fast his forty days. The suggestion is a very valuable one to nations about going to war. All they have to do, if a city is threatened with a siege is to throw it into a stiff garrison of spiritualists and let them hold it till Texas freezes over, without asking for rations. Had this been known twenty years sooner, Paris would not have been starved into capitulation by Bismark and Von Moltke. The uses that this discovery can be put to are manifold. Arctic explorers will not have to burden themselves with tons of grub. Theatrical managers can run an entire season on railroad passes and waste no money on hotels. The problem of the journalistic profession, how to The seducor of a respectable girl at live until the newspaper gets on its feet,

SOME INDUSTRIAL DIFFERENCES.

The socialistic candidate at a recent election in Philadelphia received only a few hundred votes. He represented the principles of Henry George touching land by the fact that in Philadelphia every industrious workman is ambitious to own his own house and lot. The various building and cooperative societies have made that city, beyond all other large cities in this country, one of homes for workingmen. When they have by years of industry acquired a homestead the socialistic doctrine that there should be a common ownership of land is not at all palatable. The workingman knows that he has honestly earned every dollar be has put into his homestead, and he knows that his right to it is superior to that of the state or of any individual. When he has reached the status of a homestead owner he is in no mood to be divested of his rights by some Let the "prohibitionists" say what they fine spun socialistic theory. He knows will, they cannot convince the people that dorsers of socialistic principles. And probably the few who did vote for them were not the owners of homes and were too shiftless and thriftless ever to own any.

In New York there is a great floating population, who do not own homes and never will. They despise the very thrift and industry by which homes are finally won. They could roll up a large vote for Henry George, because they were in sym-pathy with the principle of destruction to individual property rights. In a social revolution those who are at the bottom might come out ou top. The idea of a general distribution is a favorite one among And now comes East Portland and thousands of idlers who are waiting for claims to have a greater number of school something to turn up. The contrast of children than Salem, by almost 900, that Philadelphia with New York in the matplace claiming 3000 persons who are of ter of socialistic views is a striking one school age. This paper would just call it cannot be accounted for in any other

> Listening recently to a discussion on the We don't include the asylum the differences were brought out in for moderate wages. He is, in most instances, a thorough workman. He has served a long apprenticeship. He takes pride in his work, and rarely shains it. He is pretty sure of his position-that is he is not subject to any crushing compe tition. He is the successor of a long line of artisans. His children will succeed him They will be his heirs, so to speak, of all the work offering in that particular vicinage. But they will never get out of that particular groove. They inherit a vocation and they must accept it. There may be other vocations more desirable, but the conventional law is so strong that they competition, and from the certainty that he will have a share of all the work in his tion-of the well known groove which his That is the difference between an English The latter will sometimes do poorer work, he does not feel very bad if occasionally he scamps a piece of work. But his field is larger and he is bound down by no con-ventional laws. He does not care a copper whether his ancestors followed the same calling, and he has little concern as to whether his children will succeed him in that particular-line of work, or will choose some other and possibly more profitable vocation.

The American skilled workingman is not generally a specialist. He is not confined to a particular department of skilled industry. The carpenter may turn his hand to cabinet work, and the latter may become a carpenter, building his own house. In a recent company of isnmi-grants from the eastern states, none of whom had any particular vocation beyond farming, it was said that every one of them was competent to build his own house, and to do good work in that line. Moreover the American artisan expects competition. He inherits nothing. There

road wagon, better plow for all work, better all around carpenter tools and faster sailing yachts. Beyond all others the artisan and working man in this country can turn his hand to many things; and for this very reason be cares less for the competition which would bring a European mechanic in his own country to the verge of starvation. If he does not find sufficient encouragement in his particular vocation, he will switch off on to some other track. He knows that somewhere there is work for him to do, and he is bound to find the work.

These differences are the more striking ones. In no European cities has such long lines of workmen's homes been secured as the fruit of their own labor as in Philadelphia. When a great city is dotted all over with the homes of citizens and workingmen, that phase of radical socialism which proposes to destroy all individ-ual property rights in the very foundations of the home will never make any great headway.

A CYNICAL VIEW Frank M. Pixley, editor of the San Fran-

cisco Argonaut, is liable to say most any thing, except a word in favor of those whom he is pleased to term the "pope's political Irish;" but whatever he says is well said. His present opinion, or what was his opinion up to the time of going to press last, upon politics in general, is as follows: "And now is coming the period when our sixty millions of people are to be again precipitated into the quadrennial contest over a presidential election. Shall we retain the present democratic administration in power, retain the suspicious party that asked the opportunity to examine the national treasury and overlook the entries in our national books, or return again to power the party that carried us successfully through our national dangers, restored the country to peace and prosperity, and did not steal anything in doing the work and handling the money? Over this question, which is one of more sentiment than importance, we must plunge ourselves into the vortex of a whirling political malstrom, and with passionate and angry struggle and violent gesticulation make believe that we are contending over something that is of real consequence; we must stir up old prejudices, open old wounds, revive old resentments, to determine first, whether theve land, or Hill, or Wm. T. Coleman, or some better man shall have the 1 mino-cratic nomination; whether Sherman, or Blaine, or Ingalls, or Stanford, or Harnson, or some dark horse of unknown speed and pedigree shall be entered by the republican party for the presidential race. When these contests are over then we shall all go at it, hammer and tongs, tooth and nail, claws and hair, to determine which one of two equally patriotic equally intelligent, and equally honest men, shall be elected President of the United States; a hundred thousand men in office will agitate themselves, and spend their money and their time to hold their sositions, while five hundred thousand outsiders will neglect their avocations and demoralize themselves by get-ting drunk and howling themselves hoarse at public meetings, while listening to speeches they do not hear; the country will spend enough to give every white man who wants it a forty-acre farm and a cow, and every darky five acres and a mule. When the election is over we shall all go to Washington and all engage in the humiliating application for some ap-pointment which it will be the biggest luck if we fail to get and are sent home with a flea in our ear."

DEMOCRATIC DISCOMPETITIES.

Our democratic brethren are a peculiar the Charleston convention of years ago, and persistently followed them up to the present period of time. After wearing the sack-cloth and ashes of political defeat for a long series of years, they finally succeeded in rallying their forces to a victorious onslaught under the battle cry of turn the rascals out."

But what were the fruits? Instead of a democratic party restored to power, they have simply secured "a Cleveland admin istration," a one man power, the members of whose cabinet are only puppets that speak with his voice, and dance as he pulls the wires.

Coming nearer home, we find that in this State they secured a partial victory, because of a Chinese scare, aided by threats of labor riots and other minor causes. They secured a democratic governor and treasurer, which constitutes a majority of the state board, that under our laws has the management of all our state institutions, and dispenses the patronage attached to each. The "hungry brethren" expected much from this majority on the state board, and not receiving it their disappointment is in proportion to their expectations.

As an illustration of their disappointments, they were calculating that the insane asylum, with its numerous employees, would come into their hands imme diately upon the inauguration of the governor whom they had elected. The sult is they are still hungry and that institution is still in the hands of the repub-

Our brethren were promised immediate distribution of these spoils, but were at first put off until the legislature should adjourn. Then it was posponed until April 1st; then until May, and now the time is again put off until July.

THE ADVICE HE NEEDED.

The following from the New York World, headed "Two Silent Vetoes Needed," will show whose advice President Cleveland heeded in withholding his signature from the river and harbor appropriation bill. It was the advice of the selfish New York press, against the interests of this whole country west of the Rocky mountains:

"President Cleveland can do his country, his party and himself a great service by withholding his signature from the Mexican Pensions Appropriation Bill of \$6,000,000 and the River and Harbor Bill

of \$10,000,000. The first will establish the worst precedent for pensions ever erected in country, by giving an annuity to old sol-

with the feeble and poor. The president's party will find it impossible to justify the pensioning for service merely of soldiers of the Mexican war, many of whom par-ticipated subsequently in the rebellion, and denying pensions to Union soldiers who are incapable of earning a support. For political as well as for public and economic reasons the appropriation should be negatived, as the first step towards repealing the law. The River and Harbor bill is a mere whole-sale, log-rolling grab for the surplus, and should perish on general principles."

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

News Notes Concerning this Institution, its Students, Teachers, and Friends.

Frank Griffith has been absent this week on account of having chills. It is hoped that he may be back soon.

The brothers, Gilbert and Herbert Robbins, who have been quite ill with fever, are reported as improving.

Harold Oberg read a good essay on newspapers, at chapel, Monday. Scott Alderson was present to witness the exercises. Base-ball and boxing are favorite pas-

times with a number of the boys, just now. They believe in muscle, as well as brains. Rev. J. W. Webb led the devotional exercises at chapel, on Friday, and J.

Benson Starr closed the week's rhetoricals with a fine essay. There will be religious exercises in the chapel at 3:30 to-day. These services

are free to all, and are very profitable to those who attend them. Miss Susie Harrington and Mr. W. T.

Rigby each read an excellent essay at chapel, on Thursday. Miss Sallie Newton was present to enjoy them. Miss Georgie Thorne, who is taking pri-

vate lessons in penmanship, looked through the society hall on Friday, and was well pleased with what she saw The exercises of commencement week promise to be unusually interesting. Just watch the "University Notes" for the an-

nouncement of the greatest treat of the year. Preston Heitman and two or three others entered school, Monday. Willis Hawley also returned, but did not bring "that

boy" with him, as there is no kindergarten this year. Several of the young men have left school this week. Some of them will teach, while others will engage in other employments. Most of them expect to

Miss Dell Jory will not attend this semi-term, on account of trouble with her eyes, but expects to return next term. Her absence is much regretted by the business papils.

Miss De Forest, assisted by Miss Hallie Parrish, will give an entertainment in the chapel on the evening of April 6th. This means a genuine treat for the lovers of elecution and music.

The "Olde Folke's Concerte," to be held in the opera house, next Friday evening, will be an enjoyable occasion, and will, doubtless, be well patronized by the pleasure-loving people of Salem.

F. W. Royal and Wm. Matthews preached at the revival meetings, in the M. E. church, during the week. The boys are doing good, and getting experience for their future work by these ef-

Mr. M. S. Adams, of Dayton, Oregon, a delegate to the S. S. convention, witnessed several recitations at the chapel ly unfortunate family. Their party troub- on Tuesday. Mr. D. T. Riddle read an les, dissensions and failures, began with interesting essay on System at Chapel, the same day. The Philodosians held a very interest-

ing and profitable open session in their hall, on the evening of the 4th instant, which, through a misunderstanding of ye reporter, was not mentioned in last Sun-day's notes. They have a beautiful hall, which harmonizes nicely with its fair oc cupants.

J. L. Norton Carroll, residing at Far Rockawsy, Queens Co., N. Y., was so crippled with inflammatory rheumatism, of ten years standing, that he had to use crutches. He was completely cured by taking two Brandreth's pills every night for thirty nights, and will asswer any written or personal inquiries.

Hon. D. D. Haynie of Salem, Illinois, says he sees Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syran in uses of Bosanko's Cough and Ling Syrin his family with the most satisfactory results, all cases of coughs, colds and croup, and ro ommends it in particular for the little on Sample bottle 5 cents at Geo. E. Good s.

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Saturday, 12.
ty Tuesday, 22.
a Monday, 28.
ty Sunday, 28.
ty Sunday, 46.
Saturday, 11.
Triday, 18. Tuesday, February 15.

Tuesday, February 15.

Monday, 21.

Sunday, 27.

Saturday, March 11.

Thursday, 17.

Wednesday, 21.

Santa Maria

Wednesday, 21.

Yaquina City

Santa Maria

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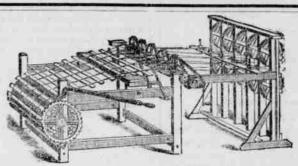
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Messrs. R. M. Wade & Co. have bought of C. W. Bowie his entire stock of the Columbias Buggy Co.'s celebrated buggies, carringes, and spring hacks. The Columbias Buggy Co.'s goods have made for themselves a reputation for durability, finish, and couniert, that is equalted by no other goods of their class. It is the Intention of R. M. Wade & Co. to always have on hand a full stock of these justice pelobrated goods. a full stock of these justic celebrated goods. And in order to be able to please any who may be wanting buggles they will also carry in stock a line of excellent lower priced buggles. It addition to the above they will also have on hand carts, spring backs, wagons, etc. Any one wanting anything in this line will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing.

ug. Salen, Feb. 14, 1887.



OF INTEREST TO MEN

and testimonials, (sent_sealed). Every man should read it. VON GRAEF TROCHEE CO., Free 59 Purk Pince, New York.

OUARTERLY EXAMINATION.—THE REGU lar quurterly examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, will be held at the office of the county superintendent of schools, commencing at noon Monday. March 28th, and continuing for two days, closing on Wednesday. All applicants must press it themselves at the opening of the examination on Monday. GEO. A PEERLES.

18 dw-td County Supt. of Schools.

TAXES DELINQUENT



CURES ALL HUMORS

riand, The Dalles, Eugene City, Astoria, retaind, The Dalles, Eugene City, Astoria, retaind the Dalles, Eugene City, Astoria, retaind the Dalles, Eugene City, Astoria, retaind the Dalles, Care and the points in the East-ates.

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