

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

ENCOURAGE home industry. Have you heard from Michigan? AFTER all, the greatest fishery trouble is when they won't bite. JAMES G. Blaine is reported as ill. The people of the west hope that it is nothing serious. ONE out of each 827 people in the United States is in jail, and we are faint to say that two ought to be. THERE will be more building done in Salem this year than in any single twelve months of the last decade. "Do ye mind that?" THE election of O. A. Waller as councilman from the third ward, in place of F. Folsom, is a good one. Mr. Waller makes a good councilman. THE state and coast news service of the Oregonian has lately been much improved. Their report from the capital city is an especially good one. THEY tried "prohibition" in Michigan once, and they did not want to waste through free rum and cost bills again; so they properly voted it down. If Pinkerton's detectives have nothing better to do they might put in their time searching Eastern cities to see what has become of the Democratic party. THIS time it is the south pole, and a German Baron is after it. It may be proper to put in the original remark in this connection that the fools are not all dead yet. THE railroads of the United States are liable to be so tied up by the workings of the interstate commerce law that the Canadian Pacific will step in and gobble up the trade. WITH all the applicants for postoffices in this country, it seems too bad that the Bulgarian throne should go begging. Salem alone is able to supply a hundred such positions with likely rulers. AN Eastern paper says that the first life size portrait of Stephen Girard painted since his death is now on exhibition. How does Stephen look since his death, and how can his portrait be "life size"? THE powers are again reminded that it will be necessary to bait the Bulgarian throne with a chromo. The rash young prince Alexander Battenberg has again declined the rulership of that country. THE general telegraphic news service of the Portland News is now as good as that of any paper on the Pacific coast outside of San Francisco. It is a very complete compendium of the world's news. BY treating the immigrants who come among us well, we will induce others to come. Whoever bilks or cheats an immigrant commits an offense against the future growth and prosperity of the country. TO-DAY being Sunday it is a good time to again remind the people that Salem and valley points want Sunday trains. The mail arrives all right to-day at Portland and at Ashland, but it lies there and we are literally shut out from the outside world for one day out of the seven. THERE are many large farms in this section offered for sale. If the owners of these large farms would divide them up into forty to eighty acre tracts, they could sell them at good figures. Nine immigrants out of every ten are looking for small places. They are used to small places. THE rain is retarding the work of the farmers in their spring seeding, and also prevents much early gardening being done. "Old Prob's" is respectfully appealed to by a righteously-indignant public for a change of venue, or farmers will have to take a change of venue and move their farms and gardens to some other country. SOME eastern people seem prone to believe that Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, and Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, are entitled to the credit of running the politics of this country, and when those "Sir Oracles" speak let no dog bark, in the language of Shakespeare, as it were. Who has delegated to them this authority? WILL the people of Salem let 1887 slip by without inaugurating some enterprise to help the growth of the city? Last year they built the bridge, and the new brick block now receiving its finishing touches followed the completion of that structure. So much for 1886. But Salem's greatest need is the operation of manufactures here, the employment of labor, and the consumption of raw materials. Too much stress cannot be placed upon this point. Let's do something in this line during the current year. THEY have tried "prohibition" in Massachusetts and Michigan, and afterwards repealed the law; and now they have refused to vote it into the constitution of Michigan again. Will the testimony of such facts as these not point a moral to Oregon voters? or will they "goit blind" and vote for "prohibition" regardless of consequences, vote for a law that will not stop drunkenness, that will not build up society, but will demoralize it? These are questions that should be considered dispassionately, and voters should not jump at conclusions. It is a serious matter, this thing of voting a law into the constitution which is distasteful to a great body of the people. THE exploit of Bishop, the mind reader in Chicago recently, will pretty much explode the theories of the ingenious people who have been trying to explain his success on the hypothesis that the people whom he leads to the place where the subjects have concealed an article really lead him by involuntary motions of the body. He stopped in his room at the Palmer house and gave his audience permission to conceal a scarf pin within the radius of a mile from the hotel. When the pin had been duly placed, he was blindfolded and his head enveloped in a bag. He then entered an open wagon and drove directly to the spot and found the pin. Traffic on the streets was blocked by the crowds that witnessed the singular spectacle until after the finding of the pin. THE argument of "Hesperus" in yesterday morning's paper has been highly spoken of, and is truly a "clincher" against the fallacy of hard-shell prohibition. The idea of substituting legal enactments for the original plan of salvation is a novel idea, and entirely consistent with the line of reasoning of the hard-shell prohibitionists. This would also do away

with the preachers and churches, and would save a great deal of worry and expense. While we are "prohibiting," let's embrace the whole line of evils, and, of course, the law would be enforced, have a society that will be an immaculate model of purity, and the millennium will be here. Oh, such a nice thought! And the beauty of it all is that it is all possible, if we may be permitted to believe the arguments of the hard-shell prohibitionists. A JERSEY editor undertook to crack a joke and now he is in a fair way to go to jail for his pains. He said that a very suspicious merchandise of postage stamps was going on at the postoffice. He had credible information that the two clerks there had for some time been selling stamps at the rate of thirteen for a cent and a quarter. The people were shocked, and a few days later a postoffice department inspector came down to investigate the alleged offense. Of course no clerk could sell thirteen stamps for a cent and a quarter unless he stole them. The clerks violently denied the charge, and the inspector waited on the newspaper man for his proof. "Why of course the story is true," exclaimed the man of the quill, "a cent and a quarter make twenty-six cents, don't they?" But in Jersey such gags do not go down. The clerks have commenced a suit for damages, and are going to sue the joker indicted for criminal libel, and the smart journalist has left off laughing. THE PROHIBITION FALLACY. EDITOR STATESMAN:—In view of the fact that the people of Oregon will soon have an opportunity to express their views as to the merits of prohibition, at the ballot box, it becomes every friend and advocate of the best interests of society, to take a calm dispassionate view of the subject, guided by the history of facts, as they relate to the subject under consideration, unbiased by an enthusiastic display of declamation and buncombe, coupled with inordinate egotism and self-righteousness. As rational beings we should study the history of similar efforts in the past, and profit by the experience of those who lived before us, and if previous efforts have been barren of good results, search for the cause of failure, and then seek for a more efficient remedy. The enthusiastic, superficial observer will often mistake symptoms for disease, results for cause, and is thereby led to erroneous conclusions as to the remedy to be applied. A prescription based on an incorrect diagnosis, can prove curative only by fortunate accident. In searching for a first cause, then, let us get back as nearly as possible to the beginning, and premise by saying, that in every normally constituted infant brain, there are the germinal principles of mind and conscience. All of the prominent attributes of the perfect man are germinal or embryonic in infancy. The intellect may develop and expand within certain limits from ideas acquired by mere observation. But conscience, the basis of morals, must receive its primary impulse by being warned into active growth, in the sunlight of a mother's love and tender guidance, fortified and strengthened by the sacred influences of home and fireside. If these vivifying influences are withheld during infancy and childhood, the germ of conscience is aborted and rendered incapable of development afterward, and a "moral monstrosity" is thrust upon the world. The savage Indian is an illustration of the results of this primary neglect. We may make a material illustration of this idea, by supposing an infant, physically perfect, to have one limb so secured as to render it perfectly passive. The development of that limb soon becomes enfeebled, and ultimately ceases to make progress. The vital principle which presides over physical development has been balked and thwarted until it ceases to make further effort; demonstrating the fact that mentally, morally, or physically, our progress depends upon carefully nursing the original basic vital principle, and is therefore a subject of education and culture, and not of law. I wish therefore to impress the belief that it is defective moral training, discipline and culture which constitute the cause of drunkenness and its coterie of immoral concomitants—and that the primary lesson must be given in early life, while subject to salutary home influences—otherwise the opportunity is lost, and the character may be formed on another and an undesirable plan. Then come the school and church influences and teachings, to complete the evolution of the intellectual and moral man. Nevertheless, it will often occur to the mind, that in our schools, as ordinarily conducted, moral expansion is too often lost sight of, in the race for purely intellectual acquisitions, and as a consequence many brilliant minds become moral bankrupts in after years. How very many can truthfully say, "In the hour of temptation, I was saved, by the recollection of a mother's prayers, a father's precepts and example, and the sacred influences of home, exerted in my early life?" And how many have fallen, in consequence of having been deprived of those influences! The only true and lasting remedy for intemperance, and indeed every type of immorality, must be a remedy that makes men better, makes them love purity, for the sake of purity; that makes them prize an approving conscience above all else—that makes them just to all from love of the eternal principle of justice—in short, that makes men conscientious and moral as well as intellectual, by educating in the way above indicated, by beginning early, and continuing long. Spasmodic efforts in effecting moral reform, are never attended with lasting success. That an appeal to the law making power must in future as in the past, prove a failure seems evident for the following reasons: It is based on a misapprehension of the laws which govern the intellectual and moral forces of men. Law does not convince nor convert. Law does not make men morally better. Legal enactments can never control the appetite, cure dipsomania, nor prevent the acquisition of that affliction. It disputes the inherent right to possess or maintain an individuality. Even if legislation is to prove the panacea which prohibitionists profess to believe it will, and cure the immoral and abnormal condition precedent and consequent with the use of alcohol, and thereby accomplish the moral regeneration of men, as it relates to this particular form of vice, they are still inconsistent, in not giving us a law so broad and

comprehensive, that by its simple enactment we can cure all the sinful tendencies which afflict Adam's degenerate posterity—and thereby insure a millennial era in "thirty days from the passage of the bill" and signature of the governor. For if legislation will prevent or cure drunkenness, it must do so by accomplishing moral reform. If law can do this in one particular it certainly can in others. Hence the proposed amendment is perfectly consistent, and if prohibitionists are sincere, they ought joyfully to accept it, and thereby give to the world, a generation so morally pure as to be fit inhabitants for the celestial kingdom. Indeed, it would prove an adjunct, if not a substitute for the original plan of salvation—and this idea is not extravagant, in view of the fact that not a few of the ministers of the gospel abandon their pulpits to make prohibition stump speeches during every political campaign, and by their arbitrary measures, turn away from the bible doctrine of spiritual and moral regeneration, through the efficacy of the blood of Christ, and all in favor of the pitiful and irrational plea for "constitutional amendment," forgetting that law never convinces nor converts, and consequently can afford no incentive to moral reformation. Efforts at legal prohibition are by no means new, and have always been conspicuous for their failure. Let us give a few illustrations, by first calling attention to the effort to legally and otherwise prohibit the use of tobacco when first introduced into England by Sir Francis Drake. King James I of England issued the first formal mandate interdicting the weed in his dominion. To restrain the cultivation of tobacco in Virginia, and prevent its exportation into England, several arbitrary measures were attempted during the reign of James I. Following this effort, the Popes Urban and Innocent XII both issued edicts of excommunication against all those who took either snuff or tobacco. By some of the Swiss Cantons, smoking was considered a crime second only to adultery, and to cap the climax of severity against this poor plant, Amurath IV made the use of tobacco a crime punishable by death. Here is an effort at prohibition for you; and from a source that meant business—from an autocratic power the violation of whose mandates meant death, with the torments of purgatory to follow. And still, Professor Beck tells us, "the fragrant weed flourished, and loyal subjects and devout Christians, sturdy republicans and slavish Asiatics, all, resist the law and yield to the influence of tobacco." You find it in the palace and the humble cottage. The lonely exile solaces his weary hours with it—the joyous freeman exults in its influence. Wherever man is found, its influence is felt and acknowledged. The citizen whiffs his perfumed cigar, the poor man smokes his sooty pipe, the sailor chews his delicious quid, the matron rejoices in her pinch of snuff. On the mountain top and in the lonely valley, on the land and on the broad expanse of ocean, in the dark mines of Pennsylvania and the glittering halls of Persia, in the rugged hills of Switzerland and in the gold bearing valleys of California, amid the snows of the north and under the burning sun of the tropics, in battle and in peace, in storm and in calm, in wealth and in poverty, in health and in sickness, the king and the subject, the master and the slave, youth, manhood and old age—all, all bow to the magic power of tobacco." With such an encouraging precedent, who would not advocate legal prohibition? But prohibitionists tell us, they are educating the people up to the point where it can be enforced. Still the fact obtrudes itself, that the better men are informed on this subject the less confidence they have in legal prohibition as a remedy for the curse of intemperance. If they mean to educate men to conscientiously discharge their duty to themselves, and in the line of perfect morality, then, indeed is it a noble work, but when accomplished, prohibition will not be required. Why is it that prohibition is not a success in Iowa, or Kansas? Prohibitionists say, they are not strong enough to enforce the law. This is in fact a plea for a stronger law. They are strong enough to secure an amendment to a constitution, and to secure the enactment of necessary legislation, but cannot enforce the laws after their enactment. This circumstance proves the inherent weakness and inefficiency of their plan—and is emphasized by the fact that they never have yet, in any instance, been strong enough to secure the enforcement of such laws. There is no trouble in the enforcement of a law which the people want and approve—and the moral effect of a law which cannot be enforced, is altogether bad, as it tends to a disregard for all law. In conclusion, it must be apparent, that a plan which, after fair trial, for hundreds of years has universally been attended by ignominious failure, ought to convince the most obtuse prohibitionist of the fallacy of further attempting legal prohibition. HESPERUS.

DEATH IN THE WATER. IS THE ELEMENT WE DRINK DECIMATING THE PEOPLE?

How a Universal Menace to Health May Be Disarmed. A few years ago the people in a certain section in one of the leading cities of the State were prostrated with a malignant disease, and upon investigation it was found that only those who used water from a famous old well were the victims. Professor S. A. Lattimore, analyst of the New York State Board of Health, upon analyzing water from this well, found it more deadly than the city sewage! The filling up of the old well stopped the ravages of the disease. Not long since the writer noticed while some men were making an excavation for a large building, a stratum of dark colored earth running from near the surface to hard pan. There it took other courses toward a well near at hand. The water from this well had for years been tainted with the drainings from a receiving vault, the percolations of which had discolored the earth! Terrible! A similar condition of things exists in every village and city where well water is used, and though the filtering which the fluids receive in passing through the earth may give them a clear appearance, yet the poison and disease remains, though the water may look never so clear. It is still worse with the farmer, for the drainage from the barn-yard and the slops from the kitchen eventually find their way into the family well! The same condition of things exists in our large cities, whose water supplies are rivers fed by little streams that carry off the filth and drainings from houses. This "water" is eventually drunk by rich and poor alike with great evil. Some cautious people resort to the filter for purifying this water, but even the filter does not remove this poison, for water of the most deadly character may pass through this filter and become clear, yet the poison disguised is there. They who use filters know that they must be renewed at regular periods, for even though they do not take out all the impurity, they soon become foul. Now in like manner the human kidneys act as a filter for the blood, and if they are filled up with impurities and become foul, like the filter, all the blood in the system coursing through them becomes bad, for it is now a conceded fact that the kidneys are the chief means whereby the blood is purified. These organs are filled with thousands of hair-like tubes which drain the impurities from the blood, as the sewer pipes drain impurities from our houses. If a sewer pipe breaks under the house, the sewage escapes into the earth and fills the house with poisonous gas; so if any of the thousand and one little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by this awful poison. It is a scientific fact that the kidneys have few nerves of sensation; and, consequently, disease may exist in those organs for a long time and not be suspected by the individual. It is impossible to filter or take the death out of the blood when the least derangement exists in these organs, and if the blood is not filtered then the uric acid, or kidney poison, accumulates in the system and attacks any organ, producing nine out of ten ailments, just as sewer gas and bad drainage produce so many fatal disorders. Kidney disease may be known to exist if there is any marked departure from ordinary health without apparent known cause, and it should be understood by all that the greatest peril exists, and is intensified, if there is the least neglect to treat it promptly with that great specific Warner's safe cure, a remedy that has received the highest recognition by scientific men who have thoroughly investigated the character of kidney derangements. They may not tell us that the cause of so many diseases in this organ is the impure water or any other one thing, but this poisonous water with its impurities coursing constantly through these delicate organs undoubtedly does produce much of the decay and disease which eventually terminate in the fatal Bright's disease, for this disease, alike among the drinking men, prohibitionists, the tobacco slave, the laborer, the merchant and the tramp, works terrible devastation every where. It is well known that the liver which is so easily thrown "out of gear" as they say, very readily disturbs the action of the kidneys. That organ when deranged, immediately announces the fact by sallow skin, constipated bowels, coated tongue, and headaches, but the kidney when diseased, struggles on for a long time, and the fact of its disease can only be discovered by the aid of the microscope or by the physician who is skillful enough to trace the most indirect effects in the system to the derangement of these organs, as the prime cause. The public is learning much on this subject and when it comes to understand that the kidneys are the real health regulators, as they are the real blood purifiers of the system, they will escape an infinite amount of unnecessary suffering, and add length of days and happiness to their lot.

THE STOMACH DISTILLS ACIDS. These, if existent in a natural quantity, and uninvited by bile, play their part in the functions of digestion and assimilation. But the artificial acid resulting from the inability of the stomach to convert food received by it into sustenance, is the producer of flatulence and heartburn, which are the most distressing symptoms of dyspepsia. The best corrective is Hesperus' Stomach Bitters. Far more effective is it than carbonate of soda, magnesia or other alkaline salts. These latter only weaken the stomach without producing permanent benefit. No man or woman chronically dyspeptic, and consequently nervous, can be in the possession of the full measure of vigor allowed by nature. Therefore, invigorate and regulate the system, and by so doing prevent from malaria, rheumatism and other serious maladies. CALIFORNIA CAT-"R" CURE. Guaranteed a positive cure for Catarrh, Glands in the Head, Hay Fever, Itch of Catarrhal conditions and Sore Eyes. Restores the sense of Taste and smell, removes Bad Taste and Unpleasant Breath, resulting from Catarrh. Easy and pleasant to use. Few directions and a Cure is warranted by all druggists. J. L. Norton Carroll, residing at Far Rockaway, 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 Brantlett's pills every night for thirty nights, and will answer any written or personal inquiries. Go to P. J. Armstrong's at A. Kelly's old stand, for buggies, hacks, and carriages, 4-12-2v.

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THE PROHIBITION FALLACY.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—In view of the fact that the people of Oregon will soon have an opportunity to express their views as to the merits of prohibition, at the ballot box, it becomes every friend and advocate of the best interests of society, to take a calm dispassionate view of the subject, guided by the history of facts, as they relate to the subject under consideration, unbiased by an enthusiastic display of declamation and buncombe, coupled with inordinate egotism and self-righteousness. As rational beings we should study the history of similar efforts in the past, and profit by the experience of those who lived before us, and if previous efforts have been barren of good results, search for the cause of failure, and then seek for a more efficient remedy. The enthusiastic, superficial observer will often mistake symptoms for disease, results for cause, and is thereby led to erroneous conclusions as to the remedy to be applied. 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The savage Indian is an illustration of the results of this primary neglect. We may make a material illustration of this idea, by supposing an infant, physically perfect, to have one limb so secured as to render it perfectly passive. The development of that limb soon becomes enfeebled, and ultimately ceases to make progress. The vital principle which presides over physical development has been balked and thwarted until it ceases to make further effort; demonstrating the fact that mentally, morally, or physically, our progress depends upon carefully nursing the original basic vital principle, and is therefore a subject of education and culture, and not of law. I wish therefore to impress the belief that it is defective moral training, discipline and culture which constitute the cause of drunkenness and its coterie of immoral concomitants—and that the primary lesson must be given in early life, while subject to salutary home influences—otherwise the opportunity is lost, and the character may be formed on another and an undesirable plan. Then come the school and church influences and teachings, to complete the evolution of the intellectual and moral man. Nevertheless, it will often occur to the mind, that in our schools, as ordinarily conducted, moral expansion is too often lost sight of, in the race for purely intellectual acquisitions, and as a consequence many brilliant minds become moral bankrupts in after years. How very many can truthfully say, "In the hour of temptation, I was saved, by the recollection of a mother's prayers, a father's precepts and example, and the sacred influences of home, exerted in my early life?" 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LOCAL TEACHERS' MEETING.

There will be a local teachers' meeting at Turner, Oregon, on next Saturday, the 16th of this month. It will be held in the public school building, and will open at 10 a. m. This will be the first one of these local teachers' meetings held in this part of the county, and we earnestly solicit the attendance and assistance of all teachers in this end of the county and elsewhere. The topics will be merely opened, by those whose names appear on programme, and then discussed by any and all. The following is the programme: FORENOON SESSION. Music. Organization of Schools—Supt. Geo. A. Peebles. Incentives to Study—Miss Lizzie Cornelius. Manners—Prof. H. H. Smith. AFTERNOON SESSION. Music. Whispering—Miss Mary E. McKinney. Discipline—Louis Barzax. Primary Reading and Spelling—Miss Lydia Denver. Morals—Prof. M. G. Lane. Language Lessons—Prof. B. A. Childers. H. H. SMITH, B. A. CHILDERS, W. T. VAN SOOY, Committee.

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