

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Copies of the New Year's issue of the STATESMAN are going off like hot cakes—nearly 3000 already sold—but there are still plenty for all comers at 10 cents per copy.

A fine specimen of a Massachusetts chestnut, incased in a gold frame, has been presented to Washington as a Christmas present for a certain victim of rheumatism. It is to hang on the presidential watch chain.

SENATOR EVARTS said at the dinner of the St. Louis New England society: "I have never been to St. Louis before. I have come to attend the New England dinner—that is all my business here." The above are thought to be the shortest sentences Everts ever uttered.

Mrs. Cleveland has a busy winter before her. The official programme of the White House entertainments provides for five public receptions between January 1 and February 22, in which the president and his wife will participate, four receptions by Mrs. Cleveland alone and three dinners for congress, the judiciary and diplomatic corps.

"My dear friend," said a minister at the bedside of a sick man, "I want to call your attention to the blessed consolation which religion brings in hours of suffering danger to those—" "I'm much obliged to you," interposed the grateful patient, but you are too late. "Too late?" "Yes, sir, my physician says that the crisis is past and all danger is over." —N. Y. Sun.

It is to be hoped that our representatives in congress will see to it that the bill which will give Salem the benefit of the free delivery system is not allowed to be buried beneath the accumulation of business, but will work it up on the calendar and get it through at this session. We know you are busy, Senators Dolph and Mitchell, but will you please see to this little favor the Salem people ask of you. Congressman Hermann has done and will do his part in the matter.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

If Mr. Grady, the talented and aggressive editor of the Atlanta Constitution, thinks that the north hesitates to accept and return the fraternal greeting of the new south, he does not understand the north, and needs to spend a holiday in this section. It is true that, in the lack of real issues in politics, the "bloody shirt" has been kept out of the wash for special service in political campaigns, and it is not pleasant for northern people to read about southern methods, in some places, of carrying elections. But our people have the kindest feeling for the south, as they are always ready to attest by their behavior to guests from that section.

SALEM'S CLAIMS.

The bill that passed the house of representatives in relation to the extension of the advantage of the free postal delivery system does not mention Salem, nor any other city, specially as entitled to the privileges of this system. One of the provisions of the bill extends the benefits of the system to all cities of fifteen thousand inhabitants and over. But another clause provides that all cities which have postoffices with a revenue of \$10,000 and over per annum shall be entitled to the privileges of the system. During the fiscal year ending July 31, 1886, the total receipts of the Salem postoffice were \$10,309.58. This would lead Salem in under the act, if it passes the senate and becomes a law, which is quite likely. The receipts of this office are constantly growing, and they will show a very material increase at the end of this fiscal year.

AMERICAN MANNERS.

Dr. Aveling has made some emphatic remarks on the alleged ill-breeding of the American "upper classes," the inference being that Europeans are much superior to us in manners. An example has just been furnished of English, or perhaps Irish, politeness by Justin McCarthy which may be used for the purpose of comparison. He was waiting, in company with Mr. Beecher, ex-Mayor Low and others, at the Academy of Music the other evening in Brooklyn, to be introduced preliminary to delivering a lecture, when an individual walked up to him, shook his hand and presented him a card with a request that he should read it. He did so, and found that it was the advertisement of a tobacconist. He took out his case, deposited the card in it and said to the man with grace and dignity, "Thank you, very much."

Such manners cannot be confined to any one class without subjecting that class to more annoyance than it can very well stand. Dr. Aveling's criticism has wider application than he gives it. An additional politeness all around would be a national advantage. A more copious distribution of "Thank you's" would make things pleasanter generally.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

On the 8th of last month Mr. Blair of New Hampshire brought up for consideration in the Senate the joint resolution which proposes the following amendment to the constitution of the United States:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or bridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

This is the woman suffrage amendment which has been before congress during several sessions, and Mr. Blair is very anxious to get a vote on the resolution at an early day, the majority of the committee to whom it was referred having reported in its favor. The chief interest in this report consists in its history of that has already been done by the several states toward admitting women to the ballot.

The first petition for woman suffrage was presented to the legislature of New York as early as 1835, and the subject was again brought to the attention of the legislature in 1846. Since that time similar petitions have been urged upon nearly every legislature in the northern states. Yet full suffrage has been granted to women in three territories only—Utah, Wyoming, since 1869, and Washington territory since 1883. Five states have gone so far as to submit to the vot-

ers the question of amending their constitutions by striking out the word "male" from the suffrage clause—Kansas in 1867, Michigan in 1874, Colorado in 1877, Nebraska in 1882, and Oregon in 1884; but in each case the amendment was defeated by a vote of about two-thirds to one-third.

Nearly every northern state has had before it from time to time since 1870 a bill to secure such an expression of the will of the voters. In some instances the measure has been passed at one session, but has failed at another. Iowa, for instance, passed it in 1870, and killed it in 1872; passed it again in 1874, and failed to do so in 1876; passed it in 1878, but defeated it in 1880, and the sessions of 1882 and 1884 were also at variance regarding the subject. Yet the women, we are told, are not discouraged, but are determined to try it over again in that vacillating state.

In New York the bill to prohibit the disfranchisement of women has several times come within five votes of passing the assembly.

In eleven states school suffrage for women exists, namely, Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Nebraska, New York, Oregon and Vermont. In nearly all the northern and western states women are elected to the offices of county and city superintendents, of schools, and as members of school boards, and in Louisiana the constitution of 1879 makes women eligible to school offices. In the election of 1885, Kansas and Iowa elected several women to such offices as those of county clerk, register of deeds, and the like, and thousands of women are postmasters under the federal government. The movement for the amendment to the constitution of the United States to grant women suffrage began in 1845, and since 1869 there have been consecutive applications to congress for the submission of the amendment.

Mr. Blair contends that the time has come when the wish of the petitioners should be granted. That time will not come until the great body of women express a desire for the ballot, and, so far, they have not indicated such a wish. They have refused to back the application, and by their conduct have manifested an indisposition to assume the burden which the proposed amendment would put on them, or else they have taken no interest in the subject.

Women can get the full suffrage whenever they unite to ask for it, and yet after half a century of agitation, ninety-nine out of a hundred of them remain utterly indifferent to the appeals of those who would arouse them to demand admission to the polls.

CATHOLICISM AND SOCIALISM.

The Catholic Church is essentially conservative. A good part of its policy if not all of it, is summed up in the sententious utterance of Christ: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

It is not surprising, then, to find that the Catholic Church has taken explicit ground against not only what it calls the socialistic tendencies of the age, but also against the labor movement, pure and simple, as represented in trades unionism. The Pope has had his attention particularly attracted to the Knights of Labor by recent political and industrial events in this country, and in an encyclical not long ago he requested the American bishops to furnish him with data and their own opinions regarding them. It is probable that when these are received he will prepare a document in relation to them, perhaps a bull, which may be intended to have a decisive effect. In the encyclical Leo XIII says: "Socialists traduce the law of property. The church commands that the right of ownership in property derived from nature itself be held intact and inviolate."

In pursuance of the course thus foreshadowed Archbishop Corrigan of New York issued a pastoral letter, in which he lays particular stress on the dangers of socialism. Of course, this document is directly inspired by the political spectacle recently witnessed in the metropolis—the labor organization coalescing in support of an apostle of free thought against the candidates of the old parties for the chair of the mayorality. In every Anglo-Saxon municipality this position is strongly representative of vested rights. Henry George's election, while in reality it would have given to the new agitators no power to change the government of the city or even to dictate its policy in any marked degree, would still have had the significance of a sentiment and a principle both of which are abhorrent to conservative order. Archbishop Corrigan's admonition, therefore, will be gratefully all who have much to lose by possibly dangerous agitation, and it will convey a shock of warning to thousands whom the eloquence and seductive logic of the socialists have hitherto enticed away from the traditional channels of thought provided for them by church and society.

It will be interesting to note the influence of the views expressed by the hierarchy of the Catholic Church upon the mass of its members, who are always largely represented in any labor agitation. The fact that the priests are often found in actual, if not in open, sympathy with the demands and aspirations of the wage-workers is an element in the situation which must not be forgotten. One of the most eminent of them in New York, Father McElginn, lent his countenance to the candidacy of Henry George for the mayorality. The latest outcome of the Pope's attitude on this question is the summoning of this clergyman to Rome. It is not believed, however, that the significance of this fact is necessarily inimical to him. Father McElginn denies that he used his office in any unseemly manner in connection with the burning political questions of the day, and the impression among his brother priests is that he is merely called to the Vatican to explain to the Pope the motives of his conduct. The Irish bishop was lately sent by the Pope under similar circumstances connected with the national land question, and after an interview with the latter he went back without so much as even a censure. The effect of liberal political opinion on some of the prominent Catholic clergy in England and Ireland is quite surprising. Cardinal Manning's sanction of one of Henry George's books the other day was one of the strongest expressions of the kind that has come from so eminent an ecclesiastical authority. He was careful, however, to make a distinction between a simple labor movement and socialism.

The negative interference of the church, therefore, seems to confine itself to broad generalizations. The words of Archbishop Corrigan are in the nature of admonition rather than of command and they need not be regarded as severely binding upon the conscience of any one. It cannot be denied that the reasoning of the prelate is both able and effective, and Henry George has recognized this fact by publicly replying to him. It is hardly probable, however, that Archbishop Corrigan will in his turn reply, and the controversy, if such it may be called, is likely, therefore, for the present at least, to end here. It has confirmed more than anything else the grave importance of a political movement which the church feels called upon to criticize in formal criticism.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.
News Notes Concerning This Institution, Its Students, Teachers, and Friends.
Wm. Matthews, who has been teaching for some months, will enter school Monday.
Several new students will enter Monday, and it would be well if all who propose attending this year, could enter then.
A majority of the students spent their holidays at home, but are beginning to return so as to be ready for the school next Monday.
Messrs. F. M. Anderson, Wm. H. Bayley, F. T. Howell, and Mr. Rounds, held a protracted meeting at Highland with good results during the vacation.
Forrester Royal has fitted up rooms in the university, where he and Mrs. Royal will remain while pursuing a course of study in the university, which they will enter next Monday.
Messrs. Atkinson, Jensen, Mulligan, Moore, and Swayne, recently closed a successful two weeks' meeting at Hope Chapel. About a dozen persons were converted and the community generally aroused in regard to religious matters.
Mrs. Dr. Parrish's brother, Prof. G. W. Lichtenthaler, of Bloomington, Ill., took a look through the museum this week. The professor is especially interested in marine life and will spend a part of the winter on this coast.
One or more post graduate courses of study will probably soon be established in the university, as there are many who would like to pursue some line of study farther than any of the present courses go and pursue it in such a way as to earn the degree of A. M. or Ph. D.
Willamette university, as well as the rest of Salem and of Oregon, has many things for which she is thankful at the beginning of '87. Among these is the good health, good department, and good work of the students, the zeal and fidelity of trustees and teachers, the increased attendance and the brighter outlook for the future. In consequence of all this she wishes every body a happy New Year, and will try to do her part in making it not only a happy but also a successful one.
As proof that the young ladies lead their brother students in many of the most worthy undertakings, these facts are given: The class of '86 consisted of three energetic, thoroughgoing, wide-awake young men, viz: Messrs. L. Conn, H. S. Goddard, and E. B. Piper, and one young lady of like qualities, Miss Maggie Caples. Now there lies before me a neat invitation to attend the marriage of Miss Caples to Chas. H. Hale, Wednesday evening, Jan. 5th, 1887, at the home of her father, Hon. J. E. Caples, Portland. Unless the boys steal a march on old Father Time, as well as on their friends, Miss Caples will lead them in one of the most important acts of a lifetime, an act in which she has the best wishes of many friends among the students and teachers of Willamette.

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CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK,
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To farmers on wheat and other marketable produce, consigned, or in store, either in private.

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—or public warehouses—
COMMERCIAL.
Paper discounted at reasonable rates. Drafts drawn direct on New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Portland, London, Paris, Berlin, Hong Kong and Calcutta.
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
The oldest bank in the northwest outside of Portland.

Ladd & Bush, Bankers,
—SALEM—
Transact a general banking business in all its branches.
Make loans and draw sight and telegraphic exchange on New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Portland, The Dalles, Eugene City, Astoria, Albany, Corvallis, Walla Walla, and other towns of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia.
Letters of credit issued, available in the Eastern States.
Draws direct on London, Berlin and Hong Kong.
Collections made on all points in the Pacific Northwest.
With a record of nearly TWENTY YEARS' prudent and successful management marked by a steady growth of capital and patronage, we solicit business, on as liberal terms as are consistent with safe banking.

WHEN SELECTING YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS remember that you can buy a first-class gold pen, Webster's unabridged dictionary, or a set of any of the standard encyclopedias from Wm. S. Arnold, 35 Chebekete street, cheaper than from any one else. Having taught in large schools for 20 years, and having handled large quantities of books and penholders that time, he knows which is best. The gold pens are made to order and of the large number sold during 15 years, each has been warranted and has given good satisfaction. Pens left with him will be repaired in the best style. 11-7-12

MEDICAL.
SCALY, ITCHY SKIN
And all itching and scaly skin and scalp diseases cured by Cuticura.
PSORIASIS, ECZEMA, TETTER, RINGWORM, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Babbers', Bakers', Grocers', and Washermen's itch, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply humors of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, are positively cured by Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.
PSORIASIS, OR SCALY SKIN.
I, John J. Case, D. D. S., having practiced dentistry in this country for thirty-five years and being well known to thousands hereabouts, with a view to help any who are afflicted as I have been for the past twelve years, testify that the Cuticura Remedies cured me of Psoriasis, or scaly skin, in eight days, after the doctors with whom I had consulted gave me no help or encouragement.
JOHN J. CASE, D. D. S.,
Newton, N. J.

DISTRESSING ERUPTION.
Your Cuticura Remedies performed a wonderful cure last summer on one of our customers, an old gentleman of seventy years of age, who suffered with a fearful distressing eruption on his head and face, and who had tried all remedies and doctors to no purpose.
J. F. SMITH & CO.,
Texarkana, Arkansas.

DUSTY PAINT OF SCALES.
H. E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by Cuticura Remedies. The most wonderful cure on record. A dusty paint of scales fell from his body. Physicians and his friends thought he must die.

ECZEMA RADICALLY CURED.
For the radical cure of an obstinate case of Eczema of the standing, I give entire credit to the Cuticura Remedies. H. M. RICHARDSON, New Haven, Connecticut.
Sold by all druggists. Price: Cuticura, 50 cts. Resolvent, \$1. Soap, 25 cts. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Send for "How to cure Skin Diseases," BEAUTIFY the complexion and skin by using the Cuticura Soap.

IT FEELS GOOD.
Those worn out with pain, aches and weakness find relief in one minute by the Cuticura Anti Pain Plaster. All druggists, 25 cents.

Constitutional Catarrh.
No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind—one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impudently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his Radical Cure has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, sniffling and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.
Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and twelve Inhibitor, price \$1.
POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.
Neuralgic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains and Strains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura and Plaster, the most perfect antidote to pain and inflammation ever compounded. It is original, instantaneous, infallible and safe. At all druggists, 25 cts. five for \$1.00, or postage free of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

WHITE IS KING.
The White Sewing Machine Co. have brought out lately a new machine, and as an advertisement, will sell for THIRTY DAYS.

SEWING MACHINES
AT—
\$33 --- \$35 --- \$40 --- \$45.
These machines are Frame work, all metal, nickel plated attachments in a twelve-lined box. Beats every machine in
Beauty and Improvements.
When the agency is established the machines will be sold from \$40 to \$65. Come and see them at POSTNER & TIFFANY'S, upstairs, 12-17-d-w.

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E. C. CROSS.
Proprietor. Can furnish, at wholesale or retail,
Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton,
CORNED BEEF, PICKLED PORK,
SAUSAGE, VEAL,
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, SHOULDERS,
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—Game and Poultry, Etc.—
HIGHEST CASH PRICE
Paid for all kinds of fat stock, game and poultry.
Meats delivered on time to any part of the city, free of charge.

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FINE PERFUMERY,
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Are WORLD RENOWNED.
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WE SHALL OFFER FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, BARGAINS IN CLOTHING NOT IN FULL SUITS. WE HAVE COATS, VESTS AND PANTS NOT MATCHED. WE SHALL SELL AT GREAT BARGAINS. OUR FULL SUITS WE OFFER AT REDUCED RATES. OVERCOATS AND BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE COST, ALSO WOOL SOCKS.
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which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terrible fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but alas! how many have so too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alternative, or blood-cleansing, non-indigestible, and nutritive properties, is unequalled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all
CHRONIC DISEASES
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Liver, Blood, and Lungs.
"If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have yellow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Bilepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, and Coughs, Croup, and Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.
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ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.
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is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.
If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain in the head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption. Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Gold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.
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In sums to suit on real estate or approved personal security. Purchasers of
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Other class of securities. Office in Breyman's block, up stairs, Salem, Oregon. d-w