CLEARANCE SALE!

We have always undersold all others, but now to close our stock and make room, we offer for 30 days,

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

On all clothing in the house. Everybody says we give bargains already, but this cut will be the lowest ever known in Salem.

B. FORSTNER & CO.

Our New Navy's Crack Warship.

In the year 1893, when foreigners from all the nations come to take part in the World's fair and view the great naval parade, they will open their eyes at sight of one of our ships, that recently launched, the armored cruiser New York, 8,150 tons, coal capacity 13,000 miles, twin screws, propelled by four vertical, inverted, direct acting, triple expansion engines, each having 2,500 horse power. The New York is 380 feet long at the water line. She will carry a complement of 475 officers and men. She will have three complete decks and an additional protective deck. Something of her fighting capacity may be learned from the fact that she is to carry thirty cannon, large and small, and six torpedo tubes. The armament includes twenty rapid firing guns and four Gatlings. The New York is protected by a partial belt of armor, placed amidships, and by a complete belt of water excluding material.

The new ship is built both for cruising and fighting. Her heavy barbettes and the almost impenetrable armor that constitutes her gun shields will make her a formidable enemy for the best of European ships to grapple. The New York is the largest, finest cruiser yet turned out of an American shipyard, the most magnificent vessel of our new navy, and we point with pride to her. At least we shall do so when she is all finished and gets her machinery and armament. That will take a year yet. That is to say if emergency arises, it can be completed in four months. But if the hired laborers of Uncle Sam spin out the work as they usually do in order to get the most out of it and make it last as long as possible, then it will require a year and a half.

Political Come-outers.

Speaking of the Farmers' Alliance in the fall elections, the New York Sun recalls something of the history of independent political movements in the last eighteen years.

The Sun lays it down as a general statement that in the year midway between presidential elections an independent movement rises like a wave, temporarily overwhelming a portion of the political world, and then subsides. The Grangers made a strong showing, The Sun remarks, in 1874. By 1876, presidential year, the Granger wave as a political factor flattened out—sank into the respective bosoms of the Republican and Democratic parties again. In 1878 the Greenback movement swept over the country. It secured 80,000 votes even in Pennsylvania. But presidential year, 1880, the contest was once again between Republican and Democrat.

In 1882 came the Independents. During that year many Republican votes were lost in the elections, but with 1884—behold, Democrat and Republican pitted against each other come up smiling into the ring again. In 1886 it was the Democratic party that was threatened by the great labor demonstration, and the Labor candidates polled a large vote in many places. But who ever knew a Democrat to go back on the old party when a critical time came? In the presidential year of 1888 it was the same two old contestants, Democrat and Republican, that fought for the presidency. In 1890 the Farmers' Alliance movement made a profound impression on the elections. But The Sun believes that history will repeat itself in 1892.

It will cause a sort of sickly smile to rise to the countenance of those who remember how the English sparrow was fostered and nursed into being in this country fifteen years ago to read now how the young Illinois boy slaughters him by the thousand and collects a bounty on the head of every individual of the dirty, brown coated tribe. Fifteen years ago we in America could not get enough of the English sparrow. We feared this climate would be too inclement for him. Sympathetic ladies took the little birds in by the fire and nursed them back to life when they were half frozen. Every means was taken to propagate the bird, for we thought it would free us from tree caterpillars. And now we find the little beast is no good against caterpillars, but he drives out the other birds that do eat the tree worms, and not only that, but he devours hundreds of bushels of ripe grain every summer. Dec. 1 was Sparrow Day in Illinois—the day when the state bounty on sparrow heads went into operation—and a grand day it was to the small boy of the Sucker State.

Charles L. Tiffany, of the New York jewelry establishment, has been married and lived happily with his wife for fifty years. On the occasion of the celebration of the golden wedding the Tiffany employees presented to the fine old couple a gold medal richly and artistically engraved, containing on one side medallion portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany. This is well. A husband and wife who live peaceably together for fifty years in these days of divorce deserve a gold medal.

An ingenious Chicago inventor has adapted the nickel-in-the-slot principle to the telephone and made an instrument whereby, by dropping a nickel into its mouth, he can ring up the telephone and communicate directly with any part of a town or city.

The fate of Fonseca in Brazil, Balmaceda in Chili and Boulanger in Europe proves that the closing years of the Nineteenth century are a very unhealthful time for dictators. Thus much the world has certainly gained in a century.

Whatever the reason may be, girls of today are certainly taller than girls were twenty-five years ago.

"Why," asks Judge Ritchie, of Nova Scotia, "should this country be made an asylum for American criminals?" We give it up.

By the refusal of foreign countries to admit pork from the United States the American hog raiser has lost in the past ten years $260,000,000.

The farmer who would not be cheated by middlemen must take a good newspaper and keep himself informed of the market prices of the products he has to sell.

Secretary Jerry Rusk recommends a greater diversity of farm crops as one important means of bettering the condition of farmers. Where all produce one article the price of that is bound to be low.

The newest fad among rich people is to have a houseboat built, fitted with all the appurtenances of a luxurious modern home, and then cruise in this boat up and down the shores of river and sea. It is the only way in which one can be exclusive any more.

How rapidly the new United States navy is growing can be judged from the number of first class new warships which this country could have ready for action in a month's time in case of war with Chili. Altogether there are five already in Pacific waters. They are the San Francisco, the Baltimore, the Yorktown, the Boston and the Charleston. The old wooden ships Yantic and Essex can be added, making seven in all. In two months this number could be increased by Admiral Walker's squadron of evolution, consisting of the flagship Chicago, the Newark, the Bennington and the Atlanta; and in addition Admiral Gherardi's squadron in the West Indies, the fine cruisers Concord and Philadelphia, and the old wooden ship Kearsarge. All these vessels except the wooden ships named are of the approved new steel naval vessel pattern.

First Fraud, Then Failure.

An epidemic of failures has raged throughout the business world during the past year. There was the Baring embarrassment in London, owing largely, it is said, to the bankruptcy of the Argentine Republic. Then came a series of bankers' and brokers' failures in America. New York was struck heavily, so were Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and New Jersey did not escape. Failures large and small have followed one another in quick succession in Pennsylvania and New York. Smaller failures have occurred in many of the states of the Union. Then, as the year neared its close, came the great Berlin crash. The ripples from the great Berlin wave of financial disaster have not yet ceased, but continue to topple over smaller concerns than those which first went to the wall and startled the business world of Europe.

If the causes of these failures are traced, they will be found almost without exception to have originated in fraud. Those intrusted with the financial affairs of others or the officers of business houses want more money than they have in order to make greater display of luxury in the manner of living. It is this that tempts ninety-nine men out of a hundred to ruin. They appropriate to their own use other people's money, expecting to replace it. They cannot replace it and must steal more to cover up the first theft. Then at last comes detection, sometimes followed by flight, sometimes by suicide and always by disgrace to the thief and his family.

It is really a very highly developed man morally who has the backbone to remain honest in the face of all temptation. Yet honesty is after all the only way. Sixteen ounces to the pound, thirty-six inches to the yard, a dollar in pocket for every dollar of debt, the power to look every man bright and square in the face—this is what it means to be a business man fit to be trusted with great interests.

Peary's Christmas.

What will it be, in Prudhoe Land, west coast of Greenland, 77 degs. 43 min. north latitude, with the night of arctic darkness enveloping the daring explorers? Mrs. Peary is the first woman who ever spent a winter in a latitude as far north. Very few men have ever done so. Magnificent opportunity for studying astronomy the party will have, with the stars shining above them night and day. What splendid midnight landscapes will show up when the aurora borealis plays upon the snow and ice with its rainbow colors.

The chances are that their fellow countrymen will never see Lieutenant Peary and his brave wife and friends again. Still there is hope. At any rate they have abundant supplies to last them till spring. If they are in good health, they can have some pale reflection perhaps of a home Christmas, with the means of good cheer at hand, and with a strong effort to keep their spirits up in the awful darkness and loneliness. Next spring, when the sunlight comes back, Peary will attempt to reach the northern coast of Greenland overland. A ship must be sent to bring him home, however, starting as soon as the ice breaks up—if it finds anything in Prudhoe Land to bring home. Meantime may Christmas to the Peary party be as merry as Christmas can possibly be to anybody under such circumstances.

What Girls Can Do.

Many a volume has been written to encourage and inspire boys, and many a boy sitting by the wood fire in a country farmhouse has felt his heart burn within him to be gone and enter the battle of life, fight his fight and come off victorious. So oftentimes he has fought and conquered, inspired all through his successful career by the words he read at the country fireside. Books are plenty showing how youths have started in life poor errand boys, or filling some other position of the humblest, and gone on till they have become millionaires "by their own efforts," as the story books always say.

But nobody has hitherto performed this service for poor girls thrown on their own resources. Nobody has seemed to think girls wanted any inspiration to cheer them along a rough and uphill road. Perhaps nobody thought girls were worth it till a devoted friend of her own sex, Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June), wrote just such a book for girls as the story writers hitherto have always made to encourage boys. It is probably the most helpful book for working girls that has ever been written. In her long experience as housekeeper, journalist and club woman the author has met with hundreds of instances in real life that are deeply interesting and instructive to those for whom this little volume is written, the girls "Thrown Upon Their Own Resources." That is the name of the little book. These facts are liberally sprinkled through the work. We know when we read these stories that they are true, and the half discouraged working girl will say to herself: "What other women have done, I can do. I will not give up." Indeed, one of the wise sayings of the volume is this, "Half our misfortunes in this world come from giving up just when we should have perhaps gained our object by holding on."

In the chapter on Concentration of Energy is this: "A great secret of success is concentration of energy in any given direction. All the great successes in the world are marked by this quality. General Grant possessed hardly any other that was remarkable." The chapter on "The Genius of Work" is full of the strong, sweet inspiration of happy employment, and is good to be read by man or woman. But Mrs. Croly thinks we must drop from our vocabulary such expressions as "working woman" or "working girl." What girls who are thrown upon their own resources need is sympathy and recognition on equal terms of their womanhood. "To be a worker is to be a part of the ministry of God on earth."

The Wyoming Irrigation Laws.

It is likely that the agriculture of the future will depend more on artificial watering and less on natural rainfall. It has been found that even in states where the rainfall is normal, the productiveness of the soil can be increased threefold by a good system of subsurface irrigation.

In several of the richest of the new western states irrigation is a prime necessity. Such difficulties, lawsuits and even fist fights over water rights have arisen, however, that at length the states have been obliged to take the matter in hand and pass laws distributing the water supply as justly as might be among claimants. Wyoming is so far believed to have the best irrigation laws of any of the new states that have been obliged to legislate on this question, without any precedent to guide them, for the older states never needed any irrigation laws.

Wyoming's new law divides the state into four great water districts that follow the natural lines of hydrographic basins. The districts are put in charge of the state engineer, who takes care of the water distribution. Inspectors watch constantly that no man in any of the four basins gets more than the fixed water supply, which is rated at the amount of one second foot to seventy acres. All individual rights are determined by the state board of control. Thus a long and vexed question in Wyoming has been satisfactorily settled.

There is no danger that the world will become overpopulated as long as calamities occur like the earthquake in central Japan, Oct. 28, in which 7,500 persons lost their lives. China is the most thickly populated country on the globe, yet disasters like the inundations of the great Yellow river snuff out 5,000 human beings in half an hour's time. The tremendous volcanic eruption at Krakatoa, in the straits of Sunda, in 1883, destroyed no less than 50,000 lives. Such wholesale catastrophes of nature have not yet occurred in the historic period in Europe or America. It is not impossible that they might do so, however, by the time these western continents become as thickly populated as Asia now is.

"Democracy must rest for safety on the education of the people," said Jefferson. True enough; but the number of accomplished rascals now in ward politics, not to speak of penitentiaries, shows that the education must be something more than mere book learning. It must extend to morality as well.

Mrs. Livermore declared in one of her addresses that it would be far better to open the gates of the World's exposition at Chicago on Sunday to the thousands of visitors than to close them and leave these visitors to the tender mercies of Chicago saloons, whose gates are always open.

A volume of the pious sermons preached by Emperor William II last summer, during the cruise on which he was said to have got so frightfully drunk, is to be published soon. It will be called by the curious name of the "Voice of the Lord Upon the Waters." This may be all right for Germany, but it sounds like blasphemy in America.

A funny mistake about America occurs in even so well informed a periodical as W. T. Stead's Review of Reviews. In making some allusion to General B. F. Butler's autobiography in the New England magazine, The Review of Reviews speaks of the hero of battles and of many a forensic scrimmage besides as "General Butler, Beast Butler of the American war." New Orleans would never recognize here the gentleman she hated so cordially during the Federal occupation of that city that she gave him the name of "Beast Butler." But even New Orleans forgave the old general long ago, and in the United States the name has been almost forgotten. It would be very bad taste to revive the appellation now.

The secret of Mormon proselyters is not hard to understand. They go among the poorer classes in Europe and America, the people to whom plenty is only a far off dream. The many wived elders preach to hungry stomachs of a land of abundance, where want is unknown, and where even luxury may fall to the lot of the poor man. What wonder the ignorant flock in droves to the land of promise, where they find abundance at length, it is true, but an iron despotism that makes them work for it whether they will or not, and earn it before they get it. The Mormons are always prosperous wherever they are. This much is to be said in their favor. They will take the most unpromising soil and turn it into a garden by thrift, hard work and good management. Shrewdness and industry would accomplish the same results for the Mormon victims anywhere else if they had these qualities.

Plated with American Armor.

Only two of the competitive armor tests by the United States had been made at Indian Head, Md., when it was discovered that American made armor for protecting ships of the navy was beyond a doubt the best in the world. Six competing plates were set up to be shot at in the trials. The three plates at the second competing trial were each 10½ inches thick, 8 feet high and 6 feet wide. Behind them was a "backing" of the kind that would be in use when the plates were employed to cover the sides of war vessels.

The difference in the plates used for the trials was one of composition. The result of the shots proves that an armor made of an alloy of nickel and steel, highly carbonized and chilled by the Harvey cold water jet process of surface hardening, is the best in the world, and it is made here at home in the Bethlehem iron works, in Pennsylvania.

In the best foreign ship armor heretofore known the projectile has left a bulge of five to six inches at the back of the plate, where it has not actually penetrated the backing. In the American armor the same kind of bulge is only one-fourth of an inch. The facts demonstrated at the Indian Head trials are extremely gratifying. The new navy will now be pushed more rapidly than ever. In a very short time the United States will rule all the seas on this side of the globe, and can dictate her own policy to European powers on such points as, for instance, a ship canal across the Isthmus between North and South America.

Don't Do It.

In spite of our solemn warnings they will do it. We have begged men and women who loved each other not to write letters to each other when in the worst stages of the attack—letters that a cold and unfeeling world would jeer at when the lawsuit came on afterward. But it seems as if an evil power hypnotized unfortunate lovers just at the wrong time. "Hypnotized" is a fashionable word now, and writers with any pretensions to style lug it in wherever possible. In consequence of being hypnotized thus, lovers continue, in spite of our tearful expostulations, to write letters such they would give one ear could they recall. This is particularly apt to be the case if a man loves another man's wife, or if a single woman loves a married woman's husband.

Such was the hapless hypnotization case of John and Lena. We need not characterize them further, for has not their tale of woe gone abroad on the paper wings of cold print? It looks bad, a story like that does, when it faces you in cold print. Here is the letter from Lena to John that was read in an unfeeling court when John's wife sued for a divorce:

MY DEAR JOHN—I am glad to hear you are getting better. I was beginning to despair every day. I hear you have such bad nights. As for being lonesome, I am always wishing for you. If you could only come in the shop then I could talk to you, but I am living in the hope that you will soon be. I am always thinking of you by day and dream of you at night. If it were possible that I could love you more I would do so.

I love you better than any one living. I would give you 10,000 kisses, my dear hubby. Don't get downhearted. I love you, and you need not care for her. She will get her dues some day if there is a God. If we could only live in peace a few years. I would never be ugly if I had you all to myself. It is them that make me so low.

I will say goodby, dear hubby. If I could only give you one kiss it would make you well. We have a lot to make up for if God is good and makes you well, which I pray he will. My own dear John your loving LENA.

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Portable Bath.

An ingenious arrangement has been designed to enable a stream of water to be thrown in any direction by means of a pump worked by the feet of the person using the arrangement. A small platform is provided, on which two pedals are fitted in such a way that the heels of the user can rest upon them, and by the pressure set up and a slight muscular action a small pump is operated. This enables the water to be drawn from a vessel detached from the main device and ejected by means of a nozzle. This device is adapted for several purposes, one of which is a portable bath.

In this application the platform is placed in the middle of a tray, in which the water can be received after use, and the outlet pipe terminates in a combined brush and rose. The chief feature in this arrangement is that it leaves both hands free, the mere swaying of the body being sufficient to give the necessary power for pumping. The contrivance is also being applied to such purposes as window cleaning, garden sprinkling and carriage washing.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

What He Was Trying to Think Of.

The doctor had been called to see a German who hadn't been able to retain anything on his stomach. In the examining interview he was telling of how he had tried milk in lime water and so forth, but he could not remember what kind of milk it was.

"Oh, how I do wish I cud tole vot kind of milk dot vas!" he exclaimed.

"Wasn't cow's?"

"No."

"Goat's?"

"No."

"Maybe it was mare's milk.

"No; oh, how I do vish I cud tole vat kind of milk dot vas, anyhow."

Then after studying awhile he suddenly turned to his wife and said:

"Vive, vat vas der shacknasses' vife's name?"

That was the kind of milk he was trying to think of.—Atlanta Constitution.

"German Syrup"

Martinsville, N.J., Methodist Parsonage. "My acquaintance with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief—I cannot say now what remedy he prescribed—I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent help from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." REV. W. H. HAGGARTY, of the Newark, New Jersey, M.E. Conference, April 25, '90.

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JOHN A. CARSON, Attorney at law. Rooms 3 and 4, Ladd & Bush's bank building, Salem, Oregon. 81 1yr

B. F. BONHAM. W. H. HOLMES. BONHAM & HOLMES, Attorneys at law. Office in Bush's block, between State and Court, on Com'l St.

WILMON FORD, attorney at law, Salem, Oregon. Office up-stairs in Patton's block.

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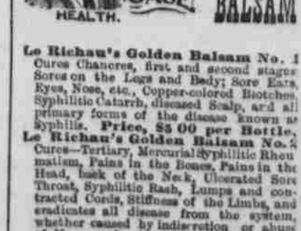

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Above trains stop only at following stations north of Roseburg, East Portland, Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Albany, Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg Junction City, Irving and Eugene.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY.

6:05 a. m.	Lv. Portland	Ar.	6:00 p. m.
10:52 a. m.	Lv Salem	Lv.	1:06 p. m.
5:40 p. m.	Ar. Roseburg	Lv.	6:30 a. m.

Albany Local, Daily (Except Sunday.

5:00 p. m.	Lv. Portland	Ar.	8:35 a. m.
7:32 p. m.	Lv. Salem	Lv.	6:08 a. m.
10:00 p. m.	Ar. Albany	Lv.	5:00 a. m.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

For accommodation of second class passengers attached to express trains.

West Side Division, Between Portland and Corvallis:

DAILY—(EXCEPT SUNDAY).

7:30 a. m.	Lv. Portland	Ar.	5:30 p. m.
12:10 p. m.	Ar. Corvallis	Lv.	12:50 p. m.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN—(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

4:40 p. m.	Lv. Portland	Ar.	8:20 a. m.
7:55 p. m.	Ar. McMinnville	Lv.	5:05 a. m.

Through Tickets

—To all points—

EAST and SOUTH

For tickets and full information regarding rates maps, etc., apply to the Company's agent Salem, Oregon.

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