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POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

One of the growing tendencies of our age is increasing political independence. The appointment of Judge Jackson and Secretary of State Gresham by political opponents show this. In one state recently a Republican legislature elected a Democrat to the U. S. Senate.

The people of North Dakota watched with interest the battle of the State legislature at Bismark while they endeavored to select a United States Senator to succeed Lyman R. Casey on March 4th. The battle raged fiercely for several weeks, until February 20th, when, upon the sixty-first ballot, William N. Roach (Democrat) was chosen to represent the State as Senator at Washington. His election was brought about by a combination of Populists and Republicans, who sided with the twenty-three Democratic members. Ten Republicans came over to the Democrats, who had been joined by the Populists, and gave the coveted prize to Mr. Roach, who is described as a "clean-cut Democrat." In full sympathy with Mr. Cleveland, the Republicans held a majority of thirteen on joint ballot, but there were rival candidates in the field, representing different factions of the party, and after a long struggle the dissenting Republicans decided to end the contest by electing Mr. Roach. The result was a general surprise to every one, and particularly gratifying to the Democrats. Beyond this, it insures the Democrats full control of both Houses in Washington, for two years after March 4th. For more than thirty years the Republicans have ruled the United States Senate, and until Mr. Roach's election it was doubtful whether the Democrats would have a majority in that body.

SUFFRAGE PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH.

The new election law of Alabama is the first rational and straight-forward attempt in the South to solve the vital problem of negro suffrage. It establishes an educational qualification for voters without regard to race or class. The result will be the disfranchisement of about 40,000 blacks and 10,000 whites. This implies the elimination of a large and dangerous element from the politics of the state by legal and legitimate means. The persons thus deprived of the franchise owe the misfortune to their ignorance, and not to their color or previous condition. They can regain the lost right by fitting themselves to exercise it in an intelligent and trustworthy manner. The discrimination against them is justified by sound considerations of public safety and propriety, so long as it applies to all citizens. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution to forbid such action. The State has supreme power in the matter of adjusting the qualifications of voters, subject only to the condition that there shall be no distinction on account of color. That is the true and only practicable remedy for the evil of an ignorant and vengeful suffrage, and Alabama has acted wisely in adopting a plan that has the merit of honesty and impartiality, and that is preferable in every respect to the various devices that have heretofore been tried for the purpose.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

THE NIAGARA CANAL.

When the subject of the Niagara canal was, in former days, agitated by the people of the Pacific states they were met by the assertion that railways would furnish all the necessary transportation for wheat and other products to Atlantic ports, whence they could be carried cheaply to Europe by sea. Railways have not proved to be a sufficient outlet, nor able to provide transportation sufficiently cheap to give the necessary relief to the producers of the Pacific slope; and the Cape Horn route still controls the wheat and lumber trade from the coast to the ports of the Atlantic.

One large ship can carry a cargo equal to twenty railroad trains of ten cars each, and can convey freight profitably at prices that no railroad can afford to meet. Ocean transportation is the cheapest known to commerce, comparing with average railway transportation as 1 to 5 in cost, and the ocean is free to all, admitting of no pools or combinations. It is nature's anti-monopoly route. With the canal so controlled by the government of the United States as to regulate its tolls, it will be to all intents and purposes a strait of the ocean, and the solution of the great question that has agitated the minds of statesmen of all the great nations since the discovery of America.

Salem will have a handsome new city hall and it will be money well expended.

LIBERATION OF THE CLERGY.

There are many signs which promise the application of liberative remedies. The refusal of the New York Presbytery to discipline Professor Briggs, and the restoration of Dr. McGowan to the Roman Catholic priesthood, are signs out of many that forecast increased liberty of thought and action to all clergymen in and out of church. The same signs, too, forecast a decrease in the capacity of minor differences of belief or opinion to split up congregations that ought to hold together, or to keep separate those that ought to unite. The union of congregations that ought to be joined would mean larger church societies, especially in the country; and larger churches should mean more adequate salaries for the country ministers; while increased pay and a less restricted liberty of thought may reasonably be expected to draw into the clerical profession more men of sufficient power to build up churches, and to hold their own with the congregations which they attract.

These signs, such as they are, of more favorable conditions for the ministerial profession are very welcome. It is a profession too attractive to many men to need to be subsidized. If it has lost ground, it is because it has been unnecessarily handicapped. The men who are wanted as ministers will never start out to be ministers because the pay is big or the work easy. But they may be kept out of the profession because its money returns are unequal to the maintenance of their families, or because they believe the conditions under which they must work to be inconsistent with entire self-respect and the pursuit and demonstration of truth. It is only by appealing to men's highest motives that the clerical profession can really prosper.—Harpers' Weekly.

THE TELEPHONE MONOPOLY.

A suit was brought in a court in Massachusetts last month which will be watched with interest by people in every part of this country and by the people, too, of every other country that recognizes our patent laws, for on the result of that suit depends the monopoly of the Bell Telephone Company. If the decision is in favor of the company the day of cheap telephone rates will not come this year or next year, as so many people are expecting, but will be postponed until the close of 1908. The first Bell patent for a telephone receiver will expire tomorrow and the patent for the improved receiver which the company is now using will expire next January, but the patent for the company's transmitter was not issued until November 17, 1891, and unless annulled it will enable the Bell Telephone Company to continue its monopoly of the telephone business until November 17, 1908, provided, of course, that no better and more practical telephone system than the one now in use is in the meantime discovered.

SUGGESTED COMMENTS.

Jacob H. Vanderbilt is ill, isn't like a common man.

No true Salemite feels sorry that we have a few well graded streets.

Gov. Brown of Maryland inaugurated too enthusiastically and is laid up.

Cleveland's Hawaiian commission will give him a chance to reward some of his pets.

President Cleveland will visit the World's Fair. Of course, he will. He will not meet the Governor of Oregon there.

The Capital City extends a generous welcome to the state convention of fish and game protectors being held in this city.

Marion county has an economical county government and it would be a good plan to take one or more state officials from old Marion next year.

Cleveland's head is level. He will not re-appoint old office holders. He does not propose to compel the people to turn the same rascals out the second time.

It is in the American style to win or lose, to stake all in a single throw. That Chicago man who wants to clear ten millions on wheat probably has not much to lose. He will let the other fellows do that.

The bill to put block tin on the free list finally failed to pass, so the Democratic do-nothing billion dollar congress picked only one pinhole in the robber tariff.

In the last legislature everybody got caught, and nearly everybody did get into the appropriation wagon for a ride, and there were plenty to drive but no one to put the brake on. The people should be represented in the future with a good man at the brake.

If that Hawaiian queen passes through Oregon Governor Penoyer will probably not meet her at the state line. But if she calls at his office properly dressed she will be as well received as anyone else. But the governor will not dandle any royalty of any description on his knee.

A PERPLEXED HOST.

A TURKEY DINNER AT WHICH THE BIG TURKEY WAS ABSENT.

How a Crowd of Country Lads Spoiled a Nicely Planned Feast—Mysterious Disappearance of a Roast Turkey—The Flight of a Tender Morsel.

A gentleman noted for his originality made the following improvement to the old saying, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the saucer," the other day in speaking of a disappointment a friend of his had experienced in losing his dinner through missing a train—a dinner to which he had been invited and at which he had been selected to respond to one of the toasts.

The simple missing of the dinner was more than set off at the old General Shields hotel, on the West Chester pike. A company of twelve Philadelphians interested in real estate developments had gone out in the country for the purpose of looking about for profitable investments, and had sent word to the proprietor of the old hostelry of their coming and ordered an old fashioned turkey dinner to be ready at 6 o'clock.

The order put the proprietor in his best humor and the entire establishment into an unusual flurry of exciting preparation. The hostler hurried to the nearest farmhouse, where he purchased the finest turkey to be had, and carried it back to the hotel in triumph. Taking it into the stable he dispatched and plucked it in great haste. Everything was excitement in the large kitchen from the time the order was announced until late in the afternoon, when the last dish was ready to be carried to the dining room.

The news of the gentlemen coming spread through the village, and every one felt duty bound to go to the hotel and see them, and none took a greater interest in the affair than the boys. They had finished their chores unusually early and were promptly on hand long before the hour of serving the supper. Of the entire community none felt his personal importance more than Dave Peters, the colored waiter.

Dave was of portly build and prided himself in his appearance, and if he had a hatred for one thing more than any other, that thing was a claw hammer coat, which he said belonged to society gentlemen and not to a waiter, consequently he held to the old fashioned roundabout jacket. Just before the time for announcing that dinner was ready a number of the village boys stood peering through one of the dining room windows, watching Dave arrange the different dishes on the table and admiring the display made by the twelve napkins in as many out glass goblets.

After viewing the effects of the table with a countenance beaming with satisfaction, Dave strutted toward the door and disappeared by descending the stairs leading to the kitchen, and a few moments later reappeared, carrying on a large dish the turkey, done to a lovely brown and beautifully garnished with carved roses, sprays of parsley and celery tops. Walking toward the table he found that no room had been left for the central and chief adornment of the table. Taking the situation in at a glance, Dave saw his mistake, and hurriedly set the dish down upon the broad sill of the window through which the boys were peering, and began rearranging the table to make room for the turkey.

No sooner had he turned his back to the window than one of the boys softly and quietly raised the sash, while another grabbed the turkey from the dish and fled across the hotel yard toward the old stable, followed by his companions. After making room for the large dish Dave turned around, stepped to the window, raised the dish and placed it in its position in the center of the table, never noticing that the bird had flown. Going to the sideboard he picked up the supper bell and gave it a violent ring, thus notifying the host that dinner was ready.

"This way, gentlemen; this way, please," spoke the proprietor to his guests, "step this way, gentlemen," leading them through a narrow passage from the bar to the dining room. No sooner had he reached the dining room than his gaze fell upon the empty plate when he exclaimed, "David, where is that turkey?"

Poor Dave! Never was a man taken more by surprise. When for the first time he noticed the broken platter his broad smile vanished. In an instant his jaw fell and his large eyeballs stared most frightfully, while his whole frame shook with a terrible tremor. All he could say in reply to the abrupt and emphatic question was, "Don't know, sir; it was dar, it was dar," and hurrying to the kitchen stairs he shouted down, "You, Phoeby, whar in deb't dat turkey?"

"Oh, erlong now, you've got it up dar long ergo." The disappearance was not only a mystery to the waiter and cook, but to the proprietor as well, who in an apologetic manner asked the guests to repair again to the barroom while a thorough investigation could be made. Every one in the house, including the hostler, was questioned and cross questioned, yet no light could be thrown on the mystery. After waiting an hour in trying to find the missing bird, and after a consultation with the guests, fried ham and eggs were substituted for the turkey. It was not till two hours later, when the guests were about to depart, that the proprietor learned what had become of the turkey. One of the boys, more bold than his companions, came back to the hotel to see how the joke worked, and thinking the story of the bird's disappearance too good to keep, told it to one of the men that were loitering about the outside of the hotel.

The next morning the picked bones of the turkey were found scattered about on the ground back of the stable, where the boys had, after carving it with their pocketknives, greedily devoured the well cooked bird.—Philadelphia Times.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1892.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Wheat—57c per bushel.
Oats—35c/40c per bushel.
Potatoes—50c/60c per bushel.
Flour—\$3.00 per bbl.
Bran—(Sacked) \$18.00 per ton
Shorts—(Sacked) \$20.00 per ton.
Eggs—20c per dozen.
Chickens—8 to 10c per lb.
Chopped feed—(Sacked) \$20.00.
Ducks—12c per lb.
Geese—7c per lb.
Turkeys—10c per lb.
Lard—12c/15c per lb.
Butter—25c/30c per pound.
Beef—7c/12c dressed.
Veal—10 to 12c, dressed.
Pork—7c/12c, dressed.
Wool—15c/18c per lb.
Hops—15c/18c per lb.

Last Resort.

The utterances of Boston clergymen in reference to the statement of Mr. Moody that the steamer Spree was saved by prayer recalls an incident that happened many years ago on the steamer running to Prince Edward island from Halifax.

There were a large number of clergymen on board going to a church synod. The weather became so rough that the gravest anxiety was felt by all on board as to the safety of the boat.

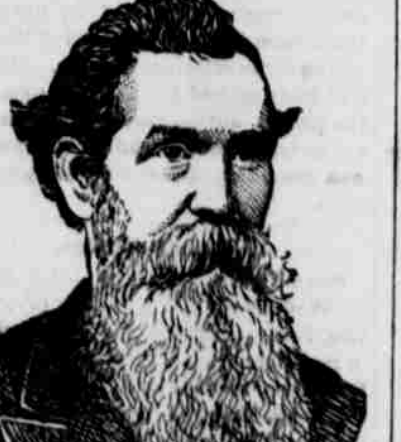
When the storm was at its worst one of the clergymen approached the captain and asked him if the danger was very great.

"My dear sir," was the answer, "all we can do is to put our trust in Providence."

"Good heavens!" said the parson in the greatest dismay, "has it come to that?"—Toronto News.

Fountain Head of Strength.
When we recollect that the stomach is the laboratory in which food is transformed into the secretions which furnish vigor to the system after entering and enriching the blood; that it is, the fountain head of strength, it is essential to keep this important machine in order, and to restore it to activity when it becomes inactive. This Hostler's Stomach Bitters does effectually, seasonably, regulating and reinforcing digestion, promoting due action of the liver and bowels, strength and quietude of the nerves depend in great measure upon thorough digestion. There is no nerve tonic more highly esteemed by the medical fraternity than the Bitters. Physicians also strongly commend it for colic and fever, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, sick headache, and want of appetite and sleep. Take a wine glassful three times a day.

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Frank C. Stuart, Marshall, Mich.

A Business Man's Letter

Great Prejudice Overcome

Intense Misery With Dyspepsia.
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'I have been led to address you from a deep sense of gratitude for the great benefit I have received from Hood's Sarsaparilla. For 20 years I have been a constant sufferer from dyspepsia. Have spent many hundreds of dollars for medicine, with only temporary relief. I have always been an enemy to patent medicines. But now in my home Hood's Sarsaparilla has

A Hearty Welcome.

"Those who have not been afflicted with dyspepsia, have no conception of the misery I endured, and those that have need no description of the horrors of the unfortunate dyspeptic. 'This is why I changed my mind in regard to patent medicines: An old friend had been afflicted for many years with dyspepsia, and for a few months I noticed that he had been wonderfully improving. I ascertained that the great change had been wholly wrought by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He advised me to 'try it by all means,' but the idea of me taking 'patent medicine' was a very bitter pill to swallow. But urged by my great sufferings to do something, I finally yielded and began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I am now using my fourth bottle, and feel better than I have in twenty years, and consider myself cured. Use this statement as you please. I have been in business here over 40 years." FRANK C. STUART, Marshall, Mich. Get Hood's

Hood's Pills not easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.

A Ruddy Glow

on cheek and brow is evidence that the body is getting proper nourishment. When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down.

Scott's Emulsion taken immediately arrests waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew. Almost as palatable as milk.

Bargains in Land.

H. W. Smith, postmaster of Lewisville, and W. P. Murphy, of Salem, have for sale about 2,000 acres of good farming and stock land in the Luckanuta country in Polk county. Prices range from \$1 to \$20 per acre. All good property, and on the market for the first time. Great bargains. Call on or address H. W. Smith, Lewisville, Mo. or W. P. Murphy, Salem, Mo. d-5-18-1

E. K. HALL, Paper Hanger and Decorator.

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Arc and Incandescent Lighting. Electric Motors for all purposes where power is required.

Residences can be wired for as many lights as desired and the consumers pay for only such lights as are used. This being registered by an Electric Meter. Office

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Under Act of January 8, 1885, are entitled to increase. Apply to

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TULMON FORD, Attorney at law, Salem, Oregon. Office upstairs in Fulton block.

L. F. CONN, Attorney at law, room 7, Murphy block.

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JOHN A. CARSON, Attorney at law, rooms 3 and 4, Bush bank building, Salem, Or.

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Children received at three years of age and over. A connecting class will be established for advanced Kindergarten pupils and those beginning primary work. Only the best Kindergarten methods employed. Frang's system of drawing and color work introduced.

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