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VOL. 6. DAILY EDITION. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1893. DAILY EDITION. NO. 285.

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The very best of meats at all times, and the best of service.  
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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At Peace with all the World.

STRANGELY MONARCHICAL.

Not Infused with the Spirit of Americanism.

FAVORS RESTORATION IN HAWAII.

Expects Great Results from Silver Repeal.

WANTS MORE IRONCLADS BUILT.

Appalled at Disclosures of Pension Frauds.

OPPOSED TO FREE GARDEN SEEDS.

Hard Times Demand Greater Public Economy—Recommends the Wilson Bill and a Small Tax Upon Incomes.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Following is a synopsis of President Cleveland's message to congress, which assembled at noon today. The entire document contains about twenty thousand words. The president begins with our foreign relations saying in part: While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexing and embarrassing situations, nothing remains that will not yield to a spirit of fairness and love of justice which, joined with consistent firmness, should characterize a truly American policy.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country. The struggle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration and with which we maintain a friendly relation, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief sea-port, and lacking as it does the elements of a divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. I deemed it necessary to disavow in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of the late naval commander of these waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection.

### LEGATION TROUBLES.

The vexatious question of so called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receiving at his official residence two persons who had fallen in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abortive disturbance. Under no circumstances can the representative of this government be permitted, under the ill-defined fiction of extra-territoriality, to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited.

### CHINESE LABOR.

Of the Geary exclusion act the message says: It is believed, under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege.

### AND THE QUEEN.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two governments, with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and registration agreed upon by the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration, practically serve that purpose.

### NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Nicaragua canal company has

unfortunately become financially embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge, that it should be accomplished under distinctly American auspices, and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country but the ships of the world.

### HAWAII.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the island and the United States and submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu, as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government and of all conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister.

Upon the facts developed it seemed to me that the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and to restore, as far as practicable, the stand existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changes in conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishments of any definite results has been received from him. Additional advice is soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to congress together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message fully detailing the acts necessary to a complete understanding of the case and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

### FINANCIAL.

The message favors a currency system sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive plan.

In these circumstances, I am confident that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

The monetary conference, which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to the 30th day of November, in the present year. The considerations just stated, and the fact that a definite proposition from the United States seemed to be expected on the reassembling of the conference, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed. It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the president, at any time, when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

### GOVERNMENT BONDS.

I desire to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing statutes in regard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now vested in the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the government both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest.

### ARMY AND MILITIA.

On the reorganization of the army the president says the adoption of battalion formations for infantry regiments, the strengthening of the artillery force, the abandonment and the amassing of troops at important and accessible stations, all promise to promote the usefulness of the militia. The total enrollment of the militia of the several states was on the 31st of October of the present year 112,597 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the regular

army are detailed for the inspection and instruction of this reserve of our military force, and the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

### OUR REVENUES.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,710,561.04 and its expenditures to \$459,374,674.20. There was collected from customs \$206,355,016.75 and from international revenues \$161,027,623.93. It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$430,121,365.88 and its expenditures \$458,121,365.88, resulting in a deficiency of \$28,000,000.

### MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

On the first day of November 1893 the amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in treasury holdings was \$1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of \$112,404,945. Estimating our population at 67,428,000 at the time mentioned the per capita circulation was \$25.49.

### SILVER LEGISLATION.

The recent repeal of the provision of law, requiring the purchase of silver by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme, makes a change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this act will be most salutary and far-reaching.

In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time, precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change or what, if any, supplementary legislation may in the light of such conditions appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence the money which has been frightened into hiding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path, leading to a permanently sound and abundant currency.

### COAST DEFENCES AND PORTS.

The message says: It is gratifying to note that we have begun to attain completed results in the comprehensive scheme of sea coast defenses and fortifications entered upon eight years ago.

### AGAINST THE FEE SYSTEM.

I cannot too heartily indorse the proposition, says the president, that the fee system, as applicable to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of federal courts, and United States commissioners, should be abolished with as little delay as possible. It is clearly in the interest of the community that the business of the courts both civil and criminal shall be as expeditiously transacted as the ends of justice will allow. The system is therefore thoroughly vicious which makes the compensation of court officials depend upon the volume of such business.

### POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the postmaster general contains a detailed statement of the operations of the postoffice department during the last fiscal year. The business of the mails indicate with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and depression in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues.

### DEFICIENCY.

Therefore, a larger discrepancy than usual between the postoffice receipts and expenditures, is the expected and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency, which has prevailed throughout the country, during much of the time covered by the postmaster general's report.

### THE NAVY.

Since 1890 congress has at each session authorized the building of one or more vessels, and the secretary of the navy presents an earnest plea for the continuation of this plan. He recommends the authorization of at least one battleship and six torpedo boats. I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated, that of building up a thorough and efficient navy.

### REVERSE ON SEEDS.

In the year of 1879 congress appropriated \$1,000 to be taken from the patent office funds for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds for procuring agricultural statistics. From this small beginning the seed division of the department has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions. During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was \$96,548.61. The remainder of its appropriation of \$135,000 is expended in putting them up and distributing them.

It surely never could have entered the minds of those who first sanctioned

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

appropriations of public money for the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for gratuitous distribution, that from this should grow such large appropriations for the purchase and distribution by members of congress of ordinary seeds, bulbs and cuttings which are common in all the states and territories and everywhere easily obtainable at low prices in each state and territory. An agricultural experiment station has been established. These stations by their very character and name are the proper agencies to experiment with and test new varieties of seeds and yet this indiscriminate and wasteful distribution by legislation and legislators continues. It is a species of gratitude at public cost. Under this action of legislation there was sent out from the agricultural department during the last fiscal year nine million packages of flowers and vegetable seeds and they were sufficient, if planted, to cover 89,565 acres of land.

### THE PENSIONS.

On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 88,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634 and the number dropped was 34,690, the discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds. The commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seem to be fraudulent or unauthorized, pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims, notwithstanding apparent invalidity. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well known fraudulent pensioners and recent developments by the bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association. Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans. The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$156,740,467.14. The commissioner estimates that \$165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

### CIVIL SERVICE.

The continual intelligent execution of the civil service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. I am, if possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the civil service law, not only in its effect upon the public service, but also what is even more important in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally.

### ECONOMY NECESSARY.

At this time when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessities of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge with all the earnestness at my command, that congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the treasury and sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow citizens. The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate and necessary relation to the task now in hand of providing revenue to meet government expenditures and yet reducing the people's burden of federal taxation.

### TARIFF REFORM.

After a hard struggle, tariff reform is directly before us. After a full discussion, our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it. If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people, and their desires, if political officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited, will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our

effort, until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up a long us, w. job in justice and fairness all for discarding care in the distribution of such duties and taxation, as the emergency of government actually demands. Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly, through tariff reform, one of its obvious features should be a reduction in the present tariff charges upon the necessities of life. Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well being, is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of raw material necessary to our manufacturers. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise.

### FREE RAW MATERIALS.

This cannot be while federal legislation through the imposition of a high tariff forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competition. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy not only confines the market for these products within our own borders to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers but also increases their cost to our citizens. The interests of labor are certainly though indirectly involved in this feature of our tariff system. Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good, that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw material and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment if permitted by free materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

### THE TARIFF BILL.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congress committee embodying tariff reform on the lines here suggested which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work and I believe it deals with its subject as consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit. The committee after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedule, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporations.

### A FINAL APPEAL.

In my great desire for success of this measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be obtained by means of unselfish counsel on part of the friends of tariff reform, and as a result their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambition to the general good.

## Don't You Know

that you can secure almost immediate relief from Indigestion, and that uncomfortable fullness after meals, by simply taking a dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator? Some people think that because it is called Liver Regulator it has nothing to do with Indigestion and the like. It is the inaction of the Liver that causes Indigestion, and that fullness; also Constipation, and those Bilious Headaches. Millions have been made to understand this and have been cured from these troubles by Simmons' Liver Regulator—a medicine unailing and purely vegetable.

From Rev. N. B. Wharton, Baltimore, Md.  
"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the great virtue of Simmons' Liver Regulator. I have had experience with it, on occasion demanded, for many years, and regard it as the greatest medicine of the time, so good a medicine deserves universal commendation."