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MAHER KNOCKED OUT

Fitz and Maher Fight On Mexican Soil.

THE TENT NOW PITCHED.

And the Two Fighters Have Been Rubbed Down.

FITZ A WINNER IN ONE ROUND

Maher Put to Sleep by the Lanky Australian.

THE FIGHTERS LATE.

TAHER, Tex., Feb. 21.—The train carrying the prize fighters and their party passed this station two hours late. It is due at Langtry at 3:50, Denver time. It is exceedingly doubtful whether arrangements can be perfected to pull off the fight before dark, in which case it will be postponed until early tomorrow morning.

THE TENT PITCHED.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 21.—The Maher-Fitzsimmons prize fight train is due at Langtry between 3 and 4 p. m., where the cars will be set off.



PETER MAHER, THE DEFEATED CHAMPION.

The tent is pitched in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, three-quarters of a mile from Langtry.

TRAIN ARRIVES.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 21.—The prize fight train reached Langtry at 3:47 p. m. It will require one hour and a half and possibly two for the kinetoscope people to arrange their apparatus. The general impression is that the fight will not come off until early tomorrow morning.

READY TO FIGHT.

LANGTRY, Tex., Feb. 21.—The train arrived at 3:30 p. m., central time, and five cars containing the crowd were at once switched to the siding.

Fitzsimmons and Maher were instructed, an hour before the arrival here, to be ready to enter the ring at a moment's notice after Langtry was reached. Both were stripped and rubbed, and prepared for the fight.

Twenty-six rangers, under the command of Capt. Mabry, were drawn up, prepared to prevent the fight in Texas. The weather is cold, and a drizzling rain is falling.

MAHER KNOCKED OUT.

EL PASO, Feb. 21.—Fitzsimmons knocked Maher out on the first round with a right hand lick on the jaw, at 4:50 p. m.

SALEM TEAM VICTORIOUS.—The Y. M. C. A. indoor baseball team won the victory over the Albany team in the contest yesterday, the score standing 17 to 8. The return game will be played in Salem some time next month.

THE INSURGENTS LOSE.

Spanish Cavalry Drive the Cubans to Catina.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—Additional particulars were received today from Jarruco, showing that after an engagement there Tuesday, Colonel Hernandez pursued the insurgents until nightfall, when he came upon the main body under Antonio Maceo at Catina. The Spanish cavalry dismounted and charged three times upon the enemy. Just before the third attack the insurgents tried to set fire to the town, but only a few houses on the outskirts burned. Fifteen Spanish soldiers were wounded. The insurgents lost heavily in killed and wounded. Col Madrug reports that the insurgents carried away 200 wounded.

To Investigate Carliase.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Colson, Republican, of New York, introduced a house resolution to investigate the action of Secretary Carlisle in refusing to accept the bid of William Graves for \$4,500,000 at 115.3391.

Bold Bank Robbery.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Feb. 21.—The safe in the bank at McLouth, 12 miles north of here, Jefferson in county was blown open last night. The robbery secured \$3500. The burglars stole a team, drove to Lawrence and took the east bound train.

An Oregon Mine Accident.

BAKER CITY, Or., Feb. 21.—The particulars of another mine accident

Cripple Creek.

A gentleman who, for prudential reasons, declined to allow the use of his name, told a San Francisco "Chronicle" reporter on Wednesday last that the stories of the remarkable discoveries in the Cripple Creek region in Colorado were grossly exaggerated. Californians are too familiar with boom methods to need the assurances of this frank Coloradoan to discount the Cripple Creek yarns. They do not doubt that their are good mines in Cripple Creek, but they know that the stories about the fabulously rich discoveries are chiefly bosh.

It is an open question whether the methods deliberately adopted to boom Colorado mines are of any benefit to the State. The stories of wonderful discoveries promulgated recently have the effect of drawing a large number of people, chiefly impecunious fortune-hunters, but they do not succeed in deceiving owners of capitals. The latter will find good properties and put their money into them without the stimulus of exciting booms, and the prosperity of a State or section is not promoted by drawing large numbers of men to places where they cannot find work to maintain themselves.

There is no doubt in the mind of any well-informed mining man in California that this State presents better opportunities for the employment of capital than any other section of the Union. They are led to this conclusion by the knowledge of the profitable operation of a great number of mines, whose owners take out vast quantities of gold weekly, with as much regularity as though mining for the yellow metal had no uncertainties attached to it. Their view, too, is amply corroborated by the statements of the yield of the precious metals. When a State produces nearly \$16,000,000 annually of gold so quietly that only persons familiar with the mining industry know the names of the big mines, or the localities in which they are situated, it must be admitted that neither excitability nor speculative feverishness marks the conduct of the business.

The almost entire absence of the speculative element is the distinguishing feature of California's mining industry to-day. Profitable mines are being worked all over the State by sober business men who occupy a great deal of their time in other industrial enterprises. The business of mining in California has become a legitimate industry, and it will go on increasing in importance from year to year.

An Adultery Case.

A complaint was sworn out this morning before Recorder Edes by John Pickrel, charging his wife, Emma Pickrel, with adultery. He arrived in Salem on the 11 o'clock train last night, and this move is his first act since returning. Pickrel and his wife first became known in Salem several years ago, when he was convicted of horse stealing and sent to the pen for one year. During his term there a divorce was obtained by his wife, but upon his gaining his freedom they were again married. They have two children, but have not lived in harmony since their re-union. She claims that he has failed to provide for her and the children, and now after a long absence from the city he has at once instituted this proceeding. The woman comes from good people at Jefferson, but has had continued misfortune since her marriage with Pickrel. The case came up for trial before Recorder Edes this afternoon.

Several witnesses have been examined, but it is doubtful if any conviction can be secured.

A CANDIDATE.—The Silver Falls Republican club held a meeting on Saturday last at the Knight school house. Reports of delegates to the convention at Portland was heard and routine business transacted. Several speeches were made. A resolution was adopted unanimously, asking Capt. Ormsby to become a candidate for county commissioner and allow his name presented to the county convention. Reminiscences of Lincoln was the subject of an address by Capt. Ormsby which was listened to with the closest attention.

Rheumatism Runs Riot. When there is lactic acid in the blood, Liniment and lotion will be of no permanent benefit. A cure can be accomplished only by neutralizing this acid and for this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25 cents

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Speech of Thos. C. McRae, of Arkansas.

IN HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Delivered on Thursday, February 6, 1896.

The house being in committee of the whole on the state of the union, and having under consideration the bill to maintain and protect the coin redemption fund, and to authorize the issues of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of the revenue.

Mr. McRae—Mr. Chairman, having shown that we are strong enough to fix our own standard of value, I want to give some facts why we should act at once.

We produce more silver than any other country. It is one of the items of our national wealth, and it is our duty to legislate so as not to injure it. To adopt the bimetallic standard would beyond question enlarge our foreign commerce. Being the leading nation of the world, our geographical position would soon give us control of the markets of the world if we should enact wise trade and financial laws. We have courageously and patriotically determined to enforce the Monroe doctrine, and passed the Wilson bill to extend our trade, but still have the single gold standard. Here we are with silver-using Asia and Mexico on one side and gold-using Europe on the other, all reaching out for our trade; some want the products of our mines, some of our farms, some of our forest, and others of our factories, but all want trade of some kind. The patriotic, statesmanlike thing to do is to extend to all of them the right hand of fellowship and at once change our monetary standard so as to revive business, prevent further decline in prices in farm products, and make it easy to settle international balances.

I have the advanced sheets of the statistics of our foreign commerce for the year ending June 30, 1895, furnished me by the Bureau of Statistics and from them I get the exports and imports by the grand division of the world.

In the principal silver-using countries the balance of trade is against us, while it is in our favor in those using gold as the standard. To silver-using Mexico, West Indies, and Asia we owe a balance of \$102,559,120, and to gold-using South America \$78,941,185. But, sir, when we come to gold-standard Europe and Africa we find that the balance in our favor is \$224,950,551. If these balances were settled by the payment of the metal which is the standard of value in the respective countries, then we received \$196,308,367 more of gold than we paid out, and \$63,760,357 more gold than we paid of both gold and silver.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that international trade balances are not settled in the coins of the debtor governments, but with bullion or coin at its bullion value; but it is easy to see what an advantage it is to us to use our silver when we can, and for the cotton, wheat, corn, and meat products that our farmers send to Europe to receive gold bullion. This shows that we are in no danger of losing gold by adopting bimetallicism upon this single part so far as the United States is concerned.

I am not one of those who believe that the Anglo-Saxon race will ever become slaves and serfs whatever may be our financial policy. No, Mr. Chairman, if we are driven into the market to buy gold when we have silver in the treasury, which ought never to be done, we know our country will get it, as the bids just opened show, but every man who is proud of our history and hopeful of the future should insist upon a broader monetary monetary basis and a larger field for our commerce. Shall we, when our Christian civilization is ripe, when the countless resources of our country are being discovered and developed, when the products of mine, farm, forest, and factory to be exchanged and utilized by both the gold and silver using people are increasing, narrow the basis of our business? To admit it is to ask the American people to be satisfied with the conditions of the old world. To follow the financial policy of Europe is to yield to a content on the standard American silver dollar. Not a dollar in silver or silver certificates has ever been or can be legally redeemed in gold. They are receivable for all debts due to the United States—this and nothing more has the government done or promised to do for them.

Mr. Lacey—Then why repeal the law that makes that dollar good?

Mr. McRae—I want to make more dollars like them.

Mr. Boatner—I think my friend from Arkansas did not understand my suggestion, I agree with the position he now takes as to the silver dollar being money of final redemption. That is the position I have always taken. Many of the advocates of free and unlimited coinage contend that money issued under the provisions of the Bland-Allison act is not money of final redemption, because they say it is subordinate to gold and that the whole volume of our money of final redemption is restricted to the gold circulation. I say that all the silver money issued under the Bland-Allison act re-enforces the gold and that all of it is money of final redemption.

Mr. McRae—I think I understand the position of the gentleman from Louisiana. The silver dollars are redemption money to the extent that they do not require redemption themselves. What I complain of is that it is not used to redeem the paper obligations of the government. I think it is the duty of the secretary of the treasury to coin and use silver in redeeming the notes and bonds of the government. They are all payable in silver, and I believe that if the policy of paying in gold alone was changed, and silver or silver and gold in equal parts used, that the strain upon the treasury caused by exporters of gold would stop at once. If we can agree on nothing else, let us resolve to prevent the retiring of the present stock of standard silver dollars.

Mr. Catchings—Well, my friend is so frank that I will be obliged now if he will let us know exactly what he understands by the term "bimetallicism." There seems to be some controversy and confusion with reference to the matter.

Mr. McRae—I understand it to be the legal right to have coined at a fixed ratio both metals and the right to use either as money of final payment. In other words, the "dollar," the unit of value, should be coined of either metal and thus secure to debtors and business men the double or alternate standard. I do not insist that bimetallicism necessarily carries concurrent circulation.

Mr. Catchings—That is the very [Continued on second page.]

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