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WILL CUBA BE FREE?

Congress Acts With a View to That End.

VIEW OF THE MEMBERS.

The Senate Favors Cuba but Votes Against Her.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The senate galleries were filled today in anticipation of the culmination of the Cuban debate, the final vote being set for 4 o'clock. Lindsay, of Kentucky, addressed the senate on the Cuban resolution. He declared that if the United States intends taking any steps that will avail these struggling Cubans that the steps should be in the direction of the ultimate independence of Cuba.

SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

At 1:15 Sherman began his speech closing the debate. He said he felt that the time had come when the United States must intervene, but not lend to a crime almost beyond description. He did favor Cuba's annexation to the United States, but more strongly favored her annexation to Mexico, a kindred people.

Gallinger followed Sherman with a strong appeal for the recognition of Cuban independence.

At 3:55 Cameron offered his resolution for Cuban independence as amended by the committee on resolutions. Sherman accepted the amendment. At 4 o'clock while he offered his amendment to the Cuban resolution amendment, expressed the sympathy of the United States with the Cuban cause and expressed the opinion that the executive should recognize Cuban belligerence.

Sherman moved to lay it on the table. Sherman's motion carried: Yeas 57, nays 12.

Allen offered an amendment in the form of a joint resolution requesting that the president issue a proclamation recognizing the republic Cuba. Sherman moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried: Yeas 52, nays 17. A vote was taken on the committee on resolutions as amended by adding the Cameron amendment. The foreign committee resolution passed 64 to 6.

The Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A special meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations was held today for the purpose of considering the form in which the Cuban question should be finally disposed of. After a thorough discussion it was decided to adhere to the committee's resolution for the recognition of belligerency, and to amend it by adding Senator Cameron's substitute requesting the president as executive to use his friendly offices with Spain to secure the independence of Cuba.

Vest for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A stirring speech by Vest on behalf of Cuba was the event of the senate. It came unexpectedly, as Vest seldom announces speeches or makes preparations.

White and Gray were contending that as a legal proposition, the United States could not, at this time, recognize Cuba's independence.

He pictured Spain as the impotent giant Despair of the "Pilgrim's Progress," gazing on defeat.

The British Position.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The British case in the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is now ready. Advance copies have been sent to Ambassador Bayard, and were mailed to Washington today.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

Revolution in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, via Galveston, Feb. 28.—The revolution is now in full blast, and all the cities of Nicaragua on this side of the country are in arms and preparing either to support President Zelaya or contribute men for the march of his enemies upon the capital, Managua.

Fugitives who have reached this city from Leon, the old capital of Nicaragua, headquarters of the rebels, which is opposed to the liberal or Zelaya party on general principles, and as a result of difference of long standing, the chief of which is the transfer of the capital from Leon to Managua, say that Leon is in arms to a man, and rapidly organizing an army with which to advance upon Managua. They have the advantage of possessing more modern arms and artillery, but the adherents of the president are not discouraged, especially as the Granada conservatives, concerning whose attitude as a body there was some doubt, declared themselves today in favor of Zelaya.

This means almost half of the battle won, for Masaya will undoubtedly follow the lead of Granada. The latter city has more important commercial interests than any other city in Nicaragua. Besides, it is the western port of Lake Nicaragua and the stopping place of steamers which cross the lake to Fort Carles, at the mouth of the San Juan river, by which waterway communication with the Atlantic ocean is maintained, via San Juan del Sur, better known as Greytown, near the eastern entrance of the proposed canal of Nicaragua, in which citizens of the United States are interested. Thus, with Granada and other smaller cities supporting him, President Zelaya hopes to crush the rebellion in due time.

Dunraven the Baby

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Lord Dunraven today was gazetted Lord Lieutenant of Limerick. The St. James Gazette says the New York Yacht club very properly expelled Lord Dunraven, and we now only regret that the credit of British sportsmanship was ever identified with a man who can behave so badly. His charges were improbable, and his refusal to accept the decision of the committee was a sheer peice of childish obstinacy.

Neutrality Laws Violated.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The jury in the case of Captain Wilberg, First Mate Peterson and Second Mate Johannesen charged with violating the neutrality laws between this country and Spain, by carrying an armed expedition to Cuba on the steamer Horsa, has returned a verdict of guilty, after eight hours' deliberation. Counsel for the prisoners gave notice of an application for a new trial.

Mrs. Booth Ill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Ballington Booth is ill at her home in Montclair, N. J., as a consequence of recent worrying in connection with the removal of Mr. Booth from command of the Salvation Army of the United States.

Miss Barton Renegized.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.—An imperial irade has been issued permitting Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross society, and her representatives, to travel in Anatolia and distribute relief to sufferers there. United States Minister Terrill accompanied Miss Barton and party to Selamluk.

The Cody Mystery.

TACOMA, Feb. 28.—Mr. A. Cody has been compelled to abandon search for his wife who mysteriously disappeared a month ago. Although a reward of \$1,000 was offered no trace of her has been found. Mr. Cody leaves for his home in Chicago tomorrow.

The more commissions the people have the less control they have of their government.

The state of Iowa is suffering under a double dose of legislation, and code commission.

SCOTT ON MEXICO.

The Oregonian prints a four column article on Mexico by its editor, who has been there for a month. Though he does not intend to do so he makes a strong plea for the restoration of silver to its former price before it was demonetized. He says:

The condition of the masses clearly is made worse by the fall of silver. For silver is the money of the country, and, though it has been declined one-half in value, the working people get no higher wages. One coming into Mexico from the United States readily exchanges his money for that of Mexico at the rate of \$1 for \$1.85 to \$1.90; and this exchange gives the broker a good profit. All the exported products of the country are sold for gold, or at the gold prices of these products of the world's markets, but the labor that produces them is paid in silver, at wage rates not advanced since silver fell. This means prosperity to those engaged in the exploitation of productive industry in Mexico; but prosperity on so narrow a basis would produce riotous disorder and political revolution in the United States. The Mexican Herald, a daily paper printed in English in the City of Mexico, in a leading article just published, says that if the United States were on a silver basis every manufacturer in Mexico would be ruined, every mill would have to be closed, and the budding manufacturing industry of the country would be "dead as Julius Caesar." That is, if labor in the United States were paid, as in Mexico, with silver—that is, with money on the silver basis—Mexico could not compete; our skilled labor, made cheap, would ruin Mexican manufacturers. There is no doubt of it. But what would our working people say when they found that the change from the gold to the silver standard had put their labor on the basis of the labor of Mexico? Here in Mexico is the place to observe the workings of cheap money, of money based on the market value of silver. Such money gives but a pittance to labor and debases humanity. It becomes an additional instrument for the degradation and enslavement of the masses of the people, and puts in the hand of a plutocratic oligarchy the most potent of all means of holding the masses in subjection, and of stifling their aspirations to improvement and progress. The effort to substitute a cheap money standard in the United States for the standard of sound money or best money, is treason to the masses, treason to the common people, not the less so though an honest mistake. Of these honest mistakes the record of history is full.

Witness the sincere belief of nearly one-half our own country in the economic necessity of negro slavery. No country can prosper when its labor is debased. No country can have a moral basis when its masses are so low; and it remains true forevermore that, of all schemes to oppress labor and debase the masses, the scheme of cheap money, of money of low and fluctuating value, is chief. It is powerful and overwhelming because it is insidious and all pervading. How full of every kind of deception, how fruitful in oppression it is, how it holds the masses of the people in an iron grasp, makes fair pretensions to labor, yet steals from labor at every turn, one can see to his satisfaction in Mexico—if indeed he is in need of any object-lesson of the kind.

The great battle in the next legislature will be over the re-apportionment of the state. The Portland crowd will deal out new institutions and big appropriations with a liberal hand to increase their representation in the general assembly.

Senator Raley should now turn Republican. Jo Simon will need such Republicans as he and Cogswell.

It is not Cogswell the Republicans have to fear—it is the accession of all Cogswell Democrats to the Republican ranks.

MR. HERMANN AND THE WILLAMETTE RIVER

Mr. Hermann is bitterly attacked in some quarters for alleged neglect in looking after the interests of the people of the Willamette valley.

The Willamette river is the people's only outlet for their products and commerce in competition with the Southern Pacific railroad monopoly. If it can be shown that our congressman, who is serving his sixth term, has been neglectful or indifferent in securing appropriations for the protection of navigation on this only outlet from railroad extortion, he is justly censurable, and on that ground unworthy to be continued longer in the service of the people.

THE JOURNAL has always insisted upon the primary importance of protecting this water-way of the people. Water competition is the only safeguard against railroad monopoly, and people all along the Willamette river are enjoying freight rates as low as \$1 to \$2 per ton, while non-competitive railroad points are forced to pay from two to five times as much for freight. It is easy to see that a member of congress who is doing all in his power to improve our rivers and develop navigation upon them, and save the people vast sums of money on freight coming in or going out of the state, would incur the hostility of the corporations. Such a congressman would draw the fire of opposition from all newspapers controlled by the Southern Pacific railroad. The best evidence that Mr. Hermann has served the people faithfully lies in the fact that newspapers always ready to do the bidding of the Southern Pacific in this state are fighting him. It is not love for the people or anxiety for the improvement of the rivers that dictates their course. They do not want a man in congress who will labor faithfully to open our rivers. They do not want the Columbia or Willamette rivers placed at the service of the farmers of Oregon. This is quite natural. It means cutting their receipts from freight down at least one half, all the way round. A congressman who helps to bring this about is regarded as an enemy. He is to be got rid of as soon as possible. If possible, a new, untried and inexperienced man is to be sent in his place. The fight on Mr. Hermann is purely a fight of the old corporation ring which has dictated so much of the politics in this state that it is only by chance or accident that the people get so faithful a representative in the halls of congress as Mr. Hermann has been. They cry out against him on the one hand that he is a man of so little ability that he does nothing but get appropriations, and on the other hand abuses him because he has not got appropriations enough for the Willamette river.

We hope our readers will bear with us until all the facts in the case can be laid before them. THE JOURNAL wants to do justice to Mr. Hermann and to the people and to all worthy Republican aspirants for his place. Laying all these facts before our readers is not doing injustice to any candidate. No Marion county candidate can improve his chances by unfairly belittling Mr. Hermann's services. It is not necessary to do so in order to place a Marion county candidate in a position to succeed Mr. Hermann. If the people of this district are not fairly represented by Mr. Hermann, or if they are prepared to dispense with his services, THE JOURNAL demands first and foremost that a Marion county man be nominated. We believe the interests of the district and of the Willamette valley with its only competing outlet at Yaquina Bay demand that one of the ablest men in Marion county be nominated for congress.

Some gentlemen are perpetrating jokes on the Republican party early in the game: "Platt, Quay, Steve Elkins, Manderson, Davis and the D—1 have announced themselves as candidates for president."

Clyde Fogle, a member of the junior class, University of Oregon, has received the second prize (\$50) for excellence in New Testament Greek, from the American Institute of Sacred Literature, Chicago.

Too much of our state and national government is conducted in secret, from the secret primary and legislative caucus up to the secret sessions of the senate.

OREGON'S SCHOOL LANDS.

The state school lands, or what is left of them, are in an almost hopeless muddle. The last legislature passed a bill to take them out of the hands of rings and speculators and save them for the people.

The state school land fund is also in almost hopeless bankruptcy. The past few years interest has not been paid on enormous sums of loans of the irreducible school fund.

This school land fund is a beautiful thing in theory, but how does it work? It is fine to be able to say Oregon has an irreducible school fund of several million dollars. But it should be recalled that this money is loaned out all over the state; that a great part of it can never be collected; that interest has not been paid on it for several years, and that the state is resorted to for loans by people who cannot borrow elsewhere, and that there is a constant pressure of bankers and money lenders to unload bad or undesirable loans upon the state school fund.

The school lands are in a great state of confusion. The school fund is in a worse confusion. There is a question whether it would not be wise for the state to go out of the money-lending business. It is questionable if it is a success.

The Statesman says one man has been found who has a word to say for the last legislature. His name is Mr. Sehlbrede. The defense is: "The expenses of the last session were just \$4,002.42 less than the preceding session." Well, we have not looked into the phase of the question, and for the reason that the "preceding session" was pronounced by all good judges of the article to have been the most corrupt that ever existed since the world began.—Salem Post.

The Post man has been denouncing the last legislature for extravagance in clerk hire ever since it adjourned. Now he says he has "not looked into the phase of the question," when brought face to face with the fact that the last legislature cut down its expenses over four thousand dollars!

The A. P. A. of Canada has modified its constitution so that a member may vote for either a Protestant or a Catholic for office provided the candidate is "an upholder of freedom from any kind of clerical rule in affairs which are clearly secular." This amendment is to be commended. It places the test where it ought to be placed. A candidate who is not free from foreign dictation, secular or clerical, is not fit to be elected to any office.—Iowa [State Register].

Prof. Huntington, of Northfield, Minn., has written an "International hymn," a parody on "America." "America" was also a parody, but that did not detract from its popularity. One line in the new hymn spoils it for all but anglo-maniacs: "Great populace and queen."

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