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A CRISIS WITH SPAIN.

President and Cabinet Are in Conference

AT A SUNDAY DINNER.

Spain Asks Our Government to Disavow

THE ACTION OF THE SENATE.

An American Navy Being Massed and Recruit Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.—The Spanish-American situation, growing out of the reports of riots at Barcelona and other cities in Spain, was regarded so seriously by the president, that a special meeting of the cabinet was held last night, though the call was issued under the guise of a dinner by Secretary Olney. Secretary Olney read a letter from the Spanish minister Senor De Lome enclosing a cable message received from his government directing the Spanish minister to inform the United States government that Spain was exerting all her power to amply protect the United States legation and consuls and he could give assurance they would be protected from any harm. Also Americans visiting and residing in Spain would be safe from attacks of mobs and other riotous assemblies. Another communication created profound surprise. It was a message from the Spanish minister of foreign affairs at Madrid insisting that the United States government disavow the action of the senate as a condition precedent to continued friendly relations between the two governments. The president and cabinet ministers present were inclined to excuse the message to some extent upon basis of ignorance of the United States and our form of government.

The only result of the conference was a practical agreement that the secretary of state should promptly respond in kindly terms to the communication of Minister De Lome and thank his government for its readiness to protect Americans and American interests. Spain's demand for a disclaimer of the senate's resolution will be ignored. The secretary of the navy, purely as a measure of precaution, will bring an efficient fleet of American war vessels near enough together to mass them promptly at any point that may be threatened.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A cablegram reached the state department early this morning from Hannis Taylor, United States minister at Madrid, saying the Spanish minister of state expressed deep regret over the Barcelona affair, and offered complete reparation. The dispatch added that measures had been taken to accord the United States legation protection.

TAYLOR'S CABLE.

The cablegram from Minister Taylor is as follows: "The minister of state has just called to express deep regret that the mob insulted the Barcelona consulate by breaking windows and offered a complete reparation. He informed me that the government on its own motion has taken every precaution to guard the legation and my residence. I have asked no protection."

It is concluded from official advices that the excitement in Spain is over the action of the United States senate leading up to the insult to the United States consulate at Barcelona and there is the corresponding reflex

Children Cry for

Pilcher's Castoria.

in Washington at least in official circles. Almost everywhere the feeling is that the affair is not one which necessarily must lead to hostilities. Chairman Hitt of house committee on foreign affairs, after a conference with Speaker Reed, decided to call up the Cuban resolutions in the house today.

SPANISH PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, March 1.—The newspapers of Madrid, are getting very wrathful at the action of the United States senate, and the evening papers, of that city, express themselves in even more violent language than their morning contemporaries. They say that, apart from the resolution, the language used during the debate in the senate has made a painful impression. It is averred that the allegations of the senators are wholly false, and the insurgents have no organization, are not masters of a single town, and, as for their conduct, it is asserted they have massacred the helpless and pillaged plantations and railways. On the other hand, it is maintained that the Spaniards have respected all prisoners, and to call them barbarians is regarded as an unprovoked and unjustifiable insult.

MADRID, March 1.—Imparcial referring to the action of the United States regarding Cuba, says the international situation is very grave, and the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents by the United States involves the danger of a conflict. Imparcial also accuses the Spanish premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, of an excess of patience before Yankee pride.

"Spain," continues Imparcial, "must prepare for every eventuality. Our maritime resources are not great, but we have not before us a gigantic naval power. Our humility has been badly construed, and our enemy, instead of being appeased, thinks she could treat Spain as she could Turkey. A firm and resolute attitude would have gained us more consideration, for we are not so weak as to render our hostility indifferent to a trading people which have no warlike qualities. Moreover, Spain is not isolated in Europe."

PROBABLE EXECUTIVE ACTION.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—It is understood that the probable action of congress in respect to the Cuban resolutions then pending in both houses, absorbed the attention of yesterday's cabinet meeting. In view of the position taken heretofore by the president and secretary of state, and which there is no reason to suppose they have abandoned, toward all propositions to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents, the decision of the senate committee on foreign relations to express the sentiment and wishes of congress in the form of a concurrent resolution instead of shaping it as a joint resolution has given much gratification to the administration.

If the president were to be confronted with a joint resolution at this time recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents, and even the independence of the rebels, he would be placed in a very disagreeable position. If he approved the resolution, it would be a confession that the course pursued by our government toward Cuba and Spain up to this time had been wrong, for it is insisted there has been no change in the relations of the parties to the warfare in Cuba that would warrant any change in our attitude. It would also amount to a reversal of the position by our state department, in defiance of some of the great European powers, during the Brazilian insurrection, when we insisted that as a precedent to recognition the insurgents must have a seat of government, must issue money and must have a navy, for at least two or three requisites are lacking in the case of the present insurrection.

On the other hand, if he vetoed a joint resolution of this character, the president would be obliged, probably, to face a storm of popular disapproval and to make an issue with congress that might be fraught with the

gravest consequences, for it is realized that the resolution in that case would be passed over his veto. But, by making the resolution a simple concurrent one, the president will be relieved of the necessity of announcing a decision at this time.

He regards the resolution as a simple expression of the sentiment of congress, and as not binding upon the executive branch, as would be the case with a joint resolution, which has all the force of an act. It would be, in effect, but a repetition of the history of the Armenian resolution. In that case the senate passed a concurrent resolution suggesting that our government, through the executive branch, take action in Europe, which action, in the opinion of the president, was totally inconsistent with the sound American policy of noninterference in the affairs of that continent. As it was a concurrent resolution, the president was not required to either approve or disapprove it, and as it had no force of law, he was not obliged to act in accordance with the suggestion of congress. As a matter of fact, he did not so act, and the resolution remains in the department of state absolutely ineffective. The pendency of the Cuban resolutions has caused some members of the administration to take a long look ahead—where far ahead, indeed, as that point where there may be a deliberate proposition from congress to declare war, which Senator Morgan has said must follow the enactment of the pending resolutions—and they are now discussing the question as to the relative powers of congress and the president in the matter.

It appears that much may turn on the construction placed by the senate judiciary committee on the question now before it, as to the proper scope of joint and concurrent resolutions. One express provision of the constitution says only congress shall have power "to declare war." This would seem to carry the idea that this may be done by a concurrent resolution, as it is a power entirely reserved to congress, but on the other hand, another paragraph of the constitution seems to require the president's approval to any joint action of congress save adjournment. The apparent constitutional conflict on this point is engaging the attention of the administration.

WHEN THE HOUSE WILL ACT.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Cuban resolutions may not be brought before the house until Tuesday or perhaps Wednesday. The members in charge of the legislative appropriation bill, which has the floor, predict that one or two days of next week will be required to finish that bill, and until it is out of the way, Chairman Hitt, of the foreign affairs committee, cannot move the consideration of the Cuban question.

BILL FOR 100,000 MEN.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate passed a bill for the increase of the navy by 100,000 enlisted men, for calling out and enlistment of naval military force in case of emergency, and for charter of troops to transport ships in case of emergency.

HOUSE STANDS BY CUBA.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Cuban house concurrent resolution was passed by the house today by a vote of 263 to 16. The resolution simply recognizes the Cubans as belligerents, without directing the president of the United States to use his good offices with Spain for the recognition of Cuba's independence as the senate resolution directed.

FLORAL SOCIETY.—The Salem Floricultural Society will hold its annual meeting Tuesday (March 3) afternoon at 2 p. m. at the residence of Mrs. J. D. Sutherland. As this is the time for the election of officers for the ensuing year, a fine attendance of its members is desired.

Hood's is Wonderful.

No less wonderful are the cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, even after other preparations and physicians' prescriptions have failed. The reason, however, is simple. When the blood is enriched and purified, disease disappears and good health returns, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier. Hood's pills are prompt and efficient and do not purge, pain or gripe, 25 cents.

FIGHTING IN MANAGUA.

Five Hundred Rebels are Reported Killed.

The Government Wins a Splendid Victory.

MANAGUA, via Galveston, March 2.—After six hours of fighting at Matearia and the Nagarote government forces, under Generals Spatz and Estrada have completely routed the rebels under General Otist, and captured a portion of the rebel artillery. Maleris and Nagarote were recently captured by the government forces, and occupied pending the advance of the main body of the president's army. The enemy's force consisted of 1,000 men.

The two towns mentioned were held by about an equal number of government troops. Two hundred rebels were killed or wounded, while the loss on the government side was considerably less. The rebels were completely defeated and driven to La Paz on the route to Leon.

In addition the government troops captured a portion of the rebel artillery consisting of some modern Krupp guns.

COLD ARCTIC WEATHER.

Freezing Point is Reached All Along the Coast.

Chilling Breezes From Washington to the Pacific.

SALEM, March 2.—Light snow Sunday, and freezing Sunday night and today. There are no reports of injury to fruit.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—There was a fall of snow in this city this morning—the first time in ten years. The fall was quite heavy while it lasted, but it melted fast as it fell, and at the end of ten minutes turned to cold rain.

STORM COMING.

With the exception of a narrow strip off the coast of California and southern portions of California and Arizona the entire country is at a freezing temperature or below. There is a well-marked storm central off the coast of Southern Oregon and Northern California that will cause rain or light snow to fall along the entire Pacific slope this afternoon, tonight and Tuesday.

ANOTHER ARCTIC BREEZE.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A dispatch from Washington says a member of the cabinet says that Carlisle is the first choice of President Cleveland for the presidential nomination.

LOCAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow tonight and Tuesday. Warmer Tuesday night.

WEATHER IN THE NORTHWEST.

PORTLAND, Or., March 2.—It was colder this morning in Portland and over Northwestern Oregon and Western Washington than it ever has been in March since the records have been made at Fort Canby. The temperature was 22 degrees, which is 9 degrees colder than any former March recorded.

MR. WADE RESIGNS.—Manager Wade of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at Salem has resigned and F. De Parcq, for five years at Portland, has been temporarily placed in charge. All the accounts were made good and a permanent manager will soon be sent here to take Mr. Wade's place.

The accounts were found in bad shape and Mr. Wade's bondsmen were called upon to make good the deficiency, which they did.

IMPROVING.—The examination of Mrs. Estelle Heidelbeck, nee Owens, has again been postponed and it is understood her mental condition is improving. Mrs. Heidelbeck was a graduate of Willamette university.

PROBATE COURT.—In the estate of Samuel Burkholder of Aurora, deceased, final settlement was made before Judge Hubbard at 1 o'clock today.

Governor Wm. P. Lord has been confined to the house the past week with a cold.

(Continued on fourth page.)

IMPORTANT DECISION

Handed Down in the Circuit Court.

MARION COUNTY WINNER

The Docket Entries in Both Court Departments.

Judges Burnett and Hewitt occupied the bench today. Marion county wins an important tax suit against Willamette university but it will be appealed to the supreme court and may be reversed.

BOZORTH BROS. vs. KLEPPIN.

J. O. Bozorth and Scott Bozorth, partners, plaintiffs, vs. Paul J. G. Kleppin and J. M. Wallace, defendants, suit on note of \$200 obtained by plaintiffs of Mary Payton, on sixty days time, \$10 commission, secured by a second note by Kleppin and wife. Second note was dated October 22, 1894, by error, instead of October 22, 1893, as had been agreed. Mrs. Kleppin signed it as a mistake and is insolvent. Decree against Kleppin. Mrs. Kleppin is released and J. M. Wallace enjoined from paying over any money to Kleppin until this note, costs and attorneys fee of \$50 are paid. Opinion by Hewitt.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY

vs. John Knight, sheriff of Marion county. Assessor in 1893 assessed to plaintiff part of land of college campus and property of college at Salem for \$10,000. This was reduced to \$9,000 by board of equalization and taxed at \$288, which became a lien on all of plaintiff's property. Warrant for same was issued to sheriff. Plaintiff went before county court and represented that they were about to erect a chapel and library on lands assessed, and asked to be relieved of the taxes under the law exempting literary and scientific institutions from taxes. County court refused to do, although plaintiff was greatly indebted and not self-supporting, and has leased land to Horace Leach and Capital City Nursery Co., out of which results they proposed to improve and beautify the grounds. As conclusions of law court finds

1st. "That the said premises heretofore described as having been assessed in the year 1893 were legally liable to said assessment for said year, and that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief demanded in the complaint.

2nd. "That the plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed and that defendant recover his costs and disbursements herein."

Judge Hewitt stated that he based his decision on the opinion in the Hibernia bank case at Portland by the supreme court.

DEPARTMENT NO. 1.

Judge Burnett called court at 9 a. m., and following docket entries were made:

Elma Simmons vs. T. L. Golden, ejectment, judgment for defendant on verdict.

R. L. Sabin and Macondry & Co. vs. Keller & Sons, plaintiff's motion to make answer of garnishee more certain denied. Plaintiff declines to plead further. Judgment for garnishee on pleadings.

J. Wolford & Co., vs. H. Wolf et al., action for money. Default and judgment as to Elizabeth Wolf, with order to sell her attached property. Continued as to H. Wolf for service.

Adjourned to 1 p. m.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

Judge Hewitt called the docket and made following entries:

Schuyler Rue, insolvent, J. F. T. B. Brentano, assignee, continued.

T. G. Coleman, insolvent, vs. McKinley Mitchell, assignee, continued.

H. A. Salisbury, insolvent, vs. A. N. Bush, assignee, report approved, 25 per cent dividend ordered paid.

Geo. W. Watt vs. A. L. Grinstead, foreclosure, continued for service.

Mary E. Cooper vs. Alexander Cooper, divorce, default as to defendant.

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