



Oversight

On your part may result in regrets later. There is no reason why you should neglect your eyesight when we are so near.

With our experience in optical education and scientific appliances we have the faculty for examining the eyes, which we do free of charge and if glasses are needed we can furnish them at a moderate price. "Barr's glasses" bar eye troubles.

Herman W. Barr

118 State St. Salem, Oregon

HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE CO.'S C. G. GIVEN

"HIGHLAND CALF"

"Own Make"

\$2.50

SHOE
FOR MEN



New
Shoe
Store..

Two doors north of the old stand. Don't be deceived. This is the best shoe in Salem for the money.

Try a Pair

Marker Reports

The local market quotations yesterday were as follows:

Wheat—45 cents at the Salem Flouring Mills Co.'s office.

Oats—26 and 28 cents (buying).

Hay—Cheat, buying \$7 to \$7.50 timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.

Flour—70 and 75 cents per sack; \$2.75 per bbl.

Mill feed—Bran, \$13; shorts, \$15.

Butter—45 to 47c, buying.

Eggs 12 cents, cash.

Poultry—Chickens, 6 to 7c per lb; young chickens (friers) 10c, live weight.

Pork—Fat, 4 1/4c gross, 5 1/2c net.

Beef—Steers, 4@4 1/4c; cows, 3 1/2@3 3/4c; good heifer, 4c.

Mutton—Sheep, 3 to 3 1/2 on foot; sheared 2 1/2 to 3c.

Veal—6 1/2 and 7c dressed.

Potatoes—20@25 cents; buying; new potatoes, 75c.

Wool—15 to 16 cents, market weak.

Mohair—25 cents.

Hop Twine—14 cents per pound.

HARNESS

WHIPS, ROBES

California Oak-tanned Leather, used.

Harness Oil, etc.

F. E. HAFER

23 State Street, Salem, Oregon

S. C. STONE, M. D.

Proprietor of

STONE'S DRUG STORES

SALEM, OREGON.

The stores, (two in number) are located at No. 235 and 333 Commercial street, and are well stocked with a complete line of drugs and medicines, toilet articles, perfumery, brushes, etc., etc., etc.

DR. STONE

Has had some 25 years experience in the practice of medicine and now makes no charge for consultation, examination or prescription.

Glassware

ALL IN NOW

Flint blown and heavy pressed ware.

73 barrels in all, and the assortment "Well". We kindly invite you to come and see the line; the assortment is too large to mention in this space. The glassware is much prettier than it has been for years.

Goods are from three glass works, and none are in the trust; therefore, you will find prices low. Even many prices are cheaper than before.

YOKOHAMA TEA STORE

249 Commercial Street

Phone 2411. Free Delivery.

BICYCLISTS

Make a note of the fact that we have a number of good snaps in second-hand wheels from \$1.00 up to \$2.00. There are several of these that are good enough for anyone to ride. One ladies' wheel at \$1.00 is a splendid buy. Just got in a new 19.0 Sager gear Stearns, in ladies' model, that is a beauty. Come and see it.

Black duck pants Cuffs for men, just in..... 33c

Gas Lamps..... \$3.00

Carbide, 2 pounds..... 25c

Duxter net carriers, the ladies' pride..... 60c

Sundries of all kinds at bottom market prices.

Come down and see the Blue Streak running in South Window, and make a guess. No charge.

F. A. WIGGINS

Opposite Post Office

307 Commercial St

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Bicycles.

BIG UNDERTAKING

SALEM FLOURING MILLS MAY REMOVE FRONT STREET WAREHOUSE.

Reports Concerning Wharf Prospects Are Conflicting—Many Predict a Short Drop.

The Salem Flouring Mills Company may remove its monster warehouse from North Front street to the site of the old mill on Commercial and Trade streets.

Home B. Holland, the company's local manager, was yesterday instructed to ascertain the probable cost of removing the wheat granary and upon his report will depend the action of the company. The building is a mammoth structure, the dimensions of which are 70x80 feet, five stories high, the walls of which are constructed by spiking planks together laterally. It has a capacity of 100,000 bushels. The weight of the entire building will approximate 250 tons and its removal would be a costly undertaking, if not quite impossible for it is not thought the building can be removed by sections. The weight of the structure would render it unsafe to move it over the front street viaduct but another and greater objection suggests itself in that none of Salem's streets are of sufficient width to admit of the passage of the structure over any of the thoroughfares in this city.

Experienced housemovers, however, say that the removal of the building can be accomplished but it would prove a tedious task and would require at least six weeks. The work would involve a cost of probably \$3000 or \$4000 and the building itself could be constructed for little more than that amount.

It is the general opinion among farmers, that Marion county will this year not produce more than one-half of an average crop of wheat. There is scarcely a field but has sustained some damage. The grain has turned yellow in many instances and has failed to mature satisfactorily. Inasmuch as climate conditions throughout the year have been particularly favorable to all vegetation, farmers and mill-men are generally agreed that the stunted condition of the wheat has resulted from the use of damaged grain for seed.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

The following is the complete text of the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention.

The Republicans of the United States through their chosen representatives, met in National convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, entered upon the power of the United States four years ago to a Republican Chief Magistrate and a Republican Congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the National credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the rate of 16 to 1. The Republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value.

The people, by great majorities, issued to the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the Republican pledge is redeemed; and prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments.

There is no longer any controversy as to the value of any government obligation. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed, and everywhere labor is profitably occupied.

So single a fact more strikingly tells the story of what Republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period of 96 years from 1801 to 1897 there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican Administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,482,738,049, and while the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their trade and commerce, they have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of National aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unthought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the foresight of Republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

We believe the Administration of William McKinley, its acts have been established in wisdom and patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American Nation. Waking untold paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been, in every situation, the true American patriot and upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

In asking the American people to endorse this Republican record and to renew their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosper-

ity has always resided in Democratic principle and no less in the general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs. The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the government and its ability to deal intelligently with all new problems of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate, and the country's prosperity, which Democratic success at the polls is announced, halts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth Congress, by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in protection and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be properly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is today.

We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However frankly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of a base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic President could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring one more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation.

The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform. We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of American common schools, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constant increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world.

We favor the associated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

In the further interest of American workers, we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for our children to raise the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract, convict labor and an effective system of labor insurance.

Our present dependence on foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industries of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of a European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The National defense and Naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

The Nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles and to the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in

Administrator's Sale

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Commencing Saturday, June 23, 1900, at 10 a. m.

Sale to take place on the premises of the J. L. Parrish lands, in Englewood and North Salem:

285 Town Lots
80 Acres, Acreage Property
160 Acre Farm
47 Acre Farm on Garden Road

Now is the time to own a home. Quit paying rent. This is a chance of a life time. Don't miss the opportunity. Sale will commence on the four lots, corner Capital and Union streets, and from there will proceed to the other property in Englewood.

S. FRIEDMAN, Auctioneer.

E. A. PIERCE, Administrator

CLOSING OUT

Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods

Some of the bargains you can get here: Three pairs of good black hose, ladies' sizes, for 25c; three papers of safety pins for 5c; ladies' silk mitts, 15c; men's calico overshirts, full size, for 12c; children's white kid gloves, 10c; fine silk veilings, 10c a yard; pearl buttons, 5c a dozen; white bone buttons, 10c a gross; hooks and eyes, 10c a box; initial letters, 9c a gross; men's flannel coat and vest, regular \$3.50, for \$1.50; ladies' and misses' Oxford tie shoes, 50c, 65c and 75c. Bargains in lace and embroideries. Embroidery silks, 2 1/2c a skein; 10 yards spool twist, 15c a dozen. We are selling silks, velvets and dress goods below wholesale price.

Isadore Greenbaum

First door south of Postoffice.

Orders taken for tailor-made clothing. Agent for M. Born & Co. Look at the samples and get the prices

the country's wars.

The pension laws, founded on this just sentiment should be liberal and should be loyally administered, and preference should be given, wherever practicable, with respect to employment in the public service, to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

We recommend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The Administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined, as far as practicable, to their inhabitants.

It was the plain purpose of the 15th amendment to the Constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of state governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment, are revolutionary, and should be condemned.

Public movements, looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country, meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the Legislatures of the several states.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified.

In further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate National legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories. We favor home rule for the territory of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well perfected its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40,000,000. So ample are the government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly funded 2 per cent. bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States.

New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the Administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China.

In the interest of our expanding commerce, we recommend that Congress create a Department of Commerce and Industries in the charge of a Secretary with a seat in the Cabinet.

The United States Consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department, upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the Nation's increasing trade.

The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen, wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the Eastern and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people.

In releasing us from the vexatious European alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in Southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.

We recommend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine. The provisions of The Hague conference were regarded when President McKinley rendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African Republics.

While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding President, and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty of nonintervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

In accepting by the treaty of Paris, the responsibility of our victories in the Spanish War, the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world the unmuzzled population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization on all the rescued people.

The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba, independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

The Republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

FOR HONORABLE PEACE.

AGREEMENT TO CONCLUDE THE WAR IN LUZON

Is Practically Arranged by Leading Filipinos and General MacArthur—The Seven Clauses.

MANILA, June 21.—Two hundred Filipinos met this morning in Manila, to determine honorable and decorous methods for securing peace. The results were submitted this evening, to General MacArthur, who accepted them.

The leaders of the meeting will use their influence to induce Aguinaldo to accept the arrangements. If they are successful, as they hope to be, they believe Aguinaldo will issue orders in conjunction with the American authorities for a cessation of hostilities. The meeting, which was the first of the kind since the days of the Filipino congress, was composed of a distinct revolutionary element. It was evident that General Paterno was convinced that he could obtain Aguinaldo's sanction to a peace, based upon the following seven clauses, which, after four hours discussion, were unanimously accepted as compatible with an honorable peace:

First—Amnesty.

Second—Return by the Americans to Filipinos of the confiscated property.

Third—Employment for revolutionary generals in the navy and militia when established.

Fourth—Application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipino soldiers.

Fifth—Guarantee to the Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights accorded to Americans by their constitution.

Sixth—The establishment of civil governments at Manila and in the provinces.

Seventh—Expulsion of the friars.

The statement of the seventh condition was vociferously acclaimed, the entire assembly shouting, "exel, exel."

TRADE DISTURBED.

New York, June 21.—The shipments in transit at the moment from this port to China are not as large as they have been in other years at this time. It is stated by a prominent shipping firm that to Hong Kong alone there is probably about some \$125,000 worth of general merchandise sent from this city, which is distributed from there. While there has been no very general cancellation of orders to be shipped to treaty ports of China, it is believed, however, that there will be a lull in trade while the present conditions exist. The check will affect principally all kinds of manufactured products.

Australia is the greatest in the way of jewelry with her opals, today outdoing even Hungary and Mexico in those lovely stones.