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Recovers and repairs upholstered furniture. Long Experience in the trade enables me to turn out first-class work. Samples of coverings. No trouble to give estimates. State Insurance block, Chemeketa street.

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At the Commercial street bridge near Willamette Hotel. New stock and vehicles being added constantly. Only the best service rendered. No shabby rigs nor poor horses. H. L. LAMOUREUX, Proprietor.

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On improved Real Estate, in amounts and time to suit. No delay in considering loans.

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CHAS. WOLZ,

Proprietor of the

GERMAN MARKET

South Commercial St., Salem. All kinds Fresh, salt and Smoked Meats and Sausages. FREE DELIVERY.

ABOUT LOSING ONE'S MIND.

Mr. and Mrs. Porson Discuss the Weaknesses of a Near Neighbor.

"Seems to me Mr. Salter's kinder givin' out in his mind," said Mrs. Porson as she looked out of the window and saw her neighbor, Enoch Salter, walking briskly down the road. "I dunno why you think so, mother," responded her husband. "Enoch steps off's smart as he ever did, fur as I kin see, and if you'd 'a' heard him at town meetin' javin' 'bout the school tax I reckon you'd think his mind was clear 'nough." Mrs. Porson kept on with her patchwork, and beyond a smile expressive of a fund of information upon the subject, made no response.

Her husband watched her for a moment and then put down his pipe. "Land, Hannah, you're 'nough to try a saint. What's the matter of Uncle Enoch?"

"Well," replied his wife, "as I said, I think Mr. Salter's mind is a-fallin' of him, an I hev my reasons fer so thinkin'. He's allers been a fussy kind of a critter, wearin' overshoes when 'twas so dry the dust'd blow, so I didn't think nuthin' of his comin' to the sootherbul last night with rubbers on. 'Twas a nice clear night, but we've been needin' rain, so I jest thought 'p'raps Enoch see some signs of it."

"I don't see nuthin' great in that. He allers wears rubbers," remarked Mr. Porson, picking up his pipe.

"You let me tell my story. As I said, I didn't give no great weight to his rubbers. I see him an' Mis' Salter startin' fer home, an' they hadn't been gone long 'fore Enoch come rushin' back. 'I've left one of my goloshes,' says he, 'an' I dunno but what I've caught my death by it,' says he.

"Well, we all fell to and looked everywhere for his old rubber shoe, when all to once Amelia Pike begun laughin', an' says she, 'Uncle Enoch, you've got 'em both on one foot.'"

"An' I vum if he hadn't. Hedidn't say much. Mrs. Salter would be anxious 'bout him, he said, an' he must hurry right home. That's the reason I said I thought his mind wa'n't jest what 'twas. A man that can wear two floeces lined rubber shoes on a hot July night and never know it—why, he ain't to be relied on, 'ordin to my way of lookin' at it."

Mr. Porson smoked thoughtfully for a few minutes. "Well, I guess that ain't much of a test," said he. "You're allers wearin' two aprons to keep the calico skirt clean, an' seems to me I've hearn you say you wear the calico skirt over your gingham so's to save your gingham."

"That's different," responded Mrs. Porson sharply. "Maybe 'tis. An' seems to me I've known you to carry round one pair of your spec's on your head an' wear the other. An' once I recollect 'bout you—"

"Hev you brought in the kindlin', Nathan?" asked his wife. "I'm goin' to now. I jest wanted to show you, Hannah, that forgetfulness wa'n't no sign of a weak mind. Now I might 'a' forgot to bring in the kindlin', but 'twouldn't be a sign of my losin' my memory, would it?"

"I dunno as 'twould," replied Mrs. Porson, with a little chuckle, "but if you'd 'a' forgot an' brought in two lots of kindlin' I declare to it I should been worried 'bout you."—Youth's Companion.

Paper Carpets.

This has been called a paper age, and quite justly perhaps, when even cart wheels are made from paper, but it was poverty and not science that led to the following invention: Carpets were needed and there was no money for their purchase, so the pine floors had the cracks filled with putty and every inequality leveled with the plane. Common, stout manilla paper that costs but a few cents a pound was pasted down smoothly; then a heavy, dark, inexpensive wall paper, conventional in design, was chosen and firmly pasted to the brown paper. When this was dry, it received a coat of sizing and then one of floor varnish. Rugs were laid here and there, and although this was several years ago the paper carpet, which receives a yearly coat of varnish, is still in good order.—American Agriculturist.

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J. B. MORROW, Harlow, N. C. Sent by express, charge prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all Druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

SUBSTANTIALLY

CORRECT.

President's Message to Congress.

CLEVELAND SIZES THE SITUATION

In a Clear and Comprehensive Manner.

STRONGLY PICTURES BUSINESS DISTRESS.

Able Plea Against Depreciated Currency.

RECOMMENDS REPEAL OF SHERMAN ACT.

Demands Money Universally Recognized in Civilized Countries.

The Message in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—After the morning routine both houses adjourned till 12:45. When the house reconvened the president's message was read. The reading was listened to with intense interest and in dead silence. There were a number of broad smiles on the Republican side at the president's allusion to tariff reform as a secondary issue just at this time. At the conclusion of the reading of the message it was loudly applauded by the Democrats.

The Message.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people has constrained me to call for an extra session of congress, that by a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be avoided. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufactures, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distress and fear have sprung up on every side. Values supposed to be fixed, are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business. I believe these things are principally chargeable to legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of four million five hundred thousand ounces of silver, forced under statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different.

This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage. Meanwhile not only are evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead, is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to the financial subject.

THE "POLICY" CLAUSE.

This law provides that in payment for four million five hundred thousand ounces of silver bullion, which the secretary of the treasury was commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be released. It is, however, declared in the act, to be "the established policy of the United

States, to maintain the two metals upon a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such as may be provided by law."

This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action a parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discriminal nation in favor of gold.

THE BOND QUESTION.

Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force, leads in the direction of entire substitution of silver for gold in the government treasury and that this must be followed by payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver. At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fall in its established policy to maintain two metals on a parity with each other.

DEPRECIATED CURRENCY.

Given over to the exclusive use of currency greatly devaluated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim performance of its obligations, so far as such obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for use of the people the best and safest money. If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world, through great international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement, so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed.

A SOUND CURRENCY.

Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand, the maintenance of specie knows quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to the amount of silver increasing at the rate of fifty millions dollars yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt. The people of the United States are entitled to sound, stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world.

HITS THE GREENBACKER.

Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

ABOVE PARTY.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At a time like the present, when evils of unsecond finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate the harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others, a capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values, but the wage earner is the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and last to receive the benefit of its correction. He is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither pray on

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

the misfortunes of others, nor hoard his labor.

THE CRISIS.

It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope too, that calm counsels will prevail and that neither capitalists or wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic, and sacrifice their property or their interests under influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years disastrous experience shall be removed, from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

THE CONCLUSION.

In conclusion the President says: It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform which the true interest of the country clearly demands, which so large a majority of the people as shown by their suffrages desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance and must in the near future engage the attention of congress it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once, and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body. I earnestly recommend a prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14th, '90, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

Up in Arms.

CADDO, L. T., Aug. 8.—News from Cedar county, where Governor Jones removed county judge and sheriff, announced that the ousted judge has been murdered and the whole country is in arms.

The Financial Debate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Indications are that a financial fight in congress will begin at once and be fought to a finish. Negotiations already show nearly two-thirds of the house favor the question being settled in a committee of the whole without reference to any committee. Both sides are of the opinion that the vote can be reached in two weeks, after the debate has begun. Among many compromises that will be proposed, is one by Bankhead, of Alabama, for a suspension of the Sherman act till the end of the present year, and authorizing banks to increase circulation to pay for their bonds. As a result of canvases, friends of unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, are a good deal more confident that they will carry the point. It looks like a majority for it in both houses, though it will not be put through without a hard fight. Senator Carey, of Wyoming, surprised his silver friends by coming out flat-footed in favor of repeal.

Silver in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—In the senate today a resolution for a vote on the repeal of the silver purchase on the 22 inst was introduced. The house took up the Michigan election case.

THE MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Wheat, December, \$1.23 1/2. Seller 93; new \$1.13 1/2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Cash, 58 1/2; September 59 1/2.

PORTLAND, Aug. 8.—Wheat valley, 1.05, Walla Walla 95; Dec. \$1.21.

Business Suspended.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The Phoenix Powder Mills exploded today. Two killed and several injured.

Quarter Million Idle.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—In an address of welcome to the military surgeons of the United States, in the annual convention today, Mayor Harrison declared there were 250,000 idle men in the city, and unless congress gives the country money, there will be such riots here as will shake the country.

Non-Partisan Finance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The extra session of congress is of special interest, because for the first time in a third of a century the Democratic party is in control in all departments, and because the national legislature is convened to deal with one of the gravest questions which has confronted the nation since the civil war. While the responsibility for the results rests on the Democrats, it is also true the questions at issue will not be fought out on strict party lines, as the parties are divided on it geographically rather than politically. The anomaly is shown of men on each side of the free-coinage proposition in the ranks of Democrats, Republicans, Populists, and Greenbackers alike. This is a fruitful theme of discussion while the members are assembling, and there are many congratulations that the fight had been taken out of the domain of rigid party politics, with a likelihood that it will be discussed more nearly in the light of pure reason.

EFFECTS ON STOCKS BAD.

But Business Men and Bankers Like the Message.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Immediately after the president's message reached Wall street a drive was made against the whole stock market. It is an old device with the bears to sell on a piece of bullish information to kill its effect. It proved successful ones more, and some long stock was sold by holders who had not time to read the message and concluded from the drop in prices that the document was disappointing. As a matter of fact however, it fully met the expectations of leading bankers and conservative Wall Street houses who have been most desirous that silver legislation should take precedence of every thing else, and that congress should adjourn as speedily as possible after repealing the Sherman silver law. The industrialists bore the blunt of the attack and fell 2 to 4. Railway and other stocks declined 1 to 1 1/2.

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