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SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1893.

DAILY EDITION, NO. 299.

The New York Racket

Has just Received a new Stock of

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Dolls of all sizes, picture books, toys, albums, dressing cases, toilet sets, shaving sets, work boxes, games, perfumery, odor sets, travelling sets, mirrors, manure sets, fancy towels, ties, stamped linens, doylies, and a large line of

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- Dressed dolls, 25c, \$1.50 Doll buggies, 50c \$3.00.
- Iron toys, 25c, \$5.00. Blocks 20c. \$1.25.
- A fine line of games 15c, \$1.50.
- Gent's cuff and collar boxes \$1.00, \$4.00.
- Purses for ladies and gentlemen 10c, \$1.50.
- Silk umbrellas \$1.50, \$5.00.
- Boxes paper and envelopes, 10c, 50c.
- Cups and saucers, 10c, 50c.
- Tea sets, 10c, \$1.50.
- And scores of small toys for 5c, 10c and 15 cts.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

Debate in the House Over Cleveland's Message.

ON THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

Resolutions and Counter-Resolutions Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The fight over the Hawaiian matter in the house followed fast and furious on the heels of the reading of the message which was delayed on account of the pension debate until 3:30 yesterday. The first skirmish occurred over the question of a rehearing of the instructions to Minister Willis, which was insisted upon by Boutelle. The house finally agreed to this and immediately after the conclusion of the reading, Boutelle renewed his assault by bringing forward a resolution declaring the administration policy inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and traditions of the government; excitement reigned and in the confusion Boutelle failed to follow up his parliamentary advantage and was ruled out of order. The resolution of Cockran for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the alleged invasion of the territorial integrity of the United States by the last administration, also went down under a retaliatory objection by Boutelle. The confusion was so great that the sergeant-at-arms was called to preserve order. An adjournment was caused by a lack of quorum to go into committee of the whole. Party feeling ran very high at the close of the session and no doubt the struggle will be continued as soon as an opportunity offers in the house today.

Boutelle's resolution was: "Whereas, executive communications just read to the house clearly declare the rights and dignity of the house of representatives as a co-ordinate branch of congress have been invaded by the executive department in furnishing secret instructions to a minister plenipotentiary of the United States to conspire with the representatives of a deposed and discredited monarch, for the subversion and overthrow of an established government to which he was accredited and to which his public instructions pledged the good faith and sympathy of the president, government, and people of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, that it is the sense of the house, that any instructions given by the executive of the United States to its civil or military representatives without the authority of congress, in the international affairs of a friendly and recognized government to disturb or overthrow it and to aid or abet the establishment of a monarchy therefore, is contrary to the policy and traditions of the public, and cannot be too promptly or emphatically rebuffed."

Cochran's resolution was as follows: "Whereas, it appears from the message of the president that an attempt has recently been made by the executive department of the government to effect a change in the territorial limits of the United States without consultation with the house of representatives, and without making any stipulation or provision for obtaining the consent of the house and, whereas, it is essential to the stability and safety of this government that the powers and duties of the house on all matters and in all proceedings involving any change in the limits of the United States or by cession of territory to be asserted, settled and defined, that they may be at all times asserted and defined, therefore be it resolved, that a committee of seven members be appointed by the speaker to examine into the rights, powers, privileges and duties of the house of representatives on all questions and proceedings affecting or involving the territorial integrity of the United States.

In the senate, after reading the president's message and his instruction to Minister Willis and their reference to the committee on foreign relations,

Morgan introduced a joint resolution creating a committee to consist of three senators and three representatives to examine into and report upon the condition of the Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua. Morgan introduced a bill as to provisional governments. It provides that whenever the United States shall acquire dominion over any foreign country or place by treaty, annexation or otherwise, the president with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint a governor for the same, and a legislative council whose acts shall be subject to revision or repeal by congress. Referred to committee on foreign relations.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

President Makes Some Important Nominations.

MUGWUMP MINISTER TO ITALY.

The Majority Report on the Wilson Tariff Bill.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The house has been in a noisy tumultuous wrangle all day over the Hawaiian question growing out of Boutelle's resolution of yesterday. When he called Cleveland "a Democratic usurper" his words were drowned in confusion. The banking and currency committee voted on the bill to repeal the state bank tax. The vote stood a tie.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, to be ambassador to Italy; John P. Irish, of California, naval officer at San Francisco; James H. Forney, of Idaho, attorney for United States, for district of Idaho.

Report on Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The majority report of Ways and Means committee on the tariff bill was submitted to the house at its opening today. The report says: The bill on which the committee expended much patient and anxious labor is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American people. It no more professes to be free of all error in its complex and manifold details. However, we may deny the existence of any legislative pledge or of any congress to make such pledge, for the continuance of duties that carry with them more or less acknowledgment protection.

We must recognize that great interests do exist, whose existence and prosperity it is not part of our reform either to imperil or curtail. In dealing with the tariff question, as with every other long-standing abuse that has interwoven itself with our social or industrial system, the legislator must always remember that in the beginning, a temperate reform is the safest, having in itself the principle of growth.

In answer to the criticism about reducing revenues at a time when the government is in financial straits the report says: The committee is compelled in deference to that fact to not put on the free list some articles which it would be only glad to make free, and not to cut other rates as low as desirable.

Experience shows an increase of business and will largely make up the loss from decreased rates. The report declares that the reciprocity clause of the tariff act of 1890, has brought no appreciable benefits, and the present bill aims therefore to repeal it entirely. The Republican members will submit a minority report.

Pension Debate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The pension question came up in the house on the urgency deficit bill. General Dan Sickles, Democrat, of New York, defended the liberal pension policy of the last administration. He denied the existence of wholesale dishonesty in the pension bureau and that it was honey-combed with fraud. Deafening applause among the Republicans and in the galleries followed his diatribe:

"No ruler can possess or deserve the confidence of the American people who casts an unmerited stain upon the pension-rolls of this nation."

Dolliver of Iowa, protested in the name of the Union soldiers of Iowa against the administration's pension policy.

For boots, shoes, underwear, gloves, ties, suspenders, shirts of all kinds, at low prices, go to the New York Racket Store.

GRESHAM'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Ordered Willis to Demand Restoration

OF QUEEN'S CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

Amnesty and Recognition of all Obligations Demanded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The first communication of importance submitted with the president's message was Gresham's instructions to Minister Willis dated October 18th last. They directed him to proceed in accordance with Blount's report. Gresham then details facts which Blount gives and informs him that the annexation treaty is not to be returned to the senate: "On your arrival," he says, "you will take advantage of the earliest opportunity to inform the queen of this. Make known to her the president's position regarding the reprehensible conduct of the ex American minister and the presence on land of United States forces. Advise her of the desires of this government to do justice and to do so promptly. You will, however, at the same time, inform the queen that the president expects that she will extend amnesty to all who are against her, including all who were connected with the provisional government, depriving them of no right or privilege. Having secured the queen's agreement to pursue this policy you will advise the executive of the provisional government and his ministers of the president's determination of this question, which their action and that of the queen developed upon him and that they are expected to promptly restore her to constitutional authority. Should the queen decline to pursue the course suggested or should the provisional government refuse to abide by the president's decision, you will report the facts and await further instructions."

Gresham telegraphed Willis through the dispatch agent at San Francisco, under date of Nov. 24th: Brevity of your telegrams embarrasses me. You will assist upon amnesty and recognition of all obligations created by the provisional government as essential conditions of her restoration. All interested will be promoted by your prompt action.

Gresham to Willis: Department of State, Washington, Dec. 31.—Your dispatch received by steamer on 25th of November seems to call for additional instructions. Should the queen refuse to assent to all written conditions, you will at once inform her that the president will cease interposition in her behalf and while he deems it his duty to endeavor to restore her as a sovereign as well as a constitutional government of the islands, his efforts in that direction will depend on the queen's unqualified agreement that all obligations created by the provisional government in the proper course of administration shall be assumed, and upon such pledge by her as will prevent the adoption of measures of proscription or punishment for what has been done in the past by those setting up or supporting the provisional government. The president feels that by our original interference, and what followed, we have incurred a responsibility to the whole Hawaiian community and that it would not be just to put one party at the mercy of the other. Should the queen ask, whether, if she acceded to these conditions, active steps would be taken by the United States to effect her restoration or maintain her authority thereafter, you will say that the president cannot use force without the authority of congress. Should the queen accept the conditions and the provisional government refuse to surrender, you will be governed by previous instructions. If the provisional government asks whether the United States will hold the queen to the fulfillment of the stipulated conditions, you will say the president, acting under the dictations of honor and duty, as he has done, in endeavoring to effect restoration will do all in his constitutional power to cause observance of the conditions he has imposed.

The state department correspondence on the Hawaiian question, transmitted yesterday, is an immense volume of official dispatches, part of which have already been published. Under date of Nov. 6, 1893, Secretary Blaine transmitted to Minister Stevens the report of Admiral Kibbey on the uneasiness of the natives, who were dissatisfied with the new constitution and fearful of future aggression by the whites. The admiral recommends that a man-of-war be kept at Honolulu during the Febru-

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

On the same date Blaine asks Tracy to have a force on Hawaiian waters. Under date of March 2, 1890, Stevens begins a series of arguments for some decisive steps to be taken by the United States to insure an influence over the islands, long considered its right and duty. February, 1891, Stevens reports having gone to the British commissioners to advise the king against the efforts making to change the constitution. The advice was effective. Successing portions of the correspondence were transmitted to the senate by President Harrison with the annexation treaty and have already been published. After Stevens' dispatch of March 8, 1892, in which he asks for instruction in event of another insurrection by the Wilcox party, then threatening, is a note: "No answer was found to this dispatch." In his dispatch of April 2, 1892, Stevens said: The annexation sentiment is growing rapidly and would carry all before it, provided it could get any encouragement that the United States would take the islands as a territory." November 8, 1892, Minister Stevens reports to Secretary Foster that the American party had won the ascendancy after a prolonged struggle. November 6, 1893, Willis reports his arrival and November 11th, transmits a confidential letter to Gresham. He expected to interview the queen and had assured the British commissioner that the queen would be protected from any attempt at assassination, and on next Monday he would insist upon her coming to the legation. He reported the town in a state of excitement. This telegram of November 16th which called out changed instructions from the state department reads: (Views of the first party extreme as to require further instructions.) First party of course, referring to the ex queen. November 18th Minister Willis reports that Damon, minister of finance, had called to detail the rumors of trouble on the morning of Kilauea's birthday. In view of these facts, I thought proper in an informal way to make public the fact that there would be no decisive action taken by our government for three or four weeks, or until I had heard from Washington. I also thought proper, with private knowledge and consent of all factions, to say that mob violence would not be allowed during the interval. The last enclosure of the correspondence is a letter from Thurston to Gresham, Dec. 5th. Thurston claims for the provisional government that it is a duly organized, fully recognized, independent government; denies that the provisional government has submitted to the president power to arbitrate the case as between themselves and Lilioukalan. Complains that his government has received no notice that it was on trial for life, and has no chance to bring witnesses to refute those of Blount. He argues that the provisional government in its proclamation, has fixed no determination for itself, but annexation to the United States and denies that it can be said to terminate with a refusal of annexation. If the United States representative exceeded his powers in the islands, that confers no power on the United States government to again do the same and if the ex-queen abdicated under the belief that the provisional government would submit to the arbitration of the United States, that does not confer jurisdiction on the United States without the consent of the provisional government. In transmitting the Hawaiian correspondence to house of representatives, President Cleveland said: "In compliance with the resolution of the house, I hereby transmit a report, with copies of the instructions given to Albert S. Willis, representing us, now in the Hawaiian islands, and also the correspondence since the 24th day of March, 1893, concerning the relations of this government to these islands. In making this communication I have withheld only the dispatch from the former minister to Hawaii under date of Oct. 8, 1892 and the dispatch from the present minister No. 3, under date of November 16, 1893 because in my plan, the publication of these two papers would be incompatible with public interests."

The dispatch of November 16, 1893, is without doubt, detailed information

of the developments, which prompted Willis' dispatch on the same date to Gresham, on which was based the order to suspend instructions.

Congressman Elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 19.—Robert Adams, Jr., ex-minister to Brazil, was elected member of congress to the second district, to succeed the late Chas. O'Neil.

The Chicago Election.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The election for mayor, to succeed the late Mayor Harrison, is being held today. The weather is perfect. A heavy vote is being polled. The candidates are George B. Swift, Republican, and John P. Hopkins, Democratic. Both are confident.

Dolph on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The matter next in importance to the president's Hawaiian message, in the senate was Dolph's speech upon the tariff question. The senator from Oregon reminded the senate of the speech made by him last session on the silver bill, in which he attributed the existing depression in business to the threatened abandonment of the protective system and the fear of hostile tariff legislation and he proceeded to give a historical sketch of protective legislation in the United States, beginning with the separation of the colonies from the mother country. Turning his attention specially to the industries of the Pacific coast the senator exclaimed:

"If some evil genius determined to blast and destroy the Pacific coast had resided over and controlled the house committee of ways and means, no more certain and speedy a scheme could have been devised for that purpose than the bill reported by the committee to the house. The people of that portion of the Union west of the Rocky mountains are almost entirely engaged in agriculture, lumbering and mining.

Manufacturers are in their infancy and as yet comparatively unimportant. Wheat-growing, wool raising, the raising of cattle and horses, fruit-raising and hop growing, fishing, lumbering and mining are the principal industries. Every one of these industries will be stricken down and destroyed or made unprofitable by the passage of the Wilson bill. Suffice it to say that if that bill should become a law it means death to all our most important industries. The effect upon the Pacific coast if this proposed legislation should be enacted into a law would be to destroy millions of invested capital, to paralyze and to bring want and bankruptcy upon our people, and to compel us, in order that any industry can be conducted, to require American laborers to work for greatly reduced wages, a condition of things never experienced on the coast, and one to which our people will never be willing to submit.



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