

Christmas Goods

AT THE

N. Y. RACKET

These goods were bought in New York for cash and will be sold at true racket prices. We have a large lot of dolls of all sizes, picture books for little tots, and larger lads and lasses, games, blocks, jewel cases, albums in great variety, perfumes, and a large assortment of silk, and linen handkerchiefs, in plain and embroidered, chenille stand covers, and a great variety of other articles suitable for presents.

CLOTHING

In suits from 4 years to 90 if need be, in price from \$1.25 to \$14, in neat dress or good work suits. The "Star 5 Star" shoe line is unsurpassed in quality, and all at racket prices. Call and save 15 to 25 per cent in all lines.

E. T. BARNES,
PROPRIETOR.

Our Greatest Sale.

is proving to be as grand a success as we could wish it to be. We have all we can attend to, and are going to keep it up till January 1, 1897. There is just 16 days more of hard work for us in this sale, and just that many days for you to save big money on all lines.

20 Per Cent. Off

is a great sacrifice for us, but it is just as great a saving for you. We must have room for our spring stock and take this means of getting it. Be sure and ask for one of our "Gold Aluminum" coupon cards, free

E. F. NEFF

"The Boys' Outfitter"

297 Commercial St., - - Salem, Or.

Just Received

a new line Ulsters, Overcoats and Mackintoshes. Also a new line of nobby clothing, which we are offering at the very lowest figure. These goods are not here to lay on our shelves, but we propose to keep them moving. Small profits and quick sales is our motto.

Remember the place.

G. W. Johnson & Son

120 STATE STREET.

ABDICATE

Carlos Expects to Retire
His Son to Be His Successor to the Throne

MADRID, Dec. 16.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Rome says Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain, intends to abdicate his claims in favor of his son, Don Jaime. The present Don Carlos is the grandson of the original pretender to the Spanish throne, also named Don Carlos, and is called by the Spanish legitimists Charles VII of Spain. His grandfather was a brother of King Ferdinand VII of Spain. King Ferdinand was without male issue, and annulling the Sole law of the country, he named his eldest daughter, Isabella, as his successor, ignoring the claims of his brother Carlos. The latter raised the standard of revolt in Spain, but he was defeated.

In 1845 he renounced his claims in favor of his eldest son, known as Carlos VI. The latter was succeeded in his pretensions upon his death in 1861 by his brother, Don Juan, and in 1863 Don Juan renounced his claims in favor of his own son, the present Don Carlos, who it is now announced proposes to abdicate in favor of his eldest son, Don Jaime.

Don Carlos is said to have displayed a waning enthusiasm during the last few years of his life over the claims put forth in his behalf to the throne of Spain. He is called indolent, and since the last Carlist war he has come into a fortune estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000, upon the death of his first wife, who was Marguerite, of Bourbon, daughter of Charles III, Duke of Parma, and a niece of the Countess of Chamord. A campaign for the throne of Spain would necessarily involve the expenditure of a large amount of this money, and would be discontinued by the court of Austria, with which Don Carlos desires to stand well. The queen regent of Spain was an arch-duchess of Austria.

It is said that Don Carlos' present wife, to whom he was married in 1894, and who was Bertha, Princess of Rohan, would naturally discourage any effort to secure the throne of Spain, since if he was to become king, the castilian aristocracy would be likely to decline to pay homage to her as queen, on the ground that she was not of royal birth.

Don Carlos is said to have been deeply affected by the elopement, a week ago, of his second daughter, Princess Elvira, with a Roman artist, a married man, named Folchic, and in his proclamation to his followers he disowned her.

In view of the present activity of the Carlists in Spain and Don Carlos' disinclination to lend himself to the plans of his followers, his abdication of his claims in favor of his eldest son, Don Jaime, has been predicted. The latter is past 28 years of age, and was educated in England and Austria. By the express permission of the czar he is serving as an officer in a Russian cavalry regiment, and it is said he has hopes of Russian support for his pretensions to the throne of Spain. He is described as a youth of an adventurous and ambitious disposition.

Rush For Klamath.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—"Seekers after homes will divert their thoughts from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory," said Major Charles E. Worden, agent of the United States at Klamath as soon as the Indians have been allotted their lands in severalty. When this is done about 1,850,000 acres of as fertile and beautiful a country as any in the world will become a part of public domain and subject to homestead entry.

Since June, 1894, Major Worden has been in Oregon establishing farms, directing schools and parceling out lands for the Indians to hold under the government's co-operative system devised for the red man. Major Worden is on his way to Washington.

The Cuban War.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 16.—Already over 300 Cuban recruits have been enrolled in this city and Colonel D. Harriman, head of the local movement, stated that there are as many more in Kansas City and vicinity ready and willing to go to the front. The enrollment is going on in Harriman's office and no secrecy of the purpose of the movement is made.

CASTORIA.
The finest signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

HUNTINGTON

How He Got \$3,000,000.
How He Gets His Work in on the U. S. Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—A private ear, at the expense of Collis P. Huntington, arrived with E. L. Cortbell of New York, a civil engineer of some reputation, with offices in New York and Chicago. The gentleman is a salaried special pleader for Huntington on behalf of his Santa Monica deep harbor and breakwater job.

The near approach of the meeting of the Pacific Deep-water Harbor Commission at Los Angeles to take testimony as to the relative merits of Santa Monica and San Pedro is the occasion for Mr. Cortbell's visit.

Outside of the Government subsidy to the Central Pacific, which laid the foundation of Huntington's fortune and made it possible for him to become one of the great millionaires of the day, the railroad magnate never had a chance to work a softer snap than if, by some means, he can induce the Government to pay for the improvement of his Santa Monica harbor.

No one realizes this fact more thoroughly than the Southern Pacific President. He is leaving no stone unturned to accomplish that end, regardless of the unanimous desire of the people of Los Angeles and Southern California that the Government shall continue to improve San Pedro as the great harbor for that portion of the State.

The friends of Huntington say that his health was never better and his capacity for work never greater than they are to day. While they admit that he is worried about the fate of his Central Pacific Funding bill, they at the same time say that not a day now passes but what he telegraphs out here for information as to the progress being made in collecting favorable data to be presented to the Government Commission at Los Angeles in favor of Santa Monica.

Congress at the last session appropriated about \$3,000,000 for the creation of a deep-water harbor at either San Pedro or Santa Monica. Huntington came very near securing the money for Santa Monica. He would have done so had not the people of Southern California made an organized fight in opposition to him at Washington. The fight was finally compromised by having the appropriation remain in statu quo until a commission could take testimony and report to Congress as to which of the two places—San Pedro or Santa Monica—was the best point at which to construct a deep-water harbor.

Cortbell was paid \$10,000 by C. P. Huntington for the report he made in favor of Santa Monica. The report was used in Congress last winter as an argument by the friends of the railroad in favor of that harbor. He has never denied that he was paid by the railroad for that report. While he does not see fit to talk for publication on the Southern California harbor question, he admits that he is retained by C. P. Huntington to endeavor to persuade the Government commission and Congress to build a deep-water harbor at Santa Monica.

Burial-Place of Maceo.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—It is understood the re-trial of the case of Julio Sanguily, sent back on appeal from the supreme court of Madrid, will not occur until January 8.

Captain-General Weyler has published a decree regarding the circumstances of Antonio Maceo's death, which fully confirms the reports heretofore sent to the Associated Press from here. This decree says Maceo's body is buried near Rejucal, between San Diego de las Vegas and Rincon. The Spanish trans-Atlantic steamer Alfonso Doce has arrived here with 1500 recruits.

Oregon Aid For Cuba.

PENDLETON, Dec. 16.—C. S. Jackson, proprietor of the Pendleton Daily East Oregonian, has started a popular subscription in aid of the Cubans. There appeared in his paper a call for all persons, who have sympathy for the Cuban insurgents, to send money in contributions of any sum, and the money will be transmitted immediately to the headquarters of the Cubans in New York or Washington as may be directed by the contributor. Mr. Jackson says he has been asked by prominent citizens of Pendleton, Portland and other cities of Oregon to head the movement. Locally there has already been offered a hearty support.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senator Morgan for Cuba.
He Urges Prompt and Decisive Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, held the attention of the senate and well-filled galleries for an hour by his earnest advocacy of a strong and decisive policy in dealing with the Cuban question. The prominence of Morgan in the Cuban debate of last session, when he had charge of the Cuban resolutions reported from the committee on foreign relations, gave special interest to his speech. He spoke in dispassionate style, although his words had a directness and severity in picturing the horrors existing in Cuban such as is seldom heard in the senate. Mr. Morgan spoke freely of possibilities of war, welcoming it if necessary to guarantee the protection of American citizens. He asserted that Spain's bankruptcy would prevent the collection of any indemnity for wrongs. The senator questioned the wisdom of the president's position, that granting of belligerent rights would be "untimely." Morgan's view on the line of action which should be adopted was summed up in the following:

"Although I believe that belligerent rights should be accorded to the Cubans, inasmuch as the president prefers a more coercive policy, and warns Spain that the time is now near at hand for decisive action, I will support him in any movement that will save our people on that island from further outrages; I will not obstruct this course with questions of propriety, but will follow the colors when planted by the president on the advanced ground that the concession of belligerent rights has become untimely, and that every duty demands active intervention. If that crumbles away, I will again fall back to the position that a just care for our own people requires us to declare an armed neutrality, ready to assail either belligerent that inflicts wrongs on our people. If the president should say, 'The time has arrived; the hour has struck,' would any American be so base as not to hold up his hands while the battle is raging?"

At the close of Morgan's speech his resolution was adopted, requesting the secretary of state for papers and information relative to the Competitor case and other American citizens held in Cuba by the Spanish authorities.

The Resolution.

"Resolved, That the president is requested, if it is not in his opinion, incompatible with the public service, to send to the senate copies of the papers relating to the condition of affairs in the island of Cuba, which are referred to in the report of the secretary of state that accompanies his last annual message as papers collected in the annual volume, entitled 'Foreign Relations of the United States.' And also a statement of amounts of the claims lodged in the department of state by citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the alleged insurrection now existing in the island of Cuba. And also all correspondence with the Spanish government relating to the vessel called the Competitor and the persons captured with or near the vessel with a statement of the charge pending in any court in Spain or Cuba against said Americans, and the proceedings of such court in those cases, and the place of their imprisonment, the character of their treatment while in prison, and the condition of their health; whether said prisoners have had the privilege of counsel of their own selection at any trial that has taken place on such charges, or were represented by any consul, attorney or other agent of the United States."

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The house entered upon consideration of the Loud bill to amend the law relating to the transmission of second-class mail matter. The bill had been widely discussed in the public press, and met with the most intense opposition from certain quarters. It denies the right of serial novels to admission to the mails at the newspaper rate of sample-copy privilege; prohibits the return of unsold publications at the pound rates and makes some other changes in the present law designed to correct existing abuses.

A change in this second-class mail matter law has been repeatedly urged by successive postmaster-generals. It is estimated the abuses of the law

Allow me to call your attention to two red windows at 263 Commercial Street, where you will notice a line of sterling silver novelties of all kinds from 15c to \$3, and all the new popular games. Just think for these long winter evenings.

DEARBORN'S Book Store!

have cost the government \$240,000,000 in the last 10 years. Mr. Loud made an opening speech on the measure, during which he declared the bill would save the government \$20,000,000 annually. He also said that it had received the indorsement of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, and was only opposed by those who participated in the bounty obtained under the present law. The exact status of the bill is questionable.

Before this bill was brought up a bill to reorganize the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company was called up and passed, with some amendments, after an hour's debate. The bill as passed gives to purchaser's under foreclosure sale all the rights of the old company under its government charter, but it provides that it shall assume all the debts and obligations of the old company, and that the lands unearned July 6, 1896, along the then uncompleted portions of the road shall, as a condition precedent to reorganization, be relinquished in writing by the purchasers.

McRae attacked the bill on the ground that it did not sufficiently protect the interests of the government, the settlers and the creditors of the company. He proposed a substitute for it, which was defeated, 70-103. McRae then declared that the history of the Atlantic & Pacific road showed it had violated its pledges and obligations, and therefore all the obligations the new corporation was to assume should be nominated in the bond. Several minor amendments were adopted.

Tribute to Maceo.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The New York council, of the Cuban revolutionary clubs, has issued an address paying tribute to the character of the soldier and martyr, Antonio Maceo, and concluding as follows: "Let every Cuban family reaffirm their warm devotion to the cause of independence by forwarding to our brethren now struggling on the field of battle, as a cheering voice from every home, and as new proof of our close union in the common cause, at least one rifle, with which arm, ready to fall in glorious death before yielding, shall respond to the supreme and final effort, and end the presumptuous confidence of the Spanish people."

Sawyers and Reynolds, the two men who burglarized a house in Drain, and afterwards escaped from jail with Robert Hinmann and were recaptured, pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, and were sentenced to three years, each, in the penitentiary by Judge Fullerton.

The New York Racket sells you Christmas goods at the same low profits as on all other lines. 12-16 d&w

WEYLER
To Be Succeeded by Marin
Approach of Gomez Makes Weyler Call in His Troops

MADRID, Dec. 16.—It is said that much dissatisfaction is felt in government circles with General Weyler. The government organs say he should have remained in Pinar del Rio to prosecute the war, rather than go to Havana to receive an unmerited ovation.

It is rumored that General Marin will be appointed to succeed Weyler. General Marin went to Cuba with Martinez Campos when the latter was appointed captain-general of the island. He acted as captain-general when Campos was in the field against the insurgents, and, when Campos was recalled as the result of the dissatisfaction of the Spanish government with this campaign, Marin took his place during the interim between the departure of Campos and the arrival of Weyler. Marin was appointed governor of Porto Rico. General Marin is about 50 years of age.

On to Havana.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—A special to the Commercial-Tribune from Key West, Fla., says:

Fighting is reported west of the trocha in the Pinar del Rio section, where the insurgent force under General Maceo's successor, General Ruiz Rivera, has taken the field against the Spanish forces left there by Gen. Weyler. No details are received yet, but 50 wounded soldiers came in yesterday from the neighborhood of Artemisa.

It is stated in Havana that Weyler has called in some of the troops now stationed outside the city, fearing an attack by Gomez, who is reported as coming eastward with a large force, well armed and provisioned. The insurgents have already occupied several small towns held by the Spaniards in the eastern part of 13 provinces of Havana, and have had hardly any defeats.

Two trainloads of provisions and arms were captured by the insurgents on the Matanzas railway Saturday and Sunday, with slight loss. It is reported that an expedition from Honduras landed on the south side of the land Saturday with large supplies of ammunition and arms, and that the cargo was safely delivered into the possession of General Rivera.

TELEPHONE 40 OR BLUE BOXES—For a bicycle messenger. Christmas package delivery.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE