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of Oxford and high cut shoes in oxford and black is unsurpassed in quality and price. The youth's boy's and men's suits will please those who want a neat and durable suit. Child's suits as low as \$1.

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of all kinds for men and boys and sailor hats for girls just received, from 5 cents upwards to a fine hat. Also a fine lot of Fedora and other hats. Just take a look at them.

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Ladies' shirt waists of latest style, ribbon, gloves, hosiery, notions of all kinds. Call and examine our lines and save a large per cent.

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These hard times. Now, if you will promise not to give the business away we will tell you how it is done. By buying the latest styles and putting the selling price lower than our competitors. We find that "quick sales and small profits" give better results. So come early while our stock is complete. We guarantee prices lower than the lowest. Don't forget the place.

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120 State street.

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Successors to Salem Soap and Chemical Works.

## LAUNDRY, TOILET and TAR SOAPS, AND SAL SODA.

## SALEM, - OREGON.

Patronize Home Industry. Always Ask for Salem Soap.

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Call and see GRAY BROS, new stock of

## STOVES AND TINWARE

The greatest variety and best stock in the city. Northwest corner State and Liberty streets.

## GREEKS.

### Plans Are Now Mapped Out.

### Greeks Will Send Their Torpedo Fleet Through Dardanelles.

LONDON, April 14.—A special from Constantinople alleges that the Greek plan is to stir up a rebellion in Macedonia, to blockade Salonica and to attack Prevesa (the town on the Turkish side of the Gulf of Arta) and Smyrna-by-the-sea, as well as to endeavor to force the passage of the Dardanelles with the torpedo division of the Greek fleet.

Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief in Macedonia has reported to his government that the Greek insurgents attacked the Turkish forces simultaneously at nine different points. He further says they were speedily surrounded; that several prisoners were taken, and that the latter have been sent to Salonica. He concludes with stating that the loss to the insurgents was heavy, and that of the Turk trifling.

### At Fever Heat.

ATHENS, April 14.—The next important move which will be heard of will be from the Greeks headquarters at Arta, where every preparation possible is being made by the citizens to get out of harms way before the war begins in earnest. At Arta a force of about 2,000 men, organized by the Ethnik Hetimos has either started for so doing. The government has given strict orders to stop the departure of this force of regulars, but it is semi-officially explained the Greek commander at Arta, Col. Vassos, is "unable to spare men to interrupt them."

Nobody ever expected he would be able to "spare men" to do so. The Ethnik Hetiria probably counts him among its devoted members, as it does nearly all the officers in the Greek arms.

The powers are still trying to avert war with little prospect of success. It is stated that the French ambassador at Constantinople, M. Cambon, has been instructed to draft an autonomous constitution for Crete, allowing the Cretans to choose their own governor, and providing for the simultaneous Greek and Turkish evacuation of the island. It is feared these efforts will turn out to have been made too late.

### Marching on Greveno.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A Journal dispatch from Athens says:

The 3000 heroic Hellenes who entered Macedonia have taken the towns of Balitno Cretadia, driving out a garrison of 8000 Turks at the latter place. They are now advancing along the snowy ridges of the Pindus mountains toward Greveno. They have already cut the telegraph between Macedonia and Eplrus, closing communication between the two divisions of the Turkish army. The Pindus range, which runs north and south, is the only safe route for the insurgents into Macedonia. The insurgents intend taking to the heights above Greveno, and they will harass the Turkish troops in the flank.

The enterprise is daring even to the point of madness, and will go down to history as the bravest act of the century. There are 3000 irregulars confronting a trained army of 90,000 armed Turks. The fact that the Greek soldiers did not follow the Greek irregulars shows the splendid discipline of the army.

The war spirit here has reached fever heat. Five hundred volunteers arrived in from the island of Cyprus and marched through the city, headed by priests with flowing hair, bearing flags.

There is money in Schilling's Best tea for you and for your grocer.

There's money-back for you too—yes, and your grocer doesn't lose anything either; we pay him.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

Turkish Council, CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.—Another council of ministers is now in session at the Yildiz kiosk, and it is expected that it will result in an important discussion with respect to the recent incursion upon Turkish territory.

Additional battalions are being dispatched from Anatolia to reinforce the Turkish army at Salonica.

### Coercion to Cease.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The Novoe Vremya declares all coercion of Greece upon the part of the powers will cease as soon as war is declared, because otherwise it would bear the character of pro-Turkish intervention.

### Return to Greece.

TRIKKALA, April 14.—The insurgent bands have returned to Greek territory with the exception of one or two, which are composed of only a small number.

### Lacerated Heart.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Thomas Etagorri will commence suit against Mrs. Victor Stearns, erstwhile Bridget Ramage, to recover damages in the sum of \$10,000 for alleged breach of promise.

Eragorri invoked the aid of the law some time ago, but his attorney failed to include in his complaint Dr. Victor Stearns, who, as husband of the fair defendant, the lawyer claims, is liable for all ante-nuptial debts of his wife, whether they be for ribbons or laces or broken hearts. In this case, Mrs. Stearns is the possessor of valuable property, but her husband would be liable for any deficiency awarded, and not satisfied by an execution upon her property.

The former breach of promise suit was begun on August 10, 1895. When it was discovered to be a faulty complaint, because Dr. Stearns was not named, the complaint was duly amended, but for some reason a summons was not served on him, and when the case was called for trial several days ago, it was dismissed by Judge Dalgertield.

The amount prayed for in the first suit, \$5,000, will not be sufficient this time, as Eragorri's grief has grown in a ratio that would do credit to Shylock. It will now take double the amount plus \$500—this amount representing money spent in wine suppers, frills, jewelry, etc., bought in anticipation of the wedding, which was to have been in April, 1894. It was in November, of the preceding year, that the exchange of vows was made.

Mrs. Bridget Ramage was in the interim, and unknown to the Spanish lover, Eragorri, wooed by Dr. Victor Stearns. She evaded the April bridal day and made the matter public by suing Dr. Stearns for breach of promise. The doctor fled, but finally returned and compromised by wedding the plaintiff.

All that meant nothing to the jilted Eragorri, hence his suit.

### Alleged Interviews Denied.

NEW YORK, April 14.—General Julio Sanguilly, accompanied by his son, arrived in this city, from Florida and went at once to the house of his brother-in-law, Edel Norte Farres. In an interview he said:

"When I started about ten days ago for a trip South, it was in search of warmer weather, as the damp atmosphere then prevailing in this city was very annoying to me, troubled as I am with rheumatism and old wounds. It was not, as reported, to go to Cuba. Interviews with me as printed by some papers did not take place as alleged.

The fact is, I did not meet any newspaper men during my trip. The remark attributed to me that I did not expect any action in behalf of Cuba from the present administration could not be further from my opinion. I earnestly believe the McKinley administration will do its duty toward Cuba."

When asked his opinion regarding the probable fate of General Ruiz Rivera, he said:

"I do not believe the Spanish government will shoot him. They certainly fear the effect it would cause in this country. It is about time Spain should be made to understand that she must carry on warfare in Cuba in a civilized manner."

## FLOODS.

### The Missouri On a Rampage.

### Omaha Badly Flooded and Many Homeless.

OMAHA, Neb., April 14.—Piling and boards, and bags of sand, old bay and stones, are being fed to the hungry maw of the Big Muddy, at Omaha, in an effort to restrain the manifest intention of that erratic stream to resume the channel, abandoned twenty years ago. At nightfall it looked like the effort might succeed, but all hope is hedged about with provisos.

East Omaha and North Omaha are flooded by the waters that have rushed from the overfull Missouri river. The residents flee for their lives, leaving their possessions behind. Houses are standing in the flood, submerged in water from one to five feet deep. Fields of grain and fences disappear beneath the surface of the water and trees no longer show any trunks.

The flood is pouring in upon the lowlands of the East Omaha bottoms in a stream that is estimated to be 2,000 feet in width. It is sweeping southeast, and pours into Florence lake, then over fields into Cutoff lake. In the last twenty-four hours Cutoff lake has risen almost two feet. If this rate continues it is anticipated that by morning the lake will overflow its southern bank, and the entire southern portion of East Omaha would be threatened with a most disastrous flood.

### The Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—The river continues to rise south of Vicksburg and the swift current is throwing the water all over the levees with an enormous force. The water is washing over the levee at that point, however, and a break may occur at any hour. Many people have left the island with their most valuable effects and stock. Several weak spots have been developed in the Southern levee, and people in that section are making heroic efforts to save their property.

The backwater in the flooded Mississippi river is about stationary. The river at Memphis continues to fall slowly. At Helena the river is declining at the rate of two-tenths of a foot daily. Refugees are flocking into Helena by every boat.

### Six Months Respite.

SACRAMENTO, April 14.—Governor Budd granted a six-months' reprieve to Dennis McCarthy, the Sonoma county murderer. McCarthy was to have been hanged on the 16th of this month for the murder of George Fox, foreman on a ranch in Sonoma county, but his attorneys applied for a reprieve on the ground that their client was insane.

The governor appointed a commission of three, consisting of Drs. Gardner, of Napa; Hatch, of Agnews, and Osborne, of Glen Ellen, to look into the case.

Hatch and Gardner reported that the prisoner was, in their opinion, insane, and on this showing a respite of six months was granted, during which the commission of physicians will keep up their examinations, for the purpose of reporting before the term of respite has expired.

### Battleship Oregon

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Word reached the navy department from Commander Whiting, in command of the Puget sound navel station, that the battleship Oregon had grounded while approaching the dock into which she was about to go to have her bottom scraped and painted. The dispatch added that the vessel had bent her frames (or ribs) and the bottom plating in the vicinity of the forward turret, but did not in any other way indicate whether the damage sustained had been serious. This will be determined by a thorough investigation.

### Twenty Years in Prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The supreme court has refused to reverse the judgement of the lower court in the case of W. A. Sehorn, convicted of manslaughter, for the killing of John E. Putnam, at Willows, Glenn county.

Sehorn was the editor of the Willow Journal, and Putnam, a local druggist, was chairman of the board of town trustees. Business differences arose between them which were carried into a controversy regarding the official actions of Putnam. Several wordy encounters occurred and in October, 1895, Sehorn and Putnam met near the store of the latter.

Sehorn was struck with a cane and Putnam was shot from the effects of which he died within a few minutes. Sehorn was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

The appellant raised the point that the justice of the peace, of the township wherein the homicide occurred, was not entitled to the official position, for the reason that the supervisors had changed the boundaries and that the justice resided without the limits of the new township.

The supreme court held that the justice was de facto a judicial officer. Objection was also made to the drawing of the special venire for a jury but the court holds that this was permissible. The judgment was affirmed.

### Negotiations Opened.

LONDON, April 14.—A representative of the Associated Press learns that communications are passing between Washington and London with reference to the Behring sea question. The greatest secrecy is preserved here on the subject.

The Pall Mall Gazette refers to the reopening of this question as "another lesson of the weakness of arbitration," and says it fails to see how Great Britain can be expected to antedate a revision of the award, adding that it cannot be tossed aside "because one party does not get its full demands."

### The St. James' Gazette says:

"The United States has inflicted another blow on the believers in arbitration. Could a more complete demonstration of the hollowness of arbitration be given? It is quite possible this matter may become as serious as the Venezuela dispute. We are bound to support the Canadian's reasonable claims, and the prospect may make us regret the failure of the general arbitration treaty, did it not show what small respect Washington feels for arbitration."

Interviews were held with the heads of the sealing industry, here. The importers, of London, hail with satisfaction the prospect that it will diminish sealing, and urge an extension of the close time of pelagic sealing to the end of August and the limit of the zone to 200 miles from the Pribyloff islands. They claim that Canada is ruining the future of the trade. The prices are so low that fewer expeditions are being fitted out, and they hope the United States will carry out its intention to exclude all female skins, adding that, if Canada would only consent, some arrangements might be made to resume pelagic sealing a few years hence, when seals are more plentiful.

The Globe remarks that there is no doubt Lord Salisbury will refuse to reopen the Behring sea question until the stipulated date, and until Canada's claims are satisfied.

Henry White, United States charge d'affaires, has had a conference with the foreign office on the subject.

### Union Convention Called.

McMINNVILLE, April 14. The state central committee of the Union Bi-metallic party organized here July last, has issued a call for a state convention at Albany June 2nd, to perfect a party organization in each county. The delegates are to be three from each county in the state, one from each party. The call is issued by J. C. Couper, state chairman, McMinnville.

INTO STATE TREASURY.—County Treasurer G. L. Brown today made a turnover of \$3000 of 1896 taxes into the state treasury. This is the third payment of Marion county's taxes aggregating \$8000 that has been made to Treasurer Metschan.

The city clean-up proceeds slowly—too slowly in fact.

## JAPAN.

### The Other Side of the Case.

### Explanation of the Hawaiian Deportation Matter.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Japanese legation has received telegraphic advices from official sources in relation to the recent deportation from the Hawaiian islands of a number of Japanese immigrants, which do not agree entirely in the details with the accounts already published in this country.

It appears, according to these advices, that out of 668 Japanese passengers brought to Honolulu by the steamer Shinshui Maru, 302 voluntary passengers and 145 contracted laborers were sent back to Japan. The Hawaiian authorities refuse to allow these people to land, on the ground that the voluntary passengers were not possessed of \$50 in gold each, as provided in the landing law, and because the contract laborers had not complied with the provisions of the landing law in securing previous approval of their contracts.

The passengers thereupon petitioned the supreme court to set aside the decision of the collector-general of customs forbidding them to land, but the court rejected the petition on the ground that the decision of the collector-general regarding the landing of aliens is final, and that Japanese not yet landed in the islands had no right to petition.

The Japanese consul-general protested against the action on the ground that the exclusion of the voluntary immigrants was in violation of treaty rights, whatever might be the cause regarding the laborers and their alleged failure to secure previous approval of their contracts. He himself had personally examined into the facts regarding the voluntary emigrants, and had found that they were all in bona-fide possession of the amount of money required by law.

### Indications of Failure.

LONDON, April 14.—Commenting on the appointment of American commissioners to an international bimetallic conference, the Times says:

"We believe that all the indications in Europe and the far east point to the failure of such an undertaking. It is improbable that all the enthusiasm of Senator Wolcott, combined with the business abilities of Mr. Payne and the Democratic silver sympathy of ex-Vice-President Stevenson, will bring about the conference desired by Mr. McKinley. It is still more improbable that the commission will effect anything without a conference."

Separate agreements with the United States are out of the question, when the nations of Europe do not wish to agree with among themselves in favor of bimetallicism. The commission will have a good time, and will be received everywhere with courtesy. President McKinley will be able to point to its labors as redeeming his election promises, and to its failure as showing that if America wants free silver she must procure it for herself at her own risk.

The sooner these points are made clear, the sooner we may expect American business to assume a more healthy appearance. It may, therefore, be hoped that this roving commission will not unduly project its interesting but futile experiments upon the stability of the financial convictions now governing European policy."

"PROSPERITY—Is coming." Yes, that's a consolation but in the meantime hasten to Branson & Co's., and place an order for some of their superior quality of groceries.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.