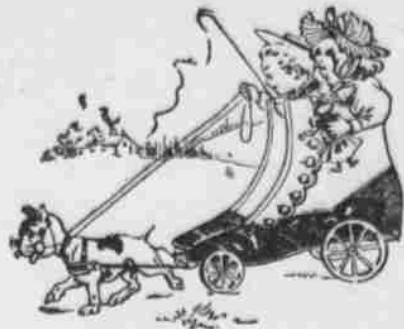




Oxford Ties.

Sale is now on and big cuts made on Oxford Ties this week at

..Krausse Bros..

275 Commercial Street, Salem, Or.

NO REASON

why you should wear your heavy winter suit when you can buy a good, stylish

Summer Suit

for a song and sing it yourself. To make the balance of our summer suits move lively we have

Reduced the Price

on every one of them. Our entire line of

Boys' and Children's Suits

included in the clearance sale.

G. W. JOHNSON & CO.

120 State street.

STEEVENS' FRUIT DRYER!

PATENT PENDING.

Fruit growers are invited to investigate before buying or building a drier. My claim are: 1. Unlimited capacity. 2. Cheapness of construction. 3. Rapid production. 4. Easy cheapness and simplicity of process. Write me for testimonials and experience of growers who are using the Stevens since two years. Estimates and specifications furnished or driers built. Address G. A. STEEVENS, Salem, Or.

E. F. PARKHURST.

Reliable Farm Machinery,
Wagons, Buggies and supplies.

254 Commercial street, opposite Capital National bank. "Buckeye," and "Mitchell" buggies, "Osborne" binders and mowers. All kinds of latest farm machinery.

CRIME AND MISHAPS.

Reformer Egged by a Montana Mob.

FOUL PLAY IS SUSPECTED.

A Night Watchman Disappears-- Other Happenings.

MISSOULA, Mont., July 3.—Professor S. C. Reitz, proprietor of the Garden City commercial college, and Associate Professor Rouse were severely dealt with by a mob. Reitz and others have during the past six months figured conspicuously in the reform movement with the Ministerial Association, causing the arrest of a variety of people and resulting in variety theater closing.

The night before the state law prohibiting gambling went into effect, a large number of people remained until the death of King Faro. Among them were Reitz and Rouse, who feared the officers would not enforce the law. They found a temporary refuge in the Florence hotel, when a mob saw and attacked them. Being evicted by the proprietor, the mob chased them a block through the city and threw eggs at them. They were then protected at the Rankin house until the chief of police came and the mob was dispersed. The professors were taken home by officers.

None of the men were masked. Numerous arrests will follow.

Foul Play Suspected.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The body of the late Horace M. Senger, the millionaire who died at Pasadena, Cal., in December, was exhumed at Lockport and the stomach sent to a Chicago chemist for examination. This action which was taken by Mr. Senger's son furnished another turn in a sensation which was first stated several weeks ago, when rumors began to circulate to the effect that the younger Senger believed his father's death to have been due to poison.

Mr. Senger's death was supposed to have been the result of a fall and his friends scouted the idea of any foul play. The son, however, seems to have believed the reports to have some foundation and the body was therefore exhumed for an autopsy. H. M. Senger was a wealthy quarryman with an estate estimated at \$2,000,000. He resided in Chicago and was for years identified with all the great building enterprises in the city.

Disappearance of Robert Wolf.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 3.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Anacortes says that Robert Wolf, a packing-company night watchman, mysteriously disappeared Wednesday night. He was seen in the evening when he went on duty. In the morning nothing could be found of Wolf or the dory that he used. His clothing was found on the beach. It is thought by the fishermen that the dory went adrift, and that Wolf was drowned in an attempt to swim after it. Wolf was a bachelor, 45 years old, and had lived in Anacortes for several years.

Abducted His Own Child.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 3.—William G. Forsythe, otherwise known as Dr. De Forrest, rests under the charge of having abducted his own child. He left here on Thursday last with the child, a boy, which had for over a year been in the possession of its mother, and all efforts to find him have so far been unsuccessful. His wife, who is suing for a divorce, let him take the child to his mother's house in San Francisco on his promise to return the next day.

Held Without Bail.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—Emil B. Koenig, a saloon-keeper in this city, shot William Mitchell, a colored pugilist from Butte, Mont., was committed without bail to await the result of Mitchell's injuries. Mitchell may die.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

SEAL A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

BUSINESS.

Orders Decreasing and Business Volume Diminishing.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Bradstreet says today: The better weather has favorably affected the sale of reasonable goods, particularly clothing, hats and shoes. Orders for prompt shipment are fewer, but the movement of goods for fall delivery has begun. The most encouraging feature is continued and, in some instances, has increased the confidence of merchants and manufacturers, that the autumn will bring a large volume of business and higher prices.

The least favorable feature of the week is found in the disappointment at the lack of demand, and the reaction in quotations for some varieties of iron and steel. The threatened strike of 200,000 iron and glass workers, and soft coal miners is, except in the latter instance, due in part to the season of the year.

DUNS REPORT.

NEW YORK, July 3.—R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade says:

The midsummer vacations have commenced in many works, with the decrease of orders, as usual at this season. This customary vacation is called a strike where agreements, regarding the wages for the coming year, have not been reached, and an extensive strike of the amalgamated iron workers, announced on July 1, is of this nature, but the strike of the coal miners in Illinois and other central western states is not, and may prove costly.

Large hopes are built on the prospective demand after the tariff bill has passed, but the pressure in the market, of the large importing stocks, may defer it. The general belief is that a removal of the uncertainty will, in any case, increase business.

Since much of the future depends on crops, the brightening prospects are of the highest importance. Estimates, by persons usually most pessimistic, now far exceed any made a month ago, one promising 559,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Program at Lebanon.

LEBANON, Or., July 3.—Hon. W. J. Bryan will speak on the campus of the academy Monday morning, July 12, at 7 o'clock sharp. The procession will form on public square at 7:30, under the direction of Col. C. B. Montague, chief marshal, assisted by Marshal A. Humphrey, M. Weisner, W. H. Muncy, Ed. Kellenberger, Philip Ritter, John South, E. Keebler, A. T. McCully, Wm. Royce and Frank Settle.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech the procession will march to the Fourth of July grounds, where addresses will be delivered by the following well-known men: Messrs. L. Bilyeu, Eugene; W. J. D'Arcy, Salem; John Burnett, Corvallis; and J. K. Weatherford, Albany.

Everybody hear these able speakers on the great issue of the day—Bimetallism. This will undoubtedly be the greatest demonstration ever witnessed in the Willamette valley, and fully 25,000 people are expected. Mr. Bryan has no equal on this or any other continent as an orator.

D. W. Hardin, and Henry Smith have been appointed a committee on camping, who will provide suitable and convenient places for those who intend camping out.

W. H. Muncy, B. Burtenshaw and J. C. Bilyeu were appointed a committee to provide the sixteen-to-one team—sixteen white and one cream-colored horse.

The wagon carrying Mr. Bryan will be drawn by four white horses—two belonging to George McCurdy and two to Tom Smith. P. M. Smith will be the driver.

The wagon containing the singers will be under the management of J. C. Bilyeu.

Invited to the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The committee appointed by the Republicans of San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Barbara counties, met and drew up a memorial to President McKinley, urging him to visit this coast after the adjournment of the present session of congress. The invitation, suitably illuminated, will be framed in California wood before being forwarded to Washington.

Forestry Regulations.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The forestry regulations, approved by Commissioner Herman, of the general land office, and which were announced by the Associated Press days ago have been approved and promulgated by Secretary Bliss.

Ivy stopped between two months and gets a fat office of McKinley.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Final Vote Not Far Distant.

Tariff Managers Anxious for the End.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Wellington rose to a question of personal privilege after the opening of the senate, and referred to publications concerning a conflict said to have taken place yesterday before the committee on commerce in relation to the appointment of B. H. Warner, Jr., as consul at Leipzig. The senator declared the publication was unjust, and sought to embroil him in a conflict with the president of the United States. Wellington said he understood committee meetings relatives to appointments were secret and sacred, and he could not believe any member of the committee gave the information.

"Under the circumstances, who," he said, "could have inspired the report but that creature put in the committee-room yesterday?"

It was alleged he had attacked President McKinley, but this, too, he declared, was false. He was a free man, and reserved it to himself to criticize an appointment. He had done so yesterday in a respectful manner, and should occasion arise he would do so again.

"If the price of patronage is to be servile obedience, then I refuse to give it," exclaimed Wellington.

He spoke again of "the creature" responsible for the report, and closed with an emphatic statement as to his prerogatives. If these prerogatives were to be interfered with, then he proposed to make war.

After this incident the tariff bill was taken up. White, in behalf of the minority of the finance committee asked Allison as to the programme on tea, beer, the anti-trust amendment and other important questions. Allison responded that the amendment relating to the increase of revenue to be derived from the bill would be brought in later in the day. As to the other questions, a little more time was desired.

Teller inquired what the committee or the caucus contemplated doing on the question of decreasing the tax on distilled spirits in view of the letter written by the secretary of the treasury.

Allison answered that the whole question of distilled spirit had been gone over. Personally, he thought it unwise to go into a complex question in connection with the tariff bill.

Teller said the letter of the secretary of the treasury indicated a desire for legislation on this subject. Then the senator added:

"Before this bill is disposed of, I will discuss what should be done in decreasing the tax on spirits. I will show that the committee is giving away \$2,000,000 a month, to the detriment of consumers, who bear the tax burdens, and to the detriment of honest dealers in distilled spirits."

The paragraph relating to nickel was changed, making the rates on nickel ore 3 cents per pound on the nickel contained therein; nickel matte, 4 cents per pound; nickel and nickel oxide alloy, etc., 8 cents per pound.

This brought the senate to the retaliatory clause, so-called, providing that whenever any country pays a bounty on any article, then on the importation of that article into the United States there shall be levied in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed.

Gray spoke against the amendment, and read protests from the Austrian and German ministers.

Caffery differed with Gray, arguing that no breach of international obligations was involved.

White argued that if Germany had the right to give an export duty, which, in effect, operated against the United States, the United States could adopt measures to offset this, and he would not even call it retaliatory.

Chandler said he would vote for the retaliatory clause with extreme reluctance. He had been told that Germany would begin a course of commercial warfare against the United States, and he would make sacrifices to prevent friction between the empire of Germany and the United States. But the senator said he did not see how this retaliatory clause could be avoided if the protective character of the bill was to be preserved.

The retaliatory clause was agreed to—33 to 19? Two Democrats—Caffery and McEnery—and Allen and Kyle voted with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Mantle and Teller with the Democrats in the negative.

The reciprocity section was next considered, Allison offering the new provision, the report of which has been heretofore given. It was changed slightly by providing that the reciprocity treaty "be made by and with the consent of the senate." In brief, the section authorizes the president to negotiate commercial treaties to extend not more than five years and granting a "reduction of the duties imposed by this act, to the extent of not more than 20 per cent thereof," or for the transfer, during that period, of designated articles from the dutiable to the free list, being the natural products of such foreign countries and not of the United States.

Mills stated in a few words that the proposed amendment sought to deprive the house representatives of its constitutional right to originate and participate in all revenue measures.

Vest took the same view, while Allison and Hoar contended that the participation of the house in the passage of this bill was an authorization of the treaties. Vest spoke of the assaults of this bill on Germany, Japan, Argentina and other countries, and declared that not one of these countries could want a reciprocity treaty with us after being thus assailed.

Lindsay referred to the recent trip of South American officials to the cities of the United States, with a view to encouraging trade, and said it would be futile when the American people, by this bill, turned their backs on the rest of the world and made commerce a crime.

Morgan said the United States supreme court had passed upon the reciprocity clauses of the McKinley law, and he held that it in no way disregarded the rights of the house of representatives. The reciprocity provision, he said, reduced the severity of the bill, and he would support it. Gray supported the reciprocity amendment, saying the treaties contemplated were clearly within the treaty-making power.

Teller argued that a grave question was involved in taking from the house of representatives the power to co-operate in making reciprocity treaties. It was two grave a question to be brought into the senate during the closing hours of the tariff debate. The senator said he wanted to vote for some reciprocity clause, but not for one in violation of the constitution. The reciprocity clause was agreed to, 38 to 18, two Democrats—Gray and Morgan—and Harris, of Kansas and Helfield, Populists, voting with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Teller and Stewart with the Democrats in the negative.

Just before adjourning, Allison tried to secure an agreement on a time for a final vote, but Teller said it would be useless to try to fix a time for a vote until senators knew what amendments were to be proposed.

At 6 o'clock the senate adjourned.

A Jefferson Protest.

JEFFERSON, Or., July 2, 1897.

Editor Capital Journal, Salem Or.

DEAR SIR: The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Young Men's Republican club, held this evening and the secretary instructed to send you a copy requesting you to publish same.

Whereas, According to the report of the majority of the grand jury of the June term of court of Marion county, it has been found that County Judge Terrell has been guilty of extravagance in making unnecessary improvements, has been loose and unbusiness like in county affairs, having ordered bills paid upon his own responsibility, and has refused repeated invitations to appear before the grand jury, while in session to explain matters; we consider he has not been just to the taxpayers of this county, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as a club object to the manner in which our county affairs have been lately conducted, and believe it to be for the best interest of the taxpayers that County Judge Terrell resign his position.

Yours truly,

A. J. SHUMAKER, Sec.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received for the repairing of a 240 foot span, on the Behman bridge, between Marion and Linn counties, a combination bridge. All wood work above bottom chord to be new, except stringers and flooring. All bids must be filed in the office of the county clerk of Marion county, Oregon, on or before July 9, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m. The right to reject any and all bids is hereby expressly reserved. Bridge must be finished on or before October 1, 1897.

L. V. EHLEN, Clerk.

CELEBRATION

At Cottage Grove, Lane Co.

The Twin Cities of the Bohemian Mining District.

COTTAGE GROVE, July 3. (Special.—) The towns of Cottage Grove and Lemati laid aside all their animosities today, and as true Americans joined in one of the biggest and most successful celebrations ever held in Lane county.

AN OLD FASHIONED PROGRAM.

President of the day, J. S. Medley; chaplain, Rev. C. A. Woolley; grand marshal, H. J. Day.

1st color bearer, 2nd band, 3rd G. A. R., 4th hose team, 5th bicycle parade, 6th hose team, 7th citizens on foot, 8th citizens in carriages, 9th plug uglies promiscuously.

PROGRAM ON GROUNDS, 10 A. M.

Music by band. Prayer by chaplain.

Vocal music. Oration, Hon. E. Hofer, of Salem. Reading Declaration of Independence. Music by the band. Basket dinner.

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Music by the band. Songs by Sunday schools. Declarations. Five minute speeches. Music by the band. Vocal music. Climbing greased pole. Bicycle races. Foot race. Barrel race. Potato race. Fat man's race, one-fourth mile.

Five minute speeches were made by Levi Geer, Geo. Thompson, Rev. Mulkey, A. Kirk, Geo. Walker, Rev. Waldon and Rev. B. Morse.

POINTS OF THE ORATION.

The orator of the day confessed to admiration for the old-fashioned things. The finest trout-fishing with a silver-mounted rod did not yield the ecstatic pleasure afforded by catching suckers out of the creek with a willow pole when a boy. All the refinements of art could never produce a picture equal to the unexpected meeting of a pretty girl tripping along an old country road, with a mouth like a ripe strawberry and an expression on it that was a cross between a pucker and a smile. Nothing was so thoroughly American as an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration where the eagle was soared out of sight, the lion's tail twisted and the British given the d—l generally.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN.

But this was the year of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and the world was taking off its hat in token of deepest respect. The speaker paid a tribute to womanhood. America's greatest living writer told the truth when he said our country beyond any other honors women. "We have privileged her socially and morally beyond any other people. We have made her free and she has used her freedom to make our whole national life the purest and best of any which history records. Our women are in a rare degree the keepers of our consciences. Their influence men here as women influence men nowhere else on earth, and they qualify all our feeling and thinking, all our doing and being. If our political institutions have not reached the high state of perfection we might wish, we cannot blame the women for [Continued on second page.]



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