

Cheapness and goodness go hand in hand
at the

New York Racket

in all lines of goods, especially in the child's
neat wash suits for 40 and 80c.

Linen dusters from 75c to \$1.10.

Straw hats from 5 to 20c in harvest,
and 25 to 70c in fine braid hats. Why pay
\$1.50 for a hat, when you can get just as
good for 70c.

Fine buggy robes for 35c to \$1—these
are special bargains.

A good, child's knee pant suit \$1, and
suits of all grades for men and boys, at the
closest possible margin of profits.

Canvas telescope satchels 40c to \$1—
the most convenient satchel made.

All shirt waists greatly reduced to close
out.

The prices on all lines are always low
for the quantity of goods sold. Call and
save 15 to 25 per cent.

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.

JAPAN

Said to Be Very Indignant.

A Naval Fleet Fitting Out—Trouble
in Sight.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The
Japan Herald, commenting upon the
Hawaiian situation, editorially, says:
"The ominous calm which is now
prevailing regarding the Hawaiian
question is not difficult to interpret,
and any one who runs may read, not-
withstanding the secrecy which at-
tends the preparations of the Japanese
government for a descent upon the
Hawaiian islands."

"That this is their aim is evident,
and unless their claims are fully met
and promises of future good behavior
are made regarding the Sandwich
islands, we shall soon hear that the
flag of Japan has replaced that of the
present shaky republic."

"That the Japanese government
has a just claim against the Hawaiian
republic is beyond question. That the
Japanese will press the claim there is
no doubt. Who will take sides with
Hawaii? America? What will be the
result? The Japanese population now
on the Sandwich islands is about 25,000,
say eighteen thousand of them are men,
and these men are practical soldiers,
and have been through their conscript
term in the army. To send over two or
three large transports with the necessary
arms, ammunition, field guns, etc., is
the easiest thing possible."

"With Japan's large fleet of mer-
chant ships as transports, its large
coal fields to draw its supplies from,
backed up by its warships, which are
now in excellent repair, and soon to
be augmented by its formidable bat-
tle-ships, Fuji-Kan and Yashima-Kan,
and its strong fleet of torpedo boats,
America could not land a single man
in the Hawaiian islands. They would
meet the fate of the Chinese on board
the Kowshing in the late war."

"There are only two harbors worthy
of the name in the Sandwich islands—
Honolulu and Hilo, and these, the
only possible landing places, would be
seized upon by Japan before America
could think of moving, by the troops
who would be drawn from those who
are already there as emigrants."

Count Okuma's Views.
WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Wash-
ington Star publishes a noteworthy

interview with Count Okuma, Japa-
nese minister of foreign affairs. This
interview was secured by Theodore
Noyes, one of the editors of the Star,
who is now traveling in Japan.

"Japan recognizes that the relations
between the United States and Hawa-
ii are very intimate," said the Japa-
nese leader. "The Americans are in
the majority among the whites. They
own most of the property. They have
a large majority in the present cabi-
net. But the United States and Hawa-
ii have an interest in maintaining the
status quo."

"What is the present status of the
Hawaiian controversy?"

"For some unknown reason, the Hawa-
iiian government has obstructed the
entrance of Japanese into the islands
which it had previously invited. Three
ship loads have been stopped and not
only the people on these ships but
others on their way to Hawaii have
suffered damage. This act is in viola-
tion of the treaty. The Japanese
government and the Japanese
people have no idea of menacing the
independence of Hawaii. Nothing
could be further from their wishes
and purpose. They will be quite con-
tent if their treaty rights are observed
and respected. Japan's position is so
just and reasonable that I fully ex-
pect a satisfactory settlement by ne-
gotiations."

"Is it not possible that if the Japa-
nese in Hawaii are permitted to in-
crease in numbers and power, they
may get beyond control of their home
government and make serious trouble
in spite of the just and friendly atti-
tude of the government of Japan?"

"I do not entertain any such appre-
hension. An order issued by the con-
sul-general in Hawaii is now effective
throughout the 25,000 immigrants.
They are peaceable and law-abiding
people, who go there with no other
object than money-making."

"If the Japanese had a majority of
the population, might not they over-
turn the existing government and ob-
tain control merely by demanding
and securing representation in the
Hawaiian legislative body?"

"Most of them do not go there to
reside for any length of time. They
return to Japan after a few years'—
money making. The individual Japa-
nese in Hawaii are constantly chang-
ing. They have no political interest
in the country."

Feed Drops "Munchy."
Bran and shorts are cheaper than
corn. Price of mill feed greatly re-
duced. Call at the mill for quotations.
Delivered free in quarter ton lots.
SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO.
6-18-dtd.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Dingley Bill Passed

Twenty-eight to Thirty-eight—The
Currency Question.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The culmi-
nation of the long and arduous tariff
struggle excited the keenest interest,
and the floor and galleries of the sen-
ate chamber was crowded by those
anxious to witness the closing scene.
Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley and
many members of the house of repre-
sentatives were in the rear area, while
every seat in the gallery, save those
reserved for the foreign representa-
tives, was occupied.

The main interest centered in the
final vote and, aside from this, there
was little of a sensational nature in
the debate. The early part of the day
was spent on the amendments of com-
paratively minor importance, the de-
bate branching into finance and anti-
trust channels. By 4 o'clock the
senators began to manifest their im-
patience by calls for "vote, vote," and
thereafter the last amendment was
disposed of and the final vote began.
There were many interruptions as
pairs were arranged and then, at 4:55
o'clock, the vice-president arose and
announced the passage of the bill,
yeas 39, nays 28.

There was no demonstration, but a
few scattered handclaps were given as
the crowds dispersed.

An analysis of the final vote shows
that the affirmative was cast by
thirty-five Republicans, two Silver
Republicans, Jones, of Nevada, and
Mantle, and one Democrat, McEnery.

The negative was cast by twenty-
five Democrats, two Populists, Harris,
of Kansas, and Turner, and one Silver
Republican, Cannon. Eight Repub-
licans were paired for the bill, and
eight Democrats against it. The sena-
tors present and not voting were:
Populist, five—Allen, Butler, Heitfeld,
Kyle and Steward. Silver Republi-
cans, two—Teller and Pettigrew.

Senator Aldrich withdrew his vote
to pair with Senator Murphy and the
vote stood 38 to 28. The vote in de-
tail is as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Baker, Burrows,
Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe,
Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gal-
linger, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Jones of
Nevada, Lodge, McBride, McEnery,
McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Morrill,
Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of
Connecticut, Platt of New York,
Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup,
Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wet-
more and Wilson. 38.

Noes—Bacon, Bates, Berry, Caffery,
Cannon, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell,
Faulkner, Gray, Harris, of Kansas,
Jones, of Arkansas, Kenney, Lindsay,
Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Mor-
gan, Pasco, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach,
Turner, Turpie, Vest, Walthall and
White. 28.

The senate conferees, on the tariff
bill are eight in number and are as
follows: Allison, Aldrich, Burrows,
Platt of Connecticut, Jones of Nevada,
Jones of Arkansas, Vest and White.

The first meeting of the conferees
on the tariff bill will be held to-mor-
row, as soon after the representatives
of the house are named as is possible
for them to assemble, and the meet-
ings, after the formal gathering to-
morrow, will be nearly continuous, or
as near as the physical endurance of
the members of the conference will
permit it to be. The minority in the
house will make no opposition to the
Republican program of sending the
tariff bill to conference at once. Both
the Democrats and Populists see that
nothing can be gained by the imposi-
tion of factious opposition.

As the conferees are the ranking
members of the committee from each
side, the conferees of the house will
be Chairman Dingley, Payne of New
York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Hop-
kins of Illinois, and Grosvenor, of
Ohio, Republicans; and Bailey of

Texas, McMillan of Tennessee, and
Wheeler of Alabama, Democrats. As
to the length of the conference there
is a difference of opinion among the
house conferees. Chairman Dingley,
speaking of the conference on the Mc-
Kinley bill, said that it lasted two
weeks, and that there were not so
many vital points of difference be-
tween the two houses then as now.
General Grosvenor, on the other hand
predicts that the bill will be a law in a
week from Saturday, if the house goes
into conference tomorrow.

The rumor afloat that the house
managers had agreed to accept the
bill as it passed the senate, and thus
avoid all delay is pronounced abso-
lutely without foundation.

Probably the most difficult problem
the conferees will have to solve will
be the sugar schedule. The house
conferees will make a strong stand for
the house schedule, which they claim
has been received with approval by
the Republicans and the Republican
press of the country generally. On
the subject of hides the conferees are
disposed to yield, but not to the full
extent of the duty imposed by the
senate. The senate fixed the duty at
20 per cent. ad valorem. Some of the
members of the house talk of a com-
promise at 10 per cent. A compromise
on wool rate also seems probable.

The Republican representatives of
the senate in the conference expressed
the opinion that the conference will
be very brief. The Democratic con-
ferees did not take so sanguine a
view.

FINANCE REFORM.

President McKinley called a special
meeting of the cabinet. After a dis-
cussion lasting over an hour, the cabi-
net decided that the president should
send to congress a message recom-
mending legislation providing for a
committee to adjust the currency
question of the country.

It is the expectation of the presi-
dent that the subject will receive the
attention of congress during the
present extra session. The message
itself is written and is short. Its
principal feature is a quotation from
the president's inaugural address on
the financial subject.

The tariff bill was not considered
at the meeting except in its bearing
on the currency commission proposi-
tion.

The president will ask authority to
name nine commissioners and for an
appropriation for the expenses of the
commission, but will not make sug-
gestions as to the political or other
compositions of the commission, nor
will he make any suggestions as to
the lines of investigation. He will
himself call attention to the necessity
of reform in our currency and na-
tional banking laws, and state that
in his opinion that reform is equally
important with the enactment of a
protective tariff law.

HOUSE ADJOURNS.

The house by a vote of 134 to 104
adjourned until Thursday. McMillin
sought to pass the Cuban belligerency
resolution under suspension of rules,
but the speaker recognized Dingley to
move an adjournment.

DISCUSS ANNEXATION.

Senator Davis, chairman of the
committee on foreign relations, has
called a meeting of committee, for to-
morrow, for the purpose of considering
the Hawaiian annexation treaty. It
is the intention of the friends of an-
nexation to report the treaty.

COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

The Expenditure Repudiated by the
County Court in Session.

In the matter of the claim of Pugh
& Gray for court house repairs, the
county court yesterday, endorsed the
action of Judge Terrell, in allowing
the claim during vacation, only to
the amount of the original con-
tract price, being \$1084.85. The re-
cord containing this order is signed by
all three members of the court. This
leaves the responsibility on the judge
who signed the bill as audited and
ordered the warrants drawn.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
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 Cat-
arrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's
Catarrh Cure.

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

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and
acts directly on the blood and mucous sur-
faces of the system. Send for testimonials,
free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

STORMS.

Wind and Rain Do Damage.

Numerous Trains Ran Into Wash-
outs—at Least Ten Killed.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 8.—Last
night's storm came so suddenly and
raged so fiercely that many trains ran
into washouts without having any
intimation of the danger.

There was a bad wreck on the Great
Northern, eight miles west of here,
where an extra freight was derailed.
Charles Washburn, of this city, was
instantly killed and Engineer Pfeiffer
injured. Washburn was riding in a
box car with 11 other men, returning
from Fergus Falls. So far only eight
have been accounted for.

The Great Northern flyer was held
all night between two washouts, and
a work train brought the passengers
back to St. Cloud.

Storm in Pope County.

GLENWOOD, Minn., July 7.—While
it is impossible to get definite infor-
mation as to the number of victims
of the cyclone that devastated Pope
county last night. It is believed that
not less than 10 lives were lost. The
following is a list of the victims at
Lowry:

Dead—Samuel Morrow and Anna
Morrow, aged 8 years.

Injured—Mrs. Samuel Morrow, fa-
tally; Winnie Morrow, seriously; Al-
fred Morrow, leg crushed, recovery
doubtful; Oswald Morrow, seriously;
—Morrow, aged 1 year, badly injured;
Tollie Laeven, hired man, will proba-
bly die; Mrs. Pierce, seriously injured;
—McGowan, son of Robert McGowan.

Straight River Booming.

FARIBAULT, Minn., July 8.—Straight
river rose 20 feet in consequence of
last night's downpour, and is now
near the danger line.

St. Croix Lake Rising.

STILLWATER, July 8.—St. Croix
lake has risen 14 feet, and 40,000,000
feet of logs have broken away.

INDEMNITY FROM SPAIN.

The Cases of Bolton and Richelieu Re-
ported to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The senate
committee on foreign relations,
through Senator Lodge, reported a
resolution authorizing the president
"to take such measures as he may
deem necessary to obtain indemnity
from the Spanish government for the
wrongs and injuries suffered by Au-
gust, Bolton and Gustave Richelieu,
two naturalized American citizens, by
reason of their wrongful arrest by
Spanish authorities at Santiago de
Cuba in the year 1895." The resolu-
tion further authorizes the president
"to employ such means to exercise
such power as may be necessary."

The resolution is considered by
members of the committee as another
intimation from the committee that
force should if necessary be used in
protecting Americans in Cuba. In
presenting the resolution, Lodge sub-
mitted a written report from which
it appears that Bolton is a native of
Sweden and Richelieu of France,
though both are naturalized Ameri-
cans. They were sailors and had
sailed for Port au Prince, Hayti, from
New York. Armed with passports,
on January 25, 1896, they set out in a
small boat belonging to Bolton to
fish for green turtles, intending to
drift to Cape Hayti. They were
driven by stress of weather to the
Cuban coast, where they were seized
and thrown into prison.

WAR MAY BE RESUMED.

The Sultan Shows a Desire to Resist the
Powers.

LONDON, July 8.—Greco-Turkish
affairs seem to be entering an in-
teresting stage. The porte dispatched
a circular to its representatives
abroad, containing a skillful defense
of the Turkish case, and declining to
consider any frontier line in Thessaly
north of the river Penios, which it
regards as its natural boundary.

Practice Economy.

In buying medicine as in other matters. It
is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla because
it is more medicinal value in Hood's
Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle
of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains two doses and
will average, taking according to directions,
to last a month, while others last but a fore-
night.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with
Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

J. C. Goodale, the Coburg and Sa-
lem lumberman, is shipping large lots
of lumber to both Utah and California,
on orders, and is now behind over
600,000 feet, with his mill running at
full force.

RAILROADING.

Sketch of the Big Three

Who Will Handle the Business of
the Southern Pacific in Oregon.

On July 6th Mr. C. H. Markham of
Fresno, Cal., assumed the duties of
general freight and passenger agent
at Portland for the lines of the South-
ern Pacific and Oregon and Califor-
nia railroads in Oregon. He is an
old and experienced railroad man,
having been station agent at Fresno
and for fourteen years district passen-
ger agent with headquarters at that
city. Mr. Markham enters upon his
duties fully equipped by experience to
make a good record in the higher po-
sition to which he has been promo-
ted and his elevation seems to have
been made possible by his ability and
strict attention to duties, and not
by any special influence or personal
pressure in his behalf. In fact, that
is the way all well-managed railroads
are managed. The records of the of-
ficial, from the section foreman to the
general manager, are closely kept and
promotions are made on the basis of
competence and actual services ren-
dered.

Mr. Markham, will be ably seconded
by E. P. Rogers, for many years the
efficient and popular assistant general
freight and passenger agent at Port-
land. Mr. Rogers has endeavored him-
self to the employees and to the pub-
lic by his courteous and intelligent
management of the department with
which he is still connected. He is a
gentleman who has devoted his life to
popularizing the Southern Pacific
among the people, often an arduous
task for any railroad official under
the most favorable circumstances. He
is a veteran who started in as of-
fice boy on the old "Q" road at Bur-
lington and rose by steady strides to
the position he has long and credit-
ably filled.

The labors now placed on Mr. Mark-
ham will relieve General Manager
Richard Koehler of many burdensome
details and render his life less of a
treadmill than it has been for a score
of years. Those in a position to
judge say Manager Koehler has been
the hardest worked man on any rail-
road in the west. There has not
been a day or night in many years
that he has not been at his post of
duty. Day or night he could be
found at his office or his home where
by telephone he was always in im-
mediate communication with every
station on his lines and no one
ever had to wait for a reply
from him on a matter of business
requiring his attention. His iron
constitution, his methodical military
precision, his quick judgment, his in-
stinctive knowledge of what to do un-
der the most trying circumstances,
and his perfect mastery of the details
of the transportation business from
one end of the world to the other
combined, made him an indispensable
adjunct of the great Southern Pacific
system. President Huntington once
said of him at a stockholders meeting
in New York, as reported in an inter-
view: "Koehler of Oregon is the best
railroad man on the Pacific coast."

Mr. Koehler is a German by birth,
comes from an old and wealthy fam-
ily of bankers, and was educated as a
civil engineer in the best European
schools for that line. Thus he had
the foundation for a railroad career
and came with it to this state 25 years
ago and he has made excellent use of
his talents. The immense interests
entrusted to his care have his best
thought and most conscientious atten-
tion from morning until night. His
unpretentious manner and simple
habits would astonish some of the
railroad magnates of the land. He
works in an office as plain as that of
many a country merchant but trans-
acts a volume of business larger than
any bank in Oregon. Considering the
demands upon his time and the im-
portance of his duties Mr. Koehler is
the most accessible man in the
United States.

Cheap for Cash.

We desire to inform the public that
we have reduced all blacksmith work
to the lowest terms, for cash we will
shoe horses with new shoes for \$1 and
resetting 75 cents all repair work re-
duced to suit the times.

SMITH & KING,
S. W. Cor. State and Front Streets,
Salem 6-14-d&wtf

Prof. James C. McGrath of Arling-
ton, was badly hurt by jumping off of
a barn with a balloon parachute. He
fell about 45 feet without the para-
chute opening. The doctors think he
may live.

INJUNCTION.

Suit Against Treas. Brown

To Stop Payment of the Pugh &
Gray Warrants.

A complaint was this morning filed
in Department No. 2 of the circuit
court, wherein G. W. Hunsaker is
plaintiff and County Treasurer G. L.
Brown, defendant, to enjoin the latter
from paying the court house improve-
ment warrants. A bond of \$300 was
required by the court, which was im-
mediately produced, signed by Francis
Feller, of Butteville, J. P. Frizzell
and W. T. Rigdon, of Salem. C. M.
Charlton and others are the attorneys
for the prosecution, and the following
allegations are made in their complaint:

First—That at all the dates and
times hereinafter mentioned the
above named plaintiff was and is now
a resident householder and taxpayer
in and for the County of Marion,
State of Oregon.

Second—That at all the dates and
times hereinafter mentioned the de-
fendant was and is now the duly
elected, qualified and acting county
treasurer of said county and state.

Third—That the county court of
Marion county, Oregon, did on or
about the day of —1897, let to
Charles Gray and Walter Pugh, part-
ners doing business under the copart-
nership name of Pugh & Gray, the
contract of repairing and remodeling
the stairway, county clerk's office,
and sheriff's office in the court house,
Marion county, Oregon, at and for the
agreed price of \$1,054.85, and that
about June 11, 1897, said Pugh &
Gray filed their bill in the county
clerk's office, of Marion county, Ore-
gon, in which they claim the sum of
\$2,242.65 against said Marion county
for said work and material.

Fourth—That said bill has never
been audited, nor allowed by the
county court, of Marion county, Ore-
gon, nor any other court whatever.

Fifth—That the county clerk, of
Marion county, Oregon, did on June
12, 1897, and without any authority
or direction whatever draw two war-
rants on the county treasurer, of Ma-
rion county, Oregon, in favor of said
Gray & Pugh, aggregating the sum
of \$2,242.65 in payment of said
amounts claimed in said bill by said
Gray & Pugh, and each of said war-
rants was dated June 12, 1897, one be-
ing for \$1,000 and numbered 37,701,
and the other being for the sum of
\$1,242.65, and numbered 37,702, and
each being in favor of Gray & Pugh,
and each being drawn upon the
county treasurer, of Marion county,
Oregon, and direct said county treas-
urer to pay the same out of the county
funds belonging to Marion county,
Oregon.

Sixth—That the said defendant has
not paid said warrants, but threatens
to pay and will pay said warrants out
of the funds belonging to Marion
county, Oregon, unless restrained
from so doing.

Seventh—And the expenditure of
said money as aforesaid if permitted
will thereby be wasted and lost.

Eighth—That unless restrained by
this Honorable Court the defendant
will pay said warrants out of the
public funds of the above named
county and state, raised by taxation
as aforesaid and thereby waste the
public funds, and greatly increase
plaintiff's burden of taxation to his
great and irreparable injury.

Ninth—That plaintiff has no plain,
speedy or adequate remedy at law.

Wherefore plaintiff prays that injunc-
tion may be issued restraining the
defendant and his deputies from pay-
ing said warrants out of the county
funds belonging to Marion county,
Oregon, and that on said final hearing
said injunction be made perpetual,
and also for the costs and disburse-
ments herein.

C. M. CHARLTON,
Attorney for plaintiff.

The bond was approved by Judge
Hewitt, and the injunction granted
as prayed. Same was served on Treas-
urer Brown by Sheriff Wrightman this
forenoon.

La Grande experienced her regular
Fourth of July fire early Sunday
morning, when the Golden Rule hotel
burned. The loss is \$5,000, and the
insurance \$3,500.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength
and healthfulness. Assures the food against
all sorts of adulteration. Commends
to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POW-
DER CO. New York.