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All lines of
Shoes!
TIES AND
Slippers!

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in order to make
room for heavy fall
stock we will

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on all lines for 30
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KRAUSSE BROS.
285 Commercial st.

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.

STATEMENT.

Annual Export Statement.

Over One Billion More Export Than Import.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The annual statement of imports and exports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, makes the remarkable showing that never before in the history of the country have the exports of merchandise, which includes practically all the exports except gold and silver, reached so high a figure as during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, nor has the excess of exports over imports ever been so large. The only time these figures were approached was in 1892, when the United States was making heavy shipments of grain to Europe, to feed the people suffering from deficient harvests. The statement of 1897, with comparisons, is as follows:

Exports of domestic merchandise, \$1,032,998,770, an increase over 1896 of about \$170,000,000.

Total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, \$1,051,897,091, as compared with \$882,606,938 for 1896.

The total imports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed amounting to \$764,373,905, of which \$381,932,605 was free of duty. The total imports were about \$15,350,000 less than last year, and the excess of exports over imports for the year was \$287,613,186.

This is an excess of about \$185,000,000 over last year, and an excess of about \$23,000,000 over any previous year.

The exports of gold, including ores, for the fiscal year 1897 amounted to \$40,359,780, as compared with \$112,409,447 for 1896.

The imports of gold amounted to

\$85,013,575, an increase of about \$51,500,000 over 1896.

The exports of silver during 1897 amounted to \$61,946,638, and the imports \$20,533,227.

The excess of gold imports over exports therefore was \$44,653,795, and the excess of silver exports over imports, \$31,413,411. Never before has the silver movement, both export and import, reached so high a figure.

International Conference.

LONDON, July 16.—A joint proposal of bimetalism was presented on behalf of the United States and France at a conference held at the foreign office between Baron De Courcelle, the French ambassador, representing France; Ambassador Hay, Senator Wolcott, former Vice-President Stevenson and General Paime, representing the United States; Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor exchequer, and A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, representing England, and Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, representing India. The proposals, after some discussion, were taken under advisement, and the British cabinet will give its answer at a subsequent conference.

It is reported that an international money conference will be summoned probably to meet in the United States with Great Britain participating. All the delegates will be un-instructed with regard to ratio, although it is well known that the United States favors 16 and France 15 to 1.

According to yesterday's report England's participation would mean the re-opening of the Indian mints, and there is a prospect of some concessions as to the Bank of England's reserve and silver certificates.

Stuart's Attractions.

CARSON CITY, Nev., July 16.—Dan Stuart writes to his Carson agent from Chicago that he has signed Sharkey and Maher, and McCoy and Creedon for the fistic carnival in Carson this fall, and has four other fights in view, which, he says will be "hookers," but mentions no names.

CUBA.

Gomez Invasion of Havana.

Insurgents Marching on Havana—Reports Suppressed.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says:

The invasion of Havana province by insurgent forces on their march westward is now an accomplished fact. The local papers are prohibited from publishing even accounts of "official" victories in that province, the subject being to discredit the news of activity. General Weyler may suppress news, but he cannot conveniently hide wounded soldiers, and these keep coming in.

The Herald correspondent at Matanzas writes that Colonel Alvarez Armandez, with 70 men, was completely routed July 11, near Jaguey Grande by the insurgent, General Carrillo. The Spanish lost 20 killed and about the same number wounded. During the fight 25 of the Spaniards deserted and went over to the insurgents.

A report is current and generally believed in Matanzas that the insurgents have attacked and partially burned Cardenas. There are fully 500 rebels in the vicinity of Matanzas and Cardenas.

General Weyler has not succeeded in capturing Gomez, and has evidently given up the idea, for he has left Sancti Spiritus and is now at Cienfuegos on his way back to Havana.

SPAIN AND JAPAN.

LONDON, July 16.—A Paris dispatch to a newspaper here says that inquiry at the American embassy there has elicited the confirmation of the rumor that the governments of Spain and Japan have arranged an offensive alliance against the United States. The terms of the undertaking, which is for the mutual protection of Cuba and Hawaii, provides that, in the event of an aggressive action on the part of the United States tending toward interference in Cuban affairs or persistence in the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, both Spain and Japan shall declare war simultaneously against the United States, and shall make hostile demonstrations along both the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines of that country.

Must Break Rock.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—The order of the police commissioners, of Kansas City, Kan., that women prisoners must work on the stone pile along with the men, has caused a great commotion, and has not yet been put into effect. Perhaps it may never be. The Current Event club, an organization of women, has expressed itself as immeasurably shocked and has called an indignation meeting to protest against the "threatened disgrace and degradation of womanhood."

The members threaten that the enforcement of the order means the retirement of the police commissioners from office at the first opportunity, and as women vote in Kansas municipal elections, the threat is not regarded as altogether an idle one and may have its desired effect. Their principal objection to the rock-pile plan is that part of the order compels the women to work without skirts and to wear overalls instead.

The police, of this city, stand by their order and say that the first women prisoners, whose fines are not paid will go on the rock pile.

Death at the Stake.

FLORENCE, Ala., July 16.—A negro named Anthony Williams, who outraged and murdered Miss Rene Williams, an 18-year-old white girl, at West Point, Tenn., was captured in this county. A mob has started back to West Point with the negro, and proposes to burn him at the stake on the scene of his crime. It will take them three hours to reach West Point. Five hundred men with bloodhounds have been on his trail.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

W. J. Bryan at Utah Convention—Proceedings.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 16.—The Trans-Mississippi congress was called to order with a large audience in the galleries, and delegates' seats well filled. The large attendance was due to the fact that Hon. W. J. Bryan, president of the congress, was expected to be present. Resolutions were introduced and referred as follows: By the California delegation, instructing the secretary of war to take immediate steps toward work on San Pedro Harbor; by ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico, urging the admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma; by Keller, of North Dakota, favoring the government taking control of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads.

The regular order of the day, mines and mining, was then taken up. Tiley L. Ford, of California, read a lengthy paper on the "Necessity for establishing a department of mines and mining." He was followed by Judge Royal, of California, on the same subject.

At this point W. J. Bryan entered the hall and was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. Black, of California, then moved that three cheers be given for Bryan, which the latter said was out of order, but the cheers were given, nevertheless.

Bryan, in taking the chair, said it was a matter of great regret that he was not able to be here earlier, but he knew the congress had been ably presided over by Messrs. Whitmore and Craig. He said he was fully in accord with the movements of this congress, which represented the great empire of the West. There were numerous matters in which this section was particularly interested in, and that was one of the reasons why the congress had met here for an interchange of views on the matter, and another reason was that the trans-Mississippi states were part of this great nation and interested in everything of national importance. They had a right to secure everything which would tend to their advancement, but did not desire to do so at the expense of another part of the country. The more he traveled over this vast region the greater it seemed.

Touching upon irrigation, he indulged in a little pleasantry by saying Democrats had found out that water was very important, especially in this part of the country. He felt more and more hopeful of the future of this western country, and it was not beyond the range of possibility to see millions of people living in the fertile valleys of the West.

Bryan concluded by saying: "We will reach a people in the great West that will stand for American liberty and American progress."

After the speech Bryan was presented with a magnificent bouquet by Mrs. Warren, delegate from Colorado. The regular order of business was then again taken up.

Bryant, of Louisiana, introduced a long resolution on the subject of enlarging the channel of the Mississippi river, and urging congress to take action in that direction.

Ben C. Wright, of San Francisco, read a paper on "The Contribution of the Western States to the Gold and Silver of the Country."

T. M. Patterson of Colorado, chairman of the resolution committee, reported the following resolutions, which had been approved by the committee: Favoring annexation of Hawaii, favoring construction of the Nicaragua canal; expressing sympathy for the cause of Cuban independence; providing for a national board of arbitration, and for fostering the beet sugar industry. The congress adopted all these resolutions excepting those referring Hawaii and Cuba, which were made a special order for the evening.

THE FIRST CAR.—Last evening the first car of fruit from Western Oregon left for Chicago. It was shipped by the Oregon Fruit and Produce Co,

Welcome to Y. P. C. E.

Forty Trainloads Are Passing Through
OREGON'S CAPITAL CITY
From San Francisco Enroute East.

Banquetted With Luscious Fruits of Western Oregon.

A Car-Load of Plums Are Given Away.

Literature to Advertise Oregon and "Capital Journals" Free.

Placing Salem in the center of a region within radius of 25 miles we have an area of 2500 square miles. Not one square mile of this entire area can be properly designated as waste, arid or unproductive. There are 66 postoffices within its bounds, and outside of Salem sixteen towns and villages ranging in population from 200 to 2,000. Salem has a population of 15,000. The population of the entire region is not far from 45,000. Deducing the population of the towns and villages we have an agricultural population of not more than 25,000 or about ten persons to the square mile; including the population of the towns and villages, about twenty to the square mile. Yet no one acquainted with the agricultural, horticultural and manufacturing capabilities of this magnificent region will doubt for a moment its capacity to sustain in comfort and prosperity, and without crowding ground half million of people. Multiply its present population by ten and you will then only place it in position to begin that course of industrial and social development to which it is most certainly destined. For every man, woman and child, then, now living within the limits named, we have room, work and welcome for nine more.

Salem does not aspire to become a great commercial center, although her situation on a transcontinental railway and on the banks of a navigable river gives her easy access to the markets of the world, and makes it entirely possible for her to become a distributing center for arts and manufactures.

Paramount among our manufacturing establishments are the Salem Woolen Mills (recently burned, but now rebuilt with enlarged capacity) converting Oregon wool into textile fabrics, aggregating about \$150,000 annually. The Salem flouring mills with a capacity of 500 barrels per day, and the Wallace cannery, with an annual capacity of 25,000 cases.

A soap factory, two sash and door factories and two iron foundries, besides several smaller enterprises. Other enterprises are on foot, and there is room for still more. A fine electric-power plant is now in full operation, designed to furnish power in any part of the city to any amount, from one-sixth of a horse power upward. This will enable small manufacturers of all classes to locate on cheap grounds and obtain safe and reliable power at reasonable rates. Surrounded as she is by a region capable of producing every variety of grain, fruit or vegetable known to the temperate zone; having at her door every kind of raw material in unlimited abundance; commanding cheap and easy means of export for such surplus as her own people do not consume, it is difficult to see anything to prevent Salem becoming a manufacturing and distributing center of considerable importance.

The census of Marion county recently completed shows the following:

Stock and wool—	
Wool, lbs.....	95,659
Sheep.....	29,237
Hogs.....	21,081
Horses.....	11,083
Mules.....	253
Cattle.....	25,803
Products—	
Wheat raised during preceding year, bu.....	599,870
Oats raised, bu.....	864,505
Barley and rye raised, bu.....	38,654
Corn raised, bu.....	25,816
Hay, tons.....	37,432
Flaxseed, bu.....	16,253
Tobacco, lbs.....	2,799
Butter and cheese, lbs.....	435,548
Hops, lbs.....	8,087,422
Roots—	
Potatoes, bu.....	591,864
Fruits—	
Apples, bu.....	61,636
Prunes and plums, bu.....	12,569
Fish—	
Salmon, lbs.....	3,495
Salmon, cases.....	41
Lumber—	
Lumber, feet.....	2,455,300

This is not a wild region. As a town Salem is now (1897) fifty-four years old. Thirty-eight years she has been the capital of a state. Some of the lands tributary to the city have endured, without showing any sign of failure, a half century of steady cultivation. The country is not untried. Our climate, soil and general resources are well understood. We guess at nothing. We wish to overstate nothing. Salem is not a "boom town," staked out on the prairie or in the woods, with no past and no future. Neither does she depend for her future on the will of railroad companies or other greedy combinations of capital. We rely upon our location and natural resources and the spirit and enterprise of our people.

Our advantages are natural, not artificial. A goodly number of people, still living, have known our climate through a constant residence of from thirty to fifty years. In all that time they have seen nothing of dangerous or destructive storms, nothing of withering cold. They have seen no failure of crops in that half century, or blighting winds or grasshopper plagues. They have seen a slow but steady improvement in the development of the country, with nothing to shake their confidence in the brightness of its future.


its class in the North west, attracts students from a wide extent of country. The Roman Catholics have a school for girls, the Academy of the Sacred Heart. The Society of Friends have recently established a Polytechnic institute in which it is designed to combine industrial and literary training. Kindergarten work is fairly started under the guidance of an association organized for that purpose. There is also a well managed business college.

Streets are wide and lined with beautiful shade trees; residence lots are large, and there are two large public squares. Water and gas mains are laid throughout the city, and the streets are well lighted with electricity. In May, 1890, streetcars were first operated by electricity. The system was started with two cars on two miles of road. There are twelve miles of this road well built and equipped, and the lines are being constantly improved and extended. They even now reach out into the gardening and fruit-raising districts, and comfortable rural homes can be obtained within cheap, quick and easy reach of the business center of the city. Few people realize how largely these modern inventions improve the possibilities of a place situated as Salem. Under the stimulus of these pleasant, safe and rapid means of transit there is practically no limit to its growth.

In a few years it will be hard to tell where town ends and country begins. Families can so locate so as to enjoy all the freedom of a country home and yet be within easy reach of the social life and business advantages of the city.

Though a half century old, Salem has just begun to be. The place will grow. It is growing. It has increased in population at the rate of 25 per cent a year the past four years. Our position is in a land of plenty and wonderful productiveness. Our merchants do not fail. Our banks, of which we have four, are sound financial institutions. Not only suburban and rural homes can be obtained at moderate prices, but city residence property and business locations as well. There are opportunities for poor people to obtain modest homes, and one does not need to be a millionaire to make paying business investments.—A. I. Wagner, secretary board of trade in San Francisco Call.

THE WILLAMETTE



is the leading hotel of Salem. Special rates to all C. E. delegates.

The Willamette is located in the business center of the city, also in the same building as the Wells, Fargo & Co's. office. Ladd & Bush banking house one block north. The electric street cars terminate and leave this hotel every few minutes for all public buildings and other points of interest. Every and all conveniences are offered to our patrons. The Willamette is headquarters for all public men. It is one of the largest and best equipped hotels in the Northwest.


A. I. WAGNER, Prop.

Flowers for the excursionists will be distributed by the Salem ladies tomorrow. Many have already been given out, and all persons having flowers are requested to be at the depot with them. Trains begin coming at 5 o'clock and continue all day.

Hop Growers Attention.

"Hop Evener" something new and useful invented by A. J. Jerman, of Switzerland, on exhibition at Wm. Brown & Co., 230 Commercial street, every hop grower should have one. Call and see it. d&w 7 12 1m"

ROYAL makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



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