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- Braided straw 55c; reduced from 70c.
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Summer Suit

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

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Boys' and Children's Suits

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BUSINESS.

Dunn-Bradstreet's Review.

Big Crop Prospects Assure Business Activity.

New York, July 17.—R. G. Dunn & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says today:

Excepting the coal miners' strike, which may terminate at any time, there is scarcely a feature of the business outlook which is not encouraging, the season considered. Crop prospects have been improved by needed rains in some regions, and foreign advices continue to promise a large demand. In many home industries, particularly in building, there is more activity than any year since 1892, and the week has brought a better demand in boots and shoes and woollens, while the movement in freighting iron ore through the Sault Ste Marie canal is the best in its history.

With the money markets uncloudy there is nothing in sight to hinder a rapid improvement when the uncertainty about legislation has been removed, for the miners' strike could not last long if business and industries should become active.

The advance in wheat to 81 cents was not due to the government estimate which was followed by a decline, but to foreign advices and considerable buying for export. The demand is already felt from Australia, South Africa, Brazil, and even Argentina, while the promise for European crops is not considered bright. The disposition of farmers to keep back their wheat for higher prices may effect the outward movement.

Bradstreet's Review says today:

The dullest months of the industrial year is duller than usual, notwithstanding improvements among potters and others. This is due to the reaction in iron and steel, the prices of which are back to the lowest points on record; a dragging demand for cloth and shoes, and the threatened famine of bituminous coal. There are more miners out than last week and, notwithstanding the assertion that arbitration will end the strike soon, some of the large operators in the Pittsburg district declare there is nothing to arbitrate. The manufacturers of cotton goods and their agents report trade slow, owing to the condition of cotton and the low prices for goods. This has shut down a number of mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

OFF FOR THE POLE.

Herr Andree Starts—Traveling 20 Miles An Hour.

TROMSOE, Island of Tromsoe, Finmark, Norway, July 17.—The steamer Svenskund from Spitzbergen, reports Herr Andree, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon on Sunday afternoon at 2:30. The ascent was made under favorable circumstances. The wind was good and all was well. Andree is going to the north pole.

As the wind conditions were more favorable on Sunday morning than they had previously been, the order was given that the start should be made as quickly as possible. The preparations occupied three and a half hours. The balloon, which was christened the Eagle, made a successful ascent amid the shouts of the crowd which had gathered to witness its departure. Despite the lightness of the wind, the balloon rose rapidly until an altitude of about 900 feet had been attained, when it was forced down nearly to the surface of the sea. After a few sandbags had been thrown out, however, it again ascended.

The weather was clear, and the Eagle was visible for an hour, traveling in a north-easterly direction. When last seen, it was moving at the rate of 22 miles an hour.

Expected Much.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 17.—A telegram received here from Washington brings the news of appointment of J. N. Scott, of that place, to the position of Indian claims agent for the state of Washington. There is a moderate salary connected with this position. Judge Scott, who is a brother-in-law of ex President Harrison, has been in Washington, D. C., since two weeks after President McKinley's inauguration. He is expected to be first assistant secretary of the treasury.

Fourth-class postmasters for Oregon were today appointed as follows: H. A. Smith, Beulah, Malheur county; Edwin Stanton, Toledo, Lincoln county.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S MISSION.

Headings Over Associated Press Report in Two Papers.

(Portland Telegram Headings.)

WOLCOTT LEADS

A FORLORN HOPE International Bimetallism Cannot Be Established.

This Belief Is Now General. Optimistic Silverites Only Are Hopeful—England and Germany Unalterably for Gold.

(Salem Statesman Heading.)

International Bimetallism. Its Advocates Much Encouraged by the Reports from London.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Advocates of international bimetallism are much encouraged by the cable reports from London of the reception by the British government of the joint proposal for an international agreement made by Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador, Hay and the special monetary envoys on the part of the United States.

The form of the proposals submitted is not known in Washington, as the authority to negotiate with the foreign representatives was vested without reserve in the special envoys of the United States. It is not believed by the authorities here that the envoys went further than to suggest a general conference to be held in the United States some time next winter. The evident willingness of the present British government to accept an invitation to participate in such conference, leaves no doubt as to the holding of the conference eventually.

Outside of the small group of men who are ardent believers in the possibility of an international agreement, it is not generally believed, however, that an international conference will lead to any agreement which would justify the United States in opening the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Senator Stewart, Senator Teller and Chairman Towne, of the silver Republican organization, do not believe that any good will come from the conference if it is held. They advocate coinage by the United States without waiting for the consent of any other nation.

It is said here that even the avowed bimetallists of the British government will not go further than hint vaguely at the possibility of the opening of the Indian mints, and to talk in general terms about keeping a certain percentage of the Bank of England reserves in silver. In all the reports which have been given out about work being done by the special envoys, there has never been a suggestion that England would agree to free coinage of anything approaching it.

Germany is another stumbling block in the way of an international agreement. The German government would gladly see the United States and countries that might be willing to join an agreement to something which would enhance the value of silver, even temporarily, for Germany has a large quantity of silver for sale. When the special envoys were in Berlin they could get little encouragement, and were given to understand that Germany would only follow the lead in any conference that might be called. Since that time the changes in the German ministry has made the possibility of Germany entering into any agreement still more remote, for Baron von Thielman, who has been summoned from his post as ambassador to the United States to become imperial minister of finance, is a strong advocate of the maintenance of the gold standard by the German empire.

Heavy Stocks.

NEW YORK, July.—The Times says the importers in this city are confronted by the prospect of a heavy loss on their importations of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of tea which began arriving in this city about the 1st of July. It was ordered when the general impression was that congress would put a duty on tea. It is the first crop, the finest tea of this year, and to forestall the tariff, the importers took all they could get.

When the tariff was abandoned it left a second crop and every other inferior grade of tea to come in and consequently there is a large stock of high grade tea to be sold at a sacrifice.

Alaska Gold.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Preston, director of the mint, has received a telegram from the superintendent of the San Francisco mint, stating that \$500,000 in gold had arrived at that point, from Alaska, and that an equal amount was expected to arrive next week.

TRANS - MISSISSIPPI

Bimetallism Now Victorious.

W. J. Bryan Threw the Convention Into Wild Enthusiasm.

SALT LAKE, July 17.—This was a day of excitement, oratory and, at times, confusion in the session of the trans-Mississippi congress. The subject was free silver and the principle factors in the discussion were California and Colorado. The latter state, with a host of silver advocates, won the day. After a gallant struggle by the California delegates, under the leadership of L. H. Ford, the congress, by a vote of nearly 5 to 1, adopted the majority resolution declaring for free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver of 16 to 1, without the co-operation of any foreign government.

The action was preceded by about 23 speeches, the principal ones being delivered by C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, and T. L. Ford, of California. W. J. Bryan spoke in favor of the majority report, and threw the convention into a wild state of enthusiasm.

When the congress met, every seat in the hall and galleries was occupied. The position to the majority report was led mainly by Missouri delegates, with assistance from California.

The delegates were late in assembling. After the introduction of minor resolutions, the committee on organization reported recommending Hugh Craig for president and Charles Connell, of Minnesota; L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico, Bredlove Smith, of Louisiana, as vice-presidents. It further recommended that each state delegation choose an additional vice-president, and that the election of a secretary and assistant be deferred until the place of the next meeting be fixed. The report was adopted.

The next business before the congress was the discussion of the majority and minority reports of the committee on resolutions. It was arranged that Dorsey, of Nebraska, and Ford, of California, would control the time of the majority, and minority on the silver question. Ford said the supporters of the minority report would probably want but little time and he desired opportunity given to any delegate to speak in that side who might so desire. He then read the minority report, the chief point of which was that the silver question was a political issue and should not be discussed in this non-partisan body.

The resolution indorsing free silver reported by the majority was then read, and C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, proceeded to address the convention in the affirmative. He said it had been claimed in the last session, that all political questions were economic. Whether this be true of all political issues, it certainly is of the silver question. He urged reasons why this body should discuss and express itself on this issue; denied that the Republican party was a single gold standard party, and declared that the great governments of Europe could see the handwriting on the wall that this giant republic was about to restore silver, and that they must prepare to fall in line.

Mr. Bryan then called Mr. Craig, to the chair temporarily, and made an eloquent speech for the majority report. As he stepped upon the platform he was greeted with tremendous applause. He said in part:

"Ladies and Gentlemen" While this question will apparently turn upon the form of a resolution, we need not ignore the thing that has been so plainly manifested. Now, when we come to decide what the congress should do, we have got to understand what will be the effect of what it does do. The action of this convention will not only be discussed by our friends who are delegates, but it will be discussed by the enemies of free coinage all over this country. I call attention to the fact that the gentleman from Minnesota pointed to the action taken at Denver as evidence that the silver sentiment was dying out. What can we do if we refuse to consider silver? They will say we discussed Hawaii, and the people will say that the annexation of Hawaii is not entirely so important as the emancipation of this country from the Lombard-street magnates. Shall we tell them it is not a political question? They will refer to the passage of a resolution on the subject of Cuban independence.

The financial independence of the United States is of more importance to the 70,000,000 people than the political independence of Cuba. I tell you that the gold standard every year kills more people in the United States than Spain kills in Cuba. My friends have suggested that we ought not to make it hard for the people of California to come to this convention. I have just passed through California, and if I can judge of the sentiment there, when we declare for free coinage we will receive the approval of more than half the people who live in California. They ask us if we will affect the commercial interests of San Francisco or Portland. No; but we say to the commercial interests, when they destroy the prosperity of the hills and valleys, the people will arouse themselves and wrest their rights from the greed and avarice of the financial barons.

"I am glad to indorse the effort that the administration in putting forth in favor of international bimetallism. (Applause) I believe bimetallism is good, and, if it is good, it is good, no matter who brings it. While the gentleman from Minnesota, states that his state cast 50,000 votes for the gold standard, yet 13,500,000 citizens declared that bimetallism was better than the gold standard. When I desert bimetallism, you can brand me with disgrace; but if every member of this convention deserted it, you cannot disgrace me; I will fight for it still. (Applause.)

"I do not want you to misunderstand me. My advocacy of bimetallism is not because I think more of the people who live in the mountains and mining states than I do of the people who live on the plains."

At the conclusion of his speech, Richardson, of Nebraska, offered a resolution indorsing the single gold standard, and pledging the congress to work for the correction of financial evils. It was put to a vote and lost, only five votes being recorded in its favor, all coming from the Missouri delegation.

The pending question was then put upon the adoption of the minority report. After considerable delay and confusion the roll of states was called, resulting 854 yeas, 204 nays.

The roll of states was then called upon the majority report and it was adopted by a vote of 244 yeas. The result was greeted with enthusiasm.

President Bryan called Mr. Craig, the new president, to the chair, and after the latter had made a short address the convention adjourned.

An immense crowd was in attendance at Saltair pavilion. The presentation of a silver and gold cup was made to Bryan by Thomas Kearns, of Park City. In response Bryan said:

"I scarcely know in what language to express my appreciation of the magnificent gift. This present, as it comes from those engaged in honest toil, is more appreciated than if it were the gift of idleness and luxury. I will treasure it as a constant witness of the greatness of your state and the kindness of your people."

CONGRESSIONAL.

The General Deficiency Bill.

Secretary of War Reports Adversely on the Great Canal.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The house agreed to a partial conference report on the general deficiency bill, and concurred in the senate amendment fixing the limit of the cost of armor plate, for the three battleships now building, at \$300 per ton. This was the main point still in dispute between the two houses.

REPORTS ADVERSELY.

The secretary of war transmitted to congress the report of the chief of engineers on the preliminary examination made by Major T. W. Symonds, of the corps of engineers, of the ship canal from the great lakes to the Hudson river. The work was done in accordance with the provision in the last river and harbor bill.

Mr. Symonds expresses the opinion that the construction of such a ship canal is not a project worthy of being undertaken by the general government, for the reason that its benefits would not be commensurate with its cost.

HARRIS RESOLUTION.

The open session of the senate was brief and uneventful. The Harris resolution relating to the Union Pacific railroad was further discussed. At 1:30 the senate went into executive session, remained behind closed doors until 6 o'clock, and then adjourned.

Y. M. C. A. Accident.

DENVER, July 17.—At Ouray this afternoon Myrtle Shaw, of Pittsburg, Ill., was killed and several others, members of the Y. M. C. A. excursion, hurt by the upsetting of a coach. Among them was Major E. W. Hanford, ex-President Harrison's private secretary during his term of office.

STATE NEWS.

A fire at the race course, two miles north of Union, destroyed the long row of stables along the east side of the grounds. The loss amounts to several hundred dollars and there is no insurance.

The building committee having in charge the matter of a new building for the divinity school at Eugene which is conducted under the auspices of the Christian church, met and adopted plans for a substantial two-story building.

Wheeler Bro. & Owen's sawmill, at Cottage Grove, its contents and all of the lumber in the yard were burned Wednesday night. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is about \$10,000 and there is no insurance.

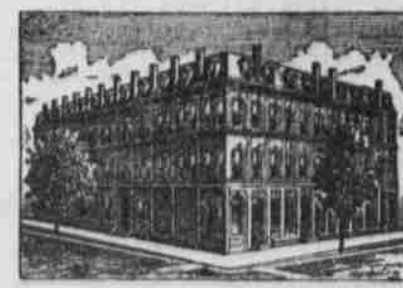
The Benton county Flouring Mills company is putting in private water-works at the mill in Corvallis. A 700 gallon tank has been built above the mill and two pumps put in that will throw water over the mill.

Six tramps attempted to hold up two fruit men at Dry Crossing about two miles this side of Milton, last week, but were unsuccessful, says the La Grande Chronicle. Three of them took after one of the fruit men and three after the other, but the fruit men put the whips to their horses and made good their escape.

Henry C. Thompson's bond as treasurer of Clatsop county has on it the following named sureties: D. K. Warren, \$18,000; A. C. Fisher, \$8,000; C. W. Fulton, \$5,000; H. F. Prael, \$5,000; E. Z. Ferguson, \$5,000. The total amount of the bond required was \$30,000, the sureties being compelled to qualify in double the amount.

SATURDAY—Is a busy day, but don't forget to call at Lew's State street barber shop for a 10 cent shave.

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.

RUNAWAY.—About 12:30 o'clock this afternoon the beautiful driving horse of Dr. C. H. Robertson became frightened at one of the C. E. trains, when on Twelfth street near the Wallace cannery. The animal over-turned the buggy, throwing the occupants, Dr. Robertson and J. J. Brooks to the ground. Fortunately neither of the gentlemen was hurt other than being slightly bruised. With the buggy on its side, the horse dashed up to the S. P. passenger depot. The buggy was not very badly damaged but the hind legs of the horse were badly bruised and cut.

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