## NEW HOLIDAY GOODS

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Beautiful and practical lamps, Banquet, Nickel, Rochester and Decorated Lamps, Night Lamps, all styles, More coming tomorrow;

H. G. SONNEMANN, Grocer,

124 State Street,

BY HOFER BROTHERS,

TUESDAY, DEC 7. 1897.

#### President's Message.

A Long Document of Public Importance.

CONSERVATIVE AND CAUTIOUS.

Gold Standard to Be Given Greater Advantages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6 .-President Wm. McKinley's message delivered to congress today is as follows: "To the S mate and House of Represent-

"It gives me plensure to extend great ings to the Fifty-fifth congress assern bled in regular session at the seat of government with many of whose senators and representatives I have been associated in the logislative service. Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying sincere congratulation and calling for our grateful acknowledgment to a beneficent providence which has so algoally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth

"A multer of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the union, The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor. The public questions which now most en-(canship, prejudice or former sections. affioretices. They effect every part of sur common country alike and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolabilly of the national obligations, the ingrovement of the public service appeal to the individual conscience of every earnest chizen to whatever party he belongs, or in whatever section of

"The cutra spation of this congress which closed durit g July last, enacted important legislation and while its full its timetiness and wisdom. To test its required and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are no mind to withhold from it a

irg debt.

panking powers to help itself. The

"If we are to have an era of prosperty in the country with sufficient re-

seipts for the expenses of the govern-ment, we may feel no immediate em-

arrassment from our present currency;

out the danger still exists and will be

ver present, menacing us as long as

mous and business tranquility that the government should prepare for the worst. We cannot avoid, without ser-lous consequences, the wise considera-

tion and prompt colution of this ques-

"The secretary of the treasury has

atlined a plan in great detail for the

ave us from future embarrassment on

that account. To this plan I invite

reasury in his recommendation that

national banks be allowed to laste notes to the face value of the bonds

which they deposited for circulation and that the tax on circulating notes secured by the deposit of such bonds be

reduced to one-half of one per cent per

ng that authority be given for the en-

abilishment of national banks with a

lemands. I recommend that the issue

the denomination of ten dollars and up-

wards, If the suggestions I have here-

in made shall have the approval of con-gress, then I would recommend that na-tional banks be required to redeem

their notes in gold.
"The most important problem with

which this country is now called upon to deal, that pertaining to its foreign relations, concerns also duty toward of ain and the Caban insurrection. Pro-

or many years use been one of unrest; frowing discontent; an effort toward

inimum capital of \$25,000. This will

your careful consideration.

the existing system continues. And, be-sides, it is in times of adequate rev-

sught to be stopped.

"Tariff legislation having been gettied by the extra session of congress, the question next precsing for considcration is that of the ourrency. The work of putting our finances upon a will appear when we recall the financial operation of the government since 1866. On the 50th day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of \$728,868,447.41. On the tirst of July, 1879, these Habilities had been reduced to \$443,889,495.88. Of our interest-bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July aring dept of the government was sandan see. On the first day of July 1993, this sum had been reduced to \$585. est, 100, or an aggregate reduction of \$1,747,294,195. The interest-bearing dubt of the United States on the first day of D.comber, 1897, was \$847,365,620. the government money now outstanding (Dec. 1) consists of \$346,681,016 of United States notes; \$197,781,280 of treasury notes issued by authority of cas, and \$61,240,761 of standard ell-

yer dutters. ernment and with the time-honored example of the past before us, we ough not hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less operous to the government and relieve our financial laws

from ambiguity and doubt.
The brief review of what was ac ancial ability or soundness; while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admon ish congress of the immediate neces sity for so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing

he true remedy we must appreciate instead svil. It is not that our currency of lar of It is good; good because the gov-crament's picture is out to keep it so, and that pladge will not be broken. Howover the guaranty of our purpose to ever the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment.

"The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the govern-ment of maintaing the parity of our different furns of money; that is, keep-ing all of them as par with gold. We ing all of them at par with gold. We sursly cannot be longer herdless of the burden this impones upon the people, given under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menses to the national credit.

"It is number that we must device one plus to project the government Semptions. We must either curtail the

body is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and in obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but , ld, and the only means by which the is by horrowing. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it. The

ue is pledged to maintain gold re-

emption which it has steadily and

faithfully done and which, under the

authority now given, it will continue to

"The law which requires the governpay them out again as current funds he gold reserve. This is especially so in imes of business panic and when the venues are insufficient to meet the spenses of the government. At such imes the government has no other way o supply its deficit and maintain reemption but through the increase of its bonded debt, at the urgent administration of my predscessor, when \$262,-15,400 of four and one-half per cent onds were issued and sold and the prereds sold to pay the expenses of the avernment in excess of the revenues and austain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply deficient revenues, a consideraportion was required to maintain

"It has utterly falled as a war meashe gold reserva. "With our revenues equal to our exure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination. ng the issuance of bonds. But if the "Against this abuse of the rights of gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000, how will it be replecished, except by sellwar I have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and ear ing more bonds? Is there any way nest protest of this government. There practical under existing law? The was much of public condemnation of rious question then is, Shall we conthe treatment of American citizens by inue the policy that has been pursued lieged filegal arrests and long imprisn the past; that is, when the gold reament awaiting trial of pending protracted judicial proceedures. I felt it my first outy to make instant demand wave reaches the point of danger, issue ore bonds and supply the needed gold, or shall we provide other means for the release or speedy trial of all o prevent those recurring drains upon American citizens under arrest. Before the gold reserve. If no further legislathe change of the Spanish cabinet in October, twenty-two prisoners, citizens tion is had and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then congrues of the United States, had been given should give the secretary of the treas-ury authority to sell bonds at long or own citizens suffering because of the short periods, bearing a less rate of in- conflict, the aid of congress was sought terest than is now authorized by law. In a special message and under the I sarnestly recommend as soon as the sppropriation of April 4, 1897, effective receipts of the government are quite aid has been given to American citizens in Cuba and many of them at government that when any of the their own request have been returned United States notes are presented for to the United States. redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and minister to Spain before his departure

"The instructions given to our new only paid out in exchange for gold. This for his post directed him to impress up on that government the sincere wish of is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers gold from the United States to lend its aid toward the government, he should receive back ending the war in Cuba, by reaching a from the government a United States peaceful and lasting result, just and note without paying gold in exchange honorable alike to Spain and the Cuban for it. The reason for this is made all people. the more apparent when the govern-

os, and the insurgent leaders.

"The offer made by my predecessor in

April, 1896, tendering the friendly of-

loss of this government falled and med-

killon on our part was not accepted.

owa plane.

"These instructions recited the charment lasues an interest-bearing debt acter and duration of the contest, the to provide gold for the redemption of widespread lesses it entails, the bur-United States notes a non-interest- dens and restraint it imposes upon us, searing debt. Surely it should not pay with constant disturbance of national in them out again except on demand and terests and the injury resulting from for gold. If they are put out in any an indefinite continuance of this state her way they may return again to be of things. It was stated that at this followed by another bond issue to relebt to redeem a non-interesting-bearcortance that the government should e relieved from the business of proriding for all the gold required for ex-hanges on export. This responsibility alone borne by the government withneighboring nation with large interests n Cuba, we could be required to wait out any of the usual and necessary only a reasonable time for the mother canks do not feel the strain of the gold redemption. The whole strain resus upin the government and the size of the gold reserve in the treasury has come exemplishment of these results. nal of danger or of security. This

way might be speedily provided and particular attending facts. Unless jusf my predecessor and which for more than two years had poured more treasure into Cuba in the fruitless effort to suppress the revolt, fell to others. Beween the deporture of General Woodord the new envoy and his arrival in Spain, the statesman who had shaped the policy of his country fell by the hand of an assessin and although the cabinet of the late premier still held office and received from our envoy the purpose of removing threatened recur-rence of a depicted gold reserve and proposals he bore, that cabinet gave place within a few days thereafter to

ship of Sagnsta. "I concur with the secretary of the "The reply to our note was received on the 23d day of October. It is in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the trinedly proposals this government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cubs and that its desires for peace are just. It declares that the present Spanish government is bound by every naideration to a change of policy tha should satisfy the United States and parify Cub., within a reasonable time, To this end Spain has decided to put enable the smaller villages and agriinto effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present pre-mier, without halting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment

while guarding Spanish sovereignty. This, is is claimed, will result in thresttive and by a local council or chamber. common with those now existing have confronted this government at various inces in the past. The story of Cuba

"In the absence of a declaration of indocensible as a measure of right. the multiplied redemption of our definited States. The prospect from mand abligations, or increase the gold states. The prospect from the states of the surface of their rights and obligations, and ear of the most and upon the teland and the prospect from the states of the solution of our definite redemption. We have to time that the weakness of the abstract obligations, and ear of the most august and obligations, and ear of the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. The supposition of the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. The supposition of the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations, and ear of the contending parties of the servance of their rights and obligations. The supposition of the strict observance of their rights and obligations, and ear of the contending parties of the servance of their rights and obligations. The supposition of the contending parties of the contending parties of the contending parties of the servance of their rights and obligations, and ear of the contending parties of the servance of their rights and obligations. The supposition of the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. The supposition of the contending parties of the servance of their rights and obligations.

sovernment.

"The revolution which began in 1868 therewithal the disturbance and all oplianted for ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular part of the United States.

"The revolution which began in 1868 therewithal the disturbance and all opliants for ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular part of the United States.

"The revolution which began in 1868 therewithal the disturbance and all opousself or ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular part of the United States.

"The revolution which began in 1868 therewithal the disturbance and all opousself or ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular part of the United States."

"Decrees in application of the foreinnite and the guif states and between the Atousson for any change of attitude on the part of the United States."

"The revolution which began in 1868 therewithal the disturbance and all opousself or ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular part of the United States."

st-1 in Cuba. The overtures made by General Grant were refused and the charge is without this regard. This charge is without the relations of the two states. There can be intilled could not have any basis in false. It could not have been made if facilities and treasure, and increased injury been made if facilities of the would be before long draw at such this government has made at this government. In 1878 peace was the cost of millions and by this government. In 1878 peace was the brought about by the truce of Zanjon, the

biained by negotiations between the Spanish commander, Martini de Cammachinery at the national command to perform its full duty according to the law of nations. That it has successful-The present Insurrection broke out ly prevented the departure of a single to rebrusry, 1895. It is not my pur-pose at this time to recall its remark-able increase to characterize its tenaone resistance against the snormous it is not necessary to speak further evolt and the efforts to subdue it carded destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain, for its island, developing wide proportions and lefying the efforts of Spain, for its in diplomatic issues. Throughout all these horrors and dangers to our own that been disregarded, no less so by the Spainlards than by the Cubans. The exsling conditions cannot but fill this regatives of reserving to itself the dewith the greatest apprehension. There cording to its own high sense of right is no desire on the part of our people and in consonance with the dearest inoprofit by the instortunes of Spain. Seests and convictions of our own peo-tional obligations of a neutral in the qualifications of electors and the thought the desire to see the Cu-pic should the prolongation of the bans prosperous and contented, enjoy-strife so demand. Of the untried measing that measure of self-control which the the insurgents as belliger-recognition of the independsoted in their right to reap the bene- ents; fit of the exhaustions treasures of their

In brief, the answer read: 'There is no our code of morality would be crimeffectual way to pacify Cuba unless I inal aggression. Recognition of the beligerency of the Cuban insurgents begins with the actual submission of 'he rebeis to the mother country.'
"Then, only, could Spain act in the an often been canvassed as a possible f not inevitable step, both in regard to remised direction of her own motion the previous ten years' struggle and and after her own motion, and after her ndful that the two houses of con-"The cruel policy of concentration ress, in the spring of 1896, expressed was initiated February 16, 1896. The opinion by concurrent resolution productive districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated and herded in and about the garrison towns. their lands laid waste and their dwellcted a joint resolution of like import, inga destroyed. This policy the late cabinet of Spain justified as a necessary vote in the house. In the presence of neasure of war and as a means of cut ting off supplies from the insurgents. iment of the legislative branch, it becoves the executive to soberly consider the conditions under which so or Justification. It is to be seriously sidered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the at-ributes for statehood, which alone can lemand the recognition of belligerency

other party.

n its favor. Possession, short of the stial qualifications of sovereignty, y the insurgents and the conduct of he war by them according to the recognized code of war, are no less im-portant factors toward the determina- "For these reasons I re on of the problem of belligerency han are the influences and conserelevant to the present situation in nands of humanity, which called forth | Spain toward Cuba?

proximity and larger trade and intersource. At that juncture General Grant
uttered these wo ds, which now, as
then sum up the elements of the procsem: "'A recognizion of the independence of Cuba being, in my opin on, impracticuole and indefensible, the quessiton which next presents itself is that
of the recognition of beligerent rights
in the panties to the contest. In a

in the panties to the contest. In a

very nature might be pointed to in de- fish expediency. fense of such recognition. But now, as in its past history, the United States may lead it into the mazes of doubtful should carefully avoid false lights which mination, that so long shocked the unimination, that so long shocked the unimination.

"Sure of the right, keeping free from the state of the new government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor and to humanity.

"Sure of the right, keeping free from the state of the new government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor and to humanity. ountry to establish its authority and may lead it into the mazes of doubtful restore peace and order within the bor- should carefully avoid false lights which ders of the island; that we could not law and of inquestionable propriety contemplate an indefinite period for the and adherence to the rule which has complishment of these results.

"No solution was proposed to which is right and hencet and of good report. the slightest idea of humiliation to five question o' according or of with-Spain could attach. All that was asked or expected was that some safe judged in every case, in view of the permanent peace restored. It so this permanent peace restored. It so the by necessity, it is always, and justly, regarded as an unfriendly act and as a gratultous demonstration of tration which had declined the tenders of my predecessor and which for more of my predecessor and which for my predeces and my predeces and my predecessor and the my predecessor a interests and rights of another government, or of its people so far affected by pending civil conflict as to require a

definition of its rel tions to the parties ifference. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as war.

Beiligerence, too, is a fact. The The Greatest Discovery of the Famous

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By32.0.

Four blocks from Lincoln school house, in carries in calityation; 30 acres in pasture; good house and barn, 3 springs; 7 acres of prunes, long \$25, per acres.

The Greatest Discovery of the Famous

The Greatest Discovery of the Famous

Four blocks from Lincoln school house, fine resistence half-block in Salem with privile feet of enclosing half of street, city water fine fruit trees, if sold within three months for \$300. A bargain as it commands beautistic for \$300. A bargain as it bodies and their occasional conflicts do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba, the tests recognized by publicists and writers on Interna ional law and which have been oband power, when free from sensitive are selfish and unworthy motives. I fail to find in the due to early vices, others to excesses, while many of the cases are due to manifestion the existence of such a overwork, worry and general nervous debility. It matters not, however, substantial political organization, real, what the cause may have been, the fact still remains that they all require pulpable and manifest to the world as proper medical attention IMMEDIATELY. unisation functions of ordinary gov- you a course of treatment specially adapted to your condition, and SEND remout towards its own people and to IT TO YOU ABSOLUTELY PREE, in plain sealed package. We can give other states with courts for the ad-ministration of justice, with a local step all drains and losses, and restore you to PERFECT MANHOOD. Pall-

institution possessing such organization of force, such material such occu- from all over the world. We have thousands of testimonials nation of territory as to take the con ast out of the category of a mere re-Physicians' Institute, Chicago: The military operations, it is said, will continue, but will be humane and conducted with all regard for private rights, being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba, while granding Spanish coversions. kirmisher and place it on the terrible Dear Sirs.—I have nearly finished my course of treatment and find myself a different man. I cannot find words enough to praise and express the deep gratitude I feel towards you. Your treatment is simply wonderful. I am perfectly cured, and thank you a hundred times and will help you all I possibly can. May God bless you and your work. send forth its flag, nor has ft any Physicians' Institute, Chicago: means of communication with foreign ing Cuba with a distinct personality, powers, except through the military the island to be governed by an execu-My Dear Friends.—Please accept my thanks for the kindness you have done me. Losses have entirely stopped and vigor has returned. I am all O. K. I am better than I have been for 15 years. I do not feel like the powers, except through the military sion of any of these sudden and diffi reserving to Spain the central of the cult complications, which a war upon foreign relations, the army and navy the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the same man. All my friends when they meet me say, "What have you been doing? Never saw a man come out like you." "To accomplish this the present gov-ornment proposes to modify existing legislation by decree, leaving the Span-ich cortes with the aid of Cuban sena-tors and deputies to solve the economic." my treatment. During the last two weeks that I took your treatment the improvement was remarkable. I have had no emissions or other symptoms since taking your medicine. My friends are all surprised at the improvement in my general appearance. Hoping that you may ever prosper, I rehe larger enjoyment of liberty and of considered as a question of expediency, of depression and problems and properly distribute the warfare and of ineffectual settlement to "In the absence of a declaration of indicensible as a measure of right.

"In the absence of a declaration of indicensible as a measure of right.

"Such recognition entails upon the massures that the government proposes to take in carrying out its profer of good offices, it suggest that Spain be notified of the continent has the mainten of Cuba or the policy of Spain and grant political reforms while the contending parties of the strict oball are bona fide expressions of permanently cured men. Do not delay writing to us, and remember that we are not only a responsible institution in every way, but ours is the largest medical institute in America that makes a specialty of SEXUAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES. Inclose 6 cents

nental power called forth, between asserted that the Western provinces caption in vessels of the United States army, it is asserted is to be used, not 22 and 1800, various emphatic declars are already well-igh reclaimed; that to detention and to possible seizare, it to aprend rum and desolation but to

cavernments to suppress it. Then, se "Discussion of the question of interaction of the control of the United and responsibilities of the source of the control of the United States as Spain understands the united S them, is presented with an apparant fall to lead, if not to abuses, certainly "All civil and electoral rights disposition to charge us with fallure in to collisions, persious to the peaceful peninsular Spaniards are, in virtue

> cost of millions and by possibility of such results by a measure creates a Cuban parliament, which, employment of the administrative of questionable right or expediency, or with the insular executive, can consider the contract of the administrative of questionable right or expediency, or with the insular executive, can consider the contract of the administrative of questionable right or expediency, or with the insular executive, can consider the contract of the administrative of questionable right or expediency, or with the insular executive, can consider the contract of the administrative of questionable right or expediency, or with the insular executive, can consider the contract of the administrative of questionable right or expediency, or with the insular executive, can consider the contract of the administrative of questionable right or expediency, or with the insular executive, can consider the contract of by any indirection. "Turning to the practical aspects of local order and interests, possessing a recognition of belligerency and redanger are further pertinent consider- the governor-general acts by his own ations to appear. In the code of na- authority as the delegate of the cen tions there is no such a thing as a trul government. This parliament re but on this aspect of the Spanish note naked recognition of beligerency unact ceives the oath of the governor-general now. Firm in the conviction of a shoily performed obligation, due response to this charge has been made in disjoint leaves. The conviction of a domestic conflict a last the right to propose to the central in disjoint leaves. companied by the assumption of na- to preserve faithfully the liberties and oltes the de facto condition of bellig-"Besides its local powers it is compe domestic iaw of neutrality in the de-claring state. It assumes the interna-the qualifications of electors and the

> and intervention in favor of one or the "I speak not of forcible annexation legitimate consequence of a proclama- ment for commercial for that cannot be thought of. That furing the present war. I am not un- self. Possessing a navy and claiming accord with the peninsular government the ports of Cuba, her maritime rights in scheduling articles of mutual comthat a condition of public war existed to the margin of our own territorial voting upon a bill the Cuban governequiring or justifying the recognition waters, and a condition of things would ment, or chambers, will lay the proturing the extra session the senate hope to create a parallel; while its cre- and hear its opinion thereon; all which, however, was not brought to a our domain would be even more impos- made public. Finally, all conflicts of

> > land and sea and applicable by our own courts. instrumentalities. It could impart to the United States no jurisdiction be-tween Spain and the insurgents. It recession with honor is impossible can thority of Spain, according to the ir-

"Intervention upon humane grounds which she stands irrevocably com bubs, and it may be wholesome now to has been frequently suggested ted. She has recalled the commander could be and it has not failed to receive my most whose brutal orders inflamed the Ameronflict had for seven years wasted the anxious and earnest consideration, lean mind and shocked the civilized neighboring island. During all those But should such a step be now taken world. She has modified the horrible ears an utter disregard of the laws of when it is apparrent that a hopeful order of concentration and has under-

reversed. Under the new military commander a broad elemency is prof- upright and patriotic considerations, of Amity, 240 acres under cultivation; all ferred. Measures have already set on foot to relieve the horrors of

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Ever your friend, M. P. C.

HAVANA, N. D., Jan. 29, 1895.

ations of the United States to permit the partition of case and to account the partition of percent against the partition of case and to account the partition of percent against the partition of case and to account the partition of percent against the partition of

er and vote upon all subjects affecting

tres there remain only: 'Recognition of the insurgents as beiligerents; recognition of the independ-ence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the war, under admirality law, must, un-der international law, be admitted as a the negotiations of the mational governtion of belligerency. While according may affect Cuban interests; fifth, to to equal beligerent rights, defined by accept or reject commercial treaties public law, to each party in our ports which the national government may disfavor would be impossible to both, have concluded without the participawhich, while nominally equal, would tion of the Cuban government; sixth, weigh heavily in behalf of Spain her- to frame the colonial tariff, acting in could be asserted, not only for the mil- merce between the mother country and itary investment of the island, but up the colonies. Before introducing or ation through sympathy from within correspondence in such regard being sible than now with an additional ob- jurisdiction arising between the difthese significant expressions of the sen- ligation of international neutrality we ferent municipal, provisional and insuwould perforce assume. | lar assemblies, or between the latter and the insular executive power, and or the conditions under which so larged and onerous code of which from their nature may not be contant a measure must needs rest fluential within our own jurisdiction of referrable to the central government would only be in- for decision, shall be submitted to the

would give the United States no right hardly be questioned; that in the few of intervention to enforce the conduct weeks it has existed it has made of the strife within the paramount au- carnest of the sincerity of its professions is undentable. I shall not impugn its sincerity, nor should impatience be "For these reasons I regard the rec- suffered to embarrass it in the task it ognition of the belligerency of the Cu- has undertaken. It is honestly due to ban insurgents as now unwise, and Spain and in our friendly relations with quences of the struggle upon the in-ternal policy of the recognizing. The step hereafter be deemed wise, as a sonable chance to realize her expecta-atterances of President Grant, in his measure of right and duty, the execu-tions and to prove the assented ef-ficacy of the new order of things to ivilized warfare and of the just de- change has supervened in the policy of taken the care of the helpless and permit those who desire to resume the expressions of condemnetion from the mations of Christendom, continued unstanted. Desolation and ruin pervaded that productive region, enormously after the effort in the world cannot suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that of the United States more than any other, by reason of the subjects of repeated diplomatic corrections.

juncture our government was constrained to seriously inquire if the time and constrained to seriously inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain, of her own sion to congress I had occation to seriously inquire if the time and that well as equitable to all our interests these r forms will be designed to give so intimately involved in the welfare of full autonomy to the colony and to represent the contract of the colony and to represent the contract of the colony and to represent the colony and to represent the colony and the colony are colored the colored th collition, moved by her own interests reached the conclusion that the conflict create a virtual entity and self-congency of further and other action by and every sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war \* \* \* \* \* It is possible to herself and just to her Cuban colony. It was urged that as a neighboring pattern and even acts of Spain herself, of this neighboring pattern and even acts of Spain herself, of this neighboring pattern and self-constant and selfstancy, in the light of the obligation this

> "Sure of the right, keeping free from acre. been moved neither by passion nor selfish-rs of [Coutinued on third page]

# CASTORIA

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#### Salem Electric Ry.

F R, ANSON, Receiver,

Commencing Nov. 2, 1897, and until further ordered electric cars leave Hotel Willamette as follows:

6:30 a. m., 7 a. m. and every 30 minutes thereafter until to:15 p. m. And at 11:30 p. m. to Twenty-first street only.

FOR S. P. Co. DEPOT, via State House:

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6:45 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 1:40 p. m and 8:-5, p. m.

FOR INSANE ASYLUM, Transfer to Garden Road:

6.30 s. m., 6.40 s. m., 7 s. m. and every 20 minutes thereafter, until 10 p. m. and at 11 p. m. FOR SOUTH SALEM

6:40 a. m., 7 a. m. and every 20 minutes thereafter until, to p. m. and

CARS LEAVE M E. CHURCH ON STATE STREET

FOR MORNINGSIDE 7 a. m., 7:30 a. m., and every po minutes thereafter, until 10 p. m. and 11 p. m., from State Insurance building

FOR FAIR GROUNDS: 6:30 a. m., 7 a. m., and every 30 minutes thereafter, until 10 p. m. and 10:30 p. m., from Court house only.

This time table is based on railroad or Standard Pacific time. The town clock is usually 2 to 5 minutes slower. On Sundays, a'l cars, except depot, start at S a. m.

NOTICE TO THEATRE GOERS:

Last cars at hight leave as follows:

For Insane Asylum Chemeketa street and Garden Road, immediately after se of performance at opera house and also at 11 p. m. from Hotel Williamette.

For State Street to Twenty first street, 11:30 p.m., from Hotel Willamette.

For Morningside, 11 p.m., from State Insurance building.

For Fair Grounds and North Salem, 10:30 p.m., from Court house corner.

# . DERBY & CO. . .

### more than any other, by reason of proximity and larger trade and intersource. At that juncture General Grant source At that juncture General Grant source General Grant met; that vague promises of reform afteneed to death and who have been the subjugation afford no solution of repeated diplomatic correspondence during both that and the solution of commanders must come a preceding administration. Bargains in Real Estate!

We are agents for first-class insurance companies and Canadian Pacific Railway.

FARM PROPERTY

Lincoln county, good improv ments: \$2,500.

One bundred and sixty acres, three fourths of a mile from Pioneer banch land, \$600 from railroad runing water, good springs and fair buildings. This is the best bargain in the Willamette valley. Price only \$6.50 per Five acres at Mill Four, Lincoln county,

of Amity; 240 acres under cultivation; all fenced; 2 houses and 2 barns; family orchard; A fine residence property inside, cheap, call for prices. Ve vel lan; running water. Price \$28.00 per House and 3 acres of ground in suburbs of

stock farm; go acres under cultivation; first class family orchard; good house; 2 good

A good new house of 9 rooms for \$1000. \$150 cash, balance \$8, per month. barns, springs and running water all for \$12

from Shelburg at the cross g of the O C & List your house and farm for rent or for sale E R R and S P k R. 150 acres in cultivation; good house and barn; all under fence; family orchard; good springs and running water. Price road at \$5,00 to \$7,00 less to eastern points,

74 acres one-half mile from Minto, 20 acres ful view, in cultivation; good house and harn; runing water. Price \$1300.

20 acres of fine land 3 miles south; all in ) ood cultivation; for \$750 TO TRADE - 320 acres in Umatilla county improved Salem property. city of Salem property, improved or unim- ) car lease at low rent, \$500 Forty acres 5 miles from Ne wport mostly

clear and bottom land, \$800. One hundred and sixty acres 41/2 miles from ewport on county road, 14 acres clear, 3 ouses, trout stream and small fruit, \$2000. Eighty acres at Pioneer, on Yaquina river, | \$600 quary opened, orchard, bouse and bottom land, will lease on easy terms.

Fruit tract of 41% acres on Boone Slough,

incoln county; \$350

Hardware store and stock and 20 acres of land at good town in Douglast county, to trade for farm property in Linn county. Barbershop, two chairs and four baths,

BUSINESS PROPERTY

Pioneer farm of 91 acres, Morrison,

CITY PROPERTY.

House and lot in Yew Park at a bargain at

city cheap. \$700.

TO TRADE \_\_ 185 acres on the Als:a for paying business complete equipment, three TOWN PROPERTY House or tlot, Newport near Presbyterian

hurch, \$300

Two lots with one and one-half story house, fensed and cleared, good well, Newport, One lot, one and and one-half story house, not finished within, \$225. Fourteen lots, two story house, fenced, large fruit garden. \$1300.

#### Salem Water Co. Modern Office in City Hall..

Irrigation hours 6 to 8 a. m and 5 to 9 in the eyening.
All irrigation bills for the summer will be due and payable the 1st of



# Woodmen of America.

July.

Street sprinkling through lawn hose positively producted.

No deduction for industion during absence unless water is cut off the later than the members and for the members, absence unless water is cut off the later than the members are contact which all cities of No allowance made for part of season as more water is needed to bring out a neglected lawn than judicious use for the entire season.

SALEM WATER CO.

CURE YOURSELF:

CHEST OF THE PLANT OF SEASON AS NOW A SEASON AS NOW AS NOW AS NOW AS NOW A SEASON AS NOW Average age 35 years. Amount of in-surance in force 600,000,000. For more definate information see small folders or apply to

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