

THE RESULT

Small Profits!

And Cash Sales are fully shown by the wonderful increase in business at the

New York Racket!

Their prices and the good quality of their goods are the magnets that attract customers.

"We the people" that must be respected do ordain as follows: That any person or persons that would dare to offer for sale any clothing, either in men's, boy's or children's, below our cut prices, shall be sentenced to hard labor at 25 cents a day, that they may help to support themselves and those dependent upon them.

G. W. JOHNSON & CO.

120 STATE STREET.

The Auction Sale

Corner State and Commercial street, Salem, will positively close the evening of the 15th of January, and for the balance of the month. An inventory of the stock is ordered. While taking inventory they will sell goods for about 60c on the dollar. It will give consumers the greatest chance they ever had to buy goods. During the auction sales goods were slaughtered, a dress pattern of all over flouncing, worth \$1.25 a yard was sold for 5c yard; \$12.00 overcoats brought only \$3.75; laces and embroideries worth 10 and 15c, brought only 1c yard. The most of the goods sold brought less than 20c on the dollar, and yet the sale had to go on in order to raise funds. Those needing dry goods, clothing, hats, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, shoes, mackintoshes, umbrellas, etc., it will pay them well to attend these sales at corner State and Commercial sts., Salem.

PROGRESS FOR UNION

Marion County Populists Practically a Unit

FOR COALITION IN OREGON.

Uncle Charley Miller, of Jefferson, Going It Alone.

(Continued from Saturday.)

MR. JORY'S PLAN.

All voters who favor direct legislation are eligible to membership in the Union on signing the pledge, which shall be the only test of membership. We whose names are hereto subscribed hereby pledge on personal adherence to the principles of direct legislation, embracing first the initiative, which is the legal right of the people to propose the enactment, the amendment or the repeal of any law. Second, the referendum, which is the legal right of the people to enact or reject any proposed law by a majority vote. Third, the imperative mandate, which is the legal right of the people to dismiss from office by majority vote any incumbent who fails to perform the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the people. We further pledge ourselves to support for office only such candidates as pledge themselves in writing to exert their utmost power both personal and official to effect such changes in our constitution and laws as shall secure to the people the power of direct self-government through the initiative, the referendum and the imperative mandate.

In order to ascertain the voting strength and preserve the organization of each of our several parties, it is hereby provided that all members of this union shall be free to act with their own several parties in nominating and supporting at the ballot box the party candidate for county clerk—this office to be left blank on the union ticket in every ticket in every county in the state.

Mr. Myers explained that Mr. Jory's plan was simply intended as a basis for holding primaries and county convention, and that such conventions could enlarge upon the same in platform.

J. P. Robertson opposed Mr. Jory's plan as a single plank arrangement. He agreed that we must form a union and maintain party autonomy. He was not ready to let up his opposition to the gold standard, anti-monopoly views, and other reforms he had advocated for years. He wants a broader platform and a practical union.

Dr. L. W. Guiss was next called upon to express his views, and proceeded to state that above all things he wanted union and that he would not willingly have such union thwarted by hair-splitting. He was opposed to sacrificing principle for details or manipulations of small or narrow propositions. He believed in the referendum, but reminded the committee that the party had advocated financial reform for years, and he didn't believe in throwing that aside for a new reform. His chief aim seemed to be to unite first upon one issue, and then if possible upon others—the more the better. As to method the doctor advocated conventions by the respective parties, to be held at the same time. Each of these conventions to appoint a committee on conference to decide just what offices the respective parties shall have. After this is decided each convention shall nominate its allotment, which is to be ratified by the several conventions, and thus secure a coalition which would be the ticket of the joint forces. This ticket could be placed upon the Australian ballot without petitioning, as the "People's Democratic-Silver" ticket.

Secretary Payne made a few remarks showing how in a Nebraska county the middle of the road movement had defeated the Populists and let in a solid Republican declaration of principles, showing how nearly they conform to those of the Populist party. G. W. Vedder next launched out by stating that he was tired of this "fusion talk." He said there was in reality no such thing as a Populist party today. He wanted to gather up the fragments and have a Populist party, pure and simple once more. He then read some statements from a newspaper—not the Oregonian, he said—setting forth a good platform. He said the national fusion in 1896 was nothing more than confusion, and favored a Populist ticket, and nothing else, henceforth.

G. W. Dimick very modestly remarked that as he expected to start soon, he wished to express himself that he proposed to vote with the people, even if Vedder voted alone. (The latter said he would have Charley Miller with him anyway.) Mr. Dimick concluded by exhorting the meeting to do all they could to bring about a union regardless of terms.

Uncle Charley Miller next took the floor, and spoke in favor of forming a union, but only upon a Populist platform. He favored a union with the Silver Republicans, but didn't love the Democrats a little bit. His talk made considerable sport.

Mr. Meyers next moved for a vote upon the Jory plan. Laid upon the table.

(Continued on second page.)

PROGRESS OF CUBAN WAR.

Operation by the Opposing Forces at Various Points.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—According to the World's correspondent in Havana, the insurgents destroyed 1,000,000 tobacco plants growing under the protection of the forts in Santa Clara province, on the night of January 5.

The estate, Isabel on the coast of Santiago de Cuba, was attacked by rebels under General Blas. The rebels had a belt piece, and were doing great damage when a Spanish column from Manzanillo appeared. After a brief fight, the rebels retreated, but were not pursued.

Reports from Santiago de Cuba province state that many persons are leaving the towns to join the rebels. Two thousand expedition, under recently landed, one near Mayari Abajo, and the other near Sancti Spiritus.

In a letter to a friend in Havana, General Gomez says: "Let Blanco come to this district, and he will have plenty to do. It seems to me that the task of pacifying Cuba with so many combatants to subdue is impossible of realization. Two hundred thousand men, under a general who did not spare even the animals, have been unable to accomplish it. Much less can Blanco do it, when he has no larger army and no greater ability."

Excitement in Havana.

HAVANA, via Key West, Jan. 17.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Although outwardly order is restored here, great excitement continues, and unless the newspapers exercise under the present censorship, great prudence, a general revolt is probable with much bloodshed, because in such an event the army and volunteers would fraternize.

General Blanco's position is more difficult because his methods of warfare disqualify him to urge energy upon the mob. The rioters intend going in a pacific manner to the palace to request General Blanco to release Senor Jesus Trillo, a prominent attorney, who has been unjustly charged with being an intriguer with fomenting mob violence.

Up to the time this dispatch is sent to hostile demonstration against the American consulate has taken place.

General Fitzhugh Lee, the American consul, and other consular officers witnessed a riot from the balcony of the Hotel Inglaterra. On the first news of the riot, when a crowd of 5000 men had massed in Central Park, and began stoning windows and shouting "Death to Dario," "Viva Weyler," and "Down with autonomy." General Parrado, General Solano and General Garrichs rode up and General Solano ordered the cavalry to charge the mob. The cavalry commander replied: "Whom shall I charge? Loyal Spaniards for shouting 'Long live Spain' and 'Long live the Spanish crown'."

The commander then dismounted and endeavored to persuade the mob, in which were a number of officers and several adjutants, to retire.

General Garrichs, an intelligent noble Cuban, whose loyalty has never been doubted, conducted the leaders of the mob, Major Fuentes and Captain Calvo, of the artillery. Major Fuentes resented the rebuke, and General Garrichs, infuriated, snatched several decorations from the breast of the officer, saying: "You have dishonored the army."

Major Fuentes and Captain Calvo were arrested.

General Solano, in an interview, has denied that he called the rioting officers drunkards, but he confirms the report that he characterized them as unworthy of the uniform they wore.

Some of the papers having criticized this language, General Solano said: "I used those words and I am willing to sustain them at the point of my sword."

Wednesday and Thursday nights the theaters and cafes were closed, and the military band did not play in Central Park as usual. When the newspapers were being attacked General Blanco called upon several friends to use their influence to calm the rioters. They replied that they deplored the outbreak, but did not know the leaders.

The offered to do everything in their power to calm the outbreak, and pointedly suggested that General Armas should try to calm himself also, as he was "increasing the disturbance by his intemperate and insulting language." At one point the mob moved toward the private residence of Senor Bruzon, the civil governor of Havana, but was promptly dispersed by the police.

Escaped.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 17.—Matt Freeman, the last of the old Zip Wyatt gang of outlaws, escaped from the jail at Toigan Friday night. It was learned, for the second time in a year, Freeman and his wife formerly conducted a ranch in the Glass mountains, and it was the headquarters of the gang. Freeman was Wyatt's most trusted lieutenant. At one time the gang was besieged for a week by deputy marshals. She rode the cannon of their bullets and escaped to bring reinforcements and ammunition. Later she was captured, and spent a year in the federal jail here. She was converted while in jail, and is now traveling as an evangelist.

A Veteran Dead.

John Bayne received a paper from Fairfield, Ia., giving a sketch of John S. Dole, an Indian War veteran, who was a pioneer on the Pacific coast and owned a farm in the Willamette valley. He dropped dead suddenly while sitting in his chair at a hotel. He was an old bachelor and an unique character in many ways.

SINGLETON BROTHERS

Salemites Who Have Made a Fortune.

NEWS FROM CIRCLE CITY.

Hans Larsen Says There Is Plenty of Food At That Place.

PORTLAND, Jan. 17.—A letter from Wilbur F. Cornell, of Dawson City, to his brother in this city, states that John Singleton and his two brothers who went to Dawson from Salem, Or., about 30 months ago, had located a claim on Bonanza creek, and that, after a partial prospect of it, had recently sold a half interest of \$28,000.

Mr. Cornell has been in the Upper Yukon country for several years. He writes that he has some of the very valuable claims of that section. He thinks that half the story of the vast riches buried in the frozen earth of Alaska has not yet been told.

Mr. Singleton's family at Salem were seen today by a JOURNAL reporter, but had no news later than his published letter of November 5.

Latest From Dawson.

SEATTLE, Jan. 17.—The steam schooner Noyo has arrived here from Skagway and Dyea. Among her passengers was Hans Larsen, of Circle City, who came out to Dyea with a few crates by way of Dawson City. He says there is plenty of food at Circle City. He also confirms previous reports that there will be no suffering at Dawson this winter from lack of provisions. Larsen went to Circle City from Tacoma, two years ago. He insists that the Dawson City mining field is rich enough for him. He does not think that the government relief expedition is feasible at this time. On his return, he will not endeavor to take in over 600 pounds of provisions.

J. Kay, of San Francisco, who took a cargo of lumber to Skagway on the Noyo, says so great is the demand for lumber that they can hardly wait until it is unloaded. Mr. Kay says that but a small per cent of the hundreds of people arriving at Dyea and Skagway, went on pushing on to Dawson. He has any conception of the difficulties before them. He predicts that the congestion on the trail will be greater than last season.

TACOMA, Jan. 17.—A company, of which J. McKay, the Yukon freighter and the man who made the quickest trip ever made from Dawson to Dyea during the winter, is the head, has been organized here to run an express between this city and Dawson. The company will operate steamers on the lakes, and from the White Horse rapids to Dawson, using dog and horse trains in packing from Dyea. It is estimated that the trip from Tacoma to Dawson will be made in 18 days in the summer and 25 in the winter. The company will attempt to secure mail contracts. At present, mail is scattered all along the trail, and McKay asserts that he is the only man who ever succeeded in delivering mail on the Yukon during the winter.

MYRTLE POINT, Or., Jan. 17.—The keel of a new schooner has been laid at Prosper, near the mouth of the Coquille river, by a company formed to go to Cook inlet, or the Yukon. The company is formed of 20 young men. Each stockholder will be allowed to take a certain quantity of provisions and will share equally in the profits or losses of the expedition. Some are prominent business men of Coquille.

Surrounded by a Mob.

CINCINNATI, Ky., Jan. 17.—A special to the Commercial-Tribune from Paducah, Ky., says: News by telephone from Hinkleville, Ballard county, up to midnight, is that Bob Blanks, the Mayfield negro, has been surrounded by a mob, and, it is believed, will be captured and lynched. His victim, Della Bailey, is still in a precarious condition.

Supri's d.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 17.—Bobby Dobbs, the lightweight champion, met with a surprise when he tried to put Paddy Sheehan, of Bethlehem, out in four rounds. In the third round Dobbs was knocked down twice, and the call of the time just saved him. In the fourth, he was badly punished, and again the call of time saved him. Sheehan got \$50 for entering the ring and \$100 for staying four rounds.

Foul Play.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 17.—The local authorities are closely investigating the death of Joseph Reaside, the trainer, whose mangled corpse was found alongside the railroad track at Shell Mound yesterday, there being a strong suspicion that he was murdered and his body placed upon the track for the purpose of destroying traces of the crime.

Dead.

THOMASVILLE Ga., Jan. 17.—Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, United States commissioner of patents, who had been ill at Piney Woods hotel here for several weeks, died at 8:15 Sunday afternoon. He came here to recuperate. His body will be sent to Washington.

COTTON MILLS.

The New Scale Is to Go Into Effect Today.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The operatives in over half a hundred cotton mills in the New England states ceased to be paid under the old schedule of prices when they left their work on Saturday. This morning the policy of the manufacturers to reduce wages will be in effect in nearly every mill center in the six states. The reduction will then become operative in the cotton mills of New Bedford, Lowell, Pawtucket and Blackstone valley, in Rhode Island, and in the states of Maine and New Hampshire. The Fall River mills, with the exception of three corporations, cut wages earlier in the month, as did also the Amoskaeg company, of Manchester, and the mills in Salem and a number of smaller places. New Bedford continues to be the steady center.

The indications are that all the cotton mills in that city will be silent for some time to come, the employees having decided almost unanimously not to go to work on the lower schedule. The efforts of the board of arbitration to bring about a compromise has failed, and there is little chance of success for the city council's effort to have the reduction postponed. The New Bedford hands will be supported by other centers.

Five hundred operatives in the Biddeford mills have voted to stay out today, and it is possible several strikes will occur. A portion of the Queen City operatives, at Burlington, Vt., are already out.

Notices of a 10 per cent reduction were posted at the Atlantic and Pacific corporation office at Lawrence. Advice from that city state that the other cotton mills there will follow. The Lawrence mills are the last to come into line. They employ about 3700 hands.

The reduction in most of the New England mills amounts either to 10 or 11-1/2 per cent.

Mining Sale.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17.—The United Mineworkers of America decided to ask for an advance of 10 cents per ton on next year's contracts for pick mining, and three-fifths of the pick-mining price for machine mining, in Ohio.

A Row.

OKLAHOMA, O. T., Jan. 17.—In a row in a disreputable house, Fred Jones a barkeeper, shot Chief of Police G. W. Jackson through the thigh. As he fell, Jackson fired at Jones, but missed him and shot Bishop Armstrong, a deputy sheriff, inflicting a fatal wound. Jones is a brother of Milt Jones, the city marshal who was killed in an affray at Oklahoma City two years ago by the Christian brothers, outlaws. Armstrong is said to have come from Texas.

Captured.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 17.—John Eads, accused complicity in the swindling operation in which Francke, of Chicago, was victimized to the amount of \$30,000, was arrested today at Tlaxtiltapan, state of Vera Cruz, and four detectives have gone bringing him to this city. Other arrests are impending. The case has created a great sensation, and the United States officials here support the government in breaking up the gang of bold American confidence operators the whole extent of whose operations will not be known until the case comes to trial.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



The School Meeting.

The Salem school meeting is to be held at the city council chamber tonight (Monday). A report is published elsewhere and it is presumed the Board of Education will be prepared to make it perfectly clear.

The county clerk by working his force Sunday completed the district tax roll showing an assessed valuation of \$2,881,802, or \$28,389 less than last year. A six mill tax this year will yield \$15,490 against \$16,249 last year.

There is a bonded debt of \$43,650, drawing \$2939 a year interest. The floating debt before any tax becomes due will amount to \$20,000 in round figures drawing seven per cent.

The annual interest burden will average about \$4000. Running expenses for year is \$21,882, or annual expenses in all of \$25,882. Received from taxes and tuition last year \$17,416.72.

Our Trade Numbers.

The trade numbers of the DAILY and WEEKLY CAPITAL JOURNAL will be issued sometime during the latter part of the present, or early in the coming month, and will contain interesting and well written sketches of many of Salem's leading business men, firms and corporations. The circulation of the DAILY and WEEKLY of these issues will be especially large in the city and county, being designed to flood all the avenues of trade looking to Salem as their fountain head.

BORN.

MAGUIRE.—At the family home on East State street, Sunday Jan. 16, 1898 to Mr. and Mrs. James Maguire, a daughter.

The Losses Were Even.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 17.—At a dance on the Falls plantation, in Mississippi county, a shooting affray took place between the three sons of Mr. Phillips on one side, and the three sons of Wright Ray on the other. Two men were killed and two fatally wounded. The casualties were equally divided.

SALEM MARKET.

Wheat—65c. Oats—30c. Apples 25c to 35c in trade. Hay—Baled, cheap, 8c. Flour—in wholesale lots, \$3.80; retail \$4.00. Hogs—dressed, 44c. Live cattle—2@2 1/2.

Clearance Sale

Every Article Reduced.

In the accompanying list you will find some interesting quotations on needed things. Good qualities for much less than you usually have to pay—even here.

Two specials in dress goods, unmatchable values in colored fabrics while they last—35c and 50c. Extraordinary Hosiery and Underwear special. Ladies' fleeced lined, full regular hose in fast black, 12c. Ladies' fine Egyptian cotton union suits, extra heavy, sizes 3, 4 and 5, 43c. Why not sleep warm? We have made special reductions on our line of blankets and comforters. It will pay you to investigate this department. One half off on jackets and capes. White shirts, only a few left to close 39 cents. Big reductions on our entire line of children's clothing. One-fifth off—nothing clovered. Now is your opportunity to invest in the new suit and overcoat. Prices are lower than ever. We invite inspection. Seeing is believing. 20 per cent off on entire line. No trouble to show goods. Our entire line of gent's furnishing goods at clearance sale prices.

JUST RECEIVED . . .

New Mull Ties, New Silks, New Valenciennes Laces and Insertions. JOS. MEYERS & SONS, 278-280 Commercial st., corner Court st.