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For sale by D. J. FRY, Salem.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Teller Resolution Disposed of.

DINGLEY IS OPPOSING LEADER

The Vote Stood 16 to 5 Against the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The ways and means committee decided, by a vote of 16 to 5, on party lines, to report the Teller resolution for payment of bonds in silver with the recommendation that it be not passed.

A vote on the Bailey amendment was taken, resulting in its defeat, by a vote of 5 to 11, as follows: Yeas—Bailey, Wheeler, Roberts, McMillin, Swanson, all Democrats; noes—Dingley, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Russell, Dooliver, Steele, Johnson, Payne, Evans and Tawney, all Republicans.

On the Payne motion the previous vote was reversed, all the Republicans voting the affirmative, and the Democrats in the negative. No amendments were proposed, and no discussion was indulged in as to the program as Dingley stated that it would depend on the action of the ruled committee.

Following the session of the ways and means committee, Speaker Reed and his associates on the committee on rules assembled to determine on a course of action.

The committee on rules decided to take a final vote on the Teller resolution at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Bailey objected to this, but was overruled.

Henderson, Republican, of Iowa, followed this by presenting a special order by the committee on rules for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Bailey, the Democratic leader, said that as his side desired as much time as possible for the debate, they would not consume the time allowed for roll call. Wheeler and Dearmond, Democrats, protested vigorously against this.

After considerable discussion on both sides, the house put an end to the incident by putting the question, and the rule was adopted, 143 to 115.

A controversy followed over the division of time. It was finally decided that the time be equally divided between those for and against the resolution.

Dingley opened the debate in opposition to the resolution. The importance of the resolution, said Dingley, lies in the fact that if concurred in by the house it would be regarded by the world as an expression of the deliberate judgment of a majority of the American people as to the standard of honor and good faith in the discharge, not only of national, but also of private obligations.

"This resolution," said Dingley, "is not presented for the purpose of securing an expression by congress as to the power of the government either as to the payment of its obligations or as to what may be declared legal tender. No one denies that this or any other nation has the power to pay in gold, silver, paper or copper, according to their pleasure. Its obligations are measured by its own sense of honor and good faith. The dishonor of the pending resolution is in its tail, and that sting, well-nigh harmless 20 years ago under conditions then existing, is made doubly harmful by the conditions of today.

"The declarations of the movers and supporters of the resolution in the senate during its recent consideration in that body, throw a flood of light on what is meant by the phrase, 'to restore to its coinage such silver coins,' a phrase which in 1878 was with good reason interpreted by many who supported a similar measure, to mean something vitally different from what it must mean now."

Bland, of Missouri, made one of the principal speeches in favor of the resolution. He called attention to the votes of prominent Republicans who voted against the bill to pay the bonds in gold when the matter came up in the last house.

In the senate today Chandler gave notice that on next Friday, at the conclusion of the morning business,

he would have to take up the case relating to the seating of Corbett, as senator from Oregon.

The senate session lasted six hours, and two of the general appropriation bills, that of the army (costing \$23,243,493; and for the legislature, carrying \$21,658,500, were passed.

John McLaurin was sworn in as senators from South Carolina to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Earle, ending in 1903. Gallinger reported adversely the bill reported by Allen, relative to pensioners.

The senate passed the army appropriation bill and took up the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill.

A telegram was received at the war department from E. B. Wells, a newspaper man, who arrived at Seattle from the Klondike, saying that he has with him the long expected report from Captain Ray to the secretary of war, which he was charged to place in the hands of the secretary himself. Captain Ray was at Fort Yukon when he sent his report on December 20, last.

In as much as the department officials who are charged with the preparations for the government relief expedition are very anxious to secure such information, without waiting for Mr. Wells to make the trip across the continent, he was telegraphed by Acting Secretary Meikeljohn to place all dispatches for the war department in the hands of General Merritt, commanding at Vancouver Barracks. The general has been instructed to open the report and telegraph and such other papers as may be necessary for the information of the department.

John M. Hill, of Colfax, Washington was appointed to be register of the land office at Walla.

Dying by Hundreds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Red Cross line steamship Hortia has arrived four days overdue from St. John's, N. F., and Halifax, after a desperate encounter with a pack of ice off the Newfoundland coast, and with a harrowing tale of blizzards and destitution in the coast section of that country. Hundreds of men, women and children are dead or dying from exposure and starvation with abundance close by, and hundreds more are threatened with a like fate, are the conditions reported by the Portia.

The Portia was panned in huge Arctic floes in plain sight of St. John's unable to move. She managed to escape by the merest accident. Many other crafts, several of them relief vessels sent by the Canadian government to succor destitute fishermen, had to abandon their errands of mercy and return to St. John's where they were still in the ice when the Portia struggled into clear water.

Among the detained fleet at St. John's were a dozen or more sailing vessels loaded with codfish for England and Brazil. The city of St. John's was in a terrible condition on account of the blizzard, the streets being rendered impassable. Railroads had suspended work and the poor were suffering through hunger and cold. The price of food advanced until beyond the reach of the poor.

Several miles off shore the Portia passed the steamer Grandland, fast in the ice, and in a perilous condition.

Under a Burning Sun.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 1.—The steamer Warringo, just arrived from Australia, brings news of the most appalling and catastrophic conditions prevailing in many sections of Australia. Proportions from the heat are so numerous that the condition of affairs in the large cities was alarming. In many instances work is out of the question and sleep is impossible. Telegrams from the same conditions prevail all over the colony. The thermometer during the day averages about 124 in the shade. In the sun it is 160.

News comes from all parts of Australia of destruction by flames. It would appear from the press reports that the total damage will amount to \$1,000,000. In Victoria colony 100,000 acres have been swept clean and enormous crops destroyed. In other colonies houses and barns were burned.

Will be Sent to Samoa.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The American flag will be displayed in Samoan waters by a man-of-war says a Herald correspondent. The vessel will be the Mohican, which has been converted into a training-ship. Since the arrival in Washington of ex-Congressman Churchill, the president's assistant secretary of the state has been convinced that American interests demand that an American man-of-war shall visit Samoa.

There is no intention on the part of the administration to abandon the interests of this government in Samoa and Mr. Churchill does not recommend it although he says the only reason why this government should continue its hold on the islands is because it is morally bound to do so by the course pursued in the past.

Mr. Churchill states that if the United States was to withdraw from the islands they would be divided by Germany, and Great Britain.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

Assembled in the First Regiment Armory.

LARGE CROWD AT PORTLAND.

Laboring for Harmony and the Single Gold Standard.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 1.—The Marion county delegation is at Belyeud hotel. M. W. Hunt was elected chairman and L. T. Reynolds secretary. Ed. T. Judd, of Aumsville, moved that Claud Gatch be the choice of the delegations for president of the state league. Adopted unanimously. The prospects are that Gatch will be the unanimous choice. Judd was selected to nominate Mr. Gatch. There are many delegates present.

The state convention of the Republican league of Oregon was convened in the armory of the First regiment. When the convention meets it is expected 1100 delegates and proxies will be reported.

Among those mentioned for president is Claud Gatch, of Salem, and supporters assert that he will be chosen by a large majority and may be elected by acclamation. The prevailing opinion is, that the convention will pass a resolution endorsing the St. Louis platform and the speech of President McKinley at the Manufacturers' banquet in New York, last week.

In order to avoid confusion as much as possible, and to facilitate voting, the hall was divided into sections, so that congressional districts and counties and the larger clubs may be seated together.

PROCEEDINGS TUESDAY.

PORTLAND, Feb. 1.—The Republican state league called to order at 10 this morning by President Charles P. Carey, who made an eloquent speech and a plea for harmony. Following committee on credentials was appointed. Archie Johnson, W. H. Dufur, Harvey S. Hudson, Jack Matthews, all Mitchell men.

Adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock. About a thousand delegates are present and the Mitchell men are in complete control. The Corbett men are wrathful. The afternoon meeting was called to order at 2:30 and the committee report read. The armory being so crowded and a sharp contest is expected.

Deed of a Bomb-Thrower.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—About midnight a man named Luis Corolazo, who recently returned to Cuba from African prisons, exploded a bomb at the private residence of the mayor of Havana. The noise of the explosion was heard throughout Havana, although the scene of the explosion was Jesus del Monte. The door was broken and a large hole was made in the house. The Diaz family and those inhabiting the neighboring houses were panic-stricken. The bomb-thrower was captured while attempting to escape.

Tortured and Robbed.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Feb. 1.—Two masked men broke into the residence of Louis A. Stanwood, a recluse near Harney, and tortured him by sticking a knife into his limbs and burning off his hair and whiskers, until he gave up all the money he had, amounting to but a few dollars. They next visited the home of John Hensley, and robbed him, stopping J. C. McFarlan on the road, robbed him of his money, and were going to a fourth place when scared off.

Luther Weaver and Will Henderson, sons of prominent farmers, were arrested later, charged with the crime which in this territory is punishable by imprisonment for life.

Montgomery's Movements.

KEY WEST, Feb. 1.—The cruiser Montgomery arrived here yesterday afternoon from the Tortugas. After coaling, it is expected that she will proceed to Havana to relieve the Maine, which will go to New Orleans.

AGAIN IN COURT.

PEARL BOYD BEFORE RECORDER EDWARDS—She Leaves the City.

It is to be hoped that the last card in the game in which Pearl Boyd has been figuring was played this afternoon when she was brought before Recorder Ed N. Edes and sentenced to 25 days in the county jail for the theft of an umbrella.

Sentence was suspended, however, pending her departure from the city within the next three hours. The girl promised to accept the alternative and, accompanied by a brother, started in pursuit of her parents who started this morning from the city.

Union Bimetallic.

The Yew Park club will meet Thursday evening, February 3, at 7:30 o'clock in the Park school house basement. All bimetallicists invited.

A. F. McATEE, Chairman.

BOUND OVER.—Andrew Johnson, a stranger, was this morning held to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of indecent exposure. Not being able to furnish the required bonds, the man occupies a cell in the county jail.

ORIENTAL MATTERS.

Troops Rushing Forward in the Far East.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Saratoff, belonging to the volunteer's fleet, with twelve quick firing guns and 1000 troops on board, has passed the Bosphorus on her way to Vladivostok. According to a dispatch to the London Times, from Odessa, cabled to the Associated Press that the Russian volunteer fleet will convey in the quickest time practicable over 10,000 Russian troops to the far East.

England and Japan.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is announced, on the best authority, that the talk of an Anglo-Japan concerted plan of action in certain eventualities is unfounded. No such matter has occupied the statesmen of the countries, and no agreement exists between England and Japan, except the desire to secure the development of free trade in China.

As regards Port Arthur, the Russian fleet, according to the same authority is only there for winter quarters, and the statements as to a Russian occupation are unfounded. China is willing that English warships should anchor there if required.

Unspeakable Brwn.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Rev. C. O. Brown will be given an opportunity to show cause why he should not be expelled from the Congregational Association of Chicago, to be held February 14. The call for the meeting will be issued by Rev. George Coleman, of Lake Forest church, the register of the association. The following call has been circulated:

"We, the undersigned, call for a special meeting to the Chicago association, Monday, February 14, to consider the case of Rev. C. O. Brown, D. D., and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented."

The five clergymen who signed the petition have been friendly to Dr. Brown, but who, it is said, are not as kindly disposed toward him since he acknowledged the offense. The meeting will be held in the rooms of the Ministerial Union, and, as Mr. Brown desires to confront the members of the association, the time is fixed as two weeks distant, in order that he may be present.

Will Raise Jack Rabbits.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A special to the Chronicle from Lexington, Ky., says: An establishment for the breeding of jack rabbits will be a new enterprise here. General W. H. Gentry, who bred Rose Turner and other trotting has just traded five head of trotters bred mares for 30 head of jack rabbits. He is building an enclosure on five acres of ground suitable for breeding rabbits and proposes to chase them with hounds for the amusement of himself and friends.

General Gentry is a member of the National Foxhunters' Association.

Great Britain's Back Down.

PEKING, Feb. 1.—It is supposed Great Britain's withdrawal from Port Arthur and her ceasing to exert pressure for the opening of the port Talian Wan, which action is regarded as incredible and suicidal to the British interest and prestige, were owing to her disbeliever in the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and China. The Chinese government, however, quotes this treaty as the reason for the Russian presence at Port Arthur.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

Hosiery and Underwear

We mention only a few of the good things = Sale = We guarantee both quality and price

- Ladies' extra heavy wool hose, ribbed, regular \$25c values, fast black, to close 19c. Ladies' extra heavy fleeced hose, fast black, regular 20c values, to close 12c. Ladies' underwear—We have reduced our entire line of underwear during this sale. Nothing reserved. A good heavy Union suit 43c. Children's fur sets, only a few left, Muff and collar to close \$1.00

JOS. MEYERS & SONS. 278-280 Commercial st., corner Court st. TELEPHONE NO. 1.

Your Tax

for the coming year on baking powder will be very light if you buy Schilling's Best and use only one heaping teaspoonful to a quart of flour.

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