

Who Pays It?

Any merchant who does a credit business loses money. When you pay cash at a credit store you pay a double profit to cover these losses. That's just why we do a strictly cash business. No losses anywhere, and for this reason we can and do undersell all competitors. Our goods are strictly first class and our prices the lowest.

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In Spring . . .

is the acceptable time to repair your house.

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Fashionable
Clothing!

If all clothing was alike it would not matter where you bought it. But it's not all alike. A trial of our

All Wool Salem Mills

goods will convince you of their great superiority over cheap eastern trash.

The Garments are Stylish, Neat Fitting,

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of dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats, blankets, trunks, notions, etc., and raise money, which is the article we need at present, we will commence to slaughter our goods regardless of consequences.

- Ladies kid gloves (worth \$1.25 a pair) will be sold for 60c a pair.
- Fine dress goods (worth 50c a yard) goes now for 25c a yard.
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- Good toweling goes now for 4c a yard.
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- Tinables, 1c each.
- Hairpins, 1c a box.
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- Pins, 2c a paper.
- Best spool twist 1c.
- O. N. T. cotton, 3c.
- Boots sewing silk, 10c yards 5c.
- Coats needles, packages containing 25 sewing and 7 darning all for 4c.
- Ladies' fine shoes, former price \$3.50 now \$1.25 a pair.
- Carduroy skirt binding @ 5c a yard.
- Ladies Oxford ties, formerly \$1.75 goes now 75c a pair.
- Boy's washable suits, 65c a suit.
- Men's suits, a good wearer, \$5.44 a suit.
- Men's hats (worth \$1.25) for 75c.
- Ladies' \$3 shoes goes now for \$1.25 a pair.
- Our 25c neckwear goes now for 15c each.

Come before the assortment is broken, as every article will go at reduced price, and first come first served.

FRIEDMAN'S DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE
Corner Commercial and State Streets, Salem, Oreg.

REBELS

Will Not Be Relied On

In Cuba by Gen. Miles and the Army.

Cuba and Porto Rico to Be Taken at Once.

The Spanish Will Try to Capture Cayite

The Canaries Will Next Be Taken Possession of—San Juan Will Be Bombed.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The purposes of the naval strategy board are now known. The first move will be to take possession of Porto Rico. To this the city of San Juan will probably be bombed. Troops will be stationed on the island and a military governor placed in charge. The work of invading Cuba will be carried on at the same time. When these things are accomplished the fleet of Sampson will sail to the Canaries and take possession of those islands. The navy department sent a cipher dispatch last night to Admiral Sampson by way of Key West.

The orders conveyed the information that the Spanish squadron which had sailed from the Cape Verde islands on April 27, had returned to Cadiz, and ordered Admiral Sampson to keep scouts on the lookout for other Spanish vessels known to be in the Atlantic and seize Porto Rico.

This means that Admiral Sampson will sail at once for San Juan de Puerto Rico, demand its surrender and if it refuses, start at once on the reduction of the fortifications. As soon as this is done and the town surrenders which it must do when the fortifications are destroyed, troops will be sent to the island with a commanding officer delegated as a military governor. The town of San Juan will be refortified and heavy guns will be mounted. Several warships will be kept in the neighborhood. After the seizure of Porto Rico the bulk of Admiral Sampson's fleet will return to Cuban waters and aid in the transportation and conveying of an army of invasion.

In all likelihood the work of occupation of Porto Rico and invading Cuba will be carried on at the same time. After Cuba and Porto Rico are well in hand the fleet will sail across the Atlantic and take the Canaries as a base of supplies and haven of refuge. This would precede the harrying of the Spanish coast and the seizure of the island of Minorca in the Mediterranean. If Spain's intention is to keep her war vessels hugging the coast of the peninsula such incursion into the enemy's waters would have the effect if anything would, of bringing about a decisive naval engagement between American and Spanish vessels.

Such decisive action is what the Spaniards are presumably endeavoring to avoid. The possibility that some of the Spanish war vessels now at Cadiz may be sent through the Mediterranean and Suez canal to the Philippines for the purpose of destroying Dewey's squadron, is a possibility but not a probability in the estimation of naval experts.

In such a contingency, however, Schley's squadron would be detached after the Spanish vessels which, while they would have a good start, would in all likelihood be overtaken. To guard against such a movement a re-liable expedition to the Philippines from the Pacific coast will be hastened.

While these plans have been maturing for action on the water the war department has been equally busy in hastening matters to make a decisive move in Cuba. Since last Sunday night evidence has multiplied that General Miles can expect little aid from the insurgents in Cuba, and

he has determined to place no dependence whatever on them. Should Gomez or his officers succeed in forming a junction with the leader of the American forces, they will find arms ammunition and provisions in plenty awaiting them at a supply depot which it is intended no establish on Cuban soil just as soon as a landing can be effected and supplies unloaded. But if Gomez should fail to make his appearance at all, the fact will not interfere in the slightest degree with the plans of the American forces.

During the past few days the engineer corps of the army has been vigorously engaged in preparation of detailed topographic maps of the entire country along the coast of Matanzas and Havana provinces and when General Miles' army lands his staff will have before them a graphic contour map almost as complete as those turned out by the United States geological survey. Every hill and every stream, every road and every footpath behind Havana is already known to the war board and the plan of campaign is as thoroughly perfected as though the United States army had occupied Cuba for the past year.

General Miles will assign his brigade and division commanders to their respective commands as soon as he arrives in Tampa. Unless something unforeseen arises it is expected that he will have at least 15,000 troops embarked and ready to sail on Friday.

The points of departure will be New Orleans and Tampa and probably from Mobile, but the landing place will be kept secret until the captains of the transports get out to sea, as following the usual custom where it is desired to prevent the enemy from securing information, each command will sail under sealed orders. Before the attack on Havana begins, however, General Miles will have an army of 60,000 men behind him and it is probable too, that Sampson will have carried out the object of his visit to Porto Rico and that his squadron will have returned in part, at least, to the vicinity of the harbor of Havana.

A special dispatch from Madrid says:—Governor-General Augusti, of the Philippines, intends to re-conquer Cavite. The ministers of war and marine at today's council announced plans for a strong military and naval expedition to the Philippines, leaving as soon as possible. As soon as the cable is restored this will be communicated to Augusti, who will be instructed to maintain Spain's sovereignty at all cost.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

More War Measures Are Passed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Four war measures were passed by the senate. One of them provided for carrying on additional work in the adjutant-general's office; the second authorized the enlistment of a volunteer signal corps; two-thirds of the members of which must be expert electricians or telegraphers; the third was the so-called "immune" bill, passed by the house, and the fourth was a measure suspending existing laws so that additional hospital stewards could be appointed.

The postoffice appropriation bill, carrying the appropriations which aggregate more than \$99,000,000 was passed after a debate which lasted for several days. The resolution, submitting to the legislatures of the various states an amendment to the constitution changing the date for the beginning of the terms of the president and vice president, and congress, to the 4th of May was adopted.

The senate passed the bill to re-admit to citizenship in the United States, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris (a daughter of General Grant.) The bill has already passed the house.

The house committee on foreign affairs met to consider the Hawaiian annexation resolution, but deferred action until next Thursday. The delay was due to the request of the minority. The committee stands 1 to 4 in favor of annexation.

Rev. N. Shupp and family arrived in the city this afternoon from Portland to take charge of the Cheunaketa and Seventeenth street Evangelical church. Rev. Shupp has served in the capacity of presiding elder for the past two years and has been assigned to the pastoral of the Salem church.

Volunteers Mustered In.

PORTLAND, May 11. Two companies of Idaho volunteers were mustered in today, Companies A, B, C, D, first battalion.

Oregon Volunteers leave this evening. Gov. Lord reviewed the regiment this morning.

Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters. At all druggists. Or, Miles' Pain Pills. "One cent a dose."

WORRY

Heaped On Spain at Home.

Will Let Go West Indian Possessions.

Italy Troubled With Internal Revolutions.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Province of Naples.

Two Companies Have Already Sailed for Cuba—Gen. Shaster Turned Over His Command to Gen. Wade—Shaster Will Direct the Attack on Havana.

LONDON, May 11.—It is believed that Spain has decided to let Cuba and her other West Indian possessions go. The action of the Cape Verde fleet turning back to Cadiz is looked upon as a proof of this. The action of the insurgents in her various colonies and recent threatened rebellions in the peninsula have dictated more to the policy of Spain, than has her reverses with the American navy.

Rebels at home and in the colonies are regarded by the Madrid government as the worst enemies to the ruling dynasty.

The question is generally asked, what possible use has Spain for continuing a hopeless struggle, as it is considered next to impossible that she has any alternative plan, or the retreat of the squadron hides some strategic design.

The spirit of revolution does not stop in Spain and Spanish dominions but is sweeping throughout all the Latin countries. A special from Rome says: It appears the recent riots were the result of a plan of revolution which seems to have broken out prematurely.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the province of Naples.

General Baya-Bocaris telegraphed the Marquis di Rudini this evening from Milan that the factory hands had resumed work, and that the day had passed without incident.

The Opinions says that parliament will be prorogued for two or three weeks to enable a complete investigation to be made as to the causes of the recent events.

The Marquis di Rudini has sent a circular to the authorities of Milan, Naples and other affected districts and to the commanders of the army corps, declaring that, though the agitation may be spreading, it is less so, pointing out that the tranquility of Piedmont, Sicily and Sardinia is a factor of the highest importance in "discouraging the agitators of disorders and encouraging those who are wishing to maintain the integrity of the fatherland." The premier says all civil and military functionaries must "employ inflexible rigor in promptly repressing disorders."

A state of siege has been proclaimed at the province of Florence and at Livorno, Pisa, Siena, Massa and Grosseto, and also in the town of Spezia, the naval port of Spezia being excepted from the decree.

At Messina a crowd of women and children proceeded to the town hall demanding food. They were dispersed by the police, and the crowd then began breaking street-lamps, and tried to sack a provision store. The proprietor shot one of the rioters, which increased the disturbance. The troops are now occupying the town.

Two Companies Sailed.

TAMPA, May 11.—The steamer Gustie sailed for Cuba shortly after 1 p. m. with companies E and G, first infantry, U. S. A.

The command of the troops at Tampa was turned over to Major-General Wade, by Major-General Shafter in conformity with orders received from Washington. It is stated that no change in the plans regarding the movement of troops from this point towards Cuba are contemplated.

THE WINSLOW'S VICTORY.

Single Handed She Defeated Three Spanish Gunboats.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A dispatch from Key West says:

The torpedo-boat Winslow engaged three Spanish gunboats off Cardenas bay Sunday afternoon. She disabled one and came out unscratched. Lieutenant Bernardo, Ensign Bagley and the men of the Winslow thought the odds of three to one fair.

It was a brilliant minor engagement. The Winslow and the gunboat Machias were on the blockade of Cardenas yesterday. The harbor is thickly strewn with mines and torpedoes. In the entrance to the channel three small Spanish gunboats have been bottled up since the beginning of the war. Occasionally they have stolen out toward sea, but never venturing beyond the inner harbor, running like rats at the sight of the American ships. Torpedo boats have started to draw the enemy out by dodging inside as far as safety allowed.

A few days ago a buoy was moored by Spaniards inside the bay to mark the position for entrance of the gunboats. A signal station on the shore opposite was instructed to notify the gunboats inside when the torpedo boats were within the limit distance marked by the buoy. The scheme was that the gunboats could run, open fire at the one-mile range, thus marked off for them, and retreat without the chance of being cut off.

The men of the Winslow eyed this buoy and guessed its purpose. On Sunday afternoon the Machias stood away to the eastward for a jaunt and the Winslow was left alone to maintain the blockade.

She steamed in nearly to the range buoy, when the gunboats slipped their cables and ran to their safety limit. The six-pounders were trained at 2000 yards. In a few minutes shore signals were made to the Spaniards that the torpedo-boat was in range. The six-pounders cracked and three shells threw water spouts around the Winslow, but this was not a success. Instead of running away she drove ahead, attacking the boats.

Lieutenant Bernardo no sooner saw the first white smoke puffing from the Spanish guns than he gave the word and two forward one-pounders dropped shells in the middle of the flotilla. On plunged the Winslow to within 1000 yards of the gunboats, while the row ratted by the one-pounders were like tattoo. The Spanish were apparently staggered at this fierce onslaught single-handed and fired wildly.

The Winslow now swung around broadside to bring her two after guns to bear as the Spanish fleet scattered and lost formation. The Winslow soon maneuvered so that we were peering all three boats at once. The sea was very heavy and the torpedo-boat rolled so wildly that it was impossible to do good gun practice from her decks, but the rapidity of her fire and its remarkable effectiveness under the circumstances demoralized all three opponents, which, after the Winslow had fired about 50 shells, began gradually to work back toward the shelter of the harbor. They were still hammering away with their six-pounders, but their fire was wild. Several balls passed the Winslow and one fell 100 feet astern.

At last a one-pound shell from the Winslow struck the hull of the gunboat Pinzon after amidships, apparently exploding on the inside. The Winslow men yelled. The Pinzon stopped, evidently disabled, while one of her comrades went to her assistance.

By this time the Spanish boats had retreated nearly into the position where they could not be followed because of the mines. The Pinzon got under way slowly and limped homeward with the help of a towline from her consort.

During this episode the Machias had returned, and within the two-mile range let fly two four-inch shells which accelerated the Spanish fleet. The flotilla managed to creep back into Cardenas harbor in safety.

This is the hottest encounter of the war in Cuban waters up to date, although it was in miniature, so to speak. The Spanish gunboat at Cardenas are small, unarmored craft about the length of the Winslow, but mounting heavier guns.

OF For Frisco,

TACOMA, Wash., May 11.—The first battalion Washington troops, five companies leave Tacoma today for Frisco.

SPAIN

Knows Her Cause Is Hopeless.

Sagasta Admits This Fact.

Home Troubles Greater Than Foreign Ones.

General Weyler Defends His Cuban Administration.

Sagasta Deplores the Lack of Union in Spain—Says That the United States Has Long Coveted Cuba—War Is no Picnic Says He But His Acts Have Not Caused Him to Loose Sleep.

LONDON, May 11.—It is generally conceded in Europe, even by sympathizers with the ruling house of Spain, that the cause of that government is hopeless. Sagasta has admitted as much and declares that Spain was forced into the war with the United States.

In the course of a long interview Sagasta is reported to have said:

"The sad events at Manila have saddened all Spaniards, but have not made them lose heart. We can say with confidence of this disaster that nothing has occurred to wound our pride. Much has been said regarding the causes of the catastrophe, but all the discussion has been beside the question. The truth is we were too few and were overwhelmed by the great superiority of the enemy's forces and the fortunes of war, which unhappily went against us.

"In the present juncture there is no time to lose. It is useless to debate. We must reserve all our strength and all our energy for today. Our first duty is to unite in order to vanquish our enemies and uphold the honor of Spain. Now, this is precisely what grieves me.

"I believe that the first cannon shot fired by the United States against our troops would be a signal for the union and fraternity of all Spaniards, as all are fully affected by the assault of the United States. I was mistaken. Certain parliamentary groups are in disagreement with the government and have pretension to make conditions in return for their support. They thus paralyze our efforts and diminish the strength which is indispensable to the government. In such difficult times some revolutionists are causelessly intriguing, others

"Now that the struggle has begun, the Americans continue the same tactics. Instead of openly making war they encourage in every way the troubles in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and if they could they would stir up an insurrection in the peninsula. The future is in the hands of God. None can foresee it."

"At the same time General Weyler, formerly Governor General of Cuba gives his views on the situation to the public and defends himself against cruelty. He declares war is no picnic. Answering a suggestion that some people thought his administration was barbarous he said:

"I don't know. I don't trouble to consider. I am a military man, and do not live for myself, but for my

[Continued on fourth page.]

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



are full of reticence, and all has been done in the name of featherland. "Attempts have been made to assual the monarchy, with their authors appearing not to imagine for a moment that it is simply weakening the country, lowering the prestige of the flag, tending to the discouragement of our enemies. When our political adversaries attack the government, when they criticize the acts of the crown while war is proceeding, they are committing a crime for which some day they may have to answer before the country.

"On principle I am opposed to war which is always disastrous, even to the victorious nation. God is my witness that I did not wish a rupture with the United States. I realized perfectly that we were exhausted by the war we had been waging so long, and needed rest. On the contrary, a peaceful solution, which would have protected our interests and honor, our rights and sovereignty. The government did every thing to avoid a conflict, even more than it should have done. When our adversaries began to treat us with contempt, war became inevitable, and we were compelled to accept it.

"The situation is very simple and unfortunately cannot be concealed. Spain is desolated and ruined by internal troubles. The United States has coveted Cuba for a long time, firstly because it is an excellent strategic point; secondly, so as to be master of the oceanic trade. To attain their object they have literally hesitated at nothing. They knew the state of our finances and took advantage of it to attack us after having assisted the Cuban insurrection with a view of completing our ruin with a cut-and-dried plan, declaring war as soon as they considered our exhaustion sufficiently advanced.

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[Continued on fourth page.]

SALEM'S GREATEST STORE.

What you want is here, We sell our goods, not our patrons.

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Judge us by what we are doing; Judge us by the continual throng of buyers; judge us by the values that your friends and neighbors have purchased; judge us by our prices, that's all we ask.

Lace Curtain Special This Week.

Our entire line of newest designs in Nottingham, Irish Point, Point de Sprit, Point de Callis, Brussels net, floral and conventional patterns.

AT SPECIAL PRICES.

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Our entire line of Pirestley's fancy blacks, still at old prices. This week ends this phenomenal sacrifice.

REVERSIBLE BELTS 50c.

Owing to us receiving an extra discount on our reversible belts we can now sell them for 50c. Two belts in one for the price of one.

NEW CAPES

\$5 to \$8.50.

We are just in receipt of our fourth shipment of noble spring capes, beautiful new silk ones, in the latest style, chiffon trimmed, silk lined.

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With or without caps to match, made up as only Hart, Schaffner and Marx can make them. \$5, \$6.50 and 7-50.

EXTRA PANTS.

Some new nobby patterns just received.

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A young man's choice is a pretty necktie, and a pretty girl likes a pretty tie. See our new line.

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