



The New York Racket

Is still on deck, and has just received the largest lot of goods it has ever received. Notwithstanding the hard times, their trade continues to increase as the people learn the good quality of goods they carry and the low prices at which they sell.

E. T. BARNES.

State Insurance Block, 333 Com'l St.

ED. C. CROSS,

Choice Meats.



Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fresh, salt and Smoked Meats of all kinds 95 Court and 110 State Streets.

E. MEEKER & Co.,

Hop Exporters

OFFICE, Oberheim Block, up stairs, SALEM.

W. A. TEMPLETON, Gen'l Agent.

CHURCHILL Pumps, Pumps, Pump & BURROUGHS 103 State Street.

NO PAIN

Is experienced when you get your teeth extracted or filled by DR. CONTRIS, as he uses the Hale method. Gold or Porcelain crown inserted. All kinds of plate work done. Bridge work and fine gold fillings a specialty.

DENTAL PARLORS, Over Gray Bros.

THE NEW

WILLAMETTE STABLES

Completed and ready to wait on customers. Horses boarded by day or week at reasonable prices. We keep a full line of Trucks, Drays and Express to meet all demands. Also keep the finest Stallions in this county, for service. Barn and residence 2 block south of postoffice. RYAN & CO.

Shooting Season Open

AND YOU WANT

GUNS - AND - AMMUNITION.

We lead on High Stock and Low Prices.

BROOKS & SALISBURY.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved Real Estate, in amounts and time to suit. No delay in considering loans.

FEAR & FORD,

Room 12, Bush Bank block. 512 1/2

THE OLD RELIABLE

NORTH SALEM MEAT MARKET,

J. H. ALLEN, Prop.

The very best of meats at all times, and the best of service. Opposite Wade's Store.

SMITH BROS.,

CONTRACTORS & PLASTERERS.

Leave orders at Cottle-Parkhurst block, room 24, Salem, Oregon.

THE PACIFIC

DETECTIVE AND COLLECTING BUREAU

SALEM, Oregon

Private work a specialty.

C. R. CLEMENT, Manager.

BURTON BROTHERS

Manufacture Standard Pressed Bricks, Molded Brick in all Patterns for Fronts and supply the brick for the New Salem City Hall and nearly all the fine buildings erected in the Capital City.

Yards near Penitentiary, Salem, Or. 33 1/2

E. M. WAITE PRINTING CO.,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS

Legal Blank Publishers.

STREET RIOTS IN FRANCE.

Police Powerless and Soldiers Called Out.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 6.—The employes on street car lines are on a strike for more wages and fewer hours. They began rioting yesterday and continued today, aided and abetted by many citizens. Mobs have overturned many cars which the companies attempted to run, saturated them with kerosene and burned them. They also tore up tracks and absolutely blocked traffic in some of the principal streets. The police are powerless and it is thought it will be necessary to send soldiers to disperse the mobs before the day is over.

Sailors Held.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—It is believed vessels bought here for the Brazilian government will not be allowed to leave port on the ground that vessels manned by American sailors are hired for the express purpose going to Brazil to fight this is contrary to United States law.

A Murderous Robber.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 6.—A negro named Clark, his wife and daughter were found in a cabin in the country with their throats cut and skulls crushed in. Mrs. Clark is dead. The others cannot live. The deed was done by John Mulligan, a negro who lived with them, for robbery.

GROVER'S LIFE IN DANGER.

There is an Assassin Loose in Washington.

HE IS A MINER FROM IDAHO.

His Intention is to Kill President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A number of officers in citizens' dress have been detailed to guard the White house and to protect the life of the president, which is supposed to be in danger from a murderous crank who is at large in this city. Last Wednesday there arrived in Washington a man who keeps a restaurant in Boise City, Idaho. The name of the man the police refuse to divulge. Yesterday he went to the chief of police and told his story. He said that about a week ago a miner, who was out of employment, came to his restaurant, and in the course of a heated discussion about the silver question and the effects of the repeal bill upon the mining interests of the West, declared with emphasis, that he was going to Washington, and if the repeal bill passed unconditionally, he would kill the man whom he knew should be held responsible. The restaurant-keeper did not know the man, but, as he disappeared from Boise, he concluded it was his duty to come here and notified the authorities. He arrived Wednesday, and that afternoon strolled up to the White House promenade. The first person he saw was the miner with whom he had the altercation. So soon as the man saw him he took to his heels. The restaurant keeper thought possibly it was a case of mistaken identity, and he said nothing to anybody until the next day, when he again went to the White House and saw the same man lurking there. As there was no mistake, he went to the chief of police and told his story, giving a full description of the man. As a precautionary measure a number of officers have been detailed to guard the White House and detectives are looking for the man who avows himself to be the intended assassin. The police declare they do not believe there is any danger, but say that precaution is being taken to guard against possible contingencies. The matter is being kept very quiet.

CHICAGO NEWS.

Assassin Predergast Pleading Insanity—Trial Adjourned.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Assassin Predergast has received word that his brother, John W. Predergast, had retained Messrs. Essex & Wade, attorneys, to defend him. This afternoon Dr. Richard Dewey, secretary of the national medical psychological institute, Dr. Bower and Dr. Talbot, three experts on insanity, called at the jail and put Predergast through a rigid physical examination. "We made a very true examination from a psychological standpoint," said Dr. Dewey, when questioned as to the extent and result of this afternoon's investigation. "Do you believe Predergast insane?" Dr. Lewey was asked. "I cannot answer that question now. I really cannot tell anything about the result of the examination." The trial was postponed to November 27. The Democratic minority of the city council met in special session this morning for the purpose of electing a mayor protem to succeed the late Mayor Harrison. No Republicans attended and Democrats instructed the sergeant at arms to bring them in at 5 p. m., to which time an adjournment was taken. Alderman Swift, Republican, claims to be elected at Saturday's special meeting and will present his bond and offer to take the oath of office at the regular session of the council tonight.

A Royal Failure.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Examination of accounts of Hallet & Co., navy agents and bankers, show liabilities of three-quarters of a million dollars. Several of the princes royal and most of the prominent naval officers are among unsecured creditors.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss Lucas County, ss

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1893.

A. W. GLEASON

Notary Public.

THE BEST

Is the best Blood Medicine, because it cleanses the system, purifies the blood, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is the only medicine that cures the various forms of Catarrh, including that of the nose, throat, and lungs. It is the only medicine that cures the various forms of Catarrh, including that of the nose, throat, and lungs. It is the only medicine that cures the various forms of Catarrh, including that of the nose, throat, and lungs.

BLOOD MEDICINE

Do not do better than take S. S. S. As a physician, I have prescribed and used S. S. S. in my practice as a tonic, and for blood troubles, and have been very successful. I never recall a remedy which gave such general satisfaction to myself and patients.

J. B. HIGBY, M. D., Mackay, Ind.

Swiss Blood and Skin Diseases called S. S. S. SWISS SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces to the system. Send for test-coupons, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75 cts.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

McKinley May Get 25,000 Plurality.

SHERMAN'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

The Outlook Uncertain in Old Iowa.

IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Tomorrow the electors of Ohio will choose the full state ticket, and members of the senate and house of representatives. The Republicans have renominated Governor McKinley and Lieutenant-Governor Harris and the Democratic nominee for governor is Lawrence T. Neal and Lieutenant-governor, T. A. Taylor. Governor McKinley's connection with the present tariff law and Neal being the author of the tariff plank in the last Democratic platform make the campaign almost one of national issues. The Democrats do not concede the state, but are by no means so confident of carrying it as are the Republicans. There is a sort of understanding that the Republicans expect at least 25,000 plurality for McKinley. The prohibition party and Populists each have a state ticket in the field.

The Prospect in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 6.—The many complications on account of the prohibition and Populist parties make the forecast of the probable result of Tuesday's battle in this state more or less uncertain. A full state ticket is to be elected, together with the lower house of the general assembly and a majority of the members of the upper house. At Republican headquarters they claim a plurality for Jackson for governor of 1500, with little less on the rest of the state ticket, and safe majorities in both houses of the legislature. Chairman Fuller believes Governor Boies will be re-elected by about the same plurality as two years ago. At Populist headquarters they were very certain that Joseph, candidate for governor will poll 60,000 votes. They claim they may even hold the balance of power in the legislature, in which case General Weaver would become a senatorial factor. At Prohibition headquarters they claim 30,000 at least for Bennett Mitchell.

NOTES.

Senator Sherman declares McKinley is his choice for president in 1896.

Pennsylvania will give a big Republican majority.

Kansas elects only county officers and judges in 35 districts.

South Dakota elects state and circuit judges, and Prohibitionists claim the state.

Nebraska elects a judge and three college regents.

Kentucky elects a state legislature and half a senate.

IN NEW YORK.

The whole issue of the campaign seems to have been in the nomination of Isaac S. Maynard for associate judge for the court of appeals by the democracy. The opposition to Judge Maynard has been of such a nature that all else is lost sight of. In 1819 several legislative seats were contested, and the returns from the 16th congressional district were received at the office of the secretary of state by order of the supreme court. It was claimed by his opponents that Judge Maynard, in his official capacity, unlawfully removed from the office of the secretary of state the election returns.

IN CHICAGO.

Interest in the elections in Chicago and Cook county is intense. The officials to be elected are county commissioners and judges of the supreme and circuit courts. The principal fight is between the friends and enemies of Judge Joseph E. Gary, candidate for reelection to the superior bench. Judge Gary presided at the famous anarchist trial. Governor Altgeld, who is generally alleged to be a personal enemy of Gary, recently pardoned three of the men convicted at the trial, and, moreover, bent every effort to secure the defeat of Gary. The Judge is supported by an overwhelming majority of the members of the bar and by every paper in Chicago, with one exception. The Gary fight has been very bitter, and much feeling has been aroused.

A TEXAS CRIME.

DALLAS, Nov. 6.—Charles Martin, the wealthiest man in the city shot and killed his mistress, Patty Cole, and then killed himself.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

A POPULIST APPEAL.

Populist Members of Congress Issue An Address On the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—An address to the people of the United States in the interest of free coinage of silver has been issued by a number of senators and representative who took part in the discussion of the bills repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman act. It is significant that the name of Senator Jones, of Nevada, appears among the signers. The following is from the text of the address:

"The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act destroys silver as money of ultimate redemption, and reduces that metal to credit money to float only by redemption in gold. The \$1,100,000,000 of paper and silver money now in circulation must rest upon less than \$100,000,000 gold in the treasury available for redemption. The only reason for demonetizing silver was to enhance the value of gold and obligations payable in money. It is further proposed to sell the bonds of the United States and buy gold to strengthen the reserves in the treasury. The national banks will use the bonds for banking purposes and issue their notes, upon which the people must pay interest as well as on the bonds. The banks will continue to usurp the power of the government to issue money, together with the power to expand and contract the volume of circulation to aid the speculation of gamblers in other people's property.

"The mint laws were codified in 1873 and the silver dollars emitted in that codification without attracting the attention of either house of congress and without the knowledge of the people. When the people learned, two years later, that silver had been demonetized, they demanded its restoration. In 1878 a free-coinage bill passed the house of representatives by more than a two-thirds majority. It was amended in the senate by making it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to purchase not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month, to be coined into standard dollars. The bill was vetoed, but it became a law, notwithstanding the veto, by a two-thirds majority in both houses of congress. In 1890 a compromise was extorted from a hostile executive providing for the purchase, at the market price, of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, to be paid for with legal tender treasury notes, redeemable in coin. The law required the secretary to coin as much of the bullion so purchased as 'may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for.' The secretary construed the word 'coin' to mean gold coin. He surrendered the option to pay in silver to the exporters of gold without consideration, and then proclaimed that the Sherman act was driving the gold out of the country. The governments of France and Germany had the same option and refused to pay out gold for export, but required the exporters of gold to accept silver. Both France and Germany exercised the option for the benefit of their governments. Their credit was maintained by obeying the laws. Our credit was embarrassed by violating the laws.

"For 20 years all political parties have condemned the great wrong of 1873, which demonetized silver, and promised when in power to restore bimetalism. In 1892 the Democratic party came into power on the solemn pledge to use and coin both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal. On every vote taken in either house of congress, and they were frequently taken a majority of the Democratic members in both houses have voted for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The 1st of July, 1892, after both pre-democratic candidates were nominated and their platforms promulgated, the senate passed a free-coinage bill by a unanimous vote of the 133 senatorial members. This vote, in conjunction with all their previous votes, committed the Democratic party before the election to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and contributed greatly to the success of that party in the election

"The Sherman act had furnished the country about \$150,000,000 of legal tender money, and contributed largely to its great prosperity, but it interfered with the full establishment of the gold standard and the appreciation of gold coin. It was the only law that obstructed the final consummation of the original conspiracy to get rid of one-half of the world's metallic money. The speculators and the London and New York bankers knew from experience that nothing short of a financial panic would stampede congress. The bankers refused the business community ordinary accommodations; the secretary of the treasury cut off the supply of new money furnished by the Sherman act, by refusing to purchase the silver as that act required; Gladstone's administration, expecting that our government would stop the silver-buying law, suspended the coinage of silver in India, and the panic became general. The president issued a call for an extra session of congress, in which he attributed the panic, which he himself had tended to create, to the Sherman act.

"When congress met, the house of representatives was stampeded like a flock of sheep. The power of money and patronage converted an alleged majority of two-thirds in favor of the gold standard. The struggle in the senate lasted more than two months, and until the gold power and federal patronage could induce a majority of that body to submit to executive dictation. The gold press in every commercial center teemed with representation, insult and abuse of the unpurchasable defenders of the people. Banks, boards of trade and the commercial press demanded a vote without debate. The power of money was felt on every hand. Intimidation and threats of personal violence loaded the mails of senators. Unusual and cruel hours were restored to exhaust the advocates of silver and deprive them of an opportunity of spreading upon the record their reason why the people should not be robbed for the benefit of the money-changers. The advocates of the free coinage were compelled to submit to the hard conditions, but they placed in the archives of the nation an exhaustive debate exposing the wicked schemes of the enemies of the people.

"But the decree of the gold trust, issued by the executive, was finally recorded and the gold standard adopted. If that decree cannot be revised, a gold oligarchy is permanently enthroned, and the people must, under continual contracting and falling prices, sink into want and misery. The constitutional government is to be re-established, if the independence of the co-ordinate departments of the government is to be respected. If justice between debtor and creditor is to be restored in the land, there must be no delay. The elections in 1894 and 1896 will settle the question whether there is a government of cast or a government of the people. Whether gold shall be king and the people subjects, or whether the sovereign power of the people shall be exercised under constitutional limitations, as provided by the fathers of the republic.

"We appeal to all good citizens to study the money question, which involves everything affecting the happiness and development of the human race. Do not imagine that the question is too difficult for solution; do not allow the cunning of the money-changers to rob you of your property and your liberty without a protest at the polls; trust no man who has come before them; put no faith in any president who assumes a dictatorial power; do not be overawed or intimidated by Wall street and the power of the national banks. When the people rise in their might, intrigue, cunning, usurpation, bribery and corruption will vanish before them. When they demand justice and equal rights, their demand must be obeyed. When they demand the restoration of gold and silver, the money of the constitution, their demand cannot be denied. When they demand a volume of legal tender money to be issued by the government, which will keep pace with population and maintain stability of prices, their demand will become law."

The signers of the address are senators Fuller, Stewart, Allen Jones and Kyle, and Representatives Davis, Ross, Harris, Simpson, Kim, Baker, J. G. Bell, Hudson, Poore and McKington.