THE LATTER'S STROKE COLLAPSED

Cambridge Crews Took the Pon Oured and Freshmen Events-Tomorrow's Regatts

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 28.-Yale won the eight-oared 'varsity shell race race today, besting Harvard by about six lengths. With the four-oared and fresh-men races won, and handsomely, too, and with a lead when nearing the finish in the big 'varsity event, defeat came to Harvard in a sudden and unexpected manner. Harding, the stroke, who had replaced the disabled Captain Higginson. collapsed before the \$\( \frac{1}{2} \) mile flag was reached, and Harvard finished with seven oars, so that Yale won a hollow victory. The four-oared race, as was expected. proved rather an easy victory for Harvard. The crimson substitutes tool the lead at the snap of the pistol, and had no

difficulty in keeping it.

The freshmen contest was something of a disappointment to the New Haven men, for the Yale youngsters had been picked as winners. Instead, Harvard showed them the rudder for two miles, and the event was something in the nature of a

At 11:45 both shells were in position for the four-oared race, Yale on the west ide of the course, Harvard on the east. At 11:46:33 the starting shot was fired and the two fours were off. Harvard caught the water first, and in much the better shape. With a jump she pulled away, and, after 10 quick strokes, settled into a beautiful 26 to the minute. Yale rowed a stroke one point slower. Not once during the entire two miles was the crimson four headed by the boys in blue. At the quarter-mile Harvard led by a good length. At the half-mile there was water between the two. The young men from Cambridge were one and one-half lengths to the good. The water grew rougher as the race progressed, and both crews splashed considerably. But still Harvard pulled away from Tale, and in the last mile doubled her lead to three lengths. With this advantage she crossed the finish line at the navy-yard. winner by 13% seconds. The strokes vard rowing an average 34 and Yale pulling a 32. At the finish, Harvard spurted to 25, while Yale went on without in-creasing her speed. Neither crew was pumped, and each cheered the other. The official time was as follows:

Distance. Harvard. The Freshmen's Race.

The two freshmen crews were in their shells at the starting point just off the navy-yard when the fours finished. At 12:16 P. M. the word was given. The on-tipped ours caught the water on a jump, and fairly lifted the shell for-ward. For 10 strokes it was a case of dig and get away, and when Harvard settled down to the race she led the Yale crew by half a length. The lads from Massa-chusetts got the race in hand at the out-set, and rubbed it in at every stroke. Harvard's first few strokes were at a 40 while Yale deliberately pulled 35, well started, Harvard dropped to 25 Once well started, Harvard dropped to 22 and Yale to 23. Open water showed be-tween the two shells before a quarter of a mile had been traveled. At the halfmile Harvard was two lengths ahead, with her craft drawing away. A quarter of a mile further down the course it began to look like a walkover. With the race half finished, Harvard spurted to 35, but Yale clung to 32. The crimson boys entered the line of yachts approaching the finish with a rush, and swept down the course in grand style. Yale was rowing a beautiful stroke, and gained a trifle in the next quarter. In the stretch, Yale desperate effort to pull up, and l enough until the Harvard stroke t on. Then the prospective vic tors hit it up again, and tore across the line a winner by 514 lengths. The official

Harvard. One and one-half miles . 8:50 Two miles . 12:00 The 'Varsity Race.

hour's delay was caused by threat of a thunder storm. It dodged the course, however, and the river becam as smooth as a pend. At 1:11 the pisto was fired. For the third time in the day Harvard got the water first and the prov of her boat forged shead. The start however, was an admirable one, and so little was there to choose between the two that only those on the official boats were able to credit Harvard with the advantage which was really hers. When ng 26 to the minute.

Down the west bank of the river sped

the shells, with Harvard a fraction a length abend. The oaramen's shape in both boats were superb. At the quar-er, Harvard was 15 feet to the good, but at the half Yale was creening up. The half-mile flag was reached with a rush, and the official timers had it that Har-vard was then one and three-diffus sec-onds ahead of her rival. Both were row ing cleanly and strongly at a 32 clip.

Between the half and three-quarters, however, there seemed to be trouble with No. 6 in Harvard's eight. In the dis-tance it looked like a broken slide, but 6 was soon at it again, and with the same rythmic precision as before. Yale had gained perceptibly and as the line was approached, the nose of the New Haven beat poked itself to the fore. Harvard was ready with a sport, however, and the beats shot by the rate flags on actly even terms, according to the offi

The racers sped forward in america style, but as they entered upon the second mile the "Ellis" applied a little of their reserve power. Before Harvard was aware of it her rival was three-quarters of a length in front. Harvard still rowed 21 strokes, while Yale had dropped to 21 and had gained in spite of it. Now Yale spurted again. This was met with renewed effort by Harvard, but Yale clung tenaciously to her lead.

At the two miles, Yale, rowing 22, led Harvard by nearly a length. It began to look like a Yale victory. Harvard's stroke, Harding, who took Captain Hig-ginson's place after the latter's accident Bunday last, increased the crimson stroke with a rush which bade fair to take his ngues off their nerve. He set a clip, and twice the Harvard worked like demons possessed. Yale un-dertook to meet the spurt, but the pace to husband her strength for later calls. Inch by inch Harvard pulled up, then foot by foot, and at the three-mile flag. the Harvard shell went to the fore for the first time since she had lost the lead at the start. Harvard was leading by

Harding's Collapse.

Suddenly there came a break in the timeson eight. Something was wrong crimson eight. with the Cambridge stroke. His oar failed at times to strike the water. A few seconds later the Harvard boat quivered and trembled. Up went Hard-ing's oar, and over toppled his exhausted body. Coxswain Wadleigh pulled his rudder ropes sharply to one side, and shout-ed to his men who did their best to re-trieve the iopsidedness of the machine with its four-to-three oars. The beautiful craft swerved wildly to one side and cries of chagrin and disappointment were raised. Poor Harding, the boy who was under the strain of the responsibility

A HOLLOW VICTORY placed upon his shoulders by the Higginson mishap, had rowed himself out in that last heartrending effort to pull up on the Yale shell. The young Spartan, disregarding the fact that during the last three days he had lost five pounds, had pulled his last ounce and lay a helpiess passenger in the shell. He fell into the hap of his coxewain, straightened up with a heroic effort and again grasped his oar in a pittful attempt to get into the race once more.

once more.

The Yale eight, magnificently strong and in grand style, tore on down the stretch. Every man, trained to the hour for a four-mile race, was pulling beautifully and added lengths to their lend over their unfortunate rivals.

over their unfortunate rivals.

The Harvard launch now rushed across the course to the Harvard shell, evidently for the purpose of stopping them in their useless effort. The oarsmen, however, refused to hear of it, and game to the last, pulled down to the finish. Yale crossed the line a winner by six good lengths and 24 3-5 seconds shead of Harvard. The official time:

Finish Milliam Arklam, who has acted in this capacity for several years, was the referee of the races today. One of the most distinguished spectators of the day was Secretary of War Eilhu Root, who was the guest of William P. Eno, of Westport, Conn., aboard his yacht, the Acuillo, which was acting as tender to Acuillo, which was acting as tender to

the referees boat Helvet.

The sporting men gathered in large numbers. The professional quotations at 10 o'clock were even money that Yale would win the freshmen; even money that Harvard would win the four-oared; 5300 to \$350 that Harvard would win the Varsity; three to one that seither Harvard nor Yale would take all three. There were no acceptances of the Harvard bids for

Training for Hudson Regatta. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 28.-Wis consin's appearance on the river tonight with her two crews just after the storm closed caused quite a gathering on the wharves, and the general consensus of opinion is that the crews are rowing exceedingly fast and in fine form. The stroke is the snapplest on the river, and while both freshmen and 'varsity boats check slightly, the momentum between checks is very great. Tonight, Wiscon-sin's 'varsity crew is the favorite for first place. Naturally the event of tonight was the

drawing for positions by the crew cap-tains. It is generally conceded by this time that there is little or no advantage in any position on the course, unless it be that both outside and inside crews are always more free than those sandwiched in. The drawings for the three races were as follows, the courses numbering from the west shore and extending out towards midstream:

Freshmen race—First, Pennsylvania; econd, Columbia; third, Wisconsin; fourth, Cornell.

'Varsity four-First, Columbia; second, Cornell; third, Pennsylvania. 'Varsity eight-First, Cornell; second, Pennsylvania: third, Georgetown: fourth

Wisconsin: fifth, Columbia.

The sturdiness and health of the three
Pennsylvania crews is marked. Columbia comes next in appearance, and George-town and the Cornell senior eights next. Georgetown is a puzzle to the experts here. They are the youngest crew on the river, but did a trial trip splendidly is predicted that Saturday will be hot without wind in the afternoon. The experts now here confidently assert that the record for four miles made on this course in 1896 of 19:29 will be broken.

### THE NATIONAL LEAGUE. Philadelphia Shut Out for the First

Time This Season. PITTSBURG, Pa., June 28.—Philadel-phia was shut out today for the first time this season, in one of the best games played here. Both plichers were in fine fettle, Leeever remarkably so. When two men were out in the ninth, only 25 batters had faced Leever. He then hit Frazer and spoiled the record he was trying to make. Frazer's game was first-class also, The three runs scored were made on a three-bagger, a wild throw and a batted hit. Attendance, 2600. The score:

RHE RHE RHE and McFarland. Umpire-Emslie.

Boston Beat Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, O., June 28.-Willis was in fine form today, letting the Refs down with four hits. Phillips gave four bases on balls and allowed two hits, which, together with an earned run, netted four runs in the second. Barret's fielding and Hamilton's hitting were the features. Attendance, 250. The score:

RHE RHE RHE Batteries-Phillips and Wood; Willis and Sullivan. Umpire-Terry.

The American League At Buffalo-Buffalo, 3; Indianapolis, 5. At Cleveland-Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 10. Milwaukeee-Milwaukee, 3; Kansar

The Montana League. At Helena-Butte, 7; Helena, 0. Anaconda-Great Falls, 9: Ana-

National League Standing. Brooklyn Philadelphia ... Pittsburg ..... 

Stanford Bent Spokane SPOKANE, June 28.-Three thousan people saw the colors of the Spokan-Athletic Club go down in defeat before the Stanford visitors today. The game was a singular combination of costly er-

rors and brilliant plays. The score: RHE RHE RHE \$pokane ....... 9 9 9 \$tanford ...... 18 17 5 Batteries-Kelly and Loughead; Olson each and Connor. Umpire-Dodd.

Paris Exposition Sports. NEW YORK, June 28.—A. G. Spalding, director of sports at the Paris Exposi-tion, announced the list of American entries and the events in which they compete in the athletic games at Paris. Nearly all the record-holders of the pres-ent day are included.

Advance in Ten. NEW YORK, June 28.-Aside from resales of cotton goods purchased for exort to China, the only pronounced effect of the troubles in China seems to be an advance in the price of teas, ranging from 4 cent to 1 cent per pound. Thus far the situation in China has not operated in the direction of the hindrance of any receipts, and the advances are

any receipts, and the advances are regarded as sentimental. Japan teas, in fact, advanced before the Chinese troubles assumed importance, and teas of the Island of Formosa, which is owned by Japan, and is a good day's sail from China, have advanced more the green tens of China.

Matt Nutrine made of choicest materials by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, is the great food-drink for the feeble and convalescent astimilable by the weakest stomach. For sale by all druggists. TWO VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

Independent Newspapers Review the Position and Policies of the Two Parties

The Oregonian herewith presents two views of the political situation. The first is from the New York Times, an independent newspaper, that supported McKinley in 1886, and the Democratic New York state ticket in 1883. The second is the Boston Herald, a very able journal of Democratic tendencies that opposed Bryan in 1896:

BUILDERS AND DESTROYERS. New York Times.

By what propositions and what argu-ments will the Democrats at Kansas City attempt to persuade the American people that they made a mistake four years ago which they must now correct? With what pledges and promises can they hope to convince the electorate that the executive power should be taken out of the hands of the man and the party that now hold it and transferred to the hands of W. J. Bryan and his fusion forces? The Republ cans at Philadelphia have put for William McKinley and Theodore Roose velt as their candidates; they have an nounced their purposes, and have asked of the people a renewal of trust. How is the Democracy of Bryan going to meet their challenge?

Do they find in the present condition of the country a warrant for their pretensions? Can they support the charge of bad stewardship against the Repub licans? Can they show evils present and to come, distress, perils, a misuse of the Mation's opportunities, and a wasting of the Nation's substance? Can they show that things would have gone much better if they had been in power!

The party of Bryan has fallen upon evil days. It thrives by calamity and is fed by ruin and disaster, but in wanton sport the fates have set it to fight its great battle in a year of overflowing prosperity, when the country is growing rapidly richer and everybody is at work. How different were the conditions in 1896! Then fortune had quite turned her back upon the coun try, but she smiled a broad smile of favor upon the Bryan party. Then business was stagnant, confidence was lacking, few were making money, and many were bankrupt. Distress was widespread, and work was hard to get

That was a glorious Bryan year. But with everything in his favor, Bryan was beaten. How, then, can he expect to win in this year of harsh adversity for all his doctrines, when the blessings he pictured forth as attainable only through the use of his 16 to 1 nostrums have come abundantly through other ministrations and policies the very reverse of everything he counseled?

In four year we have increased ou export trade from \$880,000,000 to \$1,000,-000,000, and our exports of manufactures, the product of American brains and American labor, from \$225,000,000 to \$400,000,000. We have \$500,000,000 money in circulation than we had four years ago, and the loans and discounts of the National banks have increased by a like sum, affording a fair measure of the comparative business activity of the two periods. A great part of our debt has been refunded at I per cent, establishing the credit of the United States as the highest in the world. We have a large surplus revenue, applicable to the reduction of the debt and to remission of taxes, yet there is no genuine complaint that the faxes are burdensome. The increase in the National tration has been enormous. It is, in fact, the great economic fact in the world's history for that four years. We have subscribed to an English loan, and financial agents of Russia seek funds in this market. Wages have been raised all over the country, and the number of the unemployed is small. The Presidential canvass dawns upon

fer stage of National existence. We are known, admired, respected throughout all the world, even by powers that had been altogether indifferent to us as a cipher in the politics of the nations or had despised us as a country of mere money-getters. We have accomplished the long-delayed work of putting Spain out of this hemisphere. have added great insular possessions to our territory and 10,000,000 to our population. We have made an immense advance in public policy by proclaim ing the principle of the open door in the Philippines and by insisting on it in our ewn behalf in China. We have taken our place beside and among the great powers of the world to work out the problems of commerce and civilization that await solution. Our new National greatness is reflected in a visible growth of power and influence.

We have established the gold standard for our currency, putting an end to 90 years of dangerous agitation and disturbance, and this was the direct act of a Republican Congress and the Re-

publican President. What has W. J. Bryan to propose except that we shall undo all this? We have no need to recount the articles of his political creed. They are equally known and dreaded. In their essence they are the negation of the results accomplished and the progress made during the Administration of William Mc-He would repeal the gold Kinley. standard; he would abandon our new possessions, repudiate our obligations, withdraw from the honorable and reonsible position we have taken among the nations, and retire within our gates to a life of momestic National seclusion, where we should feel no movement of the great current of the world's progress and share neither the glory nor the rewards of participation in the creative work going on in the old and new

lands of the earth. To keep the place we have won and stand by what we have done-that is the Republican policy. National undoing is the policy of Bryanism. The people will not have it. We by no means assent to the proposition of the partisan Republican orators that all that we have gained in the past four years we owe wholly to the Republican party. We have not let pass unchallenged the victous calumny that the evils that encompassed us in 1896 were chargeable to Democratic wickedness and incapacity. But in a political campaign the party that can show in the sight of all voters that the times did mend while was in power and are vastly more prosperous than when the opposition was in power has so much the better of the argument that the candidate who in his letter of acceptance must exhibit convincing reasons for a "change" must consider himself lucky if he is not hooted at. The American people want no change now. Anybody who takes observations of their present temper can see that.

THE CONVENTION'S WORK.

Boston Herald. The Republican convention has done work. The outcome is what was expected, except by the unsophisticated convention of deliberation, in spite of the machine. Everything occurred precisely as was intended and prescrib beforehand by the great bosses. From beginning to end, the delegates had no voice or liberty, except in the article of hurrahing. They were entertanied by some set speeches, no better than every-body living in a fairly populous community will have an opportunity of hearing before November, Indeed, they were rather worse, in point of honesty and fairness, than any orator would dare make before an intelligent, popular audence in which both parties had representatives, and there was opportunity

of asking questions. The set speeches of Wolcott and Lodge, and the resolutions themselves. are crammed with misleading statements, but the speeches are of the kind these orators were appointed to make because it was known that they are adepts in the rhetorical art known as suppressio veri and suggestio falsi. The resolutions are blinding dust. All the proceedings rested on the hypothesis that it is easy to delude the simple minded voters. Perhaps this is a safe premise. The want of a wise and sagacious opposition is counted upon to drive voters to the McKinley standard. in spite of their personal contempt for the claims made in his behalf.

It may be thought that the mock contest over the Vice-Presidency is an exception to the other cut-and-dried features of the convention's proceedings. In reality, it was strictly in accordance with them, and emphasizes them. There is no question that, in the first place, the machine wanted Roosevelt. He was reluctant because he had other plans for his ambition, and finally he announced, without reservation or proviso that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. He has said this so many times that he had discredited his own refusals. It was apparent that he himself deemed that his previous noes were of no account unless he said so again, and the last one was no more whole-minded than the former ones. One of the last ones was spoken publicly at Caledonia, N. Y., less than 10 days ago, as follows: "I am not a candidate Vice-President, and I will not accept the office if nominated at Philadelphia next week." Ever since he reached Philadelphia, early in the week, he has steadily refused to repeat these words, and he is the nominee. Why?

It was because Roosevelt has a consuming desire for public office, and doubtless he was given to understand that he could not continue to be Governor of New York. Then he was ready to take the office he did not prefer, for which, as he has said, he has no qualifications and no taste, which would be as uncomfortable as a prison and as tiresome as a bore. He preferred even wealth during the McKinley Adminis- this hard fate to retirement to private life. The President and Hanna had taken Roosevelt at his word, not too serrowfully. Platt and Quay united heads and forces to beat Hanna, and accomplished it. Hanna capitulated with the best possible grace, but it was a defeat all the same. It was no fight in the convention. It was settled outside of it, and the convention was gagged a happy, prosperous and contented Na- by the machine in this matter as in every other. . We have entered upon a new and loft-

From beginning to end there was not a word of vital discussion of party principle or policy, only a succession of bloated panegyrics. It was not intended that any delegate whose fidelity to boss rule was not assured should have an opportunity to open his mouth in the expression of opinion on dangerou questions. The bosses were afraid of free debate, and they suppressed every possibility of the appearance of a differ ence of opinion. The convention was absolutely has

menious and obsolutely useless as an indication of public sentiment. representative of anti-Administration sentiment on any subject was given an opportunity even to get himself hisred by the subservient lackeys of power, There was no more independent freedom of speech than in an assembly of Germans, Russians or Turks. Such a National convention was never before known in America. Twelve years are it would have been the death of any party submitting to it. Perhaps it will be so now. It may be that there are yet some sparks of living independence in the Republican party, that it is not a moribund organization compose wholly of dictators and cravens. The is more hope of the Nation's purity and safety in the angriest free fight of a party caucus or convention, such as Ben Butler and Fred Williams have given samples of in this vicinity, than in such a convention as has been held this week in Philadelphia, having re gard to the unrelieved acquiescence in the tyranny of its control, and its emptiness of any genuinely popular characteristics ter.

One other thing this convention has made clear-the unsubstantial quality of the alleged popularity of William McKinley. All the fulsome eulogies of his wise, intelligent, high-principled and masterly statesmanship did not avail to cover and conceal its real infirmity, insincerity and dependence on abler minds and stouter wills than his own. The extent of dissatisfaction and disrespect prevailing among Republican politicians, and freely expressed when they were not talking for publication or record, was a surprise to the unin formed. This feeling was the secret of the willingness of many state dele-gations to serve the ends of Platt and Quay rather than those of Hanna respect of the Vice-Presidency and in other matters. Newspaper correspondents have noted the not uncommon remark of delegates that if Roosevelt had some time ago announced himself a candidate for President he could have had their vote. This was not because they loved Roosevelt more, but McKin-ley less. Persons who have lately traveled extensively through the bring back surprising reports of the in-difference to McKinley prevalent among

Whether association with Roosevelt will make the McKinley ticket really will make the McKinley ticket really stronger is a matter of grave doubt. It will please the hurrah element of the party, but that element does not count for so much since Blaine's candidacy as it did before.

# PORTER'S BIASED WORK

HIS REVISION OF CUBAN TARIFF MUST PESELP BE REVISED.

Intimations That He Was Influenced by Considerations Not Altogether for the Public Good.

WASHINGTON, June 22.-The appoint ent of such men as Robert P. Porter perform special work for the Govern-ent is a double waste of time, and no better evidence of this fact exists that his last appointment, when he was desig-nated to revise the Cuban tariff. Porter mated to revise the Cuban tariff. Porter went to work and revised the tariff, and now the Senate committee has got to go over Porter's work and revise that. At least, the committee will make a thorough investigation, which will undoubtedly result in a second revision. Porter's revision has not met with general approval, but has rather been severely condemned for its lack of uniformity. In fact, there are department officials who fact, there are department officials who have little or no use for Mr. Porter, who are not at all reluctant about expressing their views.

Much condemnation has been heaped on

Much condemnation has been heaped on Mr. Porter for his reduction of the 40 per cent tax on machinery and railway materials and supplies, making that duty but 10 per cent, when the duty on cotton goods was left untouched at 30 per cent, the duty on linen, flax and hemp goods advanced 50 per cent, and the duties on provisions and breadstuffs left far above 10 per cent. It was explained at the time that the great reduction on railway mathat the great reduction on railway materials and machinery was necessary to encourage the building of railroads and making general progress in the island, and that the 40 per cent tariff practically suspended all such operations and impor-tations of that class of materials. It has been shown by department officials, however, that such importations were not stopped. These same officers point to the discrepancy in the uneven reduction, and say that, first of all, under existing conditions, if the duty is to be cut material ditions, if the duty is to be cut materially, the greatest necessity should be the first affected, and that breadstuffs and provisions should be allowed entry from the United States at the very bottom duty. They recognize the importance of railroads and machinery generally, but think the necessaries of life take preference.

There is an element of personal dislike that enters into this protest of the de-partment officials, but their complaint is not altogether without warrant, and it is another instance showing that as a pub-ilc officer Robert P. Porter is not what is commonly called "a howling success."
When it comes to an officer to revise a tariff, it requires a man who is not to be nfluenced in favor of one class of im ports as against another, and one who considers first of all the interests of the people at large, and not the interests of any one class of manufacturers and exporters in this country. Democrats Counting Their Chickens

The Democratic Congressional commit-tee is very busy figuring out how the next House of Representatives will be Democratic, and some of their number have gone so far as to pick out various dis-tricts now represented by Republicans, which will be captured by Democrats in the coming election. They, of course, claim almost the entire South, and will undoubtedly have it, as heretofore, but their estimates for close doubtful states are certainly far overdrawn. Further-more, they do not make any allowance more, they do not make any anowance for Republican gains in some close dis tricts now represented by Democrats, and their estimate is therefore very unrelia

In the West they expect to make heavy gains. The first and seventh California districts are among those that they say will flop over to the Democracy, and Barham and Needham will be superseded by Democrats. Much hope is extended to Washington, although they do not count Washington as surely Democratic. The tenth Texas district, now represented by Mr. Hawley (Rep.), which was carried by a small majority, is claimed for fusion. For several Congresses, Represent-ative White, the only colored Representa-tive in Congress, has represented the secand North Carolina district, but his majorities have been decreasing, and the Democrats now claim control of his dis-

epresented, Smith, the former of the seat, having resigned to take the Governorship. He being a Democrat, will probably be succeeded by a man of the ame political faith. In the second and third Maryland districts the vote at the last election was close, and this leads the Democrats to count on those two seats as well. One of the two may be carried cause of factional trouble. Representatives Bowersock and Calderhead, repre senting the second and fifth Kansas districts, are also slated for defeat, on the Democratic table of estimates, as is the case with Mr. Pugh, of the ninth Kentucky district.

There is, of course, a possibility of the Democrats carrying some of those dis-tricts in the South, but when they go up into Michigan and predict that they will replace such men as Corliss, H. C. Smith and Gardner, as well as Page Morris, in Minnesota, they are getting rash. Be-cause the 19th and 21st New York districts went Republican last election by small majorities, the Democrats now claim them, as well as all of the close counties in Ohio. The fourth West Virginia and second Wisconsin districts complete the estimate that has been made by the expectant committeemen.

pectant committeemen.

In a word, they have taken all of the districts that went Republican at the last election by a small majority, and placed them in the Democratic column. But there are about the same number of small majorities in favor of Democrats two years ago, and the Republicans are at perfect liberty to make a like esti-mate of gains. There is no denying that the next House will be close, but there is every reason to believe that such liberal Democratic estimates are rash in the extreme. Beveridge Not Wholly Satisfied.

It is evident that Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, feels that he has not been wholly a Senatorial success. He probably realizes, after reading the various comments that have been made upon his meteoric career, since he was elected to the Senate, that he has been a bit pre-vious. He was overheard to remark the other day in his discussion of various matters about Congress, that men young-er than he had become prominent in pub-lic life, and instanced the fact that Senator Carter, who is now 45 years old, was but 28 when he was chairman of the Republican National Committee. Sen-ator Beveridge probably did not stop to that Senator Carter's life had been much different from his. The M The Monown way, receiving the hard knocks which any man does who undertakes to live on the frontier. More than that, a man ages much faster in one of the Western states than he does in a state

like Indiana.

The tone in which Senator Beveridge was discussing the matter indicated that he believed that one great cause of crit-icism upon him was that he was a young man. Such was not the case, however There was some resentment felt because the Senator in his first term had under-taken to do so many impossible things. For instance, he prepared a resolution which he thought was a settlement of the Philippine question, and he made a speech upon it, which he assumed ought to have settled the question then and there, so that the resolution should be passed without any further considera-tion. The Senate committee on the Phil-ippines promptly ignored the resolution. although Senator Beveridge was a mem

ber of that committee, and reported a resolution of Spooner, who was not a member of the committee.

The curious course of Senator Beveridge in relation to the Porto Rican tariff was also noted. He prepared a speech against it, finally made a speech on a compromise measure, and in the end was paired in favor of it. On the Quay case he was not paired either way, and Senators came not paired either way, and Senators came to the conclusion that a young man who was here for the purpose of reforming legislation ought at least to have had some positive convictions. Senator Hev-eridge will realize that it was not his youth that was complained of, nor his youthful appearance, but that he broke down the traditions of the Senate in the prominent part he assumed in legisla in the very first session of his term.

AT THE HOTELS

F N Worcester, Spokmid B Sparks, N Y
Mr & Mrs W M Griffith, R R Haskell & wf. HP
San Francisco
F H Green, San Bafasil, Cai
Mrs David C Dunbar,
Sait Lake
Mrs H Y Sinclair &
child, Chicago
Cask H Brown & wife,
Coakinand, Cai
J W Gambill, Roanoke, Va
Mr & Mrs J E Dubois
A 2 maiks, Roanoke
F C Marshall, U S A
Mr & Mrs Starr, San F
D H Clark, St Paul
D H Clark, St Paul
D H Hiles C Fenton,
city
E H Fridman, city

B W Sparks, N Y
W C Borstleman, N I
Gold, N N W York
Colm, New York
Col THE PORTLAND

D. H. Clark, St. Paul
Dr. Hicks C. Penton,
city
Jas F. Thompson, city
Frank. E. Dooly, city
A. E. Jackson, city
J. Wessels, Jr., Seattle
Dr. C. L. Nelson, wf. &
boy, Seattle
Dr. C. L. Nelson, wf. Dr C L Nelson, wf & barna boy, Seattle A S Burwell, Seattle R J Prince, Boston Mrs J C Riley, Fort Riley, Kan Peter Patterson, Duluth Chas S Dixon, S F Chas S Dixon, S F

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New York Commercial Advertiser, Reg As our readers are aware, we have never had a particle of doubt as to the best place for Governor Roosevelt in the approaching campaign. Not only do we think that as a candidate for re-election to the Governorship he will add greatly to the strength of the National but we are convinced that the failure to renominate him, for any reason whatever, would seriously weaken the National ticket in this state.

Coffee and Sugar. NEW YORK, June 28.—Coffee options closed barely steady with prices un-changed to 19 points higher. Sales, 69. 500 bags, including July, \$7 20%7 25; August, \$7 4567 50; September, \$7 5067 60; October, \$7 5567 00; spot. Rio, firm; No. 7 invoice, %c; mild, steady; Cordova, %60

Sugar-Raw, strong; refined, strong,

Worth Knowing

January and October of the same year always begin with the same day. So do April and July, also September and De-cember. February, March and November also begin with the same day.

Sach Time the Dutch Were Beaten Off-Roberts Answers the Hospital Complaints.

LONDON, June 29, 2:30 A. M.-Lord toberts has sent bulleting of two small fights, occurring June 25 and 27, in which the Boers were discomfited. In a dis-patch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, be

says:

"A small force of mounted troops with
two guns, 'commanded by LieutenantColonel Dreiper, was attacked by the
enemy under Prefers and Nel on the
morning of June 25, seven miles north of
Senekai. They beat off the enemy and
burned their laager. The casualties were
three wounded and 10 killed. Hunter,
temporarily commanding Ian Hamilton's
brigade, made one march yesterday from
Heidelberg toward Frankfort without
meeting any opposition. The enemy attacked our Roodvaispruit post on the
railway yesterday, but were easily beaten rallway yesterday, but were easily beaten off by a detachment of Derbyshire Light Infantry, the West Australian Mounteds, a 15-pounder and an armored train. "Baden-Powell reports the capture of

an influential Boer, named Ray, who was endeavoring to raise a commando in the Rustenburg district. A patriot brought in over 100 rifles. More than 600 rifles and 1900 inferior guns have been taken during the last few days. He states that 19 Boers have arrived at Rustenburg going to their homes from Delary's commando. They would have left before if they had seen the proclamation, which was care-fully withheld by the Boer authorities." Lord Roberts says that Wednesday, June 27, was a record market day in Protoria for Boer farmers selling produc

Parties of Boers still hang on Buller's flanks, F. R. Burnham, the American scout, is invalided. The Pretoria correspondent of the Dully Telegraph, in a dispatch dated yester-

"Since Sunday General French, on the left, General Hamilton on the right and the Eleventh division in the center have been endeavoring to surround the enemy's position in the hills 15 miles east. There been endeavoring to surround the enemy a position in the hills 15 miles east. There was fighting for three days, but Tues-day night the enemy decamped, going eastward. The total casualties were un-der 150."

The War Office has issued the corre-spondence with Lord Roberts regarding the charges of Mr. Burdett-Courts. June

the charges of ar. Burdet-chitts, since 4 his attention was called in brief tele-grams to the allegations and also to other complaints of a general breakdown in the hospital service. Two days later he re-plied in part as follows:

plied in part as follows;
"The principal medical officer reported
that arrangements at Kroonstad were in
all respects in good order, and Lord
Methuen said they were thoroughly satisfactory. Iwas deeply distressed at being unable to make suitable arrangements for the sick on our first arrival at Kroonstad, but it is obvious that a certain amount of suffering is inseparable from the rapid advance of a large army into

an enemy's country."

June 20, the War Office cabled Lord. Roberts that disquisting reports regard-ing the hospital were accumulating, and asked him if anything could be done and particularly how many nurses were needed. June 25 Lord Roberts replied, saying that he did not wish to shirk responsibiliity or to screen the shortcomings of the medical corps, and he suggested a com-mittee of inquiry. He said there had been an abnormal number of sick at Bloem-fontein, due to the exhausting nature of the march and the terribly unsanitary condition of the camp at Paardeburg, where the only water available for drinking flowed from the Boer camp, higher up, where the river was crowded with decomposing animals, and also a considerable number of wounded after the fight March 10. To improvise accommodations at Bloemfontein for such a number, which had become 2000 before he left Bloem-fontein, was no easy task, said Lord Roberts. No tents were carried, and the public buildings had to be turned into hospitals.

In three months there had been 6909 admissions to the hospitals of suffering from enteric fever, while the deaths numbered 1379, about 21 per cent. Lord Roberts observed that he did not know whether this would be an abnormal if the rate were abnormal it was due to the exhausted state of the men, and not to the neglect of the medical corps.

### READY TO GO HOME. The British Soldier Sick of the Boer War.

LONDON, June 25.-Writing to the Morning Post from Winburg, Prevost Battersby frankly declares that the British soldler, though just as ready to "do or die," is "sick of the whole concern," that is to say, of South Africa.

"There are very few men out here,"
writes the war correspondent, "who have
repented of their pluck, and few who would hear of turning back until the 'show' is finished; but there are fewer still who are not heartly sick of the whole concern, who do not reckon daily with a sigh what they are missing in England—the racing and the yachting and the cricket, the little meeting and the little matches and the shooting, it may he, to follow. The big thing they are does not appeal to them. The taking of two countries, each of which might make kingdom: the drawing of the scarlet line of empire round this rich corner of

'Mind, they mean going through with it: they would meet anything short of unconditional surrender with voluble dis-gust; they would stop not a step this side of Pretoria. But they hate it. Their heart is not in the enterprise, but in the little

ways and plays of settled conditions.
"They would, had it been in their de-Cision, have left the curses pinter Starve Dutchmen. Since it was not, they starve and cision, have left the cursed place to the and fight and die with the best grace and most excellent courage possible. But the change is there, from the spirit of the men who won the Indies and made Amerca and set our flag on the seas."

## THE HOSPITAL SCANDAL. Balfour Proposes a Thorough In-

vestigation.

LONDON, June 28.—The exposures regarding the hospitals led to a number of as in the House of Commons to day. In response, the government leader, A.J. Balfour, made a long statement, during the course of which he said that so far as the government was aware not any of the suffering or sickness was due to insufficiency of supplies sent out. Mr. Balfour then read from correspondence with Lord Roberts in which the latter dwelt on the difficulties of owing to his rapid advance. quite understand the people imperfectly experienced in these matters were con-cerned at hearing of the hardships the sick and wounded soldiers undergo. He sick and wounded soldiers undergo. He did not wish to shirk from responsibility and he suggested that a committee of medical men and persons of sound com-mon sense proceed to South Africa to in-vestigate the charges. Mr. Baifour also informed the House that the government agreed to the appointment of an inde-pendent committee, as suggestested by Lord Roberts and he, tomorrow, would propose a committee from the army med-ical corps so that the public would have ortunity thoroughly to thresh our

Early History. "Adam," said Eve, "you can stay at home evenings now, and take care of the baby, instead of staying out so late at

the Simian Club." Then it was the en it was that Adam began to raise