## POLTALLOCH IS AFLOAT

BIG FOUR-MASTER REACHES SOUTH BEND ALMOST UNINJURED.

Will Be Towed to Victoria for Repairs and Then Come to Portland -Leyland Liner Wrecked.

SOUTH BEND, Wash., June 6.-The British bark Poltalloch, which was stranded eight months ago on the ocean beach near the North Cove lighthouse, is safely affoat and reached South Bend this morning at 19:30 amid a din of mill whistlest and the ringing of bells. She first floated at high tide at 3 P. M. yesterda, but the tug was at South Bend and Cap tain Young, of the Poltalloch, had to let her go partly to the beach again until

the tug Astoria could be summoned,
For over two weeks the vessel had been within 30 feet of deep water. When the final pull was made she moved 10 feet, and then slowly slid into deep water. The tug got a line to her at 6 A. M. She is uninjured, not even being strained to any perceptible extent, and looks none the worse for her stay on the beach,

To Captain Young belongs the chief credit for floating her, his original plans having at last been adopted, after experiments by experts of the London Salvage Association had failed. Ballast will be taken aboard here and she will then go

to Victoria to go on the drydock.

The rescue of the Poltailoch from the Washington Coast is a feat of which Captain Young may well feel proud, and had his methods been adopted when the vessel first struck the beach, she would probably have reached deep water sooner. This is the second large vessel that has been taken off the Washington coast by a ship. mastr, the British bark Zinita, a slightly smaller vessel than the Poltalloch, being salied and towed off so soon after she struck that there was no time to secure any interference from owners and underwriters. The British bark Poitalloch went ashore at 2 A. M., November 26, 1900, grounding southwest of the North Cove lighthouse. She had made a fast run up the Coast from Santa Rosalia, and in the thick weather prevailing at the time sailed past the mouth of the Columbia, for which she was heading, and was right in the breakers before the danger was realized. Her first anchor held, but was slipped, and the chain on the second an-

There was a high tide at the time, and as the vessel was in light ballast trim, she was carried well inside the outer line of breakers and forced up on the beach so far that at low tide she was high and dry. She was pushed into this position by a high tide and the enormous force of the breakers. As these mighty forces the breakers. As these mighty forces could not be used in taking her out by the same route as she entered, it was decided to drag her across the sands to Willapa Harbor, nearly a mile away. She was lightened of everything movable above decks, and also discharged all of the ballast that could be taken out with safety, and then, with the aid of wire cables and mushroom anchors, aided by a powerful donkey engine, she commenced the march toward deep water. The work was slow but sure, and good progress was made whenever the tides were right.

While the owner of the craft was not canguine of immediate success, Captain Young never lost faith in the success of his scheme, and a number of congratulatory telegrams were sent him by his friends in this city when the news of the ship's arrival at South Bend was received yesterday. The Poltalloch is a steel four-masted bark of 2139 tons net register, and with a carrying capacity of nearly 4000 tons. She is 284.4 feet long, 43 beam, and 24.4 feet depth of ho She was built in 1833, and is owned by Potter Bros., of London, Considering her age and the present values of shipping property, she is probably worth \$100,000, so that, in spite of the expense incurred in dragging her off the sands, her owners have saved a fortune by getting her into

The Poltalloch, at the time of the disaster, was under charter to Girvin & Eyre, of this city, and, as they have never can, celed the charter, she will be brought to Portland. If rates continue to advance, it is probable that she will be worth as much to the charterers as she was when she went on the beach. Her rate at that time was 42s 6d, and while she would not before canceling the engagement.

#### STEAMERS MAY COME. If Wheat Crop Is Large, Sailers May

Not Be Secured in Time. the present remarkably fine crop spects continue until harvest, it is almost a certainty that Portland exporters will be called on to dispatch a larger number of tramp steamers than have ever Sailers are not plentiful, and rates are up to a point where exporters are not at all anxious to charter freely with the crop yet to be made good. It requires many months to get a fleet of sailers started in this direction, and for that reason, if there is a big crop and an early movement, steamers will be almost an ab solute necessity, for they can be hurrled here from the "uttermost ends of the earth" in a comparatively short time.

Portland loaded 11 big steamships in
1897-98, and their carrying capacity in the aggregate was equal to more than 20 large sailers. Nearly all of these steamers were chartered at lower rates than are now asked, and they were brought into this field not so much on account of the scarcity of sallers as because of the fall. ure of the French wheat crop. France wanted wheat, and wanted it in a hurry, and as a result steamers commanded a premium over sailers, which are usually preferred for the wheat business on ac-count of the advantages of four or six months' storage while they are leisurely making their way round the Horn. Sta-tistically, Portland is about as well fixed for tonnage as she was a year age, but at that time San Francisco was not a competitor for ballast tonnage, while now the Bay City is in worse straits for ships than the northern ports. She is already drawing on the West Coast ports for ballast tonnage, and is also taking tonnage

been chartered for wheat loading on the Pacific Coast-the Filitishire, and the Glamorganshire, for Portland, with the option of San Francisco, and the Cymbalene, Imogene and Oakbranch, for San Francisco. All of these steamers were taken at 40 shillings, and as others are offering at the same rate, this figure would seem to be about the limit for the Sailers are considered worth is 2d to 2s 6d more, but crop damage of a serious nature in Europe would put a different aspect on matters.

#### LEYLAND LINER ASHORE. Struck a Cliff While Running at Pull

ST. JOHN'S N. F., June 6.-The Ley land steamer Assyrian, from Antwerp for Montreal, with 2000 tons of cargo, went ashore off Cape Race at midnight. She has Il feet of water in her hold likely to prove a total wreck. Her crew had great difficulty in escaping and reach-ing shore. For three days Captain Din-gle had been navigating by the log and he had calculated upon a course rounding Cape Race, 30 miles south of land, This plan, however, was frustrated by north-

erly currents The Assyrian was running at full speed through a dense fog when she struck the cliff, which was sighted only a moment before the impact. She was forced upon the outlying rocks, the impact tearing out the bottom of the two forward bolds. The crew at first were panic stricken, but after a time comparative calm was restored, and all precautions were taken to secure the safety of all on board. When and 213, The Failing, cor. Id and Wash.

the extent of her injuries was discloped. DECLINED TO AUDIT BILLS but would outlast any except a severe storm. The arrival of daylight enabled Captain Dingle to land the mate, who climbed the cliffs, proceeded to Cape Race Station and telegraphed the news

OCEANIC DELAYED.

Big Liner Puts Back With a Damaged Propeller.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—The White Star liner Oceanic, which sailed from Liver-pool for New York via Queenstown yesterday, returned here today, having damaged one of her propellers. The damage was repaired and the steamer sailed again

QUEENSTOWN, June 6 .- About 250 passengers and 500 sacks of mail are await-ing the arrival here of the White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which had to put back to Liverpool after sailing yesterday, owing to a damaged propeller.

To Meet Morgan.

NEW YORK, June &-Benjamin Baker, president of the Atlantic Transport Com-pany, will start for England today on board the Fuerst Bismarck, to meet J. Pierpont Morgan, before he sets out on his return journey to this country. Mr. Morgan, it is said, will start from Southampton a week from next Saturday, on

Quarantine Boat Service. ASTORIA, June 6.—The contract which the Government has with Captain W. W. Babbidge for furnishing a steamer for use in the quarantine service will expire on July 1, but as yet no steps have been taken to secure another boat or renew

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, June &-Left up at 7 A. M. Columbia River lightship, Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., moderate, wind west, weather cloudy. Manila. June 6-Arrived-Goodwin

from Portland, Or., for Hong Kong, etc. Hong Kong-Sailed June 5 - British steamer Empress of China, for Vancouver. Flushing-Arrived June 4-British bark Dunreggan from Tacoma Liverpool-Arrived June 5-Ultonia, from

Plymouth, June 6.-Arrived-Columbia, rom New York for Cherbourg. Queenstown-Sailed June 5-Rhynland. from Liverpool for Philadelphia. Liverpool-Sailed June 5-Qceanic, for

New York, June 6.—Sailed—La Cham-pagne, for Havre; Fuerst Mismarck, for

San Francisco, June 6.-Arrived-Steamer Mandalay, from Coquille River; steamer City of Puebla from Victoria; steamer Copper Queen, from Roque River. Sailed -Schooner Conflanza, for Coquille River; schooner Charles R. Wilson, for Grays Browhead, June 6.-Passed-Tauric, from

New York for Liverpool. Tory Island, June 6.—Passed—Assyrian, from Boston for Glasgow. Rotterdam, June 6.—Arrived, Amster-dam, from New York via Boulogne.

Liverpool, June 6 .- Safled-New England. for Queenstown and Boston. Hong Kong-Salled June 5-Empress of China, for Shanghal, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Yokohama and Vancouver, B. C. Rotterdam, June 6.—Sailed—Rotterdam,

or Boulogne and New York.
Lizard, June 6.—Passed—La Bretagne, from New York for Havre, Cherbourg, June 6.—Arrived—Columbia, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, and proceeded. Queenstown, June 6.—Sailed—Oceanic, from Liverpool for New York.

#### EAST SIDE MATTERS

Work on the New Hatchery at Bowlder Creek Soon to Begin.

Work on the new salmon batchery or Bowlder Creek, at the junction of Sal-mon and Sandy Rivers, will soon be commenced. R. W. Parker, acting postmaster at Salmon River, was in the city yesterday, and he said that Superintendent Thomas Brown informed him that the intention is to move to the new place and begin construction on the new hatch ery as soon as possible. At present lines are being surveyed and some rights will have to be secured before actual construction can be started. The owner of the land on which the new plant will be built is away, and there is some delay but everything will be straightened in the course of time. This new hatchery will be the most complete and best in the state. Mr. Parker has examined the site and he says that in his judgment no better place could have been selected for the purpose. There are many advan-tages at this point not found elsewhere in the state. One of these is that there is a reservoir where the salmon may be beld until they are ready for spawning. Superintendent Brown has 400,000 steel head salmon eggs on hand, and 150,000 hatched and doing well.

Rev. Mr. Blair's Appointment. Rev. G. A. Blair, who has been appointed to and accepted the position of field agent for the San Francisco mission, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Portland, East Salmon and East Twelfth streets. He gave up his Portland work on account of continued ill health and went to Walla Walla. He will enter on his new work July 1. The Board of Missions will place a pastor at San Fran-cisco and put Mr. Blair in the field to raise money to place that mission on a substantial financial basis. Therefore, Mr. Blair will reside in the East, where his principal work will be. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blair are kindly remembered in

Important Rallway Spur. The O. R. & N. Co.'s spur on East Second street is becoming very impor-tant to Portland business houses. A considerable number of dealers have their freight discharged on East Second and East Stark because it is the most con-venient point even to the West Side. It will not be long before there will be side tracks all the way to East Clay street.

Semi-Annual Election. . The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church held the semi-annual meeting Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. Eva R Pillsbury. Newton Anderson was elected president; Mrs. E. G. White, vice-president; Miss Edith Knox, secretary; C. Walker, treasurer. Reports of the work for the past six months were received. showing excellent progress, and work for the future was laid out.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pool have moved to their new home, at the end of the Woodstock car line, which they recently

purchased. The social announced to take place this evening at First United Evangelical Church, East Tenth and East Sherman

treets, has been postponed.

The Seliwood Sub-Board of Trade will meet this evening at Campbell's Hall, as Firemen's Hall is occupied by an enter-tainment. Hereafter meetings will be held at Firemen's Hall.

The improvement of East Burnside Street has reached East Seventh street, and work has been started on another block, which will bring it up to East Eighth street. All this work is being

ne by private contract. Mrs. Laura Metch, chairman of the refreshment committee, requests all com-mittees of Indian War Veterans' banquet, which takes place in this city June 13, to meet with her at G. A. R. Hall, First and Taylor, this Friday, at 2 P. M., to

MORE PURCHASES MADE WITHOUT CONTRACT.

County Auditor Pope Refused to "O K." Them, Submitting a Communication on the Subject.

County Auditor Pope yesterday declined to audit another batch of bills for supplies purchased where there was no con-tract, and returned the list to the County ommissioners without his approval There is a suit now pending in the State Circuit Court to determine the question whether goods can be purchased under the present law, except by contract from the lowest bidder. The explanation of the Commissioners is that these supplies have

been bought in emergent cases. Auditor

Pope submitted the following communi-cation on the subject: "To the Honorable County Judge and Commissioners of Multnomah Oregon-Gentlemen: I hand you herewith a list of purchases for the use of the various departments of the county government for which there have been no bids accepted, no contracts made of bonds furnished, as the law strictly directs, and it again becomes my duty to protest against the issuance of any warrants on our county treasury that under the law are absolutely 'void and unenforcible, whether in the hands of innocent third

parties or otherwise." "I find no exceptions to the law, no provision for emergencies or extreme necessities, and, as I stated in a former communication, the honorable District Attorney has given me an opinion in no uncertain terms sustaining my position. Hence this expression in defense of the county's interests.' A list of the rejected bills is as follows:

Poor Farm. Zimmerman Packing Company, meat

John Vince & Sons ment \$18.06. Wadhams & Co., groceries, \$7 75. Sealy, Mason & Co., sundries, \$10 55 Meier & Frank Company, goods, \$10 13, Cooke Bros., hay, \$47. Portland Seed Company, land plaster,

Woodard, Clarke & Co., drugs, 64 cents. Blumauer-Frank Drug Company, sup-J. J. Kadderly, \$14 15. W. P. Fuller, index, \$5.

E. M. Lazarus, architect's fees, \$790, Burnside Bridge. Corbett, Falling & Robertson, \$13 64. Albina Ferry. Albina Lumber Company, \$7 45. Ronds and Bridges.

W. P. Berger, tin signs, \$3. Bleycle Paths. Butterfield Bros., bicycle tags, \$240. Road District.

neyman, DeHart & Co., \$13. The claim of Architect Lazarus is for preparing plans for alterations to the Courthouse. This was a matter consid-ered by the former Board of County Commissioners, but the present Commis-sioners have been unable to find that the old board authorized Mr. Lazarus to make plans, while it was ascertained that the matter of making alterations and repairs was discussed.

Auditor Pope states that he cannot un-derstand why bicycle tags were ordered without bids first having been advertised for and obtained, and says that in previ-ous years bids for bicycle tags were se-

It will probably be contended on the other hand that, the bloycle law being a separate act on a given subject, the Driscoll act relative to the purchase of county supplies has no application to it, and that bleycle supplies are not county

An extensive bill was presented for fee be returned to litigants in the East side Justice Court, and this was laid over until Judge Cake could examine it. Com-missioner Mack stated that he wished to have the man who was instrumental in securing the assignments brought before the board to ascertain why he was taking such an interest in the matter

## STILL ANOTHER LETTER.

Father O'Reilly Fires a Parting Shot at Major Sears.

PORTLAND, June 6 .- (To the Editor.)-Major Sears is out in a communication in today's Oregonian in which he sadiy farewell appearance as a protector of American institutions. He declines "to reply in detail to the ful-minations of the foreign clergyman who has opened his battery against the American public school system." There is no foreign clergyman engaged in this controversy. The writer is an American citizen, replying to the attacks of an unjust aggressor; and insisting on those elementary rights guaranteed by the Consti-tution of the United States. All through this controversy I have acted on the defensive. Major Sears opened the contro-versy by making serious charges of dis-loyalty against his Catholic fellow-citisens. He retires from the controversy after having completely failed to prove the truth of these charges. He retreats, as he came in, substituting abuse for argument, and sadly given to

the habit of calling names. However, we prefer his abuse to his praise. No Cathoic priest, no Catholic editor, no Catholic. in short, in any position of responsibility, however much he may show up the shortomings of the non-Catholic position or illustrate the contradictory nature of its changing attitudes, ever goes into a whoicsale assault on the virtues of its ministry, or slanders the purity and moral-ity of its people. Controversy should be confined to doctrine. Amid the persistent, malignant misrepresentation of every-thing Catholic that scores of men such as Mr. Sears concern themselves with, nothing escapes the gauntlet of vituperation, save possibly doctrine, the one point which could be the lawful subject of ar-

I protest against the shallow impudence which would place on my "Jesuitical methods" the responsibility of Major Sears' retirement from this controversy I challenge him to show wherein I have "coined statements and passed false-hoods for truth." He has charged the Catholic community with a crime which they repudiate, and though their innocence has been clearly proven, he still persists in relterating his groundless persists in relterating his charges and base calumnies.

It is interesting to know that he has "not read this man's letters in The Ore-This statement will be taken with a grain of salt, and could we believe it, might justify and explain the weakness of his attempt to defend his posi-

We rejoice in his resolution to give himself up to some useful employment for the little time left a man of his years in this world. He was indeed badly employed in arousing ill-feeling in the com-munity and provoking collisions between citizens by his senseless and unprovoked attacks when peace and harmony pre-

He announced in conclusion that the "grave question of the American public school system is in the hands of the peopie." Yes, it is just where it was when he began his warfare, and it has not advanced one single step by his methods, He retires from this controversy, we hope, wiser, and he will hesitate ere he again rushes into public print. If he produces anything new, I suppose I shall have the liberty of replying in the columns of The Oregonian. Our position with regard to the public school was clearly announced. We have no desire to destroy or injure them in any maner. On the contrary, we ould gladly contribute to their greater We do not believe in the policy of si-ence. The Catholics of the United States

have been pushed to the wall in many ways, and they are resolved to demand what is their due—not as Catholius, but as citizens, for as Catholics they ask nothing.

There can be no morality without re-ligion. Moral culture is of more import-ance to the state than any other. In-struction which does not give it is not education. Therefore, the state should encourage education full and complete. Without Christian doctrine one may as reasonably look to Christian morality as for a superstructure unsustained by a foundation. The interests of the state as well as of the church call for training in morality through religion. Washington, in his last public utterance, calls religion and morality "indispensable supports of political property, the two ports of political prosperity, the two great pillars of human happiness and the two firmest props of men and citisens." The Catholic church, therefore, will continue to support her own schools and conduct them on principles outlined the immortal Washington. C. J. O'REILLY.

#### LUMBER INDUSTRY.

One Man Thinks the Supply of Timber Is Overestimated.

Edwin Sharpe, of Tacoma, who is con nected with a monthly journal devoted to the timber interests of the Northwest, is at the Perkins. He has recently visited most of the lumber regions of Washing-ton and British Columbia, and found the sawmills and logging camps busy everywhere. "Everybody has money and is making money," he said, yesterday, "ai-though the price of lumber is lower than It should be, considering the increased cost of logs and the higher rates of loggers' wages.

The reason for the continued low price of lumber, Mr. Sharpe thinks, is the supply being kept fully up to the de-mand by the addition of new saw milis in all directions. "Should a shortage in the supply occur, as, I expect it will, when the troubles in China and South Africa are over, you will see lumber advance materially on this Coast, as we are in a splendid position to supply Asia and Africa with what lumber they need,"

said Mr. Sharpe.

He also looks for an advance in the price of timber lands ere long, in consequence of timber lands ere long, in consequence of the rapid cutting down of trees, even at the present rate. "There is not nearly so much timber on the Pacific Coast as most men think," he said, "and it is now falling before the woodsman's ax like grain before the harvesting ma-chine. In 25 years from now the great forests of Oregon, Washington and Brit-ish Columbia will have become one vast clearing, and farms and stock ranches will have taken the place of many of the saw-mil settlements. A good tract of timber land, in an available locality, is a good thing to have: and even in the more remote locations, its price will advance materially with the building of railroads now projected."

He thinks the Canadian Government had

a sharper eye to the profits when dispos-ing of its timber lands than Uncle Sam had, as the lands carrying timber north of the 49th parallel are simply leased to the saw-mill men, who are obliged to pay 50 cents per 1000 stumpage. Thus a quarter section carrying 7,000,000 or 8,000,-000 feet would bring the government \$3500 to \$4000. The American Government would let such a quarter section go for \$2 50 an acre, or \$400 in all.

The Canadian officials, however, invest these moneys in extending railroads and constructing wagon roads into the wilderness." Mr. Sharpe said, "and so the people get some of their money back, in-directly. The Canadians have a very liberal system in regard to wagon roads, and when a few farmers take up land in a certain section the government proceeds to build them roads—good roads—at once. In this way much encouragement is given to new settlers who make homes on the pub-

"In regard to a market for British American lumber, the Canadlan Pacific helps the saw-mill men by giving very low freight rates eastward, and so much of the output finds its way clear to Atlantic Coast cities. Large numbers of cedar shingles are now being shipped castward, and all the shingle mills are working full time."

Mr. Sharpe thinks the citizens of Tacoard to the

ma have a "kick coming" in regard to the figures put forth by the Portland Board of Trade in a recent pamphlet. "The book speaks of 'Scattle and Tacoma,' while treating on wheat shipments," he said, when everyone should know that Tacoma has shipped nearly all the wheat exported from Puget Sound, while Scattle

as shipped practically none."
Mr. Sharpe is intensely loyal to his own town, and will not let such little slips pass unnoticed.

## DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses. Albert Parker Hill, 27, Ella Mabel Rickert, 18. David Koth, 32, Phoebe Reimers, 23.

William C. Blank, 28, Ifa L. Burbank, 25. Birth Returns. May 25-Girl, to wife to Andrew Olson, May 23-Girl, to while to Andrew Cisch. May 23-Girl, to wife of Frank Johnson,

147 Beech street. June 4-Girl to wife of James R. Irving, Alto Park. Denth Returns. June 4-Frank H. Garland, 34 years, 472 Holiday avenue; cerebritis.

June 3—Guy R. Forrens, 17 years, 347

Front street; tuberculosis of hip joint;

exhaustion.

June 4-Anton Law, 46 years, St. Vincent's Hospital; consumption. Real Estate Transfers.

Real Estate Transfers.

Henry Scheeland and wife to Ann Sinnott, lots 3, 4 and 5, block H, Caruthers' Addition to Caruthers' Addition July 25

Katherine E. Sioan to Maggie Baker, lot 4, block 2, Piedmont, June 3...

Prank J. Buckwalter to George Jacobs, trustee, W. ½ of lots 5 and 6, block 2, Hanson's Addition, June 3.

Same to George Jacobs, lot 1, block 12, Glencoe Park, June 3...

Josephine Bouchier to E. Henry Wemme, lot 4, block 60, Couch Addition, June 6...

R E. Menefee and wife to Marson.

June 5

R. E. Menefee and wife to Margaret
E. Humphrey, lot 7, block 2, Piedmont Park, May 7

Guaranty Savings & Loan Association
to Frederick W. Branch, lots 1 and
2, block 5, Mount Tabor Villa, April

2 block 5, Mount Tabor Villa, April 15
George W. Chamberiain to A. D. Mershon, 5 acres, section 33, T. 1 N., R. 4 E., March 3, 1899
Isabel Robbins and husband to same, 12½ acres, section 33, T. 1 N., R. 4 E., December 12, 1859
Crescent Land Company to A. W. Cauthorn, lot 4, block 4, Keystone Addition, June 5.
A. W. and E. C. Goddard and wives to Henry P. Kosterman, lots 7 and 8, block 17, Highland, June 6.
J. F. Chase and wife to W. A. Proctor and Frank Beers, lots 3 and 4, block 1, Chase's Addition to Pleasant Home, March 20.
William MacMaster and wife and Alex, Birrell and wife to John W. Taylor, lots 13, block 9, Ivanhoe, August 6, 1900. 200

Pacific Coast Abstract Guaranty & Trust Co. Abstracts, trusts, title insurance, loans, 204-5-6-7 Failing bldg., 3d and Wash.

Final Settlement of Gregory Estate CHICAGO, June 6.-Final settlement of the sensational litigation over the distri-bution of the estate of Allen Gregory, the millionaire stockyards commission and cattle-owner, came yesterday with the filing of four instruments in the Recorder's office. By the terms of these in-struments Mrs. Martha Gregory gets one-third of the entire estate and the remaining two-thirds are to be divided between

New Overland Ticket Office. For all points East, Lowest rates. Superior attractions. Excellent service. Personally conducted excursions daily, via ano Grande Western Railway, 122 A Third street, entrance new Failing building.

# CIVIL SERVICE FRAUDS

VIOLATION OF THE LAW IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE AT EL PASO.

applicants for Positions Permitted to See Examination Questions in Advance-Political Contributions.

NEW YORK, June & - The National Civil Service Reform League issues the following report of its investigating committee:

Your committee appointed to investi-gate the condition of the Federal Civil Service, respectfully offers the following report in regard to the Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas: In July, 1898, competitive examinations were held for the purpose of establishing

a register of eligibles for the customs service at that place, and it appears from the evidence obtained by an examiner sent there by the Civil Service Commission to investigate alleged frauds, that prior to this examination, Moses Dillon, the Col-lector, told W. C. Holmes, a member of the Customs Board of Civil Service Ex-aminers, that there were four applicants, E. M. Fink, H. F. Bloom, one McDougal, and a son of the Collector, whom the Col-lector desired to pass the examination: that the Collector ordered him to com-municate this desire to W. A. Race, Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, with the injunction that it would not be wise for him to refuse; that thereupon Holmes communicated this desire to Race, and on the day before the examination, Race give him copies of the questions to be asked in spelling, arithmetic and letter-writing, and that Holmes took these copies of questions to the resi-dence of Bloom, one of the candidates, and there saw Bloom and Fink, another candidate, at work on the questions. This is shown by the affidavit of W. C. Holmes, given to an examiner of the Civil Ser vice Commission on October 23, 1900.

David L. Creswell, Inspector of Customs, gave his affidavit to the Commis-sion, October 2, 1900, stating that Fink had told him that the examination papers in July, 1898, had been opened, and that he and Bloom had the papers or blanks before the examination,

E. M. Fink, Inspector of Customs, one of the men examined, gave a signed statement to the Commission, October 24. 1900, stating that on the afternoon before the civil service examination, Bloom me him on the street and asked him to come to his house that evening; that he went there and found Bloom and Holmes in the house and the copies of the examination papers on the table and that he looked over some of the questions intended for the examination next day. Bloom and Fink passed the examination and were ap-Mr. Holmes gave his testimony to the

representative of the Civil Service Com-mission with much trepidation. He apparently could lose much and gain nothing by his affidavit, which implicated the Collector. Mr. Race, the former Secretary of the Board, was then in the customs service at Gibara, Cuba. The evidence would appear to show very clearly that the examination was fraudulent, and that Moses Dillon, the Collector, as well as Holmes, Race, Bloom and Fink were conperned in the violation of the law. The Collector at El Paso also received ontributions for political purposes in his office at the Federal Building William T. Kitchens, one of the Inspectors, gave the Civil Service Commission his affidavit, dated October 29, 1900, stating that on Sunday, February 11, 1900, a meeting of Inspectors was held at the office of the Collector of Customs in the Federal Buildtrolling a county convention so that certain delegates, among whom was the Col-

lector, might be selected to represent the county in the state convention to be held later at Waco, Tex. Some one present suggested that it would be necessary to raise money to carry out this purpose; that thereupon the Collector said he would head the list with \$25, upon which Kitchens took \$5 out of his pocket and placed it on the table of the Collector; that the Collector took the money and in like manner, one other contribution of \$5 was made and received by the Collector. The others not having the money on hand, contributed afterwards, and the convention was held and controlled

ests, and the Collector sent as a delegate to the state convention. David L. Creswell, an Inspector of Customs, states on October 22, 1909, that he attended this meeting, that he arose about 11:30 to take his departure, when some one at the table suggested that funds ought to be raised; that he authorized Mr. Holmes to pay \$5 to the commit-tee for him, which Mr. Holmes did, Another Inspector, John G. Richards,

states (October 24, 1900) that he was present at this meeting, and that the Collector said it would be necessary to have funds, that he would head the list with a contribution of \$25, and that this took place in the Federal Building.

James Marr, another Inspector of Customs, made affidavit November 3, 1999. that Henry F. Bloom (the man who had been applinted under fraudulent exam-ination at the special instance of the

Collector), required of him a contribu-tion for promoting certain political busi-ness in connection with the Waco convention the principal object being the selection of the Collector as a delegate; that he told Marr he made this solicitation at the request of the Collector, This case was laid before the Depart-ment of Justice, and an effort made to secure an indictment of the guilty parties but the witness Holmes was dead, and the others refused to testify upon the ground that their evidence would incrimnate themselves. Hence no indictment

On the morning of April 18, 1901, the facts in this case were submitted by chairman of your committee to the retary of the Treasury, who said that as the office of Collector was a Presidential office, the complaint should be made to the President, and that he would be glad to investigate it if referred by the Presi-dent to his Department.

Accordingly, the above facts were com-

municated in writing to the President on April 20, by the chairman of your committee, but up to the present time, so far as your committee can learn, no further steps have been taken to punish the guilty parties. Respectfully submitted. WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE.

RICHARD HENRY DANA, WILLIAM A. AIKEN, CHARLES RICHARDSON, GEORGE M'ANENY

Carnegie in Cooper, Union. NEW YORK, June 6.-That Andrew Carnegie has become a member of Cooper Union and that he is to do something for the great philanthropy was the news the 42d annual commencement of the institute last night.

have not seen any announceemnt of it in the newspapers," said Mr. Hewitt, "but it is a fact, nevertheless. What he will do to carry on the educational plans of the institute will be made known shortly. When Peter Cooper established this place he meant that education should be as free as cir to the masses. His means, however, were not adequate for him wholly to carry out his scheme, and the donations of Mr. Carnegie will help to fulfill his ideas materially. Mr. Carnegle and Peter Cooper were friends, and Mr. Carnegie will help the development of Peter Cooper's philanthropy

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 6.-A message received from Magdalena announces the suicide of John E. Ryan. A recent injury by being thrown from a horse gave him so much pain that he sought relief in death. Mr. Ryan was a



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LEEP cannot be imitated except in appearance, neither can Ivory Soap. There are other white soaps that look like Ivory Soap, this is a penalty which it pays for its great success. But you are not deceived, there is only one Ivory, the others are imitations of its perfections.

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#### DISMISSED FOR HERESY

HIGHER CRITICISM COST A KANSAS PROFESSOR HIS CHAIR.

Wesleyan University Refused to Reelect Dr. Tubbs-Students Complain of Trustees' Action.

SALINA, Kan., June 6.-The trustees of the Kansas Wesleyan University have re-fused to re-elect Professor D. Tubbs to the chair of natural science, which he has held for the past two years. The cause of dismissal is what is known among the Methodist clergy as "higher criticism" of the Bible, a mild phrase for heresy. No formal charges are preferred against Dr. Tubbs. The trustees simply left him out in making up their faculty for the coming year. Dr. Tubbs returned two or three years ago from South Africa, having been stationed in Argentina as a mis It is said that his theological views a that time were responsible for his re-call, and after his return he was warned not to spread his doctrines among the students. It is said he has been holding private classes at his home on "higher criti-

Following the close of the college commencement exercises today, George A. Parrill, a member of the graduating class asked the audience to remain. The stu-dents were intensely excited and in the meeting which followed a number of them, nearly all theological atudents, some of whom are now filling pulpits, made fiery speeches, demanding that the board of trustees explain publicly why Dr. Tubbs had not been re-elected. None of the board responded to the demands, and Rev. D. W. Schermerhorn, of Lincoln, an alumnus of the university, attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters by sug-gesting that the board probably had good gesting that the board probably had good reasons for its action. The students refused to be appeased, and insisted on their demands. Dr. McGurk also made pleasant to be up to date, well posted, an impassioned speech in defense of and in the swim about the latest issue Tubbs. Dr. L. O. Hansell, a trustee, at from the press, but we are all in great ength explained that Dr. Tubba was in the hands of the executive committee, and a committee of the students decided to present their demands to that committee, vice: "First, don't read too much; second, study the art of thinking; third, use your hands and enlarge your mission by

associated with Dr. Tubbs is Rev. Daniel McGurk, pastor of the Methodist Church at Jewell City, Rev. Mc-Gurk finished a course at the Kansas Wesleyan, then went to the Methodist Theological School at Evanston, Ill., and finally landed in Argentina, where he and Rev. Tubbs worked together as mission aries. The two agreed in theology and were sent home together. McGurk was vesterday given the degree of doctor of divinity by his alma mater, but he was opposed by part of the same element that

missed Dr. Tubbs. "The trouble with Dr, Tubbs," said Dr.
McGurk today, "is that he is an evolu-tionist, and he is simply teaching the same things that are taught in Northwestern University and the principal Methodist theological schools. There are a lot of-old fogies among the ministers of this conference who want to deny the right of a man to think for himself. For right of a man to think for himself. For my part. I propose to think for myself and say what I think. They have been after me the same as they have been after Dr. Tubbs, and I propose to leave this conference. If I can't get a transfer to sult me, I will go on the lecture platform. The Rev. H. G. Amhurst, of Concordia, holds the same views as Tubbs and myself, and I am surprised that they have not been after him also."

## DISTURBED BY HOODLUMS.

Religious Meeting at Second and Yamhill Annoyed Every Night.

A colored woman who has been preaching nightly for many months in the sec-ond story of a brick building, corner of Second and Yamhill streets, not only draws a crowd of listeners to her ex hortations, but also a gang of hoodiums to the entrance of the building. These young men amuse themselves by making insulting remarks in the presence of women entering the building, and they also push an occasional Chinaman off the sidewalk or against the windows of the stores below. The police have ar-rested one of the roysterers occasionally, but not often enough to prevent them from congregating there, and so the nightly disturbances go on. The owner of the premises, J. M. Strow-

bridge, says: "I have called at the po sistance in keeping order, but the police say they don't propose to climb those stairs, and that I must fire the tenants who are attracting the hoodlums to the place. As I must rent the premises, in order to raise money to pay taxes, I can't see my way clear to do this. The evangelist has done a great deal of good in converting people to Christianity and causing them to forsake their wicked ways, and there is no reason why young men should not be made to behave them-selves within the sound of her voice; Salvation Army people generally draw disorderly disposed persons, but the po-lice never refuse to protect the Salvationists from interruption, and I think my premises are just as much worthy of protection as those of other people. It is quite a common thing for young men to be seen running around the ad-jacent corners in the evening, while the services are going on upstairs. These chaps are dodging some Chinaman whom they have struck or pushed off the sidewalk. The Celestial usually picks himself up and gives chase; a crowd of boys follow to see the fun, and the offender

loses himself in the throng of the busier streets. If the pursuing Chinaman is asked "What's the matter, John?" he generally replies, as he runs by: "Boy heap — foolee; hit me; knock me down." The amused lads in the rear say: "Oh, a kid hit a Chinaman in fun, just to see

#### Will Study Buddhiam.

NEW YORK, June 6.-The American Museum of Natural History is about to send an expedition into China to study the life and customs of the Chinese and to col-lect ethnological specimens which will be exhibited in this city. The work will take at least three years and will be most thoroughly done. At the time when China was the center of the world's interest the museum felt the lack of a Chinese exhibit. A wealthy citizen of this city heard of the museum's needs in this direction and has supplied the funds necessary to carry on the work. His name will not be made public at present. The work will be along lines similar to that now being carried on by the museum in Siberia, Corea

and other countries.

A feature of the expedition will be careful study of Buddhism, and to that end Dr. B. Laufer, of this city, will spend a year in a Buddhist temple near Pekin. will live with the priests and witness as many of their religious ceremonics as possible. Dr. Laufer was a member of the Jessup North Pacific expedition sent out by the museum and was in Siberia from 1898 until 1999.

Danger of Too Much Reading.

NEW YORK, June 6.-A special to the World from Baltimore gives some ex-tracts from the address of ex-Presi-dent Gillman, of Johns Hopkins University, to the graduates of the Woman's College. He deplored what he called "an era of Carnegie-toc much reading," and

said: "Reading is a kind of craze that has got hold of the people. It is a dangerous habit, like a stimulant. The publishers are constantly putting forth new attrac-tions in the field, and the reviewers ex-

The doctor gave the students this adthe use of the microso

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