SESSIONS IN FULL SWING

CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLIES ARE LARGELY ATTENDED.

Addresses Were Given by Dr. Kellogg, Dr. Blackburn and General Morgan-Today's Programme.

GLADSTONE PARK, July 5.- The Chautauqua sessions are now in full swing, and are being attended by increasing Campers are flocking in daily and the grove of oaks already shelters over 100 tents. Gladstone Park was delight-ful and cool today, and many parties from Portland and Oregon City spent the day in the shade of the trees or the Auditor-ium. The features of the day were Dr. Kellogg's address defending a college education; the afternoon lecture by Dr. Alexander Blackburn on "Gumption," and the evening oration by General T. J. Mor-"The Negro Problem." In the game the Chemawas overwhelmed the Gervais Stars by a score of

The Value of a College Education.

In place of the address announced by Chapisin Bateman, of Vancouver, on "The Philippine Islands, Their People, Products and Prospects," Df. H. W. Kellogg was placed on the programme with his carefully prepared lecture on "The Value of a College Ed-Chaplain Bateman having been Washington to attend a courtmartial. The address of Dr. Kellogg was voted one of the most interesting of the session. He referred to the present tendency of "self-made men" who had won life's battle without the aid of a college on to belittle the college gradu ate. He contended that all men, whether college trained or not, were in a great measure "self-made" in that whatever success they achieved was due to their own strength of purpose and ability to

"Emerson declared," said Dr. Kellogg. "Neither books nor years have been able to extirpate from my mind the idea I received when young, that the scholar is the feworite of heaven and earth; the excellence of his country and the happiest of men.' Emerson lived in high allitudes and breathed a lofty spirit we are constantly encountering the criti-cism of men who dwell in lower places. These have been occupied with the commercial interests, organizing large indus-tries, blessed with special opportunities. They struggled hard and made a suc cessful career. Looking from their stand-point, they see the advantages of life rising entirely out of the conditions they have met and overcome. They have been practical men and have become impatient with anything not practical. It is not surprising, therefore, when they see young men coming out of college with other ideas of life than theirs—beginning the struggle with higher purposes—that it should seem to them that the college man is on the wrong road and is even unfit for life's duties."

Dr. Kellogg then brought forward sta-tistics to show that the college graduates of the United States represented scarcely more than one-fifth of one percent of the population, while they are filling a greatly disproportionate number of the more im-portant and honorable places of life. He also combatted the idea that the college men were crowding into the professions almost exclusively. He showed that the pendulum had swung in the other direction, and that a great proportion of college graduates were going into con

Afternoon Session.

The usual band concert opened the af-ternoon programme. Miss May Neal gave a delightful reading, Paul L. Dunbar's "The Party," which was encored. Lucille Collette, a 2-year-old miss, accom-panied by Miss Ella Connell, delighted the audience with her violin solos, Loesch-horn's "A Good Night" and Bohm's "Bo. ero," The young musician handled her was gracefully, and the volume and ness of music she brought out of mall violin astonished the audience. Alexander Blackburn delivered a and practical lecture on "Gump He said in part:

What the French applicad, and not amiss, As savior-fairs (I do not know the Dutch), The Ilteral Germans call it "mutteywise"; The Yankee "gumption," and the

A useful thing to have about the house.

-J. G. Saxe. "We call gumption common sense, or, if we are to be very precise and scientific, we say 'good, sound horse sense.' The man who has gumption we call a practical man, and the woman in whom this quality is eminent soon gets the reputation of being a 'good, common-sense

'We do not ascertain the presence of gumption by the scales or with a market-stick. It is not peculiar to those who have auburn locks or black hair. Bald heads or snowy crowns do not surely indicate its presence. Not in the shape or size of bumps in which the phrenologist revels do we discover proof of its hiding Children don't catch it as they catch measies, nor absorb it as they do their dinners, nor get it as they get their mul-tiplication tables. It does not dwell in the Latin conjugations, nor hide among Greek and Hebrew roots. Many a young man or woman has sought and won a diploma and yet lacked this thing, and when they have entered life's work, the only thing they ever accomplished to per-fection was to fail. With all their getting they did not get gumption. Verily, it hath been heard that there have been men with the degree A. B., A. M., LL. D., and even D. D., who did not get gump.

"But what is gumption? The word 'gumption' is an old Angio-Saxon one, and means carefulness; that is, thought-fulness in the application of what we have in hand."

Dr. Blackburn then developed the idea. of the need of greater gumption in the home, the school and the Nation, illustrating his points with anecdotes full of

Chemewas Defent Gervais Stars. On the baseball field in the afternoon spectators saw the Chemawas wade their work and defeat the Gervals Stars by the score of 22 to 6. The game was Chemawa's from the start, and the way the Indians landed on the ball was ugh to demoralize any aggregation. The Stars did not loom up like their name should indicate, and they also piled up a bunch of errors. La Flumboise pitched a good game, and also distinguished him-self by making a clean home run with one man on base. He also got two threehaggers and two singles. Other good atick work was done by the following: Bensell, two two-base hits and two singles; Teabo, one two-base hit; Neafus, one two-base hit and two singles; Raub, three singles; Regan, two singles. Following was the line-up

Chemawas.Viatt and Hunt .1 B.. .. Seguin SCORE BY INNINGS. Chemawas-Runs ... Gervais-

Evening Lecture. Before the evening lecture Miss May Neal gave another pleasing reading, Thomas Nelson Page's "A Soldier of the Empire," responding to an encore with "Mr. Dooley on the Philippines," which

cleverly done, Thomas J. Morgan gave the

handled the negro problem in an effective

manner, contending that it could be solved by education and development of the race. In part he spoke as follows: "Life is a series of problems. To all, without regard to class, sex, age or con-dition, there come perplexing questions that insist on answer. Problems are that insist on an answer. Problems are opportunities. They present occass for using our powers of thought, sight, prevision reasoning and action ms are tests of character. They betray weakness and reveal elem power. They are crises, and their solu

tion marks epochs in life, "Nations as well as individuals have their problems. England has her Irish problem and her South African problem. Turkey has her Armenian problem. This Republic has its Philippine problems of unknown dimensions. The most urgent problem that presses for solution is the negro problem, one of the most difficult that ever confronted any recoils.

that ever confronted any people,
"We have a population of 75,000,000, the
great mass of which is rapidly becoming
homogeneous. The \$,000,000 or 10,000,000 homogeneous. The \$,000,000 or 10,000,000 Africans and their descendants, known as negroes by reason of their race, their olor, their traditions, are more difficult of assimilation, and require a treatment radically different from that of others. "Before attempting a fuller statement

of the problem and its solution, it may be helpful to pass in review the histori-cal phases of the negro problem as it has presented itself since the first slave ship, with its ill-fated cargo, landed at Jamestown. From the introduction of African slavery upon the continent men were confronted with the ugly question of the right of one man to hold another in bondage, and to buy and sell men, women and children as if they were brutes. Various solutions were offered-the right of might, the supremacy of superiority, the natural rights of capital, the teachings of Scripture, the bestial na-ture of the negro, the obstacles of emancipation. The rights of man triumphed.
"As time went on, the matter of recon-ciling American slavery with the principles of the Declaration of Independence presented itself, and again truth pre-valled. The economic phase of slavery presented serious questions. Slavery bru talized the toller and degraded labor. It

was extravagant, wasteful, unprogressive. unprofitable. The social phase of slavery presented many ugly problems. The in-timate associations of the races led to miscegenation, to the corruption of language and the debasement of morals. The political phase proved the rock on which the system went to pieces. The effort to perpetuate slavery by making it the cor-ner-stone of the Confederacy precipitated the disastrous Civil War and slavery's final overthrow. With the outbreak of the war the negro problem assumed a military phase. As a war measure, de signed to weaken the enemy and strengthen the Union, the great eman-cipation proclamation was issued and 200,000 negro soldiers were enlisted. Here at last was a wise solution of the momentous problem of slavery.

"The new phase of the problem related to the political status of the freedmen, The answer of Congress was enfranchisement. This was a theoretical, tenta-tive, radical application of the funda-mental principles of our civilization That it was altogether successful no one claims; that it was altogether a failure is not true. The franchise, once bestowed, can never be wholly withdrawn. "The great failure was neglecting to prepare the new citizens for their duties

and to protect the purity of the ballot-box. For a quarter of a century republi-can government has been unknown in many Southern States. "There has come a violent reaction against the formal right of suffrage for

the negroes. Efforts are being made to rob the negro of his right of suffrage by onstitutional enactment, which, based nominally on education, excludes negroes and admits the while illiterates. Reduced representation should follow reduced suffrage.

"Disfranchisement is not the solution of our negro problem. Lynching and burning and savage cruelty is not the solution. In seeking an answer, we must recognize."

"First-That the negroes are an inte-gral and indestructible part of our Na-tional life. They are increasing in num. bers, they cannot be deported, and they will not emigrate. "Second—They have the same natural

rights that any other class of people have.

"Third—Their degradation tends toward the degradation of all. Our beasted civ.

"If matters have improved in this respect since I left the sea I do not know the degradation of all. Our beasted civ.

lose our self-respect and our reputation abroad. It will be a fatal blow to any permanent colonial policy.
"Fifth—They can and ought to be educated and fitted for citizenship.

"Sixth-They can become a most im portant factor in the regeneration Africa. The negro problem is a Na-tional, not a local problem; a practical, not a theoretical question.

Today's Programme.

The feature of today's programme is the appearance of Dr. Charles Bayard Mitchell, pastor of the Hennepin-Avenue Meth-odist Episcopal Church, of Minneapolis, who has a wide reputation as an orator. Another feature that no art lover miss is the opportunity to meet John Ivey, the well-known artist, who is in attendance at Chautauqua, and whose portfolio of water colors will be exhibited this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Following is the complete programme: Morning— 8 to 11—Classes. 11—Round Table, conducted by Mrs. Willfam Galloway.

Programme: Piano solo ... Miss Edith Cheney. Miss Huldah Holden. Address .. Hon. W. S. U'Ren. b, "Deep, Down Deep".....-George F. Howard. Colonel R. A. Miller, Vocal solo

Vocal solo

Afternoon and evening:
1:30-Band concert, Chemawa Indian Band.
2:00-Lecture, "The Prize-Taker," Dr. Chas
Bayard Mitchell.
1:00-Art exhibition by John Ivey.
3:30-Baseball game, Vancouver vs. Multinomahs.

A:30—Baseball game, Vancouver vs. Multnomals.
7:30—Band concert.
8:00—Ballad concert, under the direction of Prof. W. H. Boyer, assisted by Webber's Mandolin Club.
Programme:
March, "High School Cadets".
Taylor-street Church Choir and Mandolin Club.
Selection. "A Runaway Girl". Arr. by Webber Mandolin and Guitar Club.
"Tse Going to Leave the Cotton Fields"...—
Mr. W. Kaser.
"The Spot Where the Old Folks Sleep"...—
Ramona Rollins and chorus.
Comic song (selected)
Mr. Waber Elliott.
Marimbeophone dust (selected)
Where and Elliott.
"The Last Rost of Summer". Flotow Mrs. R. H. Schwab, Jr.
"Asleep in the Deep"...—Petrie
"Angels Ever Bright and Fair". Handel
"The Holy City"...—Adams
Naster Thomas Dobson.
Xylorshone dust (selected)

Master Thomas Dobson.

"The Holy City"

Master Thomas Dobson.

Xylophone dust (selected)

Webber and Elliott.

Storm in Central Ohio. DELAWARE, O., July 5. — Delaware County was visited by an exceedingly heavy storm last evening, the full extent of which is not yet known. Wires are down in all directions, and many bridges are gone. Glentangy River rose 12 feet. At Ashley, water covered the streets to the depth of six inches. Fields are under water and the damage to crops will be heavy. Hondarson Many's bern will be heavy. Henderson Mann's barn was struck by lightning just after the family drove in, and all were severely shocked. Mrs. Boliver Hayes, of Os-trander, was rendered unconscious by a thunder bolt. The Delaware water works or Cunard liner, or a P. & O. bont. On plant, north of town, is surrounded by water, and 36 inches more will cut off the city's water supply. Many houses and barns were struck by lightning and great-

ly damaged Strike in Western Australia. PERTH, Western Australia, July 5.—A general railroad strike for increased wages has commenced here, and the consequent last of his interesting addresses to the tie-up of the roads is complete through Chautauqua audience this evening. He out Western Australia.

SAILORS ARE DRUNKARDS

TRUE REASON FOR SOME OF THE ABUSES THAT ARE REPORTED.

Frank T. Bullen Makes Some Sweeping Allegations Against the Men Before the Mast.

London Fairplay has learned from no ess an authority than Frank T. Bullen that nine-tenths of the British sallors are drunkards. This drunkenness is responsible for practically all of the troubles of the sailor, and yet Fairplay has in the past repeatedly stormed about the treatment Portland has extended to these drunkards. In the last issue of the Lon don paper appears the following: In Liverpool the other day at a meeting

of the Marine Service Association, Captain Lamb, a shipmaster of 25 years' experience on the Atlantic, made a speech which, it would seem from the newspaper reports,

Royal Navy, for instance, you have perfect discipline. A seaman knows that as the night follows the day punishment will follow disobedience. In the mercantile marine a man can do what he likes, and wh

can punish him?" Then what does this condition of affairs tend to when a seaman is anxious to lift himself out of these drunken and disor

erly surroundings?"
"It simply tends in one direction. Either a seaman finds a place in one of the great liners or he leaves the sea altogether Ship-owners and philanthropists may say what they choose, but that is the effect. The life on board the average tramp steamer or sailing ship at present is not worth living."

"The outlook is a hopeless one for the mercantile marine service, in your opin-

"Not until the people of this country realize its importance and insist upon its being lifted out of its present condition will the mercantile service be improved. I do not believe there is a civilized coun-try in the world where you will find more ignorance of the conditions under which the sailor lives than in Britain, America, even in Wisconsin or Colorado you will find more knowledge of the sailor and his ships than you will in the most would seem from the newspaper reports, populous centers of this country. The dropped like a bolt from the blue among British people, in fact, do not realize the

• PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

ALBERT TOZIER.

Albert Toxier, of Portland who



was recently elected president of the National Editorial Associati did his first newspaper work as editor of a college journal at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Or., 25 years ago. He has been identified with newspapers ever since. He was connected for several years with the Hillsboro Independent, and founded the Chehalis Nugget, the first paper published in Lewis County. Washington. He is now part owner and managing editor of the Pacific Farmer, of Portland, Mr. Toxier was put forward as the Western candidate at the Buffalo convention, and won out by a handsome majority, notwithstanding that his opponent was the popular Senator Garry Millard, of New York.

Lamb said may be quoted:

"Although I hate all foreigners, I prefer them as seamen because of their superior sobriety. The British seaman is a drunk-ard. The British sallor cannot hold his own because of drink. It is not a question of seamanship, for when he is sober he can be depended upon, and can put the foreigner aside, but nine-tenths of the British sailors are drunkards."

A St. James's representative has had a "real conversation" with Mr. Frank T. Bullen, author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot" and "The Men of the Merchant Service," on the subject matter of this

'You are familiar, if any one is, with the British sailor, Mr. Bullen, and no doubt Captain Lambs' speech has engaged your attention?" 'Of course it has, and I indorse it. He

is about right. I have said the same thing over and over again, and been abused for my pains; but it is true, unhappily true, The British sailor is, generally speaking, a drunkard."

"Sweeping castigation?"
"Not a bit. I have known ships that have actually been delayed for 24 hours in port because the crew were all helplessly drunk."

"Has the temperance movement, which is assumed to be making headway over the country, not progressed among sailors,

"Fourth—Injustice to them will react upon the Nation. They will become disport of London. Now, what do you think was the state of matters on board that was the state of matters on board that was the state of matters on board that vessel? When she slipped her moorings every man on board, with the exception of the pilot, was the worse for liquor. on deck, sailors in the fo'c'sle, en gineers in the engine-room, and firemen in

the stokehole-all were drunk."
"That happened in a steamer," added Mr. Bullen, "but the sailing ship is the hell of the sailor. There are splendid exceptions, but the bulk of sailing ships are rmanned, the men are badly fed and badly housed. Undermanning in steamships does not matter so much, but it is a serious affair where huge stretches of can-

vas have to be dealt with." "And the British sailor, you think, is quite as bad as he is painted?" "I do not exaggerate. There is no oc casion for it. There is no getting away man in the world than the British sailor; but take the average merchant ship and you will find that on the day of sailing nearly all the seamen go on board rolling drunk. They tumble on board at the last noment. Go down to the docks any day and you will see what happens. You will see the sailors in a drunken state, or in dying out of them. The master starts for sea, but he is often obliged to anchor un-til the men become sober. When they do get over their cups the chances are that the master has got to lick them into shape. The British sailor is a tough handful, and with a mixed crew of Englishmen. Scotsmen and Irishmen a master has tionalities I confess a depraved Scotsman

is worse to control than an Englishman and Irishman rolled into one." "A new reading of the Scotsman's character, is it not?" "It may be; yet it is my experience. This matter of nationality reminds me that on board one vessel I salled we had a man who came on board drunk in Lon-

don, and did not turn to until we crossed the equator. He was a Swede." "That opens up another point. Captain evidently inferred that the foreign sea-man was less drunken than the home tar." "When foreigners first come to this ountry and join British ships they are all right, but the peculiar influence of our ships often makes them as bad as the British seaman. Swedes and Norwegians particularly drink as heavily as the British sailors, but th but they are easier to handle

"What you have said, I think, applies to three-fourths of the British seamen.

What of the Royal Navy?" The time table of the various contests follows:

There you have an entirely different condition of things. In the Royal Navy you have the fine flower of British sailor-dom. You have discipline. That is the whole secret. In the mercantile marine there is no discipline. What I have said applies only to some tramp steamers and most sailing ships. It does not apply to the Royai Navy or to the great passenger linera. There is an entirely different set of conditions prevailing on board the great liners. A seaman could not be better off than on board a Castle liner, a White Star or Cunard liner, or a P. & O. boat. On these you have good grub, good wages and continuity of employment. All the things we want to see made universal the seaman has there. The result is that the men try to keep their berths, and they do not go on board drunk. In the tramp steamer and the sailing ship—and sailing ships are far more numerous than is generally supposed—there is no continuity of service, and the conditions, generally speaking, are such that there is little comfort and no dispipling on board. In the "There you have an entirely different condition of things. In the Royal Navy

the members. The gist of what Captain immense importance of the mercantile marine to our daily life. They do not understand that if our oversea traffic were sus pended for a single week the price of the ordinary loaf would rise to 2s or more."

ENGLISH MATCH TRUST. Arrangements Perfected for Com bining Big Companies.

Herald from London says:
Arrangements have been perfected by which the Diamond Match Company, limited, of England, becomes amalgamat-ed with Bryant & May, the famous firm of matchmakers of Bow. While all the details of the proposed amalgamation are definitely settled, the actual papers will

The parties interested decline to dis cuss the terms by which the long-stand-ing feud has been patched up, but it is generally understood that these contemplate a division of territory between the former rival companies, the Diamond Company taking the north of England, Scotland and Iroland, while Bryant & May, devote themselves entirely to the Midlands and Southern counties. The percentage of profit from the Liverpool factory of the Diamond Company, which formerly accrued to the Diamond Match Company of Illinois, is wiped out in the shape of capital awarded to the parent company in the new combination.

Mr. Barber, chairman of the Diamond Match Company of Illinois, with Mr. ent of the pany, waited on the Bryant & Mays directors at the works at Bow to fix up the details of this agreement. The meeting was largely perfunctory, as the essence of the agreement had been settled by cor-respondence some weeks ago. Hence i only required a formal acknowledgement on the part of both boards to ratify it in such a shape that the lawyers might draw up the papers.

combination closes a long-standing difficulty in the path of the Diamond Match Company, dating back from 1896, when the failure of Moore Bros. threatened to involve a wholesale disaster in Chicago financial circles. The Liverpool factory of the Diamond Company which was started in the heydey of the company's prosperity proved a white ele-phant on its hands after the Moore fall-ure. The other English concern was floated as a separate company with \$1,000,000 capital, but this hardly helped the stockholders of the original company inasmuch as all the stock was on their hands, but the Liverpool factory, under good management, proved a lucrative business cutting largely into the established trade of Bryant & May, owing to the superfority of the Beecher machines over any thing in use in England. For three years it had been an open secret that it was the intention of the Diamond Match Company to dispose of its English branch to Bryant & May.

enhance their working facilities.

SPRAY BROKE HER MAST.

Again Postponed.

Theracesof the Oregon Yacht Club post poned from Thursday on account of lack of wind were sailed last night in the face of a choppy northeaster. The main event on the card was a yacht race for Feldenheimer silver cup, open to boats in the A class. The Spray broke her mast,

The only contests were for money prizes on a course from buoy opposite the yacht club boathouse to Ross Island. The prizetakers were: Swallow, \$15, champio time 40:32, and challenge time, 56:11; Co-quette, \$5, time 53:45 and 1:24:50; Skylark, \$10, time 41:11; Gismonda, \$15, time 45:58; Owyhee, \$15, time 44:09; Lark, \$10, time 53:16: Irene, \$10, time 52:27.

The time table of the various contests

riously reduce port stocks. The Pak Ling will make a total of four ships with a capacity of 600,000 bushels already under Ecuador, will finish later. Sends Out a Typical Yarn About Jim

& Co. still decline to discuss the pub-lished rumor that the steamship line op-erated by the Dodwells has been sold to J. Plerpont Morgan. It is stated that President Hill, of the Great Northern, has decided to operate the large freighters being built for the road from Taco-

NEW YORK, July 5 .- A dispatch to the not be signed until Thursday next, after which date the Diamond Match Company will cease to exist as an English

One benefit which Bryant & May obtain, besides the cessation of business rivalry, is the use of the Beecher machines, which itself should considerably

Yacht Race for Feldenheimer Cup

and Commodore Cherry decided, in fair-ness to all, to postpone the race, and it will probably be sailed over.

Jewett, from Port Gamble. Auckland, N. Z., July 5.—Sailed—Mari-posa, from Sydney, N. S. W., for Apia, Honolulu and San Francisco. Queenstown, July 5.—Arrived-Lucania, from New York for Liverpool, and proceeded. Havre, July 5.—Arrived—La Bretagne, from New York. New York, July 5.—Arrived-Koenigen Luise, from Bremen. Liverpool, July 4.-Sailed-Georgic, for New York.

> King, from Hong Kong for San Diego and San Francisco. Rotterdam, July 5.-Sailed-Maasdam, for New York. London, July 5.—Sailed-Manitou, for New York; Brazilian, for Montreal. Moville, July 5.—Salled—Corinthian, from Liverpool for Montreal; Furnessia, from Glasgow for New York.
>
> Queenstown, July 5.—Sailed—New Eng-

> > -Arrived June 17 .- Bark Vidette, Hilo from Everett. New York, July 5 .- Arrived-Phoenicis from Hamburg; Cymric, from Liverpool. Tacema-Arrived July 4.—Schooner J.

land, from Liverpool for Boston

M. Weatherwax, from Bristol Bay; ship John A. Briggs, from Port Townsend. BIG PAK LING IS COMING

RECORD OF THE FOURTH. MAMMOTH CHINA MUTUAL LINER

TO LOAD WHEAT AT PORTLAND.

Will Take the First Steam Cargo of

Wheat This Senson-Bark Pol-

talloch on Marine Ways.

land, but for the past year has been in

the newly established line to Europe by

by the Government as soon as she is dis-

TACOMA HAS CLAIMS

Hill's Latest Plans,

ma to the Orient. Private information

coming from railway officials in St. Paul and indirectly from President Hill him-self is to the effect that the big freighters

will form part of an immense Oriental

fleet to run in conjunction with both the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific;

also that several large vessels are to be

purchased at once, and that the Japan

American line, now operated in conjunc-

tion with the Great Northern, will in a short time run independent of any Ameri-

Usual Scattle Denial.

SEATTLE, July 5.—Judge Thomas Burke, personal representative of James J. Hill and counsel for the Great North-

ern Railroad, was shown the item sent out from Tacoma to the effect that the

Great Northern freighters were to run

from that point to the Orient.
"It is a fake," said Judge Burke.
"Please have the Associated Press deny

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Cunard Liner Lucania Sends Mes-

sage 65 Miles to Shore.

Poltniloch Hauled Out.

on the marine railway at Esquimalt, B. C.

last Sunday morning and on examination her injuries were found to be very slight.

None of the plates were damaged, but

some of the rivets were sprung. It is expected that repairs will be completed

within a few days and the vessel will

reach the Columbia River about July 12.

Transport Montford Uninjured.

LONDON, July 5.-The British transport

tom off the Isle of Wight, was floated

this morning and proceeded to Southamp-ton without having sustained any dam-

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, July 5.—Left up at 7:30 A. M., German bark Nal. Condition of the

br at 5 P. M., smooth; wind, northwest;

weather, clear. San Francisco, July 5.—Sailed—Barken

tine Northwest, Puget Sound; schooner S.

Danielson, Suislaw River; steamer Uma-

tilla, Victoria; schooner Sacramento

Sulslaw River. San Pedro-Arrived July 2.—Schooner

Comet, from Tacoma; July 4.-Schooner

Emma Otter, from Coos Bay.
Tacoma-Arrived July 5.—Bark Tidal
Wave, from Port Los Angeles.

Seattle-Arrived July 5.—Steamer Dol-phin, from Skagway. San Pedro-Arrived July 4.—Steamer

Dispatch, from Fairhaven. South Bend-Sailed July 4.-Steamer Ri-

val, for Willapa Harbor.
Tacoma, July 4.—Salled—Steamer Vic-

toria, for Yokohama; ship Clan Galbraith,

Hamburg-Arrived July 4.-German

Port Townsend, July 4.—Sailed—Ship Abner Coburn, for Honolulu. Falmouth—Arrived July 4.—British bark

Blairhoyle, from Astoria. Vancouver-Arrived July 4.—Steamer

Empress of China, from Yokohama. Hamburg-Sailed June 30.—French bark General Mollinet, for Astoria.

Seattle-Sailed July 3 .- Steamer Victor-

ian, for Skagway. Vancouver—Arrived July 4.—British steamer Empress of China, from Yoko-

Hilo-Arrived June 15.-Schooner W. F.

July 5.-Arrived-Belgian

for Queenstown.

ship Carl, from Tcoma.

Montford, which grounded on a mud b

QUEENSTOWN, July 5.-The Cunard

that statement unqualifiedly.

half speed owing to a fog.

cn railway system.

rather overdone just at present

Accidents and Fires Throughout the Country.

CHICAGO, July 5.-Revised and complete reports coming from all parts of the coun try to the Tribune show the following to have been the casualties of yesterday due to celebrating "the glorious Fourth' Dead, 25; injured, 1813; fire loss, \$128,185, who were injured suffered through the following causes: The first steamship of the 1901-02 grain fleet from the Pacific Coast will load at

Fireworks 750 Loose gunpowder. 256 Toy pistols 225 Runaways 83 Toy pistols 225 Runaways 83
Toy cannon 244
Fire arms 250 Total 1813

Portland within the next 10 days. Over half a dozen of the big steam tramps have chartered to load at Portland or Last year in Chicago there were no San Francisco, but most of them are for August-September-October loading, and deaths reported July 5 from toy pistols but before the month was out \$5 had died of lockjaw resulting from injuries, and the Pak Ling will lead the fleet. She is one of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company's steamers, nd first loaded in the remainder of the country sent in equally fatal records. Chicago last year had one death and 42 injured. This time Portland in January, 1898. That was the season of the crop failure in France, and a number of big steamers were pressed no death is reported, but there is a list of 103 injured. The number of wounds from into service to carry wheat from this coast to French ports. The Pak Ling was cleared by Eppinger & Co., with 203,692 bushels of wheat, valued at \$177,300, and toy pistols, however, is limited to five indicates that the prohibition put on that danginous toy was at least par went direct to St. Nazaire to discharge. The steamer has not since visited Porttially effective.
Of other cities, Philadelphia makes the

largest sticking. It reports 175 casualtie of every kind and description, and Cin the Government transport service out of Seattle and San Francisco. She is adcinnati comes next with 150. New York was singularly lucky, being behind Chi-cago in the list of injured, but it had three vertised in the Seattle papers as one of way of the far East, but the fact that her owners accepted the first business deaths resulting from an explosion of fire-works, and New London had a premature that was offering after her release from explosion of a cannon by which two were the transport service would indicate that the business in the Oriental route was knied. In Quincy, Ill., there was also a fatality from a runaway caused by a horse becoming frightened at fireworks, and there were a number of injuries in va-The Pak Ling arrived at Seattle July 4, and will be turned back to her owners rious cities growing out of the same cause In the list of fatalities, explosions of fireworks and the careless handling of mantled. She will then come around to Portland in ballast. While Portland shipped more wheat last season than any firearms caused the majority of deaths; but over one-third of the injuries were other port on the Pacific Coast, she also has the distinction of having more of the caused by the careless use of fireworks more especially sky-rockets. Next to the cereal still on hand at tide water, and fireworks comes the toy pistols in the caseven the 200,000 bushels which the Pak Ling will take out of here will not seualty list. Two hundred and forty-nine children were injured by these "toys" in various cities of the country, and the question is now, what will the fatality list engagement for July loading. One of these, the Madagascar, will finish this week, and the others, the Nal and the fairly well between them, except that the most serious harm was done by the mature explosion of cannon in the hands of people who were not accustomed to their use. In several cases unfortunates lost hands and arms by this means. A la-mentable case occurred in a small town in South Dakota, where a boy was instantly TACOMA, July 5.-Officials of Dodwell killed by the explosion of an anvil which was being used in lieu of a cannon.

The loss by fire resulting from the careexplosion was less than in previous years the fires as a rule being small ones and the damage light.

Firemen Had an Easy Day. NEW YORK, July 5.-In the 34 hours ending at midnight the total number of fires was 35, and the total damage done was only \$2040. The police and fire officials say this is the lightest damage they have ever known for a Fourth of July, and they cannot account for it, except that so many people were fagged out by the heat of the past few days that a smaller number than usual cerebrated the day with fireworks, the majority preferring to seek the cool breezes of the suburbs.

CHICAGO, July 5.-Never in the history of the fire department has Chicago had such a quiet Fourth. From midnight, July 3, until midnight last night, there were 41 alarms, with a loss estimated at \$5000.

To Prevent Theater Strikes. NEW YORK, July 5.-The various local

nions connected with the mechanical trades in the theaters report that a move-ment has been started on a large scale to fix on a policy by which all strikes in theaters will be avoided. These unions include the scene painters, scene shifters, stage carpenters, calcium-light operators line steamer Lucania, from New York, June 29, for Liverpool, via this port, com-municated with the marine station at and bill posters. Philip Kelly, business agent of the Theatrical Protective Union of Stage Carpenters of this city, said that Browhead, from 65 miles westward from that point at 2:20 P. M. today. She is due here at 9 o'clock this evening. at the coming convention of the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, which will begin in Toledo on July 18, the arrangement of a plan to prevent any more strikes will be the principal The agent of the Cunard line later re-ceived another wireless message from the Lucania, saying she was 50 miles west of Fastnet at 3:20 P. M. and proceeding at business to come before the body. The different unions in New York connected with the mechanical departments of the theaters will send delegates to the convention. Mr. Kelly thinks that some syste-The British bark Poltalloch was placed arbitration will be agreed upon. He

said further: "There is a feeling among the theatri-cal employes all over the country that the time has come for doing away with strikes. Strikes are getting out of date in our business, though there may be extreme cases when, unfortunately, have to strike. I am in hopes, however that a plan can be arranged at the con vention by which the strike as a whole will be ended in the theaters.

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