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America's ORIGINAL Malt Whisky
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FURNACE EXPERIENCE

Is evidently a dear teacher, however thorough it may be. Judging from the number of people who are paying for their furnaces, purchased last year, because a few dollars cheaper, replaced by "Perfected" this year. This has no reference to the dealer who published the endorsement of a certain furnace last fall by "leading" (?) spurious architects, and this season advertises an entirely different furnace as the "best." The "Perfected" is sold only by

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Fifth and Washington Streets PORTLAND, OREGON

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First-Class Check Restaurant
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Rooms—Single 75c to \$1.50 per day
Rooms—Double \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day
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FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON

American and European Plan.

American Plan \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
European Plan 80c, 75c, \$1.00

THE ROYAL FRUIT AR

BY EVERY TEST, THE BEST

Made in fine flint glass, with the celebrated lightning fastening.
If your dealer does not carry them, send orders to

PRAEL, HEGELE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery
Housefurnishing Goods, Etc.

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THE OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

A public institution maintained by the United States and the State of Oregon. Tuition free and no charges for incidental expenses. Agriculture, Mechanical Engineering, Electric Engineering, Household Science, Pharmacy, Mining, Business, Military drill for men, physical culture for women; experienced physical director. Term will begin September 30, 1901. For catalogue address Thomas M. Gatch, President, or John D. Daly, Secretary Board of Regents, Corvallis, Oregon.

The shop and the farm are getting the honors. Our agricultural colleges, instead of being adjuncts, must be the core of the university system.—New York Independent.

Graduates from agricultural colleges are the only graduates for whom there is any special demand in the business world of today.—San Francisco Chronicle.

HILL MILITARY ACADEMY

A private school for boarding and day pupils. Prepares boys for admission to any scientific school or college, and for business life. New and completely equipped building. Thorough instruction according to the best methods. Good laboratories. Manual training. The principal has had twenty-three years' experience in Portland. Office hours, 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M., at 821 Marshall street. For catalogue and pamphlet containing testimonials letters, etc., address,

J. W. Hill, M. D., Principal

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Portland, Oregon

THE DRIVING SEASON IS AT HAND...

ARE YOU
READY FOR IT?

YOU FURNISH THE HORSE WE WILL DO THE REST.

CARRIAGES

WAGONS, HARNESS

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FROM NOW UNTIL AUGUST 1

We will sell every unclaimed tailor-made suit or overcoat in stock. No matter what it is worth or what it cost, it will go, from Monday, July 23, to Wednesday, July 31, at

\$15.95

There is no reserve in this great offer. Everything goes. The actual value of these suits and overcoats runs from \$20.00 to \$50.00. Country orders receive prompt attention.

FARNSWORTH-HERALD TAILORING CO.

245 WASHINGTON STREET.

NEW FILING BUILDING

LIFE IN A FURNACE

Southwest Again Scorched
by a Hot Blast.

KANSAS CITY TEMPERATURE 128

Intense Suffering Among All Classes
—Estimates of the Corn Yield Reduced to a Quarter of a Crop
—Heat in the East.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—A veritable hot blast literally scorched the Southwest today, breaking all heat records in the history of the local weather bureau. Yesterday Kansas City experienced the hottest weather ever known here, the Government thermometer reaching 104 and remaining above the 100 mark for seven hours. Two dozen prostrations, nine fatal, were the result. Today at 3:30 o'clock the Weather Bureau thermometer at the highest point in the city showed 106 degrees, with street thermometers in the business districts reaching as high as 128. The thermometer at 8 A. M. registered 91; was 101 at noon, and at 3 P. M. 104. Hardly a breath of air was felt, the suffering was intense, especially among persons compelled to work outdoors and in the poor districts in the bottoms. Seven deaths from prostrations were reported during the day in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., and over 30 people were overcome by the heat. This makes a total death for the two days of 45. Most of the victims were elderly people.

The highest previous temperature in the history of Kansas City Weather Bureau was 105, in August, 1896, but it only remained near that point for one day. Today is the thirty-second in succession on which the temperature has averaged above 90 degrees and the fifteenth in that time that the thermometer has been over 100. At Lawrence, Kan., the State University reported the heat record for Kansas again broken, at 106 degrees, the highest in 34 years.

Farmers are still rushing their livestock to market because of the scarcity of water. Today the local receipts of cattle were the heaviest on record, amounting to 25,000 head. There was also a big advance in the price of grain, attributed to the heat. September corn rose almost 4 cents to 90c, and September wheat up 1/2 cent to 85c. Single car lots of corn sold as high as 63 cents a bushel to go back to the country.

Heavy showers fell this afternoon in southwestern Missouri, in the vicinity of Joplin, the zinc district, and in southeastern Kansas around Fort Scott. There is no prospect for a heavy fall, the only thing that will cause a permanent break in the drought.

At 11 o'clock tonight a local thunder shower brought relief to the suffering people in much lower temperature, but the rainfall was small.

Estimates of the Corn Yield in Kansas—Total Loss in Some Counties.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 22.—Three deaths and 30 prostrations form the record of today's heat in Topeka. The thermometer has registered 106 at its maximum. It has been 3 degrees higher during the heat of season, but the humidity made today the most oppressive of the year. Most of the active work was stopped for the day.

From numerous places in Kansas come reports of most intense heat and much resultant damage. Slides have occurred in the region about Pottawatomie County and some in Greenwood County. Lyon County had a good rain. The larger part of the state, however, is parched by the terrible heat. Like breaths from a furnace the hot air swept across the Kansas farms today, more completely blighting the seared corn and other suffering vegetation. In some parts of the state the temperature was as high as 109, with considerable humidity reported. Heat of this intensity has been rare in the history of the state, and the endurance of the state is rapidly approaching the limit.

Losses are falling heavily on farmers and stockmen. Many have lost all their crops. The high temperature, which, account of the scarcity of feed, they are obliged to rush to market and take for it what it will bring.

Estimate of the probable corn yield have fallen to a quarter of a crop. Many counties report a total loss of all the grain. From nearly every town in the state, except Topeka, come complaints of the scarcity of water.

Prostrations at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 22.—At 4 P. M. today the mercury registered 108 degrees. The highest previous record of the present hot spell was on Sunday, when the thermometer registered 106. Captain R. H. Allen, Post Adjutant at Fort Leavenworth, was prostrated. Five other prostrations have been reported to the Police Department.

Slight Relief at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., July 22.—The temperature at 7 A. M. was 89 degrees, and at noon the 100 mark was reached, with 104 at 4 P. M. Eight deaths and four prostrations have been reported as the record of the day. At 5 P. M. a refreshing breeze came up and afforded some slight relief.

Hot Wind at Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 22.—The maximum temperature recorded at the University of Kansas yesterday was 104.5 degrees, 1 degree below the highest point reported during the month. A hot wind was blowing constantly.

THE HEAT WAS GENERAL.

No Prospect of Relief for Two Days at Lenat.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—One hundred degrees temperature, with a hot wind blowing throughout the great corn belt today, according to the reports to the Weather Bureau here. In various places in Illinois, Iowa and other states all previous heat records were smashed. There appears to be no prospect of decided relief from these exhausting conditions for the next two days at least, except such as may come from the always present possibility of scattered thunder storms, which are predicted for some portions of the superheated area. Today thunder storms, unaccompanied by rain, prevailed in several sections of the West hundreds of miles apart. They temporarily cooled the atmosphere, but brought no relief to the famishing crops. Absolutely no rain fell in the corn belt, according to the official reports received here. In Western Iowa it was a trifle cooler today, while in the central portion of the state it was warmer. There is a little belt of high pressure

B. GOLDSMITH DEAD

Pioneer Merchant Succumbs
to Heart Trouble.

ELECTED MAYOR OF PORTLAND

Built the Willamette Locks at Oregon City and Established a Line of Steamers—An Enterprising Man.

Bernard Goldsmith, who was a prominent business man of Portland for a generation, died at 9:30 yesterday morning at his home, corner of Quincy and Twenty-fourth streets. Though Mr. Goldsmith had not recovered from an attack of the grip that came upon him last January, the end came unexpectedly from heart failure.

Mr. Goldsmith left five children, as follows: James S., manager of the house of Schwabacher Bros. & Co., Seattle; Milton and Alfred, of Seattle, and Louis J. and Miss May, of Portland.

The funeral will take place from the residence at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

MR. GOLDSMITH'S CAREER.

The following record of Mr. Goldsmith's career is taken from "The Chronicles of the Builders," by Hubert Howe Bancroft: "Bernard Goldsmith was born in Oettingen, a small town situated half way between Munich and Nuremberg, Bavaria, November 20, 1828. His father, Abraham Goldsmith, was born on July 4, 1800, and died in October, 1885. He was a woolen merchant in Oettingen, where his ancestors had resided for nearly 200 years. He had 10 children, eight boys and two girls. Seven of the sons emigrated to America, mainly through the influence of their eldest brother, Bernard.

"Bernard Goldsmith enjoyed the advantage of such rudimentary education as the little town afforded, but his progress was not marked until he reached the age of 15, when he was put under a private tutor. His advancement thereafter was rapid, and he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches of science.

"Ambition burned within the young man, and after correspondence with relatives already in this country, he emigrated to America, his father furnishing him the means. This was in 1848, when he was 19 years of age. Almost immediately upon his arrival he entered a jewelry store, and learned the trade. He was a student of the wonderful gold land of the West, he sailed for California via Panama. In crossing the isthmus he met with many hardships and was almost starved, but he persevered, by telling him that the mines were all worked out and that the country 'would not support a grass-hopper.' He was not daunted, however, and pushed along. Arriving in the harbor of San Francisco in January, 1851, he waited until he could go ashore in the captain's boat, as he had bought the requisite \$10 to pay his transportation to the city.

Start in California.

"In San Francisco young Goldsmith met Michael Reese, who had formerly worked for his father in Germany. Reese had come to the United States as a money lender, and advanced his young friend enough to enable him to start in business. He worked as a clerk there until July, when he went to Marysville. Here he helped load and unload the boats, and during the winter he earned about \$800. The next spring he went to San Francisco, and started in the jewelry business with one of his brothers. In the fall of 1853, having nearly all the money invested, he got a stock of goods on credit, and started a store in Crescent City. This proving profitable, he induced one of his brothers to start a branch store at Yreka, and another one to locate in the Rogue River Valley.

Fought Indians and Was Their Friend.

"During the Indian wars he was First Lieutenant of Roseburg's Cavalry, and was active in the fight with the Indians of the Rogue River. In his attack on Big Meadows. During this fight, after much long range shooting, the soldiers managed to get a mountain lion into position, and the latter was more than the Indians could stand. They had never seen such a machine of death before, and soon after it commenced firing they hoisted a flag of surrender. It was also believed that through Mr. Goldsmith's influence with the savages a second outbreak was prevented. They came to him and committed themselves to his care, and were receiving at the hands of the Government agent. He made a trip to San Francisco, and conferring with Colonel Henley in their behalf, secured an adjustment of their grievances.

Mayor of Portland.

"In 1858 he went to the Rogue River country, exchanging places with his brother. In 1859 he returned to Europe to visit his parents. He returned to California in 1860, and sold his interests in the Rogue River country. He then went to Fraser River, but not feeling satisfied there, he came to Portland in 1861. Here he established a jewelry business and, being very successful in this business he started two of his brothers in the wholesale dry goods business. He was elected Mayor of Portland in 1868.

Improved Oregon Cattle.

"Mr. Goldsmith was early engaged in cattle-raising on a large scale. He was the first to import Durham stock into Oregon, thereby improving the breed throughout the Northwest, and adding greatly to the material wealth of the country. He was the pioneer in this enterprise, and he more toward raising the standard of beef

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IN LINE OF ECONOMY

Radical Reforms in the Philippine Army.

SAVING OF SIXTY PER CENT.

Force Will Be Reduced to Between 20,000 and 30,000—Troops Will Be Located at Manila, Daguapan and One Southern Point.

MANILA, July 22.—The conference between Adjutant-General Corbin and General Chaffee, recently held here, will probably result in radical economic and administrative reforms in the army of occupation. It is estimated that the total cost of maintaining the American Army in the Philippines can be reduced by 60 per cent in the course of one year. The principal change will be the reduction of the present force to between 20,000 and 30,000. The abolishment of the present Army districts is contemplated and three brigades, with permanent headquarters at Manila, Daguapan and Iloilo, will be organized in their stead. The troops will be concentrated at the three points selected, abandoning all minor posts. The changes will result in an enormous saving in transportation of supplies and the paying of rent for barracks for the officers. At present in most towns the troops are quartered in churches, convents and public and private buildings, for the use of which considerable rentals are paid. In the majority of other cases where the troops do not occupy any public buildings it is believed that they will be paid for quarters belonging to the army. The reduction of the great sheet of Government launches and small Government steamers has already begun. Permanent barracks have been erected at Daguapan to accommodate the troops, and at Manila and Iloilo. Government vessels will carry supplies for the Southern brigade from the United States direct to Iloilo without touching at Manila.

Shipped First Cargo of Wheat.

"In 1858 Mr. Goldsmith and others shipped the first cargo of wheat from Oregon to Liverpool on the sailing vessel Sallie Brown. The experiment cost about \$4000. The English millers, unacquainted with the plump Willamette grain, pronounced it swollen, but bought it at a reduced price, and ground it up with English wheat to give whiteness to the flour. Since that time they have discovered their mistake. This was but the primary step in the direction in which an enormous trade has grown up.

"Mr. Goldsmith was one of the five original importers of the Oregon & California Railroad. He was associated with four others in establishing in Portland the first National bank on the Pacific Coast. He was one of the first members of the directors of the library association of Portland, which was founded in 1861. He was one of the first members of the State Board of Immigration, which was organized in 1862. By reason of this 4000 immigrants came to Oregon in 1871 and nearly 12,000 in 1872. Mr. Goldsmith was one of the first Portland men to take an interest in silver and lead mining in the Coeur d'Alene mining country.

As a Political Manager.

"Mr. Goldsmith has always taken an active part in politics. He was a strong Union man during the war, and worked for the Republican party, believing that the Government must be upheld at all hazards. After the war, however, he resumed his affiliation with the Democratic party. He was an alternate delegate to the convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for President in 1884, and might have attended the convention of 1888 and the election of McKinley. In 1887 he was the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and it was in great measure due to his wise management that the Democrats elected their Governor.

"Possessed of good judgment, a strong will, progressive ideas and a reputation above reproach, it is not singular that he was a most successful and exemplary citizen. His life was a lesson of straightforward, manly endeavor; and though, perhaps for lack of greater success, he did not die a millionaire, he leaves a world with the respect and confidence of his neighbors and all who knew him."

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

Fourteen Thousand Homeseekers Registered at El Reno.

EL RENO, O. T., July 22.—All previous records were broken here today when 14,556 persons registered. This makes a total for El Reno of 95,048. The registration for Lawton today was 230, making a total of 352.

The trains from the North and East brought immense crowds, people hanging on to the steps and riding on top of the coaches.

To Supervise the Drawings.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary of the Interior today announced the committee to supervise the drawings for the lands of the Kiowa and Comanche Indians as follows: Ex-Governor Richards, chairman; ex-Chief Justice Frank Dale, of Oklahoma, and ex-United States District Attorney D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis. This committee has been instructed to report at El Reno not later than the 26th instant to arrange details for the drawing to begin on the 27th instant.

Governor Allen Will Resign.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, arrived here today from Canton, O., where he saw the President yesterday. It is accepted among officials as settled that he will not return to Porto Rico. The belief is that he will relinquish his office, in which event the nomination of William H. Hunt, of Montana, at present secretary of the island, to the Governorship is believed to be probable.

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