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American and European Plan.

American Plan \$10.00, \$15.00, \$17.50
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Made in fine flint glass, with the celebrated lightning fastening. If your dealer does not carry them, send orders to

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Elementary course, 3 years; certificate good for 5 years.
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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 22, to Wednesday, July 31, at

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There is no reserve in this great offer. Everything goes. The actual value of these suits and overcoats runs from \$30.00 to \$80.00. Country orders receive prompt attention.

FARNSWORTH-HERALD TAILORING CO.

248 WASHINGTON STREET. NEW FAILING BUILDING

DEATH WAS SUDDEN

Passing Away of the Dowager Empress Frederick.

HER SON, THE KAISER, PRESENT

Long a Sufferer From Dropsy and Cancer—Interment at Potsdam—King Edward Goes to Berlin Wednesday.

CRONBERG, Aug. 5.—Empress Frederick died at 6:15 P. M. The death was somewhat sudden. At 4 o'clock her physicians reported no change in her condition. Emperor William and Her Majesty's other children were in the sickroom most of the day. Professors Renvers and Spillhagen were also in her room. The flag on the castle was immediately half-masted.

Emperor William arrived at Homburg at 3:15 o'clock this morning and drove to the Homburg Castle. Thence, accompanied by the Empress and Crown Prince Frederick William, he proceeded to Friedrichshof, which he reached at 5:20 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock this evening, Emperor William conducted the members of the Dowager Empress' household into the death chamber and led them one by one past the bedside to take a last farewell of their mistress.

Closely following the announcement of the death from the castle, the church bells were tolled and the flags half-masted. Visitors to the castle began inscribing their names in a book placed for the purpose in the hall.

It is said the cause of death was dropsy accompanied by cancer.

The official of the German Embassy had not officially heard the news at 7:30 P. M. Their colleagues at The Hague, on the other hand, received the news of the Dowager Empress' death before it had occurred, and half-masted the legation flag at about 3 P. M. The foreign minister and the members of the legation here cabled the legation at Homburg when the mistake was discovered, and the half-masted flag was hastily removed.

The naval maneuvers were suddenly terminated this afternoon by orders from the Admiralty and the enemy's fleet was declared to be the victor. The result is taken to be a practical confirmation of the justice of the criticism to which the Admiralty has recently been subjected.

This morning King Edward, evidently not expecting a sudden termination of the illness of the Dowager Empress Frederick, had planned to visit the British Antarctic expedition. He inspected the vessel carefully and displayed the greatest interest in the preparations for the hazardous voyage. Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria accompanied him. At a late hour tonight, King Edward intimated a desire that the Queen regatta should be proceeded with, although following the precedent kept by Queen Victoria at the death of the Duke of Sax-Coburg. The race for the King's cup will therefore be sailed Wednesday, but it is not known whether the Meteor will compete.

A premature announcement.

Report of the Empress' Death Circulated at Noon.

HOMBURG, Aug. 5.—A premature statement that the Dowager Empress was dead was given out officially at Homburg at noon.

Copies were posted in half the shop windows of the town. The blinds were down in the windows of many residences and all flags were half-masted. A little later the principal street of Homburg was filled by shoppers buying black. Then came word that the news was false. There seems little doubt that the message came from Friedrichshof, although it sent it no one seems to know. Count Marshall Haupt, who gave out the inaccurate announcement, has been summoned to Cronberg. The false news was telegraphed widely and many German cities displayed signs of mourning. When the official contradiction was sent this was scarcely believed. Some of the mourning emblems in Cronberg were allowed to remain. These were greatly multiplied when the flag on Friedrichshof fluttered down to half mast. All the shops brought out flag poles bearing German colors at half mast with crepe above and below. Even the cottages were decked with a scrap of black.

Soon after midnight Emperor William, accompanied by the Empress and the Crown Prince, drove back to Homburg. Whether the body will lie in state has not yet been determined. The details for its removal to be interred by the side of the remains of Emperor Frederick will be discussed in Homburg tomorrow.

The Dowager Empress knew her days were few. She had said farewell to most of her servants. It is understood that she had arranged for the future of nearly every one of them. She had expressed a desire that not much should be known by the public concerning her disease, lest some should be saddened by the knowledge of her sufferings. There was much reluctance in summoning King Edward, as it was not desired that he should have a long wait. Tonight the children of the deceased placed floral tributes around the body. The face wears a singularly peaceful expression, almost childlike, having shrunk from its normal size.

In the course of the evening several telegrams of condolence arrived from European sovereigns addressed to Emperor William.

EULOGIZED BY BERLIN PRESS.

Interment Will Probably be at Potsdam—Date Not Fixed.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The announcement of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick was published here too late for comment in the evening papers with the exception of the *Fressinische Zeitung*, which recalls her heroic bearing during her husband's last days. "When she silently endured the heartless afflictions of the Chauvinistic German press," this journal also praises her "dignified self-effacement" since the death of Frederick the Noble.

Soon after the announcement was made the flags on all the public buildings in Berlin were half-masted. It is taken for granted that the interment will be at Friedrichsruhe, Potsdam, by the side of Emperor Frederick, but the date of the funeral is not yet known publicly.

The papers assert that the Dowager Empress long ago adopted her husband's motto, "learn to suffer without complaining." She recently ordered that the public should be excluded from the grounds of Friedrichshof, saying, "the world shall not learn what I am suffering. I will not be pitted in my misfortune."

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, a special edition, announcing the death of the Dowager Empress Frederick, says: "Emperor William was scarcely prepared for such an ending of the illness. In the course of a eulogy of her domestic virtues, mental attainments and solicitude for the public welfare, the journal says:

"In the greatness of soul with which she bore an incurable malady, she showed herself a true companion of the German hero who, by his sufferings and his deeds, will ever remain dear to the hearts of our people. By his side she now sleeps and her name will endure among the names of the great Princesses who have adorned the throne of the Hohenzollerns."

The President Notified.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A dispatch was received at the State Department today from Ambassador White, telling of the death of the Dowager Empress of Germany. The dispatch was sent to the President at Canton.

Official announcement of the death of the Dowager Empress had not been received at the German Embassy here up to a late hour tonight. It probably will be communicated to Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., where Count Quadt, German charge d'affaires, and most of the officials are located for the summer. The flag on the Embassy was placed at half mast and a period of official mourning will be observed. Similar respect will be shown by officials of the British Embassy, as the late Empress Dowager was greatly beloved as the oldest daughter of Queen Victoria and sister of King Edward VII. The British Embassy now is located at Newport, and no official announcement has been received at the Embassy here.

SCORE WERE KILLED

Six Philadelphia Buildings Wrecked by Explosion.

FIRE ADDED TO THE HORROR

About Forty Persons Were More or Less Seriously Injured—Gasoline in a Grocery Thought to Have Caused the Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—A terrific explosion in a block of six buildings on Locust street near Tenth wrecked five of the structures and caused the death of twenty or more persons. Over two score of others were more or less

THE LATE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF GERMANY.



Born November 21, 1840.
Married Crown Prince of Prussia, January 23, 1858.
Suffered loss of husband June 12, 1888.
Died August 5, 1901.

seriously injured. Some of those taken to the hospital will die. It is estimated that at least 35 persons were in the five buildings when the explosion occurred and the exact number of dead will probably not be known for 24 hours.

The buildings were occupied as follows: No. 1008, Housman's pool and billiard-rooms; No. 1010, Morrison Rosen-thal's second-hand clothing store, occupied by Clemmy's clerk and servant girl; No. 1012, William Jones, colored, restaurant, occupied by Jones and about 15 boarders; No. 1014, George McClemmey's grocery store, occupied by McClemmey's clerk and servant girl; No. 1016, Patrick Quigley's grocery store, occupied by Quigley, his wife, three children and his uncle; No. 1018, Albert Moun-dry's grocery and meat store, occupied by Moun-dry, mother, sister and clerk.

The explosion occurred about 9:30 o'clock. What exploded and how it happened is not known at this time, but it is believed to have been a barrel of gasoline in one of the three grocery stores. With the explosion of No. 1008, the front walls of the buildings were blown outward into the street, while the floors were blown upward and fell straight to the ground. Almost every building in a radius of two blocks about the scene of the explosion had window panes shattered and was otherwise damaged. Every building on the opposite side of Locust street was more or less wrecked but none of them fell.

A moment the explosion occurred. Women, children and men, occupants of the wrecked houses, could be seen crawling from the debris, while the agonizing cries of others were heard in the wreckage. From all the surrounding buildings injured people came running and fell into the street unconscious.

To add to the horror, fire broke out in the debris the moment it settled to the ground and in less than five minutes the great pile was burning fiercely from end to end. A general alarm was turned in for apparatus and ambulances, and in the meantime the work of rescue was voluntarily begun by those in the neighborhood that were not injured. Here and there a person was dragged from the ruins before the fire could reach the victim, several lives being saved by this prompt work. When the firemen reached the scene the flames had made great headway and were igniting buildings across the street. The fire, however, was soon under control and with the exception of small blazes here and there, the fire was extinguished in a few minutes.

The work of digging away the ruins was then begun in earnest. Near the edge of the debris several colored men were taken out and sent to the hospitals. While the firemen and police were working the work of digging away the ruins was immediately put to work at that point and pulled away the roofing and flooring which had fallen into a massed heap. From the bottom of the pile doubled up were taken a man and woman. The man was able to speak, but the woman was apparently dead.

While the work of rescue was going on in the exploded block hospital attendants and others made a search of all damaged houses on the opposite side of the street and almost a score of persons were taken to various hospitals from these places. The Jefferson and the Pennsylvania hospitals, which are located nearest to the

FRAUD IS ALLEGED

Contest Over Large Body of Timber Land.

LOCATED IN TILLAMOOK COUNTY

Contestant Shows That Those Who Were in the Deal Had a Failing—Out-Interesting Testimony, Although Contradictory.

One of the most notable contests that has ever been before the United States Land Office at Oregon City is, that against entrymen of some 15,000 acres of timber land in Tillamook County. Two railroad companies and 100 applicants have figured in the matter. Fraud is the ground of the contest, it being alleged that the entries were procured to be made in the interest of a combination or syndicate headed by Claude Thayer, a Tillamook banker. Many interesting circumstances are brought out.

In September, 1890, 100 persons made application at the Oregon City Land Office to enter timber land in Tillamook County. All the land was located in the townships of 36 north, ranges 5 and 7 west, being in the Lower Nehalem Valley a short distance south of the Nehalem River. In October following the Northern Pacific Railway Company applied to select the same land, 15,000 acres, offering forest reserve scrip for it. This application of the railroad company was rejected by the local office, the entries of the railroad company being disallowed. The company appealed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who sustained the local office. Appeal to the Secretary of the Interior went against the company also, but time was given for submission of further testimony. However, July 10, 1900, the contest was voluntarily withdrawn. Some of those interested in the matter, however, the withdrawal was the result of an understanding arrived at between the Northern Pacific and Claude Thayer, the latter being accused of engineering the deal by which the large batch of timber land applications was fraudulently procured.

December 15, 1899, B. F. Watkins filed a protest against fourteen entries of the batch on the ground that the land was agricultural rather than timber land, and also that it was not for the sole and exclusive benefit of the entrymen. The next day this protest was dismissed as insufficient because final proofs had all been made and payment on the entries was required at once. A check drawn by Claude Thayer, of Tillamook, for some \$500, the sum required, was tendered, but Receiver Galloway would not accept it and he gave the applicants but a few minutes to produce the cash. An agent of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad was present preparing papers to file upon the land immediately if the money for the timber applicants should fall, but the money was not produced and the entries were disallowed. The cash was paid and receipts issued according to entries. The protest of Watkins was said to have been in the interest of those who were alleged to be promoting the timber deal.

March 20, 1900, Charles E. Hays, a Portland man, who gave his occupation as that of commercial traveler, instituted a contest against the entries of the timber applicants. The contest was said to have been in the interest of those who were alleged to be promoting the timber deal.

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