HOMESTEAD LAW

Irrigation Bill Now Up Is Such in Every Sense.

HOUSE IS SURE TO PASS IT

Opening of Congress Found Majority of Representatives Against National Scheme-President Won Them Over.

......

National legislation for the reclama tion of the arid public lands is assured before the adjournment of the present Congress. The scheme will be in accordance with President Roosevelt's recommendation-an improvement to the interest of the land-grabber. The measure has stready passed the Senate. The House will dispose of it in a short

WASHINGTON, June 8.-It is perfectly safe to say that the irrigation bill will pass the House during the next few days. The bill will then go to conference with the Semate committee, for the bill adopted by the House is the bill which passed the Senate, but to which important amendments have been made. No more striking change in the status of a legislative matter has taken place during this session than that which has come over the attitude of Congress towards the irrigation bill. Four months ago it was evident to those best informed that a National irrigation blil would pass the Senate, though what shape was considered doubtful. It was equally apparent at that date that there was a majority in the House against the bill of probably 150.

After the Senate passed its irrigation bill it was still evident that the House was against any such measure, and, what was more significant, the Senate bill was objectionable to President Roosevelt and to the National Irrigation Association. President Roosevelt and others who desired an irrigation bill which should be a home-making bill immediately instituted a vigorous campaign to secure such amendments as would eliminate from the Senate measure its pernicious features. The Western members of Congress were practically united to secure this result. Many conferences were beld, both at the Capitol and at the White House, and a personal canvais was conducted by the advocates of a proper measure, not only to secure amendments for the Senate bill, but to secure the passage of the measure through the House and its final enactment into a law.

The House committee on irrigation de-cided to abandon its own measure for the purpose of gaining time, and adopted the measure, making the necessary cents thereto to secure the support of the Administration and of the National Irrigation Association. Earlier predictions to the effect that no irrigation legislation could be enacted at this session of Con-gress were based entirely upon lack of knowledge of the importance of the measure among many members of Congress and the lack of support from President Roosevelt and the National Irrigation Asnociation for any bill such as the Senate measure, which did not conform to the fundamental idea of homebuilding on the the full approval of President Roosevelt vall in this city and why the millmen's Strathcona was in the chair to welcome and the hearty support of the National stand has been made tenable.

that the strength of the irrigation movethe public lands. This idea was the keynote of President Roosevelt's message concerning such legislation, and it is the foundation of the great strength of the National Irrigation Association with Con-grees and with the people of the country

It has been a foregone conclusion that the land for the exclusive use of home stead settlers, who should live five years upon their claim before securing title to the same, would not receive popular sup-port or the support of those in authority who had to do with legislation. The land speculator, the water speculator and the landgrabber are eliminated from the situation under the restrictions attending set. tlement, as contained in the bill repo by the House committee. Some of amendments made appear immaterial and trifling to those who are not fully alive to the necessity of strictly guarding the teader in his rights. The most carenomestead; in his rights. The most carefully worded law generally effords some opportunity for fraud, which, perhaps without being directly a technical violation of the law, is a violation of the spirit in which it is passed. A loosely drawn measure becomes merely a vehicle for fraud, and it was of supreme importance that the inauguration of the National Irrigation policy should be under the auspices of the homesteaders.

An honest administration of a National irrigation law which is inscribed upon the statute books in the form of the bill now before the House will produce the results intended, and in the course of a few years the people of the country as a whole, in the East as well as in the West, will be proud of the addition to the strength, wealth and prosperity of the country which has come through its enactment, and will wonder at the blindness of those who opposed the adoption of such a policy by a Nation whose tremendous growth and strength abroad lies in the produc-tion from the soil of the food of the world by a multitude of American hor gress is a new homestead law, and should be known as such.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Days Somewhat Cool, but Very Favorable.

PORTLAND, June 10 .- The rainfall during the past week was light, and con-sisted of small showers along the Coast and over widely scattered areas in the Willamette Valley and in the extreme castern portion of the state. The first of the week was unseasonably cool, espe-cially during the daytime, but the last few days were moderately mild and very

favorable for the growing crops.

The maximum, or day temperatures during the week in Western Oregon ranged between to degrees and 80 degrees, and in the minimum, or night temperatures, between 47 degrees and 54 degrees, In Eastern Oregon the maximum temperatures ranged between 58 and 22 degrees, and minimum temperatures between 33

Light frosts the early part of the week slightly injured tender vegetation in many sections, but the staple crops escaped unharmed. All kinds of grain continue unharmed. All kinds of grain continue very promising. Fall wheat is heading rills.

good, plump kernels. The reseeded area, have not yet begun to head, but there has been plenty of moisture and the plant is healthy and promising. A few com-plaints of rust and of the wheat stalks falling are made by correspondents in Linn County. Spring grain is growing rapidly; it is well rooted and has an excellent color. Early oats, barley and rye are also heading nicely. Connderable alfalfa has been cut dur-

ing the week in Southern Oregon, and the yields appear to be about the same as last year. Range grass in the eastern section is the best in years, but in South-ern Oregon it is not as good, and some few reports are to the effect that feed on the Southern or the same of the Summer ranges is still short. The weather has been too wet and cold for timothy and this crop is not as promis-ing as it was a few weeks ago. Clover is doing splendidly. Sheep-shearing is near-ly completed, and the clip is an average one. It has been the best week of the season for gardens, corn, potatoes, sugar beets and hops, and they are all making

rapid advancement.

The fruit outlook in Southern and Eastern Oregon is very promising, but in the Willamette Valley the conditions are so uneven that it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the probable results, except in the case of Italian prunes and cherries, both of which have been damaged to such an extent as to cause the yields to be considerably less than last year.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Section Director.

APPEAL TO REASON. Well-Known Property-Owner Talks About the Strike.

PORTLAND, June S.—(To the Editor.)— Your very able editorial in today's issue, entitled "Portland Building Strike," de-serves great consideration from the citi-zens of this city. It sets forth succinctly the possible ultimate results that may fol-low, the present position the contending parties hold, and the possible loss in life and property, which may exceed the ap-parent amount yet involved. It is there-fere yet time for good counsel to pre-vail and arrest the calamities that may follow, and to prove the civilization and order of the day is not dependent on whim or malice. And, this matter being local, should enable our citizens, when the time is ripe, to step in, with public opinion well crystallized, and overturn the unpleasant

feelings now existing in both ranks.

I am not convinced that the millmen's claim—the concession of an hour per day asked by the workmen-will put them out of business or leave them without profit for their investment and labor. Any one having had occasion for the past two years to purchase building material well knows ees have been so advanced, giving many reasons to believe the millmen's gains have been all that could reasonably be desired. They were asked by their work-men to make a concession of an hour per day, which it is reasonable to suppose they could have afforded. And it is probable, had they had before them the text of your editorial, well considered, matters never would have reached their present acute stage. But at this juncture a bit of human passion was interjected by the threat of a boycott of the millmen's manu-factures. The American mind will, under all circumstances, resent a boycott, and public opinion sustains it. Reason for the ment is set aside and passion rules.

Public sentiment has cordially supported the laboring man's claim to organize and form unions for his social and moral advancement. Intelligent and liberal beinga recognize the right of workmen to promote by all fair means the welfare and education of his family. It is also well recognized that to insure good citizens a fair compensation must be paid for labor facilitating the growth of good citizenship. It is the moral and civic consideration that has made the growth of unions pos-sible and prosperous, and will continue their influence as long as supported by public opinion. But when the powers are delegated to men who have a limited conception of the authority intrusted to them, and who will encourage by boycott or the tying up of the wheels of commerce of a great city to gratify the whim of some disgruntled being, it then becomes the duty of the thinking public who measure ublic lands. The House committee re-orted the amended Senate measure April and this bill, as reported has received conditions, tersely stated, that now pre-

Irrigation Association, which, it may be said, is absolutely necessary to the en-actment of any irrigation legislation by let the union be the first to recall the same, and it is probable a settlement This bill, as now before the House, has will be arrived at, Also let the press derectived the approval of nearly three sist from appealing to the public in bequarters of the members, and the support half of te poor laboring man. This appealing has come to the measure since its peal leads to the conclusion that our amendment demonstrates most effectively workingmen are oppressed by had legislation, as are the oppressed of Europe, and educates a body of men to believe they are entitled to public sympathy whether their cause is well founded or not. Our workingmen are an able body of men, and need no demagogism to sustain them in their just demands. By recalling the boy-cott the workman ennebles himself. cott the workman ennebles himself.
Others will probably follow, and the action cannot be considered a backdown or
surrender of principle. LEO FRIEDE.

BEGS, YET SHE IS RICH. Imposter Asks for Aid When She

Owns Property Worth \$5500.

PORTLAND, June 16 .- (To the Editor.) -A woman about 50 years of age has been presenting a paper, headed as fol-lows: "In favor of Mrs. Leon, a widow, with five children, and unable to work by being affected with hernia, please help her if you can: God will bless you," at stores and business offices and begging for money.

She is dressed in deep mourning, and has with her a boy about 6 years old. She called today at this office to ask aid, and, after being questioned and told of the law against begging in this city, and of her liability to have the boy taken from her, she produced a letter, which tells quite a different story. It is from George P. Phibbs, an attor-

ney of Los Angeles, Cal., and advises her to dispose of certain property for \$5500. She said that the letter was written to A number of business men have tele-phoned me about this woman in the past phoned me and three or four days.

W. R. WALPOLE.

Secretary City Board of Charities.

The Character of Pilate.

SALEM, June 10 .- (To the Editor.) -- Concerning what has been said recently in The Oregonian by a contributor and in an editorial paragraph in the matter of Pilate, permit me to say that history brings to us the Roman Procurator as an example of cruelty. Once he brought the Roman standards into Jerusalem, and the images of the Roman Emperors they bore brought great grief and remon-strance to the Jewe, whom Pilate threatened to kill. Seeing that the Jews would die rather than submit to profanation, Pilate releated. Again, he sent soldlers to full upon the Jews unawares because they were opposed to Pilate's using sacred money on the water works of the city, and a massacre followed. Turn to the pages of Josephus for confirmation of these statements. Luke informs us of a massacre Pilate made at a passover, at which time the Procurator mingled the blood of certain Galileans with their sac-rifices. The Samaritan Senate sent a complaint of Pilate's cruelty to the President of Syria, who commanded Pilate to ap-pear before Tiberius, the Roman Emperor. The successor of Tiberius banished Pilate to Gaul, where in shame he committed

At the trial of Jesus Plinte grasped the side of justice, but, politician-like, when his own interests were at stake, he had no respect for his co B. J. HOADLEY.

JACOBSEN REACHES PORT

LAST SHIP OF THE 1901-02 GRAIN FLEET NOW IN THE RIVER.

Versel Comes From France in Ballast -American Shipbuilding Combine Nearly Perfected.

The French bark Jacobsen arrived in resterday after a moderate passage of 143 days from Nantes. The vessel is a new craft, and comes here on her maiden trip. She is under charter to the Portland Grain Company, and will be the last vessel of the 1861-61 grain fleet from this port. The extent to which the French bounty carners have figured in moving the wheat from this port is much greater than is generally supposed, for with the departure of the Jacobsen, the fleet for the season will number 22 vessels, or about one-fifth of the total number salling from here with grain since the season opened. The Portland Grain Company, which has the Jacobsen under charter, captured more of the new comers than any other firm, having previously loaded this sea-

exactly overdue, she was expected yester-day, and unless she reaches here very shortly, she will not get away before the Indrapura arrives.

SHIPBUILDING COMBINE.

Lewis Nixon Will Head the Enter-prise-Capital to Be \$25,000,000.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Details concern-ing the proposed combination of ship-building interests were made public here today. The combination will probably be known as the United States Ship Corporation, and will be incorporated in New Jer sey. The capitalization will be about \$25, 000,000 equally divided in common and pre-ferred shares, and it is likely that bonds in two classes amounting to \$3.00,000 will be issued. The Trust Company of the Republic of this city will finance the combination and act as transfer agents. It is said the following companies and firms have been invited to enter the combination: Union Iron Works, San Francisco; Bath Iron Works, Bath Me. Companies. Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.: Croscent Shippards, Elizabethport, N. J.: Samuel M. Moore, Sons & Co.: Elizabethport, and

THE GRAND ARMY IS LOYAL TODAY AS EVER.

At the 21st annual encampment of the Department of Oregon, Grand Army of the Republic, held in Astoria, June 4-6, a special committee appointed for the purpose submitted the following report:

"Resolved By the Department of Oregon, Grand Army of the Republic, in annual encampment assembled, that its members, remembering the conditions attending actual warfare during the time of their service, affirm their confidence in the courage and humanity of our brave officers and soldiers in the Philippines, who are acting under the orders of the War Department, the responsibility for which Secretary of War Root nobly assumes

"Resolved, That the American soldier has on many bloody battle-fields exemplified the qualities of courage and humanity, and we are not prepared to admit that these noble virtues, which have for a century distinguished him in his country's service, are replaced by unsoldierly acts of cowardice and cruelty."

G. E. CAUKIN, S. F. BLYTHE,

A rising vote being taken, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

J. E. MAYO, Assistant Adjutant-General. J. A. SLADEN, Department Commander,

son the St. Donatien, General Meilinet.

Amiral de Cornulier, La Rochefaucauld, and Vendee. Baifour, Guthrie & Co. have dispatched the Marechai Davout, Grande Duchesse Olga, Charles Gounod, and Bidart. The Portland Flouring Mills Company loaded the Nantes, Europe and Lamorickere. Kerr. Gifford & Co., the Louis Pasteur, Eugenie Fautril and Bossuet.

The Portland Flouring Mills Company loaded the Nantes, Europe and Lamorickere. Kerr. Gifford & Co., the Louis Pasteur, Eugenie Fautril and Bossuet.

The Portland Flouring Mills Company loaded the Nantes, Europe and Lamorickere. Kerr. Gifford & Co., the Louis market. In spite of the extreme reticence of the men who are promoting the forms.

Another French vessel, the Asie, came in under charter to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., but lost her charter through the ac-cident by which she was dismasted. She Portland. The number of French ships now listed for Portland is not as large as it was a year ago, but the usual number will probably be here before the season is over, as the French yards are atill the season is over, as the French yards are atill the season is over. is over, as the French yards are still turning them out at a lively rate.

DEFENSE OF BRITISH SHIPPING. Subjects of the King Are Not Pleased

With the Outlook. NEW YORK, June 10 -- Defense of the shipping interests of the Empire was one of the undertones of conversation at the of the undertones of conversation at the Royal Exchange Colonial Exhibition dinner, just given at the Hotel Cecil, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. Lord the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and the Gresham committee and prominent representatives of Canada, Western Australia, Rhodesia, British North Borneo and the West Indies, Although there were many speeches, those who had something to say were silent, Among those reticent men-were Sir Al-fred Jones and Commissioner Preston,

with full faith in the maritime resources

of Canada.

Contradictory accounts are published respecting the British shipping combina-tion, and it is difficult to differentiate be-tween them. Sir Alfred Jones is one of the shrewdest business men in the ship-ping trade, and knows how to keep his own counsel and drive a good bargain. He has been drawn in recent years into Mr. Chamberlain's circle of friends, and has taken a strong imperialistic line on shipping, colonial and other questions. He is committed by public utterances to the defense of British shipping interests on imperial grounds, but is too practical a man to decline advantageous offers unless he has assurances that a new combina-tion will be adequately supported by the home as well as the Canadian Govern-

If he accepts Mr. Morgan's offer, rates between Canada and Germany will be advanced, if shipping men can be believed from 120 to 200 marks; but his friends as sert that he will remain true to the British and colonial interests and organize the new combination.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

May Reports Show the Construction of 128 Vessels of 34,138 Tons.

The Bureau of Navigation reports 126 vessels of 34,139 tons gross were built in the United States and officially numbered during the month of May. The largest steel vessels included in these figures are the steamer James Gayley, 4777 tons gross built at Cleveland for the American Ship-building Company, and the steamer L. C. Smith, 474 tons gross, built at West Bay City. Mich., for the West Bay City Ship-building Company. Three foreign-built vesseis were added to the merchant fleet, among them being the schooner Guard-ian, which capsized in Vineyard Sound and was afterward towed to Vineyard Haven, repaired and subsequently towed here. Also the bark Homeward Bound, which was Americanized by an act of Congress, and the schooner Jessie Banning, which was rebuilt after being wrecked. For the 11 months ending May 21, 1188 sall and steam vessels of 262,635 tone gross were built and officially numbered in the United States, compared with 1934 sall and steam vessels of 359.789 tons gross for the corresponding 11 months ending May 31,

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Cymbeline Sails Today and Indeavelli Will Be Empty Tomorrow. The steamer Cymbeline will finish dis-charging her inward cargo today, and will leave at once for Vancouver by way of Esquimait. She will stop at the latter port for a visit to the graving dock, the Port of Portland dock not yet being in condition for receiving vessels. The steamship Indrapura will probably finish discharging inward cargo tomorrow, and will commence loading outward at once. Among other freight which she will take from Portland is a shipment of about 600,-000 feet of lumber. This would make a full cargo for a good-sized schooner, but will cargo for a good-sized schooper, but will hardly fill up one of the big holds on the Indravelli. The steamship Quito was not working yesterday, and may not get away before next week. The Oceano, which is due to load a cargo of oats for shouth Africa, had not put in an appearance last evening, but will probably reach Astoria this morning. While she is not greatly."

son the St. Donatien, General Mellinet, of the country under one management Faadherbe, Eppinger & Co., the Belen and the Versailles. George McNear, the Ernest LeGouve. Taylor, Toung & Co., the Jean Bart; and A. Berg, the Francols Coppee.

Iron and steel works are being negotiated for, and it is understood several ex-tensive plants have been purchased. Lewis

TACOMA, June 10.—The British ship Ladalch, Captain Hannah, which has been lying in the stream for over a week, waiting for a crew, sailed this afternoon for Queenstown for orders, with a cargo of 110,000 bushels of wheat. Two other wheat laden vessels, the British bark Braemar and the British bark County of Cattheses, here were bare here held we carried ness, have also been held up for nearly a week, owing to the scarcity of sailors, but will probably sail this week.

Domestic and Foreign Ports

of the bar at 4 P. M., smooth; wind west; New York, June 10.-Arrived-Kaiser Wil-

selm der Grosse, from Bremen. Seattle, June 20.-Arrived-Steamer Spokane. from San Francisco; steamer Dispatch, from San Francisco; steamer Banta Barbara, from San Pedro; steamer Banta Ana, from Valdes. Lizard, June 10 .- Passed-St. Paul, from New Antwerp, June 10.-Arrived-Pennland, from Philadelphia.

Rotterdam, June 10 .- Arrived-Potsdam, from New York, June 10.—Arrived-Mesaba, from

New York, June 10.—Arrived-Mesaba, from London; Southwark, from Antwerp.

New York, June 10.—Arrived-Bremen, from Bremen, and Southampton. Salled-Georgic, for Liverpool; Moltke, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Pringsein Wictoria Luise, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Lombardia, for Naples and Genua. Auckland, June 10 .- Arrived-Ventura, from

San Francisco, via Honolulu.

Bremen. June 16.—Arrived—Kronprinz Wil-helm, from New York, via Plymouth and Cher-

Gibraltar, June 10 .- Arrived -- Hohenzollern, m New York for Naples and Genou. Boulogne, June 10 .- Arrived-Potsdam, from

Naw York for Rotterdam.
San Francisco, June 10.—Arrived—Schooner
Alumna, from Willapa Harbor, Salled—Hark Jacquez, for Coos Bay; steamer City of Puebla for Victoria; schooner Ida Schnauer, for Por

Tacoma, June 10 .- Arrived -- American bark Gatherer, from San Francisco. Salled-British steamship Clavering, for Vladivostok; German steamship Hathor, for San Francisco; British ship Ladalch, for Queenstown; schooner David Evans, for San Pedro.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Miss Doremus Tells of the Progress of the Work,

NEW YORK, June 10 .- Miss S. D. Doremus, secretary of the Woman's Union Mis-sionary Society, who has just returned from a visit of eight months to the mission stations of the society in China and Japan, said in speaking of her

"It is rather the fashion in some quarters to sneer at missionaries, but the re-spect and affection that they have won, especially in India, are proof that their work is from the heart and reaches the heart. The estimation in which they are held was strikingly manifested in the per-fectly astonishing amount of courtesy shown to me as the secretary of the so-clety that sends them. Officials of high standing lavished polite attentions up me, sending me fruits and flowers, and everywhere I received the warmest wel-

"The hospitals are the most important part of our mission work, as it is through them that we establish friendly relations with the natives. The Mary S. Ackerman Hoyt memorial hospital in Jhansi is a beautiful place. The sites of our mission bungalow and memorial hospital have been wisely chosen outside the gates of the wailed city, which, with its narrow streets and densely crowded thoroughfares, represents many types of life in

"The progress of women in India is an assured fact, for already instances are seen. Several have taken degrees in the university lately. One of them was the mother of five children. The question of child marriage must be settled, however, before reform is fully established. The missionaries have succeeded in raising the marriage age to 12 years, but it must be made 16 before conditions can improve

ATLANTA'S BIG FAIR

(Continued from First Page.)

if anything approaching the group of buildings in Piedmont Park could be constructed at a cost within \$300,000.

As usual in such affairs, the Atlanta Exposition was not fully ready at the date announced for the opening, and it was a month before the attendance began to be generous. The arrangement had been for a three months' or 100-day fair, and as the days went by and the attendance did not materially pick up, it looked as if the enterprise were doomed to failure. There were several discouraging and damaging circumstances, most of them of a small kind, but all tending to deepen the prevailing discouragement. For example, the great illustrated publications of New York sent down their correspondents and artists to exploit the exposition by means of writing it up and picturing it handsomely. They wanted, naturally, to make their own photographs, but this purpose did not fall in with the notion of a conressionaire to whom the photographic privilege had been sold, and it was only after a wrangle and no end of annoyance that it was finally arranged for the photographs to be made. A fine chance for effective advertising free of cost was lost through the mistake of not permitting everybody to make pictures at will and give them the widest possible circulation.

Another and far more serious problem arose in connection with transportation between the exposition grounds and the city. The entire system was under a single ownership, and to the surprise of everybody, and to the amazement of the exposition management, the price was put up to 10 cents, or double the ordinary charge. While the amount was not great, the principle was important, and the adverse moral effect upon the fortunes of the fair were most damaging. It gave the newspaper correspondents the cue to decry Atlanta upon the basis of its assumed extortion in the matter of exposition charges, and these statements, going far and not being possible of full refutation, did the greatest possible damage. After a long fight the street rallway management was brought to reduce its extortionate charge, but the change came late, and the injury done by it could not be repaired. It is the opinion of those best qualified to judge that this incident alone cost the fair a round \$100,000. It created a feeling in Atlanta which the seven years which have passed since the exposition have not served to allay. It was the one circumstance which qualified the universal local satisfaction felt in the results of the exposition.

The organization of the Atlanta Fair was one of good working power. The president of the association acted as director-general, and gave to the work great industry and enthusiasm. Toward the close, when the work grew pressing, and when the social duties became engrossing, general manager was brought in to relieve the president, but this was not until after the exposition had practically run its active career. The Board of Directors, originally made up of 50 citizens, was increased to 90 later on, in order to bring into direct support of the fair certain desirable personal elements. This board was in some measure an honorary body. Its meetings were not frequent, but an executive committee con sisting of the heads of the several work. ing departments met delly and considered every general question which arose. In the main this organization worked

well, but it was not without fault. One very notable fault was that each department in practice made its own purchases, with practically no restraint in the form ASTORIA, June 10.—Arrived—Steamer Vos-burg, from Tillamook. Arrived at 1 P. M.— French bark Jacobsen, from Nantes, Condition shillity rested but from the start its du sibility rested, but from the start its duties were neglected, and the result was a go-as-you-please system, by which the large floating debt already referred to was created. There was no real scandal in the matter. Most of the money expended was for things needed, but a good purchasing department would have saved a good deal to the association, and it would have avoided the humiliation of a debt which nobody knew anything about until the bills came in. As it was, the discovery of this debt, in addition to the other embar rassments of the association, almost made a panic. The situation was almost desperate for a while, and there was a time when it looked as if the doors of the fair would be closed by the Sheriff. This would surely have happened had not the president at the critical moment lent the association \$50,000 in cash to relieve its more pressing pecessities and give courage to its creditors. Atlanta, Ge., June 2.

___ FATE OF ARCHDUKE JOHN Lost at Sea Off the South American Count.

NEW YORK, June 10 .- C. P. Wychgel of Washington, superintendent of a dredg-ing company, with officer in this city, has in his possession, according to the Her-ald, a letter which would appear to prove almost beyond doubt that Archduke John, nephew of the Emperor of Austria, who mysteriously disappeared in 1890, while on a voyage to South American waters, lost his life at eea. For 12 years stories that the Archduke was still alive have come from various parts of the world,

In 1887 an irreconcilable quarrel occurred between the Emperor and his nephew. who was Imperial Archduke of Austria, Royal Prince of Hungary and Grand Ducal Prince of Tuscany. The Duke was deprived of all his offices. His rank as a oldler was taken from him, his name wa stricken from the army list, and he was forbidden to appear at court, this despite the fact that no one more than his im-perial uncle admired his talents and force of character. It was at this time, in Vi-enna, he met a singer whose beauty was attracting attention throughout Europe. After continued success abroad, she came to this country and made her debut at the Thalin Theater, in the Bowery, then the home of comic opera. Soon after she married the Duke in London.

Efforts of friends to settle the quarrel at court were futile, and the Archduke, assuming the name of Johann Orth, bought a veesel in England, assumed com-mand, and with his wife sailed for South America. The ship was reported at Ensenada, near Buenos Ayres, and never has been heard from since. Nevertheless, relives have, it is said, buoyed up the aged

Archduchess in a Tuscan castle, and she never has believed her son to be dead.

Superintendent Wychgel says that while he was, in 1890, superintendent of a dredging company at Ensenada, Archduke John sailed into port and gurchased from him ballast for a trip to Vaiparaiso, Chile. They had a slight dispute over the weight and the Archduke said the ballast was to come out at Vaiparaiso, where it should to come out at Valparaiso, where it should be weighed and a draft sent for the difference in price if there was one. He gave Wychgei a letter of recommendation, which he still keeps. The ship sailed a few days later and was never sighted afterward. Wychgel says the Archduke's wife was not aboard the ship, however, and that she returned to Buenos Ayres after it sailed. No word has ever been re-ceived from her, however, and she also has been generally believed to have been lost on the sea.

Co-operative "Kosher" Shop. NEW YORK, June 10 -- A rushing bush ness was done by the first New York Co-operative "Kosher" butcher shop, which has just been opened in the Jewish quar-ter, under the auspices of the "East Side Ladies' Anti-Trust Association," P stood in line for a block, and 2000 po of chuck mest was disposed of so rapidly and at I cent less than the price in "Kosh-er" shops, that the stock was sold out in a few hours. The association has planned to open other shops throughout planned to the district.

Beanmont Lumber-Yard Fire. BEAUMONT, Tex., June 10.-The Beau Company's mill, owned by the Kirby Lumber Company, together with a large amount of lumber and several freight cars, was destroyed by fire today. Loss \$250,000; well insured. The fire burned over five acres of yards.

"It is always sunrise somewhere in the world."

Pears' Soap is sold all over the world.

Established 1789.

Heart Pains

are Nature's warning notes of approaching danger from a diseased heart. If you would avoid debilitating diseases, or even sudden death from this hidden trouble pay heed to the early warnings. Strengthen the heart's muscles, quiet its nervous irritation and regulate its action with that greatest of all heart remedies, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"Darting pains through my heart, left side and arm would be followed by smothering, heart spasms and fainting. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has entirely relieved me of those troubles."

JOHN VANDENBURGH. 256 Kewaunce St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

controls the heart action, accelerates the circulation and builds up the entire system. Sold by

druggists on a guarantee. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

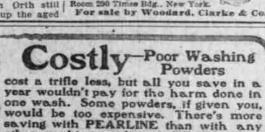
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