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General Wood Answers Hill.
WASHINGTON, June 20.—General Wood, ex-Military Governor of Cuba, today authorized the following statement in regard to the criticism of his administration made by David B. Hill at the Tilden Club reunion in New York last night:

"The statement made by Mr. Hill shows either a most profound ignorance of the subject to which he refers or an absolute disregard for the truth. If he had ascertained the facts and desired to state the truth, he would not have made the statement which he is credited with having made."

Diplomats Off for Vacation.
WASHINGTON, June 20.—The usual summer exodus of the diplomatic body is about to begin in earnest. Ambassador Cambon will depart for France Sunday next, Ambassador Ampere will go to Mexico some day next week, and Minister Ploia for Switzerland about the same time. Minister Wu has received Chinese newspapers containing copies of the edict which announced his appointment as one of the Ministers to adapt a code of foreign laws to the Chinese practice, but he has not yet received the edict itself. The Minister is not sure the assignment would involve his return to China, as much of the work might be done here.

HOUSE WILL ACCEPT

Panama Canal Bill Is Almost Sure to Pass.

MEMBERS WANT NO MORE DELAY

Anti-Canal People Probably Passed Spooner Amendment With Idea of Disagreement and Thus Having Bill Tied Up.

Representatives Tongue and Moody, of Oregon, will vote for the Spooner substitute providing for the Panama Canal, provided there is no show for the Nicaragua bill. They are strongly opposed to further delay in the construction of a canal.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Spooner bill providing for the Panama route is almost sure to win in the House. A strong sentiment for a canal will induce members to support a motion to concur in the Senate amendment rather than to prolong the fight. There is quite a widespread belief that the Panama route was adopted in order to kill any canal, and that a strong fight by the House in favor of Nicaragua would put the conference over until the short session, and this is just what the anti-canal people desire. In order to head off this movement, it is probable after the conference have met that a disagreement will be reported to the House, and someone will move to concur in the Senate amendment. By the unusual course taken yesterday the papers in the case will be in possession of the House, and in case the conferees disagree will go back to the House first. This was probably done with the very idea in view that, should a disagreement ever be reported to the Senate, the anti-canal Senators might be able to prevent a vote at this session and tie the bill up. The Republican Representatives in the House do not want to return to their constituents without having enacted canal legislation, and they feel that they will be safe in accepting the Panama route, in view of the report of the canal commission, especially as the Spooner bill provides for the Nicaragua canal if Panama negotiations fail.

The two Oregon Representatives, like Senator Mitchell, believe that every proper means should be taken to secure the adoption of the Nicaragua Canal bill at this session, but if it is shown beyond question that that cannot be done, they think the opportunity now presented should not be lost, and that the Spooner substitute should be accepted by the House, rather than have no canal. They both assert that further delay should be avoided if possible, and if the conferees, after honest effort, find that they cannot secure the adoption of the Panama amendment, the Senate amendments should be accepted.

WHAT THE CONFEREES SAY.

Fletcher Believes Panama Amendment Will Carry.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Soon after the House had sent the canal bill to conference today reports gained circulation among members that there was not likely to be a protracted struggle in conference, and that the Senate amendment would probably be the basis of the ultimate agreement. One of the House conferees, Fletcher of Minnesota, frankly stated to his associates that he thought an agreement would be reached on the Panama amendment. Chairman Hepburn was not prepared, however, to concede that the fight was over. He cited the fact that the vote in the House had been practically unanimous in favor of the Nicaragua bill, only two diverse votes being cast. The Democratic conferee, Judge Davey, of Louisiana, also was counted on as strongly favoring the Nicaragua route. At the same time the lateness of the session and the prevailing desire to avoid further complications in the Senate led to a rather general feeling among the members of the House that the Senate amendment had something of an advantage in the conference.

After the bill had been sent to conference Hepburn went to the Senate to arrange for a meeting, but as this was Senator Morgan's birthday, the arrangement was deferred.

CABINET IS SANGUINE.

Believes Legislation Will Be in Favor of Panama Route.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—There was a very sanguine feeling expressed at the Cabinet meeting today as to the success of the canal proposition. Secretary Hay had a long conference before the meeting with Senator Morgan and other Senators, and all the advice that had come to the White House before the Cabinet meeting went to assure the President that some new National legislation at the pending session is certain, and almost as strong was the evidence that the legislation would be in favor of the Panama route. So well assured is the Administration of the outcome that the discussion already has taken place of the steps to be taken to carry out the purposes of the act, and it is understood that the State Department will deal with the diplomatic features of the canal project involving, of course, the consummation of the Colombian treaty, while the Attorney-General will pass upon the question of sufficiency of title to the Panama Canal.

The Chicago Court of Inquiry.

The case of the American naval officers imprisoned at Venice was discussed at the Cabinet meeting, but the officials decline to make any statement in regard to it. It is known, however, that Secretary Hay has assured the Italian Ambassador that the publication of the findings of the court of inquiry was entirely unauthorized, and that the department would not have consented to it had it been advised. Probably this will end the mat-

ter, for the present at least. It was the general feeling that Admiral Crowninshield's comment on the course of Captain Dayton is not intended personally to the defense of his officers called for serious consideration, and that some action should be taken to secure for him either a report on this phase of the affair or an explanation of a formal character. Just what action should be taken was not determined.

PLANCHES STILL INVESTIGATING.

Minister Cables to Italy for Facts About Venice Incident.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Signor Mayer de Planchar, Italian Ambassador, was again at the State and Navy Departments today to consult the officials in regard to the publication of the findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the affair in which officers from the cruiser Chicago were involved at Venice. None of the principals in the conference cared to make any statement to the press, and Signor Mayer expressed his earnest regret to the Ambassador that the findings had been made public, and assured him that the officials at Washington were in no way responsible for and did not approve of it. The Ambassador inclines to the view that both governments should make public the records of proceedings in the case. Secretary Moody, however, already has expressed his desire not to make the American court's record public, and here the matter hangs in the balance. The Ambassador will call at the State Department tomorrow to confer with Secretary Hay, who was absent when he called today. Until then Signor Mayer does not care to make any formal statement as to what course he intends to pursue.

In view of the attitude of the American press in regard to the imprisonment of the officers at Venice, Signor Mayer also cabled his government for all the official reports possible concerning the arrest, imprisonment and treatment of the officers. They are now at hand, but the Ambassador declines to make them public at present. However, it is understood that from the Italian standpoint the papers do not disclose the fact that the Americans were treated harshly at any time after their arrest, but, on the contrary, special privileges were accorded them during their imprisonment. The Ambassador cabled yesterday to Rome, informing his government of the character of Admiral Crowninshield's review of the naval court's proceedings.

Respecting the propriety of the publication of the report of the court of inquiry by Admiral Crowninshield, if indeed he gave it publicity, it is said at the Navy Department that unless specially enjoined as to the disposition of such a report, the commander-in-chief of a naval station always has been allowed to exercise his own discretion in such matters. So that as far as Admiral Crowninshield is concerned, much depends upon whether he is specially instructed to keep his report from publicity. The Navy Department itself has no hard-and-fast rule on the subject.

OLNEY'S CANDIDACY.

The ex-Secretary's Letter to Memphis Democrats.

MEMPHIS, June 20.—In response to an invitation from prominent Memphis Democrats, members of a club formed to promote the candidacy of Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, for the Presidency, urging him to deliver an address here, Mr. Olney has sent the following letter, which is self-explanatory:

"I have yours of the 19th inst., inviting me to deliver an address at Memphis upon the political conditions of our republic, including the call for the formation of a club in the interest of myself and the next nominee of the Democratic party for President, and asking for a reply upon both subjects. Not being a candidate for the Presidency, I cannot, of course, encourage the formation of a proposed club. For the same reason, and because my appearance at Memphis in answer to the invitation would inevitably be misconstrued into a desire to be a candidate, in spite of all disclaimers, I must ask to be excused from discussing the matter in question.

"In thus answering your note with entire frankness, I think I ought to be equally frank in saying that the favorable sentiments of yourself and those you represent are highly appreciated and give me sincere pleasure."

Congressional Nominations.

WASHINGTON, W. Va., June 20.—Republican members of the Fourth District re-elected Congressman James A. Hughes.

WYNNE, Ark., June 20.—R. B. Mason was elected to Congress on the 96th ballot by the Democrats of the First District.

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WHY TACOMA GAINS

Heavy Wheat Shipments From Puget Sound.

LARGELY DUE TO RAILROADS

Tributary Territory Has Been Rapidly Developed—Great Activity of Flour Mills—Portland Capital Interested.

(Staff Correspondence.)

TACOMA, June 20.—Puget Sound, which means Tacoma when you are near Commencement Bay, and Seattle when the scent of Elliot Bay tide flats is in your nostrils, will this season export more wheat than will be shipped from

CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN OREGON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.



PROFESSOR B. F. MULKEY, OF MONMOUTH.

ASHLAND, Or., June 20.—Governor T. T. Geer, Secretary of State F. I. Dunbar and Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman, met with the Board of Regents of the Southern Oregon State Normal School at their annual meeting this afternoon. Professor B. F. Mulkey, of Monmouth, was elected president of the school, and the election of the members of the faculty was left to the executive committee of the institution, which will meet in a few days. The people of Ashland and of Southern Oregon feel themselves fortunate in the selection of the new president, and are rejoiced to learn that he will accept the position.

MONMOUTH, Or., June 20.—Professor B. F. Mulkey, who has accepted the call to the presidency of the Southern Oregon State Normal School, at Ashland, was educated in the Christian College and the Monmouth Normal School. He has been an instructor in the latter institution for the past five years, having been twice promoted, and held at the time of his election the chair of mathematics and physics. Mr. Mulkey is an educator of ability, conversant with the most approved theories of teaching. He has a large acquaintance with the public. He served in the Oregon State Senate in '97, '98, '99 and '01, and was a leader in that body.

the Columbia River. Tacoma's wheat shipments alone are nearly equal to those of Portland, and when the shipments from Seattle and Everett are included, the figures will show the three Puget Sound cities to have exported approximately 5 per cent more wheat than was shipped from Portland. This remarkable showing made by the three young cities of Washington is due to a number of causes, and the one contributing in the greatest degree to the result which is so creditable to the Evergreen state receives but small mention in the newspapers and from the real estate boomers of this railroad town. If we are to believe the reports which are printed in the Tacoma papers about 35 times per year, Puget Sound has made this gain at the expense of Portland, and on account of superior facilities as a shipping port, and yet the presence of truth in a statement of this kind can be detected only in very mild degree. The Tacoma exporters explain or excuse this seeming misrepresentation on the grounds that the newspaper writers are not familiar with the situation, and yet the men who handle the grain, whether on their own account or for the Portland exporters, who, by the way, control the bulk of the grain business on Puget Sound, are perfectly familiar with the actual causes, and do not hesitate to set them forth when they are consulted.

The Northern Pacific, at a cost of a few millions of dollars, has built for Tacoma a harbor that is nearly as good in some respects as that of Portland. In making this wonderful improvement, the paternal railroad company has contributed to a degree in increasing the wheat exports from Puget Sound. If, however, the work of the company which brought Tacoma along from the incubator stage down to the present time had been confined to building a harbor and terebo-proof docks around its borders, Tacoma would show no such increase in business as will be presented by the final figures for the season now drawing to a close. The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern have been working the colonization business to the limit for the past 12 years, and in their commendable efforts they have had the direct and indirect assistance of an army of rustlers. Some of these rustlers were under regular salary to the railroad company, but an equally effective corps of workers engaged in other enterprises could be found in every county and almost every township in the state. I met a typical colonizer of the latter class in the Big Bend last Fall. This gentleman acknowledged that he had been the means of bringing over 30 fam-

SENSATION AT NOME

United States Marshal Guilty of Fixing Juries.

COUNCILMAN IN THE SAME BOAT

Proven by Inference That Convicted Men Acted With Law Firm to Corral Law Business and Head Out Justice to Suit.

Prominent Northwest men are involved in a new scandal at Nome. This time it is for fixing juries. United States Marshal Frank Richards, who was formerly State Senator from Whatcom County, is the principal. Another important person under a cloud is P. C. Sullivan, in 1893 Republican candidate for Governor of Washington. The Acting Prosecuting Attorney was John L. McGinn, of Portland, a brother of State Senator Henry McGinn. The trial judge was James A. Wickersham, of Tacoma.

NOME, Alaska, June 10, via Seattle, June 20.—Sentence will be passed tomorrow upon United States Marshal Frank H. Richards and City Councilman Joseph D. Jourden, a prominent saloonkeeper of this city, who were found guilty of contempt of court by Judge Wickersham last week. While no one knows what the sentence will be, the general impression is that they will get the limit, which is six months in jail and a fine of \$500.

Richards and Jourden were arrested on the afternoon of May 29 upon a citation issued by Judge Wickersham on the filing of an affidavit by John L. McGinn, Assistant District Attorney, charging them with conspiracy and willful attempt to fix the jury in the case of the United States vs. Joseph H. Wright, whose trial and acquittal took place in April. There are five charges set up in the complaint, the court finding the defendants guilty of them all.

Arrest Causes Sensation.

The arrest of Marshal Richards and Jourden caused a great sensation, and when the trial was called on the morning of June 2 the courtroom was filled to its utmost capacity. The defendants were represented by P. C. Sullivan, the well-known Tacoma attorney, who was defeated for Governor of Washington by John R. Rogers, and Albert Flink, Acting District Attorney McGinn and S. T. Jeffreys conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Government. A jury was waived and the case occupied two days.

Charge Against Marshal.

The complaining affidavit of Acting District Attorney McGinn alleged misconduct on the part of Marshal Richards. In this connection an attempt was made to show that collusion existed between the United States Marshal's office and the law firm of Sullivan & Flink and Joseph Jourden, Sullivan & Flink occupy offices in Jourden's building, and are the regularly employed attorneys of the Marshal. Interrogations put to Marshal Richards showed that prisoners in the Federal Jail who are boarded by Brogan at a cost to the Government of \$1.50 a day each are employed in the building of houses for Brogan's benefit, and that the money for the Marshal being that the prisoners were willing to do this in consideration of a little food. The arrest of two such prominent figures, one a high official of the court, has naturally caused a sensation, and public feeling runs high.

At this time, unfortunately, comes the news that Judge Wickersham is to be returned to his former post at Eagle City.

CAUGHT IN ICE-PACK.

Steamer Portland Drifting Through Behring Straits to Arctic.

NOME, June 17, via Seattle, June 20.—The steamer Portland, Captain Lindquist, the pioneer of the Northern Commercial Company's fleet, was June 4 caught in the ice-pack and being carried up Behring Straits to the Arctic Ocean. The steamer was from two or three miles an hour. The Nome City came near being caught in the same manner, and when she found a lead and bucked through the pack to the seaward, the Portland could be plainly seen drifting, northward past the Diomed Islands. Three whalers were also in sight, but they were in the lee of the Diomedes and in no danger of being carried into the Arctic by the floating pack.

When Captain Daniels brought the word to Nome that the Portland was fast in the ice and drifting toward the Arctic, the Northern Commercial Company and people having friends aboard were greatly worried, and as soon as the Theta arrived, a petition was signed and presented to Captain Healy, requesting him to go to the relief of the Portland. The Theta left the same evening, and if any one can render the imprisoned ship any assistance, Captain Healy is that man. There is some danger of the ship being crushed in the straits. If she get through the straits and failed to find a lead to the eastward or westward by which she could get clear of the pack, she will be carried into the Arctic Ocean, and failing to get clear of the ice, may ultimately be wrecked by heavy flocs farther north. In the event of her not getting crushed, she will be greatly delayed, and no doubt run short of supplies and fresh water.

BILLION DOLLAR TRUST.

Big Picking Companies of the Country to Combine.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Chronicle will say tomorrow:

"A New Jersey corporation rivaling the United States Steel Corporation in magnitude is projected. It plans to be a billion-dollar concern. It may be called the American Meat Company. It is announced that a gigantic consolidation has been decided upon. The packing-houses that have agreed to form the big combine are what is known as 'The Big Four,' and are Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co. and the G. H. Hammond Company. Other concerns may be admitted. Even without additions, the combination of the capital of the four firms will make a stupendous centralization of wealth."

Fire in North Dakota.

RIDGE, N. D., June 20.—Fire early today destroyed the business portion of the town. Loss, \$40,000.