Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XLII.—NO. 12,964. PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1902. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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NEW DATE FOR KING

Coronation of Edward at End of September.

INVITATION BY THE QUEEN

Asked Danish Hussars to Go to London Then—King Continues to Improve and London Is Taking Normal Tone.

LONDON, June 30.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that Queen Alexandra has invited the deputation of Danish Hussars to return to London at the end of September for the coronation of the King.

KING EDWARD RECOVERING.

Condition in All Ways Satisfactory—Sunday in London.

LONDON, June 29.—Last night passed with less incident at Buckingham Palace than any other night since the operation was performed on King Edward. There were fewer watchers outside the palace, the public apparently having accepted the announcement that the King has passed the point of immediate danger. The following bulletin was issued at 9 o'clock this morning:

"The King feels stronger, in spite of some discomfort from the wound. Nothing has occurred to disturb the satisfactory progress the King is making."

This bulletin was not posted until 10 o'clock, consequently the few persons who were passing in the neighborhood of the palace were the only ones attracted to the announcement. When the footmen had posted the notice, however, the crowds soon increased, early churchgoers stopping to read the latest news and passing on with expressions of thankfulness. A bulletin posted at the palace at 4 o'clock this afternoon said the King's progress was in every way satisfactory, and that the local discomfort had decreased.

Sunday has again been a day of intercessional service throughout the kingdom for the recovery of King Edward. In the morning a vast crowd of the general public gathered at St. Paul's Cathedral. There was also present a representative gathering of government and colonial officials and uniformed colonial officers. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their children and Lord and Lady Lansdowne sat under the dome. An impressive service was conducted by the bishop of Stepney, Right Rev. Cordon Lang, and at its conclusion the whole audience sang "God Save the King." Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and all the other members of the royal family now in London attended similar morning services in Marlborough Chapel, while there was a large gathering of peeresses and peers held at noon in the Royal St. James Palace.

Sir Frank Knollys, the King's private secretary, Sir Digton McNaughton Probyn, keeper of the privy purse and extra equerry to the King, and almost the entire royal household attended services in Marlborough House Chapel. The Queen, who had not previously left the precincts of Buckingham Palace since the King was stricken, received a most sympathetic greeting. The public was delighted with evidence of the King's continued improvement. Throughout the United Kingdom all religious denominations made a similar intercession for the sovereign's recovery. Monsignore Merry del Val, the papal envoy to the coronation of King Edward, conducted a service in Brompton Oratory this afternoon, his congregation including Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and other Canadians.

Buckingham Palace has worn a gayer appearance today than for a week past, and the constant coming and going of royalty and streams of carriages bore testimony to the increased confidence that the King would recover. In the afternoon a party of Princesses drove to Sheen House, Richmond, and the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a long visit to Buckingham Palace. This evening the Queen and the royal ladies dined in sight of the public through the windows in front of the palace. The King was again successfully transferred from his bed to a movable couch.

Several postponed functions are being rearranged. Lord and Lady Lansdowne announced that their reception would be held July 1. The King has commanded that the Prince and Princess of Wales shall represent their Majesties at the India Office reception to be held July 4.

Lord Cranbourne authorizes the following statement:

"King Edward is rapidly getting better, and the moment therefore seems most appropriate for public rejoicing. As chairman of the bonfires committee, I suggest that bonfires throughout the country be lighted Monday night."

Ada Rehan was present at the services at Marlborough House Chapel.

Owing to some friction between the Indian and colonial officers, there will be two separate reviews of the Horse Guards parade. The colonial troops will be reviewed Tuesday and the Indian troops Wednesday. The Prince of Wales will attend both days.

The Czarewitch, who came to London as the representative of Russia at the coronation of King Edward, started for home today. The fleet at Spithead has been ordered to disperse Wednesday morning.

The United States battle-ships left Spithead this afternoon. Twenty-five hundred of the colonial troops who came to England to be present at the coronation will sail around the fleet on transports tomorrow, thus being given an opportunity to witness the great gathering of warships.

Between Edward and William.

KIEL, June 29.—King Edward sent a telegram to Emperor William yesterday morning, expressing his regrets with regard to the accident to the torpedo boat, No. 2, of the German Navy, which was run down and sunk by a British steamer, June 24, at the mouth of the Elbe. King Edward said he had been just informed He also expressed his appreciation of the fact that the last order of the commander of the torpedo-boat, who was drowned, was that the Englishmen should be saved first.

The Emperor replied to the King, saying he was deeply touched by the sympathetic message, which had immediately been signalled to the fleet.

"Every man and officer of the fleet," said the Emperor in his message, "is profoundly sensible that the first act of our new Admiral should have such a kindly worded message. They beg to express their sincerest thanks for your communication and join me in prayers for the complete restoration of your precious health."

Choate Attended Intercession.

LONDON, June 29.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary of State; Mrs. Chamberlain, and some of the Colonial Premiers now in London, were guests of the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn, at luncheon today, and attended a service of intercession for the recovery of the King at the quaint little chapel of the society.

FIGHTING IN HAYTI.

Revolutionists Assault Cape Haytien—Lively Fight in Progress.

CAPE HAYTIEN, June 29.—There has been much fighting here today, and great excitement prevails. Admiral Killy, commander of the Haytien fleet, disembarked a further detachment of troops and a large quantity of ammunition at 4 o'clock this afternoon for the better protection of General Firmin, one of the candidates for the Presidency of the Republic. Since 8 o'clock this morning there have been several engagements between the men from the fleet and the revolutionists from the north.

Several machine guns were set up in a commanding position by General Firmin's force, and an attempt was made to drive the men from the north from their positions. Notwithstanding the firing from the machine guns, detachments of the northern revolutionists made several attacks on General Firmin's followers, and the latter were eventually dislodged. In the meantime the vessels under the command of Admiral Killy were bombarding Cape Haytien. This action was taken without previous notification to the foreign Consuls here.

There has been a lively rain of shots down the streets of Cape Haytien all day long. The firing was particularly heavy between noon and 2 o'clock, and between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. At the moment of filing this dispatch the foreign Consuls under the protection of their flags are with General Firmin, and are about to embark on the government gunboat Pierrot. They are under a rather heavy fire, and in much danger. The foreign residents of this port are at present exposed to the lawlessness and savagery of the combatants.

Deep regret is expressed that no warships of a foreign power are in the harbor to afford protection to foreign residents. Great excitement reigns here this afternoon, and as this dispatch is being sent the firing in the streets continues.

Russia Didn't Want Boer Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—The fact that no representative of the court or of the Ministry has called at the British Embassy here to offer the sympathy of Russia in the matter of the illness of King Edward, has occasioned much comment and is generally attributed to Russian chagrin on account of conclusion of peace in South Africa. It is said on excellent authority that Count Lamsdorff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, admitted that this peace had upset Russia's calculations, which were based upon a much longer continuance of Great Britain's difficulties in South Africa. Count Lamsdorff is reported to be particularly nettled because Great Britain did not consult the Boer delegates in Europe in regard to peace.

Imprisoned for Taking Bribes.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—Captain Krivetsky has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months by a court martial which was held at Poltava, for having accepted bribes to free recruits from military services. Six of the Captains, accomplices, have been sentenced to three years imprisonment and six others have been given various terms of penal servitude.

Vessel Master Blamed for Cholera.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—In a dispatch from Port Arthur, the correspondent of the Novoe Vremya blames the Captain of the British vessel, Hinan, for the recent epidemic of cholera at that port which has caused the death of over 400 persons, nearly 300 of whom were Europeans.

All Calm Saturday.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Saturday, June 28.—The elections for Deputies have commenced here. The city is calm, and the electors are voting freely. In the other cities of the republic, however, military supervision of the elections has been imposed, and the people are very much excited.

Students Returning to Homes.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—Students who were arrested last March at the time of the students' disorders and sent to imprisonment for two or three months, are now returning to their homes.

Cholera in Japan.

TOKIO, Japan, June 28.—Cholera has appeared here.

A M'KINLEY TABLET.

Unveiled in Washington Church With Appropriate Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A small tablet of white marble, bearing in letters of gold a brief statement of the life and deeds of William McKinley, the tribute of his friend, Judge Thomas H. Anderson, formerly of Ohio, but now a member of the District bench, was unveiled in the Metropolitan M. E. Church today. The unveiling was attended with simple ceremony in the presence of some of those who had helped the dead President execute the will of the people. Well known men added their tributes to the solemn melodies of the choir in making the occasion a memorable one. The American flag that concealed the tablet was drawn aside as the congregation sang with deep feeling, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The tablet occupies a position on the north wall of the main auditorium, midway betwen the two entrances to the church. President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou were present. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Bristol, pastor of the church, Senator Fairbanks, Representative Grosvenor and Representative Robert W. Tayler, of Ohio, who now represents the district in Congress formerly represented by President McKinley.

SILVER TO MEXICO.

Government Admits 5,000,000 Ounces Free of Duty.

LAREDO, Tex., June 29.—Large shipments of pure silver in bars have been made through this city every day since last Saturday. It is from New Jersey and is going to the Mexican Government Mint in the City of Mexico. One hundred and nineteen bars were shipped through yesterday, making a total of 616 bars since last Saturday. The average weight of the bars is 75 pounds, so the total number of pounds is 46,200.

These shipments will pay no entrance duty. The Mexican Government, it is understood, some time since granted the American Smelting & Refining Company the right to import 5,000,000 ounces of silver bullion that has been exported from Mexico. This bullion will be coined free of charge in the government's mint and under the ruling rate of exchange will permit of a large profit.

Returned to Port on Fire.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, which sailed from this port for Hull yesterday, returned today on fire but with the fire under control.

WORK OF CONGRESS

Session Has Been Marked by Exceptional Activity.

APPROPRIATIONS ARE LARGE

Isthmian Canal, Philippine Civil Government, Chinese Exclusion, National Bank Charters, Permanent Census Office, Etc.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The work of Congress is now practically closed, so that it is possible to sum up the record of what has been accomplished during the past seven months, which constitute the first session of the 57th Congress. The session has been marked by exceptional business activity, with many questions of far-reaching importance and general interest engaging attention. With the exception of the Cuban reciprocity bill, most of the larger subjects of general legislation have been enacted as laws or will become such before the session closes. Notable among these larger measures is the Isthmian Canal bill, which consummates the efforts of a half century to link together the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. Aside from its national and international importance, this bill probably involves a larger sum of money than that covering any other single undertaking by the Government, outside of war expenditures. The Philippine civil government bill is another measure of far-reaching importance, extending to our remote Pacific possessions a system of internal government together with coinage, currency, flanking, corporation, timber and homestead laws.

Among the other important laws enacted are those repealing the war revenue taxes, extending and making more effective the Chinese exclusion laws; establishing a tariff for goods to and from the Philippines; extending the charter of National banks for 20 years; establishing a permanent Census Office; restricting the sale of oleomargarine by placing a high tax on imitation butter; providing a consular and diplomatic service for Cuba; establishing an extensive system by which the Government will aid in the irrigation of the arid sections of the West.

Large Reduction in Revenue.

The repeal of the war revenue taxes has reduced taxation $73,320,000, and is said to be the largest single reduction of taxation ever made in this country. By this step the last of the taxes imposed at the beginning of our war with Spain are wiped out. The Philippine tariff act imposes 75 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates on articles coming from the Philippines to the United States, and also imposes duty on articles entering the Philippines from the United States. The oleomargarine act results from several years' agitation. It places a tax of 10 cents a pound on substances colored to imitate butter.

The irrigation act is of special importance to the West. It creates an irrigation fund in the Treasury Department into which is to be paid the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the arid states. This fund in turn is to be used in storing water and establishing irrigation systems, the irrigation sections to be open to homesteaders, who are to be charged a proportionate share of the cost of the improvement.

The Chinese exclusion law continues exclusion "until otherwise provided by law," and also applies the exclusion "to the island territory under the jurisdiction of the United States."

Aside from these important laws, there are a number of other measures of general importance, which have passed one or both houses, but which have not progressed to the final stage. These include the anti-anarchy legislation, which grew out of the assassination of President McKinley. Bills restricting anarchy and throwing safeguards about the President have passed both houses, but it has been impossible to reach an agreement in conference, so that the subject will go over until next December.

A bill giving statehood to Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, known as the omnibus statehood bill, passed the House and the Senate has determined to take up the matter early in the next session.

The ship subsidy bill secured early attention in the Senate, but the end of the session has come without the measure being reported to the House. As it passed the Senate, the bill grants graded subsidies to steam and sailing vessels of American build. In the House it has been desirable to let the subject go over until the short session, when it is expected a bill on the subject will be reported and urged to passage.

A bill passed by the Senate and likely to become a law changes the Marine Hospital service to a National health bureau and gives the bureau larger powers and facilities for co-operating with the state health authorities in quarantine and health affairs.

The bill to establish a cable between the United States, Hawaii and the Philippines was retired by defeat in the House.

No Popular Election of Senators.

The bill for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people passed the House by practically a unanimous vote, but in the Senate has received little attention, and is not likely to pass. The House passed a bill relating to the immigration laws, codifying and amending these laws and making important changes. It has been reported to the Senate, but there is not much prospect of its passage at this session. The bill defining the meaning of conspiracy in injunction cases passed the House of Representatives, but has not made much progress in the Senate.

On the other hand, the Senate passed an important measure creating a Department of Commerce, to be presided over by a Cabinet officer, but it has made no progress in the House, not having been reported from the committee on commerce. Another bill of interest to the commercial world is the pure-food measure, which was drafted by the Pure-Food Congress, and, after extended hearings, was reported from the House committee on commerce, but not passed.

The Fowler bill probably was the most important financial measure which has been brought before Congress. After much discussion and several conferences, it has gone over for consideration until next December. Another financial measure, known as the Hill bill, providing for the coinage of subsidiary silver, and for the retirement of the present standard silver dollar, has passed the House, but has not been acted on in the Senate.

Among the other important measures of general legislation not heretofore named which have finally been enacted as laws are the following:

To prevent the sale of firearms, opium and intoxicating liquors to the natives of certain of the Pacific islands; to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service and to provide for the retirement of its officers; to refund the duties paid in Porto Rico on articles imported from the United States during the military occupation; appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the volcano sufferers at Martinique; authorizing the erection of Y. M. C. A. buildings on United States military reservations; regulating the introduction of English game birds for the purpose of propagation; providing for the protection of game in Alaska, such as caribou, moose, etc.; refunding the amount of legacy tax paid by charitable, benevolent and eleemosynary institutions.

Large Appropriations.

The amount of appropriations of the session will run unusually high, owing in part to the amount required to build the Isthmian Canal. When Mr. Cannon submitted a general estimate of appropriations a few weeks ago, he made the total up to that time $331,445,000. Since then the canal bill has passed, carrying a present appropriation of $40,000,000 for the franchise and enough more for the rights of Colombia and for beginning the work to carry the total up to $50,000,000. The entire cost of the undertaking is approximately $184,000,000.

Mr. Cannon's estimate also omitted contracts for future expenditures included in the omnibus public buildings bill, the omnibus claims, and various other bills aggregating a large amount. This will carry the total for the session, figuring in these future amounts, almost if not quite up to the billion-dollar mark. The appropriation bills have contained little general legislation, being confined chiefly to the regular needs of the various branches of the Government. The naval bill provided for an addition of two armored cruisers, two battle-ships and two gunboats to the Navy, and a provision is still in controversy as to whether one of each class of these ships shall be built in Government yards.

There have been several investigations during the session, which have attracted much attention. An investigation of conditions in the Philippines, conducted by the Philippine committee of the Senate, has led to the examination of many witnesses high in the conduct of civil and military affairs in the Islands. Another Senate inquiry has related to the conduct of affairs in Cuba, especially as to sugar. In the House sensational charges made in connection with the purchase of the Danish West Indian Islands led to an investigation which disclosed the groundless nature of the charges.

BUNCOMBE RULED OUT.

Addresses of Filipinos to Regiments Not Considered.

MANILA, June 29.—The board which inquired into the charges of cruelty, etc., brought by Major Cornelius Gardener, Governor of the Province of Tayabas, against American officers and soldiers, being desirous of completing its sittings, held a session today. The recorder objected to the admission as evidence of addresses from Filipinos, on the ground that these were merely buncombe and not worthy of consideration. He said that every regiment was deluged with such addresses, the worst regiments getting the most praise. He said that Major Gardener should have called the affiants when he was at Lucena, in Tayabas Province, and that the court would personally undertake to obtain physicians' affidavits regarding conditions in Tayabas. The Filipinos, said the recorder, are designing and past masters in the art of affidavits and addresses. The board had allowed the affidavits presented by Major Gardener, but refused to receive more.

Major Gardener, continuing his testimony, said he had considered his original report to be strictly confidential and for Secretary of War Root, and since he wrote his report and during the present investigation he had heard testimony which he presumed to be true, which, had he heard it before, might have caused him materially to have altered his report. He said that insurgent troops might have been temporarily disbanded and hidden and no one except themselves cognizant of their existence.

Regarding the alleged cases of outrage committed by five soldiers, Major Gardener said he did not desire to bring these charges before the board and that they probably were not true, although he had made his report in good faith, as the original affidavit proved.

Regarding the charge that American soldiers in the Summer and Fall of 1901 had administered the water cure to natives, Major Gardener said that he received information to that effect from deputations of citizens from towns near where the cure was said to have been given.

Manila Papers Laud General Smith.

MANILA, June 29.—Brigadier-General Jacob H. Smith, formerly in command of the American forces on the Island of Samar, who was recently tried by court-martial on charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, left here today for San Francisco on the United States Army transport Thomas. A large number of persons assembled to bid him farewell. All the newspapers of Manila have printed eulogies of General Smith, and even the Filipino papers say that the most cruel methods of ending a war are in the long run the wisest and the most humane.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry also sailed on the Thomas.

Cholera in Philippines.

MANILA, June 29.—According to official reports there have been in Manila up to date 1740 cases of cholera and 1385 deaths from the disease. The same reports for the provinces show 9444 cases and 7028 deaths. Lieutenant-Colonel Louis M. Maus, the Insular Health Commissioner, says that there probably have been 2000 deaths from cholera in the provinces, of which it has been impossible to get records.

General Davis to Zamboango.

MANILA, June 29.—Brigadier-General George W. Davis, in command of the American forces at Zamboango, Mindanao, has been ordered to Manila to take command of the Department of the North. Brigadier-General Samuel Sumner will succeed General Davis at Zamboanga.

Engagement in Morong.

MANILA, June 29.—A detachment of United States marines and a force of the native constabulary have had an engagement with a large body of ladrones in Morong Province, Luzon. One marine and seven ladrones were killed.

Higher Wages for Printers.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The threatened strike of the Chicago job printers has been averted by the Chicago Typothetae, the employers' organization, acceding to the demands of the men. Beginning next Tuesday, all union printers employed in the book and job printing offices in Chicago will receive a material advance in wages.

Bank Teller in Jail.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 29.—Alexander Robertson, member of the City Council, paying teller in the Wells-Fargo Bank, who disappeared yesterday morning and whose accounts at the bank showed a shortage of between $85,000 and $90,000, gave himself up to the police late tonight and is now in the County Jail.

OLD COUPLE'S WOES

From Portland Back to Switzerland to Die.

PROPERTY AND CHILDREN GONE

Found Dead in Cottage Where They Were Married Thirty Years Ago, in Their Bridal Chamber—Letter Explained.

PARIS June 29.—The tragic suicide of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, of Portland, Oregon, at Ouchy, on Lake Geneva, last week, is the talk of the American colony here. A long letter written by Vaughan, explaining the motive of suicide, was found on the table of the room in which the couple sought death. It was a pitiful story of hard luck, intermingled with tragic romance.

Thirty years ago the couple were married in Switzerland and rented the same cottage in which they were found dead. Their bodies were discovered in their former bridal chamber.

After their marriage, both being well off, they spent two years in Europe and later returned home. After 25 years of married happiness, in which eight children were born to them, troubles came thick and fast. Their eight children died within three years. The youngest son, after accidentally shooting his eldest brother, himself met death in a mill explosion. Six months later their favorite daughter died of typhoid, contracted while nursing her husband, who also succumbed to the disease. The husband of another daughter embezzled funds entrusted to his care, and in order to save him, Vaughan was obliged to make over most of his property.

Finally, broken in health and spirit, the aged couple, left without relatives in the world and with just money enough to keep them from starving, came to Europe. They sought rest in Switzerland, the scene of their romantic courtship and here ended their sorrow.

BIGGEST IN THE WORLD.

Cotton Mill to Be Built Near Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29.—The Star says:

The largest cotton mill in the world is to be built within 20 miles of Kansas City. Ten million dollars is to be invested, $3,100,000 of which has already been subscribed by Eastern and Western men. W. B. Smith Whaley, president of the Olympia and Granby Cotton Mills, of Columbia, S. C., is to be president and general manager of the enterprise. The mill will have 500,000 spindles and 12,000 looms. It will employ 4800 operatives, and have a payroll of $2,450,000 a year. The capacity of the mills will be 170,000 bales of cotton a year, with an output of 75,000,000 pounds of finished cloth. The value of the annual output will, it is estimated, amount to $12,750,000. Electricity will be used as the motive power, and several new devices will be installed. There will be four mill buildings, covering an aggregate of 2000 acres of ground.

The mill was promoted by Witten McDonald, formerly a banker in Kansas City and later editor of the Kansas City Times, who recently has been interested in mills at Mammoth Springs, Ark.

Funeral Escort to England.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 29.—The cruiser Brooklyn, which is to convey the remains of Lord Pauncefote to England, arrived here today. The remains of the late British Ambassador will arrive from Washington Tuesday, July 1. An escort consisting of two companies of marines from the Naval Academy and one company of marines and two companies of bluejackets from the Brooklyn will meet the funeral train. All the officers stationed at the Naval Academy will also assemble at the railroad station and accompany the funeral party to the academy grounds. There will be no service here. A salute of 19 guns will be fired as the tug Tandish, with the remains aboard, leaves the wharf. It is understood that the Brooklyn will sail at 8 P. M. on Tuesday.

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