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COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Chamberlain Refers to Imperial Defense as Matter of First Rank.

RATIONS FOR APACHES.

Agent at San Carlos Urges Government to Order Supplies at Once.

RENOMINATION IS ASSURED

Minnesota Republicans Will Again Name Van Sant for Governor.

Not in Their Party.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., June 30.—F. S. Powell, of Nickerson, nominated by the Populists and Democrats for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has announced that he will decline the nomination, as he is a Republican.

Senator Foraker Better.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Senator Foraker, who was taken ill at the White House yesterday, was very much improved today, and was able to come down to his private office. He had a slight attack of peritonitis.

Steel Trust Meeting Postponed.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation were to hold a special meeting today to formally ratify the bond-conversion plan, but in view of pending litigation the meeting was postponed for two weeks.

RIVER MEN ARE NEXT

Marine Engineers Threaten to Strike.

ASK ADVANCE OF \$10 A MONTH

Action Which Will Paralyze Traffic on River Will Be Taken Today Unless Men's Request Is Granted.

Fifty river boats and 200 engineers will be affected by a strike of marine engineers which will probably be called today. The men ask an advance of \$10 a month per man, which the owners of the boats say they will not pay. The result of such a strike would be disastrous to many shippers who have no outlet for their produce but the Columbia and Willamette Rivers.

Marine engineers employed on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers have served notice on their employers that unless an advance of \$10 per month is made in their wages, a general strike will be declared today. The employers met yesterday, and after a protracted meeting decided to refuse the demands of the employers. Both sides seem firm in their determination to stand by their guns, and unless there is a change in the sentiment on one side or the other this morning, a general tie-up is certain. The notice sent out by the engineers bears date of June 21, but some of the employers state that they were not served with copies until Saturday. The men on the big boats demand an advance from \$100 to \$110 per month for chief engineer, and from \$75 to \$85 per month for second, and a corresponding advance on the towboats and other steamers which now pay \$4 for chief engineers, and \$25 for second. They also demand a salary of \$80 per month and board and lodging on small steamers employed on short runs where meals are not served on board. As now outlined, something like 50 boats will be involved in the trouble. Of these, the O. R. & N. Co. is operating eight boats, the White Collar Line three, the D. P. & A. N. Co. four, Jacob Kamm four, Keeler Transportation Company four, Oregon City Transportation Company three, Shaver Transportation Company three, the North Pacific Mill is operating the steamer Fannie, which they own, and the steamer Okaloosa, under lease from the O. R. & N. Co. F. B. Jones is running three boats, and there are about a dozen other good-sized towboats owned and operated by independent owners. The law will not permit an engineer to leave his boat anywhere except at his home port, and accordingly, the boats now out on the river, and which will not get back today, will not get back until they get back to Portland. The main objection made by the employers to the advance is that it would establish a precedent which they could not follow without suffering heavy losses. They state that they cannot consistently advance the wages of the engineers and second without adopting a similar course with the firemen, deckhands, waiters, cooks, etc. The employers also state that they are in the process of stampting on the Lower Columbia, where the highest rates are demanded and some of the owners state that it will be cheaper for them to lay up their boats than to run them at expense. Nearly all of the steamboat owners on the river were represented at the meeting yesterday, and before adjournment they decided to ask the engineers for a conference at Portland to which they stated last evening, the engineers might decide to strike first and hold the conference afterward. The strike, if it is prolonged, will work a great hardship on a great many innocent persons in the way connected with the issues at stake. There are hundreds of orchardists, dairymen and ranchers along the Columbia and Willamette and adjacent streams, and fishermen, who have no other method for reaching the market except by steamers, and at this season of the year they have much perishable truck to ship, which is worthless unless it can reach the market quickly. Regarding the strike, one of the engineers last night said: "At our meeting held yesterday it was decided that we would not accept the offer made by the companies would not recognize our demands. The D. P. & A. N. Co. and the steamer Spencer are the only ones that have recognized it so far, and the outlook for a boatmen's strike is bright for tomorrow, and as fast as the boats are brought into the city the engineers will refuse to take them out. There are about 30 of us, and it may be two or three days before we are all out. We all stand as one, however, and will be able to win our point. No one will be allowed to run an engine that has not a license, and all of the engineers belong to the union. The companies cannot get men to fill our places, and their boats will have to stand idle until they are willing to grant our demands. On many of the boats the advance asked for applies only to second men, but the head engineers know that their assistants need more pay and are willing to strike for them."

OREGON RELIEF BILL

Senate Passes Measure in Interest of Settlers.

APPLIES TO ROAD LAND GRANTS

A Bill to Quiet Title in Some Cases Is Introduced by Moody-Sherman County People Will Profit by It.

IN PROVINCE OF ALBAY.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The War Department makes public the report of Governor A. U. Bettes, of the Province of Albay, P. I., to Acting Governor Luke F. Wright, dated May 17. He says: "Perfect peace exists throughout the province. At the present writing there is not a ladron in the hills. The work of the constabulary is entirely satisfactory, and the organization is more perfect. I expect them to render a still better account of themselves. The commercial prospects of the province, I am informed by the leading citizens, were nev-

SENATORS IN A FIGHT

Bailey and Beveridge Engage in a Mix-Up.

TEXAN CHOKES THE INDIANIAN

Southerner Declares He Was Insulted and Demands Retractions, Which Northern Man Refuses—Friends Separate Them.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Senator Bailey, of Texas, assaulted Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, just after the Senate adjourned from executive session. The Texas Senator was dragged away and separated from his opponent by some of those about the Senate. He was very angry and threatened severe harm to the Indiana Senator. The episode was the result of a heated controversy which the two Senators had during the afternoon, when Senator Beveridge had said that Senator Bailey had made an "unwarranted attack" on Solicitor Penfield, of the State Department.

In executive session, Senator Beveridge, like other Senators who smoke, lighted a cigar and took a seat on the Republican side. He was still sitting there when the Senate adjourned. Senator Bailey crossed the house and walked through the aisle until he faced Senator Beveridge, and said:

"Beveridge, I don't want to have any trouble with you, but I want you to withdraw those words which charged me with making an unwarranted attack on Penfield."

"I did not intend to insult you," replied Senator Beveridge, "and there is nothing in my language that you could consider offensive."

"I don't allow any one to say that I insult a man, and that is what you do in making the charge. Now, if you won't withdraw those words which charged me with going to make you withdraw them."

Senator Bailey had been getting more and more angry and excited as he talked. He had been sitting down part of the time, leaning on the desk in front of Senator Beveridge.

The latter, in reply to Senator Bailey's last remark, still remaining in his seat, said: "I repeat what I did say, and I intend to say it and that I have nothing to withdraw."

As the words were uttered, Senator Bailey threw himself upon Senator Beveridge, a man hardly up to the average in physique, and seized him by the throat with both hands. The rush was so sudden and fierce that the chair in which Beveridge was sitting was pushed back against a desk and the desk toppled over.

Combatants Separated.

Before the assault could go any further, Senators who had been sitting near had moved up between the desks. Senator Mansbrough, of North Dakota, seized Senator Bailey by one arm and Senator Spooner seized the other. The Texas Senator is a powerful man, and it was with great difficulty that the two Senators were able to separate him from Senator Beveridge, and when they succeeded, a part of the Indiana Senator's neckwear was ripped away in the vigorous grasp of Senator Bailey. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and Senator Leffron, of Oregon, came quickly forward and assisted in pulling the Texas Senator further away, Senator Bailey meanwhile struggling to get free and lunging toward Senator Beveridge.

As he was removed a little distance, Bailey was heard to utter something that sounded like a threat about killing him without an effort. However, he walked away when Senator Bacon urged him to be quiet and led him toward the Democratic side. Senator Bacon engaged Senator Bailey in conversation for some time, advising him to cool down. Senator Spooner also went across the aisle and discussed the matter with the Texas Senator, urging him to apologize and if possible fix it up at once, but Senator Bailey refused all such proffered suggestions. Senator Beveridge had insulted him in the Senate and that he had taken the only course, as the Indiana Senator had refused to withdraw his remarks. Senator Beveridge remained in the chamber for some time and continued to smoke his cigar. He remarked to those who had spoken to him on the subject that it did not amount to anything. He had not intended to retaliate the attack made upon him. In fact, the whole thing was over in a very brief interval, before much resistance could have been offered.

Beveridge Was Cool.

Mr. Beveridge was asked tonight if he had any statement to make regarding the assault committed on him by Mr. Bailey. He expressed great regret over what had occurred, and said he had no personal resentment over the matter. The conversation between them immediately before the trouble, Mr. Beveridge said, was substantially that which had occurred in the Senate chamber regarding the attack on Judge Penfield, who is also an Indiana man, except that on his (Beveridge's) part it was much milder in tone. Mr. Beveridge said that he was not excited, but remained cool and collected and expressed to Mr. Bailey his wish that their relations might continue agreeable.

Mr. Beveridge denied that he had been choked by Mr. Bailey. According to his version, the Texas Senator had made a lunge at him, but his arm was caught by Senator Spooner before the threatened blow landed.

The trouble grew out of a resolution offered by Mr. Bailey calling for the papers in a Mexican mining case in which he maintained Dr. Scott had been unfairly treated, not only by the Mexican courts but also by the American Ambassador, Mr. Clayton, and the officials of the State Department. Bailey declared that Minister Clayton was either incompetent or dishonest, and his remarks led to some tart rejoinders. Mr. Bailey criticized the State Department for its handling of the case and reflected on the competency of Judge Penfield, solicitor of the department. Beveridge characterized the words of the Texas Senator as "an unwarranted attack."

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PRINCIPALS IN THE ROW IN THE SENATE.



Senator Jos. W. Bailey, of Texas.



Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana.

er in a more prosperous condition than they are at present. There is plenty of work for all who desire it, and, in fact, the greatest complaint from the farmers of the province is the lack of labor to work the fields. The present high price of hemp is bringing enormous sums of money into the province. We have no difficulty whatever in collecting the taxes imposed and the present revenue is ample to conduct the business of the province on a very limited basis.

Excellent work is being done by the Supervisor's Department in the construction of highways and bridges. The end of this month will see completed through the center of the province 22 miles of highway that will compare for excellent construction with any highway in the States. This 22 miles of highway is through the heart of the great hemp district in the province, and over this highway passes nearly one-eighth of the hemp of the entire Philippines.

Up to the present writing the provincial hospital has succeeded in keeping the epidemic of cholera out of the province. Smallpox, which had become almost epidemic in certain portions of the province, has been practically stamped out.

Several of the pueblos have constructed new school buildings and the greater portion of the pueblos now have very suitable tribunals.

"For a diversion from the monotonous life lived in an average pueblo, we have encouraged the building of small theaters. This has proven not only a source of entertainment for the pueblo, but is much appreciated, but it is also a financial benefit to the pueblos. Arrangements have been made to hold in the leading pueblos during the summer months fairs corresponding somewhat to the county fairs held in the States, at which prizes will be given for the best exhibits for products of this province.

"The finances of each pueblo in the province are in a very satisfactory condition."

Gardener Assumes Responsibility.

MANILA, June 30.—Major Cornelius Gardner, Governor of Zabala, contradicted his testimony today before the board which is inquiring into charges of cruelty brought by him against American soldiers and officers. Major Gardner has abandoned the charge that high officers of the Army in the Philippines were hostile to the civil government. He said this hostility existed, but the summoning of witnesses to substantiate his charge might result adversely to the interests of the Government without benefiting himself. He, therefore, assumed responsibility for this charge, and said he was ready to bear the burden of it.

More Murderers Killed.

MANILA, June 30.—Two of the Moros who murdered Private Lewis have been killed while retreating. Datto Adna promised Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, that he would deliver up the murderers of Lewis when they were captured. The mutilated bodies of two Moros were brought into the American camps suspended from poles.

Missing Teachers May Be Alive.

MANILA, June 30.—There is a possibility that the four American teachers of Cebu who have been missing since June 10 are alive. A native who was made prisoner by constabulary of Cebu says the four teachers were prisoners in the mountains of the island June 25.

Cholera on a Transport.

MANILA, June 30.—A case of cholera has been discovered on the United States transport Thomas and she has been detained in quarantine at Maravela, at the entrance to Manila Bay.

Examination of McHugh.

LONDON, June 30.—The select committee of the House of Commons, under the presidency of A. J. Balfour, today examined Patrick A. McHugh, the Nationalist member of Parliament, who was committed to jail for contempt of court in failing to answer to a summons on a bench warrant issued under the crimes act and who was brought here in custody Saturday from Ireland at the request of the

FARMERS ARE RUINED.

Damage by Rain and Floods in Illinois Amounts to \$1,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—A low estimate placed on the damage wrought within a radius of 150 miles of Alton, Ill., by the storm of wind and rain Saturday night and Sunday, is \$1,000,000. In the American Bottom farming districts the farmers are ruined. Wood River, a small and usually harmless stream, overflowed its banks early Sunday morning, and the farmers in the vast expanse of bottom lands were forced to get into the upper stories of their homes to save their lives. Their houses were flooded. After spending a night full of perils they watched the daylight come in only to see their crops had been washed away. The Rutter farm, near the banks of Wood River, three miles from Alton, was damaged to the extent of \$50,000, and when the waters subsided the loss may be twice this amount. This is only one instance.

At East Alton the Western Carriage Company is flooded with a loss of \$500 or more. The reports received from the Pleasant Creek district say that the farmers in

Parliamentary court which was appointed to inquire into the case. Mr. McHugh admitted that he was guilty of contempt of court. After a private consultation, the committee adjourned for the night. In the meantime McHugh was released from custody.

BOTTOM LAND CROPS RUINED.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 30.—A heavy wind and rain Saturday night and Sunday have ruined the oat crop and seriously damaged wheat and corn. Vermillion River is out of its banks and higher than for 20 years. All crops on bottom lands are practically ruined, and fences, small buildings and considerable livestock have been carried away.

Welcome Rain in Colorado.

DENVER, June 30.—Reports from reservoirs on Mount Colorado are that Saturday's rain provided enough water to fill nearly all of them and to insure water to make the crops certain in all except a few localities. The damage from hail was comparatively light.

Treaty With England Ratified.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—In executive session today the Senate ratified the treaty with Great Britain permitting the Government of Zambar to collect a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on articles imported to that country. The consent of the United States to this arrangement was made necessary because the United States was a party to the conferences of Berlin and Brussels concerning trade with the Congo Basin.

BAILEY LOSES GROUND UMANITY.

His Row With Beveridge Unwarranted to Say the Least.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Another disgraceful scene in the United States Senate is due entirely to what is known as "hot Southern blood." Bailey of Texas so far forgot himself today as to assault Senator Beveridge and link his name with Tillman, McLaurin and Money, who have been responsible for bringing disgrace upon the United States Senate during the present session. Bailey is a big, burly individual, strong and muscular, weighing twice as much as Beveridge, and the assault, even if justified by what Beveridge had said in debate, was an unmanly thing.

Of course, everybody knows who reads the story, that Beveridge was wholly within parliamentary lines, and the fact that he told the big Texan he did not intend to insult him, or to be offensive, should have been sufficient. Bailey was rather unpopular in the House, but his course in the Senate up to the present time has been such as to commend him to everybody, and he was gaining his lost prestige every day. It is decidedly unfortunate that he could not have allowed the session to pass without the disgraceful wrangle which will ever attached to his name.

Pacific Coast.

Oregon Supreme Court renders four decisions. Page 4.

Eastern capitalists begin drilling for oil near Tulsa. Page 4.

Convent Tracy and Merrill are still moving toward Puget Sound. Page 4.

Company incorporated to build flour mill at Hood River. Page 4.

Marine and Commercial.

Portland wheat shipments for cereal year were 17,000,000 bushels. Page 12.

Distribution of 1901 wheat crop of Oregon. Washington and Idaho. Page 12.

More general cargo coming from Antwerp. Page 12.

Steamships Portland and Jeannie are reported safe. Page 11.

Corn jumps to highest price in 10 years in the East. Page 12.

Stock market assumes a more cheerful tone. Page 12.

Portland and Vicinity.

Boycott on unfair millstuff declared off. Page 14.

Marine engineers will probably order a strike. Page 10.

Mayor Rowe makes two final appointments. Page 10.

Sawmill unite and raise lumber prices. Page 7.

Manager Vignoux explains Portland ball club's 14 defeats. Page 5.

Fireworks will be displayed on Seventh-street terraces. Page 11.