CANAL IN QUESTION

Seattle's Darling Project on Uncertain Ground.

PRELIMINARY REPORT COMING

Well-Defined Possibility That the South Canal Route, Favored by Major Symons, Will Eventually Be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, July 3. — The appointment of the board to investigate the Lake Washington canal project, announced in these dispatches yesterday as consisting of Colonel Heuer, of San Francisco, Captain W. C. Langfitt and Lieutenant R. P. Johnston, puts a temporary stop to that undertaking, which may or may not be eventually approved.

This board is deputed to "make extended surveys and examinations to determine the advisability of constructing a canal with necessary locks and dams, connecting Puget Sound with Lakes Union and Washington, and to prepare plans and estimates thereof." It is also to "examine the route for a similar canal connecting Elliott Bay with the lakes, and invite proposals from the Seattle & Lake Washington Waterway Company for constructing a similar canal, and submit its report to the next session of Congress "on the relative advantages of all proposed routes."

The principal interest aroused among Puget Sound people who are here by this development is its bearing on the future course of the canal. If it should be recommended and authorized. The Lake Washington canal work proper will be discontinued, so far as actual work of construction is concerned, pending the report of the board. There was, however, an appropriation of $165,000 made for dredging in Salmon Bay to the wharves at Ballard, which was given as a concession to Seattle; it being understood, according to the language of the bill, that the making of this appropriation shall not be construed as in any way adopting the project for construction of a canal between Lakes Union and Washington.

It will be remembered that Captain (now Major) Symons reported favorably on the south canal project. This south canal project is part of the tide-land enterprises of the Seattle & Lake Washington Waterway Company, of which ex-Governor Semple is president. This last named company was hard pressed for money for some years, and matters were at a standstill; but this company now appears to have plenty of capital available, and is doing a tremendous lot of work toward reclamation of the tide-lands in Elliott Bay; and appears to be in earnest about digging the south canal, asking certain help from the General Government. Governor Semple personally appeared before the river and harbor committee here in Washington, and convinced them that his company is in earnest. In any event, the canal was held up; and if the south canal is feasible it would appear that Congress would select the latter route (if they can get a canal at a cost of, say, about $2,000,000) by selecting this route, rather than selecting the Salmon Bay route at a cost of about $6,250,000.

Other Washington Improvements.

Most of the money appropriated for river and harbor improvement in the Puget Sound district will be spent for dredging.

The sum of $25,000 was appropriated this session for Olympia Harbor. With this amount it is proposed to dredge a channel 250 feet wide and 12 feet deep at mean low water from the vicinity of Fourth-street bridge to deep water in Budd Inlet.

The sum of $75,000 was appropriated for dredging Tacoma Harbor, provision being made for a continuing contract for another $100,000.

The sum of $25,000 was appropriated for dredging Whatcom Creek waterway.

The sum of $50,000 was appropriated for dredging the inner portion of Gray's Harbor between Aberdeen and the entrance to the harbor, and the Chehalis River.

The sum of $25,000 was appropriated for improving the Okanogan and the Pend d'Oreille Rivers. The improvements there consist of rock removal to make a better and continuous channel as far as practicable.

The sum of $35,000 was appropriated for snagging in Puget Sound and tributary waters, so much of the amount as may be necessary to be used in removing the present log jam in the Nooksack River.

The sundry civil bill also carried an appropriation of $156,000 for the jetty at Gray's Harbor. This latter amount makes the $1,000,000 now authorized by law; but another $1,000,000 will doubtless be required to complete this work. The construction as so far progressed has caused some betterment of the bar entrance. The conditions at Gray's Harbor are somewhat similar to those met at the mouth of the Columbia. At times steamboat men report a certain depth, and later a lesser one; and vice versa. Washington's Representatives will make an earnest endeavor to get a sufficient appropriation at the earliest opportunity to complete this work.

The sundry civil bill also contains an item of $117,000 for dredging Everett Harbor. This will be so expended, though some dike-building may also be necessary.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Controller Ridgeley's Statement on the Year's Operations.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Mr. Ridgeley, Controller of the Currency, has made the following statement:

"During the year ended June 30, 1902, there were added to the National bank system 437 National banking associations, with aggregate authorized capital of $30,407,000, and with bond deposits as security for circulation of $6,012,750. Organization effected under the act of March 14, 1900, that is, with capital stock of less than $50,000 (in a large majority of cases the capital being $25,000), numbered 273, with authorized capital stock of $7,247,000, the average capital of these associations being approximately $26,540. Included in the total number of organizations are 164 banks, with total capital of $23,160,000, the individual capital ranging upward from a minimum of $5000.

"In connection with the foregoing it may be stated that since the passage of the act of March 14, 1900, there have been organized 1061 banks, with aggregate capital of $62,349,200, and with bond deposits of $18,442,500. Banks of the smaller class were organized to the number of 702, with a capital of $18,402,000, and to the number of 359 of the larger class, with aggregate capital of $43,945,000.

"During the fiscal year in question the net increase of National bank associations was 306, as three associations failed and were placed in charge of receivers and 66 closed by voluntary liquidation. Since the establishment of the system there have been organized 6325 banks, of which 4646 are in active operation, 1392 placed in voluntary liquidation and 287 in the charge of receivers.

"While the records showed that the total authorized capital stock of the National banking associations has increased during the year from $667,666,695 to $684,061,695, there has been a reduction during that period of bonds on deposit as security for circulation of $9,055,700. Circulation assured by bonds has decreased in the sum of $9,651,872, or from $323,890,683 to $314,238,811. Circulation outstanding secured by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of failed and liquidating banks and those reducing their circulation has increased from $29,851,503 to $42,433,280, which has resulted in a net increase of outstanding issues, secured both by bonds and lawful money, of $3,929,905.

"The material changes in denominations of notes outstanding are confined to the fives and to the tens and twenties of the bonds on deposit to secure circulation notes aggregating $317,163,530, 2 per cent consols of 1930, amounting to $306,008,200, or over 96½ per cent of the total deposits. The paid-in capital stock of National banking associations increased between April 30, 1901, and April 30, 1902, to the extent of $30,297,712; surplus and other profits, $44,958,450; individual deposits, $218,024,746; and total resources to the extent of $331,341,064. The aggregate resources of reporting associations in April, 1901, and 1902, were $5,630,794,367 and $5,962,135,451, respectively.

NEEDS OF SAMOANS.

Fiscal Agent Blalock Suggests Changes in Administration.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—William Blalock, United States Vice-Consul and fiscal agent at Apia and Tutuila, Samoa, has arrived in the city to lay before the proper officials a statement of conditions in Tutuila, and a series of suggested amendments to the present scheme of government of the islands, which experience has demonstrated to be necessary.

It is thought to be desirable that the present system of absolute naval control over the entire island be modified so as to limit the naval commandant in the exercise of his purely naval functions of the naval station proper, leaving him to exercise the functions of a civil governor in the remainder of the island. It is also deemed well to afford the white natives and the few white civilians some sort of representation in the conduct of local affairs through the creation of an advisory council to the Governor. A wider discretionary power is also asked for the Governor.

By a singular omission, the natives never have received any acknowledgment from the Government of their voluntary submission to our sovereignty, and Mr. Blalock believes that to retain their good will this should be remedied.

But the crying need of Tutuila, according to Mr. Blalock, is a modification of the present naval order touching the supply of refreshments to visitors of the island. The Oceanic line of steamships having dropped Apia in favor of Tutuila as a port of call, many tourists and business agents were coming to the latter place, and the trade of the island was rapidly developing in some measure, at the expense of German Samoa, when all this was checked by a naval order prohibiting absolutely the supply of wines or other liquid refreshments at the hotels. The immediate effect was to close up the hotels, and Mr. Blalock is here to urge the state and naval officials to revert to the old order.

MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY.

Its Phenomenal Development in the Last Half Century.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Census Bureau, in a report on the slaughtering and meat-packing industry of the United States for the year, 1902, issued yesterday, says that the development of this industry during the last half century has been almost phenomenal. During that period capital invested has grown from $3,482,500 to $189,196,294; the number of wage-earners from 3276 to 68,534, and value of products from $11,561,642 to $785,562,623. For 1900 the report shows a capital of $189,196,294 invested in land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements and the live capital utilized. The value of products is given at $785,562,423, which involved an outlay of $10,122,247 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; $23,457,013 for wages, $24,060,412 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc., and $682,582,377 for material used, mill supplies, freight and fuel. There were 921 establishments with an average capital of $205,427 against 118 establishments in 1890 with an average of $104,551 invested per establishment.

The figures show this decade to be the most rapid in its tendency toward concentration in this industry of all the period covered by census statements. The number of women employed increased 185 per cent, and their wages 119 per cent. The number of children employed increased 153 per cent, and wages 176 per cent since 1890. Illinois led the states in the value of products in both 1890 and 1900.

IRRIGATION IN COLORADO.

First Steps to Be Taken Under the New Law.

DENVER, July 3.—The first step to be taken in Colorado under the new irrigation law was announced today by C. H. Fitch, Chief Government Typographer, and First Assistant Chief Hydrographer F. H. Newell, who will apportion the work. The Gunnison tunnel project will be taken up at once and the survey completed before the end of the Summer, under the direction of United States officials. Whether the construction will be at the expense of the Government or the State of Colorado, as originally planned, will be determined later.

"From Denver," said Mr. Fitch, "I shall go to consult A. J. Parshall, resident hydrographer at Cheyenne, and thence to Idaho, intending to be back here to meet Mr. Newell in a couple of weeks. In Montana, C. C. Babb has been put in charge of the St. Mary's surveying party and A. P. Davis, consulting engineer, has gone there to meet him. The St. Mary's project is a gigantic undertaking, but thus far the work of surveying is not complete, and until a report is made thereon no one is prepared to say just what might be done."

Treaty With Cuba Next Session.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Chairman Payne, of the House committee on ways and means, today conferred with President Roosevelt in regard to Cuban reciprocity. Upon leaving the executive quarters, Mr. Payne, in response to questions on the subject, said he was satisfied that reciprocity with Cuba would be effected at the next session of Congress with almost unanimous vote in both houses. The method by which this will be attained, he said, would be by treaty. Under ordinary conditions, he said, a treaty is ratified by the Senate only, but in matters of this kind, involving questions of revenue under the Dingley law, the House, under the Constitution, has equal jurisdiction with the Senate. The conference of Mr. Payne with the President, and his subsequent utterances, effectually put an end to extra-session talk.

President Goes to Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—President Roosevelt left her tonight on a special train over the Pennsylvania for Pittsburg, where he will be the orator of the day at Pittsburg's Fourth of July celebration tomorrow. After this visit, the President will join his family at Oyster Bay, where, except for several trips he contemplates, he will remain for some months. He will not return to Washington to reside permanently until Fall.

General Wheaton at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Major-General Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A., has arrived here from Manila. General Wheaton will retire from active service upon reaching the age limit of 64 years, on July 15, and intends to stay in Chicago with his family.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

CRITICISED BY THE OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Cranbourne Explains the Relations With France, Russia, Italy and Japan.

LONDON, July 3.—When the vote for the Foreign Office came up in the House of Commons today, the government's foreign policy came in for considerable criticism.

Sir Charles Dilke (Advanced Radical) said he wanted to know if there had been any real negotiations with France looking to the settlement of the French shore (Newfoundland) dispute, and he further declared that British recognition of French rights to the hinterland of Tripoli endangered the traditional friendship of Great Britain and Italy. The new arrangement between France and Italy, he further asserted, had entirely upset the British situation in the Mediterranean and Eastern Europe. It had been made in order to put the screws on Great Britain. The feebleness of the Government's policy in China showed the absence of a presiding mind.

Sir Charles also referred to the hostility to Russia involved in the Japanese alliance, and he advocated that a clear definition of the respective interests of Great Britain and Russia could possibly be secured by some sort of an arrangement with the Czar himself. Continuing, Sir Charles asked if there was any secret understanding with Germany regarding her access to the Persian Gulf, and urged the fostering of friendship with France. He concluded with moving a reduction of the salary of the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne.

Thomas Gibson Bowles (Conservative) seconded the motion. He said he regretted the subserviency of the Foreign Office toward Germany, declaring she was the disturbing element in China, and that Emperor William's telegram to Mr. Kruger was largely responsible for the feeling that produced the Boer War.

Henry Norman (Liberal) wanted to know if the government realized that Germany had practically secured exclusive rights in the Shan Tung Peninsula and that she had secured a monopoly of the enormously valuable mines of Manchuria.

During the course of a general reply, the Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, Lord Cranbourne, declared that the great question affecting Newfoundland was perpetually before the Foreign Offices of both countries. A settlement of the question was very difficult because of a complexity of interests, over which the British Government had no control.

Regarding Russia, Lord Cranbourne said it was not the fault of Great Britain that an understanding between them had not been reached.

The question of relations between Great Britain and Italy was very important, continued Lord Cranbourne. Great Britain's international friendship was never very aggressive, nor intended to be aggressive. Her friendship with Italy belonged to that class. It was based on something stronger than treaties, namely identity of interests and sympathies. There had been a passing coldness on such subjects as Tripoli and Malta, but Great Britain had given Italy assurances on both, and the soreness was healed.

The agreement with Japan, Lord Cranbourne asserted, was founded on mutual interests. Therefore, it had a strong foundation. It was not for Great Britain to offer treaties. She granted them, and was delighted to grant this treaty to Japan. Lord Cranbourne further remarked that he did not believe China was likely to be misled by the advices of the various powers. She knew it was the true policy of Great Britain to maintain the integrity of China and increase her resources. He was not in the slightest afraid, therefore, of the small advantages which it was thought had been gained by other powers. Lord Cranbourne quoted the denial of the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, that Germany had exclusive rights in Shan Tung and claimed, therefore, the door remained open. As to a Russian concession in the Pei Ho Valley, the government, said Lord Cranbourne, was not in a position to say Russia was not entitled to a concession, but when it came to a question of a site and area thereof, Great Britain had a great deal to say, and said it with effect.

KING'S RECOVERY SLOW.

Only One Physician Now Remains at the Palace.

LONDON, July 3.—Everything points to a satisfactory, if somewhat tardy, convalescence of the King. It is expected the bulletins regarding his condition will soon be reduced to one a day. Only small crowds haunt the board at Buckingham Palace, which is an indication that public confidence has been restored. Only one physician remains at the palace throughout the night, and all of the doctors are able to attend to the more pressing portion of their private practice.

A number of coronation guests left London today, including the Crown Prince of Norway, and Prince Komatsu of Japan. Gatherings of distinguished persons said good-bye to them at the station, where every one seemed to be in high spirits with regard to the condition of the King.

The following bulletin was issued regarding King Edward's condition at 8 o'clock this morning from Buckingham Palace:

"The King has slept well and nothing has occurred to mar the excellent progress His Majesty is now making.—Treves, Laking, Barlow."

This bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 7 P. M.:

"His Majesty has had a comfortable day. His condition is still further improved and the wound now causes him comparatively little pain.—Treves, Laking, Barlow."

Discussing the King's uninterrupted progress, the Lancet says it has been necessary to remove the drainage tubes, so they could not be tolerated, and plugs are now used instead.

"The wound is granulating satisfactorily, the discharge has diminished and is perfectly inodorous. His Majesty's temperature has been normal since June 26. His constitutional condition is admirable."

The British Medical Journal, in expressing a similarly satisfactory view of the King's condition, says:

"At no time has it been necessary since the operation to use sedatives to induce the King to sleep. To medical men who have read the daily bulletins it has been obvious that the statements therein were entirely frank. There was a great anxiety at first. Sir Frederick Treves did not go to bed for seven nights. But the load of anxiety is now lightened, if it has not entirely disappeared. The rumors regarding the King's general health are altogether unfounded, and confidence is now felt that, thanks in an unusual degree to his sound constitution, the King will recover."

The Fourth at London.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Arrangements for Independence day includes the usual reception at the embassy and a banquet in the evening, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The oratory may be cut short, since the durbar at the India office will be a unique function, which cannot be seen again.

Diminished Iron Production.

LONDON, July 3.—Returns for the six months just ended show the production of all classes of manufactured iron in the North of England district to have been the smallest recorded in the history of the trade. Compared with 1899, this year's output shows a diminution of 51 per cent.

Release of Irish-Americans.

LONDON, July 3.—The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, informed Jasper Tully (Nationalist) in the House of Commons today that he was not aware that a number of Irish-Americans were made prisoners of war, but that if such was the case, their release will proceed on the same lines as other prisoners similarly situated.

British Cadets "Rusticated."

LONDON, July 3.—Twenty-nine "rusticated" cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, left that institution this morning protesting that they had not been connected with the recent incendiary fires started at the college.

Spanish-American Treaty Signed.

MADRID, July 3.—The treaty of trade, commerce and amity between the United States and Spain was signed today.

FIGHT AGAINST PIECE WORK

Union Pacific Carbuilders and Blacksmiths May Go Out.

OMAHA, July 3.—The strike of the machinists and boiler-makers on the Union Pacific Railroad took on more serious proportions today when the carbuilders and blacksmiths and their helpers, numbering 325 men, declared themselves opposed to the piecework system being inaugurated in the shops. A week ago it was announced that the carbuilders had settled their differences, but they declare that the settlement did not mention piecework. If the company insists on enforcing the new system, it is probable that the carbuilders and blacksmiths and their helpers will join the strikers.

President Burt said this afternoon that there was nothing new in the strike situation from the company's viewpoint.

Threat of B. & O. Machinists.

CHICAGO, July 3.—"A strike of 700 machinists employed in the Baltimore & Ohio shops will be called unless the company abolishes the piecework system," is the statement made today by Business Agent Roderick, of the railway branch of the International Association of Machinists. The union demands a minimum wage scale of 30 cents an hour.

STRIKE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS.

Shoe Factory Employes Close Four Plants at Burlington, N. J.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 3.—Four of the seven shoe factories in Burlington are idle, because of a strike of 700 employes, which is expected to extend to the remaining three establishments. The plants affected are the Budd Baby Shoe Company, said to be the most extensive manufacturer of baby shoes in the world; R. T. Wood & Co., the Standard Shoe Company and the Bastian Shoe Company. The seven factories employ more than 1500 men and women. Shoemaking is the principal industry of Burlington.

The strike is the result of a notice announcing that when the works reopen next Monday none but nonunion hands will be employed. The strikers assert that in recent years their wages have been reduced gradually until now they are receiving 50 per cent less than 10 years ago. In consequence of this reduction they formed a union for the purpose of securing better conditions. They have, however, made no demands on the manufacturers.

President Working on the Strike.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Congressman Patterson, of Pennsylvania, among whose constituents are numbered a large percentage of the striking miners, called on the President today and urged him to take some action with a view to ending the strike. The President expressed the hope that such a result would be accomplished before long. He said he was considering all the suggestions made to him on the subject which might enable him to act intelligently in the event of an occasion arising where interference should become necessary.

Peace in Bituminous District.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 3.—President Mitchell arrived here tonight. He said he thought there was no change in the anthracite strike. While in Illinois, he brought the operators and miners together in one of the bituminous districts, and peace again reigns there. Mr. Mitchell said he thought his visit to Saginaw, Mich., would have good results.

TAKE A VENEZUELAN TOWN

Revolutionists Under Mendoza Capture Barquisimeto.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I., July 3.—News has reached here that after three days' fighting the town of Barquisimeto, in the State of Tara, Venezuela, has been captured by the revolutionists under General Luciano Mendoza.

General Mendoza, who reappeared in active operations, was assisted by Generals Solagon, Pancho Batalla and Aular. The government troops were nearly all captured. One hundred of them, however, escaped with Gonzales Pacheco, governor of the State of Lara, in the direction of Trujillo. Four Venezuelan officers and General Vareta, the chief in command at Barquisimeto, escaped to the seaport of Tucacas. General Jacinto Lara has been appointed Governor of Barquisimeto by the revolutionists.

This new victory is believed to prove once again the vitality of the revolution against President Castro. Revolutionists, who are estimated to number 4500 men, are now marching on Valencia, in the State of Carabobo, which is 40 miles away.

All Quiet at Cape Haytien.

CAPE HAYTIEN, July 3.—The United States gunboat Marietta has arrived here from San Juan, Porto Rico, which port she left July 1. The town is quiet.

American Technical Training.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Professor R. A. Redmayne, professor of mining in the new technical school of the University at Birmingham, England, who has been in this country for several weeks studying our technical schools, has returned from the West and will sail for England in a day or two.

"I have found the excellent reputation your American technical schools enjoy in Europe to be fully, even more fully than I expected, justified by the schools," he said. "What impressed me most, I think, in your American methods of technical instruction is the practical training you give. Your graduates are metallurgists, so are ours; your graduates are mining engineers, so are ours. But your graduates can dig ditches, design and run locomotives, meet any and all emergencies and local needs wherever they may be placed. It is this broad, practical working power you give your students that has given American engineers such a splendid reputation in South Africa, Australia and elsewhere that I have observed."

Both Trains Wrecked.

PITTSBURG, July 3. — The Akron Express, on the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, collided with the Butler accommodation at Glenshaw, Pa., this morning, and both trains were wrecked. Four persons were seriously injured, one probably fatally, as follows: Mrs. E. Quinn, aged 75, skull fractured, badly cut and generally bruised; Frank Francesco, aged 30, leg broken, throat cut; Mrs. A. A. Thompson, aged 35, badly cut about the head. All are Pennsylvanians. About a dozen others were slightly hurt. The cause of the accident is said to have been a misunderstanding of orders.

When Blackburn Will Be Satisfied.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 3.—United States Senator J. C. S. Blackburn strongly urges the calling of a primary in Kentucky to select Democratic nominees for Governor and other state officers. He says:

"I hope to live long enough to see it become the universal practice of our party throughout the country, and to see United States Senators elected by direct vote of the people. When these two things are accomplished I will be satisfied."

IMPLICATES THE MAYOR

NORBECK EXPLAINS THE MINNEAPOLIS SYSTEM OF "GRAFT."

City Officials and Professional Swindlers Unite in Fleecing Unsophisticated Strangers.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 3.—Interest in the trial of Superintendent of Police Fred W. Ames, for bribery, reached a feverish intensity today, when Christopher C. Norbeck, of the detective force, himself under indictment for bribery, described on the witness-stand the whole system of "graft." With the manner of one who was finding relief in unloading a guilty conscience, he told of his relations with the system of corruption, involving the superintendent in his disclosures, and before he could be headed off by an objection from the defense, implicating the superintendent's brother, Mayor A. A. Ames. Norbeck said he had received orders directly from the Mayor to tell the Chief that he had been instructed to take orders from Inspector Irwin Gardner, and "Billy" Edwards, a "big mitt" man, in furtherance of the understanding reached with the administration for the swindling of unsophisticated strangers in the city. He was instructed to take care of "suckers" who made a "holler" and induce them, by persuasion or threats, to leave the city, and he had done such work for a year and a half.

The other witness of the morning was Roman Miex, who had been swindled out of a draft for $755, of which he got $400 back by "squealing hard." He said Chief Ames had advised him to leave town, and the police would get after the swindlers when he had gone. The Chief, he said, had advised him that it was useless to try to stop payment on the draft, as he had indorsed it for the swindlers, and it was now as good as gold. Miex gave the story to the newspapers, and the Chief told him he had "flushed the game," as the swindlers had undoubtedly jumped town when they read the story.

KILLING OF A PICKET.

Jury Says Dodgson Was Aggravated and Under Great Mental Strain.

PUEBLO, Colo., July 3.—The Coroner's jury, which has been investigating the killing of George Elwin, the Cooks' and Waiters' Union picket, last week, by 30-year-old Jacob Dodgson, of the Riverside Restaurant, which had been declared unfair by the union, concluded its labors this afternoon by returning the following verdict:

"That said George Elwin came to his death by a gunshot wound at the hands of one Jacob Dodgson, with felonious intent, to-wit: That being continually harassed and aggravated by the presence and arrogance of said George Elwin and others hickering before his (Dodgson's) place of business, to destroy same, he did, under great excitement and mental strain, and through fear of bodily harm, commit said act.

"We further deplore the existing state of affairs, wherein citizens are refused protection in the pursuit of their legitimate business by the police department of this city."

ATTEMPT AT TRAIN-ROBBERY.

Bandits Hold Up a Passenger Train Near Chicago—Messenger Shot.

CHICAGO, July 4.—At the general offices of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad early this morning a dispatch was received telling of a daring attempt at train-robbery. The dispatch is as follows:

"Train No. 5, which left Chicago at 10 o'clock last night, was held up near Dupont, Ill., 19 miles from Chicago. Express Messenger Kane was shot through the groin by one of the robbers. One of the bandits undertook to cut off the two front cars of the train. It is thought that there were three robbers in the party. One of them, who came over the tank and undertook to give orders to the engineer, is under arrest, and has been taken to Joliet. The messenger was taken to Englewood for surgical treatment. It is not thought that his injuries are fatal. Engineer Goodall and Conductor Coffey were in charge of the train."

The dispatch is signed by Conductor Coffey.

Merchant Accused of Theft.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 3.—Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Richman, of New York, charged with grand larceny in having stolen a $25,000 necklace of diamonds and pearls, and $427, the property of Mrs. W. E. De la Barre, also of New York, from the veranda of the Crossman House, at Alexandria Bay, Tuesday night, were arraigned before a Justice in that village last night. They waived examination, and were brought to this city today to appear before Supreme Court Justice Williams. Bail was fixed in the sum of $5000 cash. The money and jewelry were left by Mrs. De la Barre on the veranda of the hotel, and when their loss was discovered, search was instituted. Detectives found the missing property in the rooms occupied by the Richmans.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Louis Richman is one of the best-known and most-respected business men of the lower East Side. For 25 years he has been a wholesale dealer in mirrors. He owns much real estate, and had been a prominent supporter of the local Hebrew charities.

Coates Pardons a Lifer.

DENVER, July 3.—Acting Governor Coates today issued a pardon to A. W. Vanhouten, who was serving a life term in the State Penitentiary. Vanhouten shot and killed Richard Newell, a civil engineer, in the employ of the Midland Terminal Railroad, in Cripple Creek, in July, 1895. He was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor McIntyre.

Murder by Dynamite.

MAMMOTH SPRINGS, Ark., July 3.—At Union, 28 miles southwest from here, Harvey Seaton threw a stick of dynamite under Pink Gibson, blowing him to pieces. No details of the affair have been received.

Ousted by Governor Yates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3. — Governor Yates today requested the resignation of P. H. O'Donnell, of Chicago, as Administrator of Cook County, recently convicted of jury-bribing and fined $2000.

Call for Trans-Mississippi Congress.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., July 3.—Secretary Arthur F. Francis, of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, today issued the call for the next meeting of the congress. It announces the representation accorded states, cities, counties and business organizations, and makes a strong appeal for a large attendance. The congress will be called to order at St. Paul, Minn., at 10 o'clock, August 19, and continue at the will of the members present. A single-fare rate for the round trip will be made by the railroads. Among the important subjects to be discussed are the irrigation of arid lands, river and harbor improvements, a Department of Mines, the Pacific cable, the isthmian canal, extension of trade with the Orient and with Mexico, and other matters of interest to the West.

Reiff's License Suspended.

PARIS, July 3.—The stewards of the Jockey Club have suspended the license of J. Reiff, the American jockey, for one month for striking another jockey at the Rouen races.

Schwab's New York Mansion.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Andrew Carnegie's splendid new residence in Upper Fifth avenue is to have a rival in the home soon to be erected on the block bounded by Riverside drive, West End avenue and Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets for Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation. Plans indicate that it will be one of the finest houses in the city. House and site will represent an investment of more than $3,250,000.

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FOLDING POCKET KODAK, No. 3, regular $17.50; special 14.00
FLEXO KODAK, NO. 2, 3¼x3¼, regular $5; special 4.00
BURNT LEATHER ALBUMS, up from 9c
ADAMANT DEVELOPING TRAYS, 4x5, special 15c
PRINTING FRAMES, hard wood, 4x5; special 15c
FRENCH SATIN, JR., 25 sheets, 4x5 18c
RUBY LAMP, regular $1.00; special 48c
FLASH LAMPS, up from 25c

Our new photo catalogue free.

Special Items

BATHING CAPS 19c
RUBBER SPONGE 70c
OREGON SOUVENIR PLAYING CARDS $1.00
SPARKLETS, QUARTS $2.69
NORTH POLE PUZZLE 10c
WATER COOLERS $1.30
GEM AND STAR SAFETY RAZORS $2
PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN $2
FLORIDA PALMS, UP FROM 50c
PING PONG SETS, up from 99c
PYROGRAPHIC OUTFITS $3.65
ALLEGRETTI'S CANDIES, box 15c
JAPANESE LANTERNS, special up from 29c

Cash's Patent Rough Bath Towels

Preferable to all others after cold baths.

BROWN TOWELS, 19x48, special 1.23
WHITE TOWELS, 19x48, special 1.33
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Specials on all other bath mitts and towels.

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We have the largest assortment ever shown in the Northwest. Lowest prices.

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Hall's SPECIAL SCOTCH, special 1.15
McBrayer's CEDAR BROOK, (Sour Mash), 5s 1.15
McBrayer's CEDAR BROOK, (Sour Mash), quarts 1.40
Hunter's BALTIMORE RYE 1.15
Dallemand's CREAM RYE 1.10
Guiness' ENGLISH STOUT, dozen 2.20
Guiness' ENGLISH PALE ALE, doz. 2.20
Hilton's EXTRACT MALT, dozen 2.25
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A MODERN MIRACLE.

Jules Verne's Dream of Submarine Navigation Realized.

Success.

While M. Jules Verne's heroes were discussing miracles in the saloon of the Nautilus, many fathoms beneath the surface of the troubled sea, a man of flesh and blood in Dublin was wrestling with the ancient problem of submarine navigation. With what measure of success he met we well know, but so rapid has been the progress of science, in the 35 years since the days of the Nautilus, that we wondered more at her voyage through the pages of a book than we did, the other day, when a real Nautilus, of iron and steel, lay submerged for many hours on the bottom of Peconic Bay. Through the dark hours of a stormy night, when schooners were tossed on shore by the waves, the submarine destroyer Fulton rested so quietly that none of her crew suspected there was a ripple overhead. And when, after the vessel rose to the surface, an admiral of the Navy stuck his head out of the conning-tower, he said: "Let's go below again, for it's wet and cold up here, and it's snug and warm down in the Fulton."

How closely the "Fulton" resembles the "Nautilus," both cigar-shaped vessels of steel, with windowed conning-towers amidships and propelled by electrically driven screws! Jules Verne wrote in the infancy of electricity, but in his fancy he builded electric motors and incandescent lamps. The fairyland "luminous globes," in which the light was produced "in vacuo," are now more familiar to us than oil lamps. The storage battery of the "Fulton" was not dreamed of in the days of the "Nautilus," and the novelist had to leave the source of the electricity a half-revealed secret of the resourceful Captain Nemo. But was not our modern electric-motor clearly foreseen in the Nautilus engine, turned by "electro magnets of great size?" Captain Nemo astounded M. Aronnax by telling him that he kept the boat warm and even cooked his food by electricity. But this is no novelty now to the American who rides home in an electrically driven, heated and lighted street-car, and eats a supper cooked over an electric stove.

There were awful days on the Nautilus when, imprisoned beneath the Antarctic ice, her supply of fresh air became exhausted. On the sixth day, when hope had all but fled, the ice was broken, and the air-starved crew breathed again. The Fulton, however, is a more wonderful creation; for, with her compressed air cylinders, she can keep the air within the shell fresh for many days. As in the dream of the novelist, the real submarine boat is sunk by filling compartments with water. For the use we have for submarine boats—offensive operations in naval warfare—deep-sea running is not desirable, and the Fulton would be crushed to atoms under the enormous pressure of the low levels to which the Nautilus was sunk. But, should human needs demand a deep-level cruiser, American inventive genius would undoubtedly solve the problem.

The Eucalyptus Tree.

London Chronicle.

There are few persons who are not familiar with the eucalyptus or blue gum tree of Tasmania in the abstract at least, or, to put the matter chemically, in the form of the extract, the oil and other preparations of the plant. During an influenza epidemic the odor of eucalyptus prevails in the land because of the idea that in one way or another it acts as a preventive of attack. There is not much or any evidence to support this notion. The principle of eucalyptus has antiseptic properties, no doubt, but that it is to be relied upon as a germicide, capable of disposing of microbes wholesale, is an idea which modern bacteriology does not countenance. The blue gum tree has been also credited with the power of abolishing malaria in districts in which it is planted. The explanation of its alleged properties in this direction was founded on the theory that the aromatic emanations from its leaves passing into the air disinfected the atmosphere, so to speak, and thereby rendered malarial troubles non-existent. Here, again, we are face to face with the idea of the germicidal powers of the gum tree, for which we can find nobody to vouch. The more sober scientific notion of the influence of the eucalyptus in malarious places is that it consumes much water, and blue gum tree plantations in this way may therefore really abolish the dampness through the media of their roots.

New York Social Democrats.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Social Democratic party will hold its state convention tomorrow in this city. A state ticket will be named and a state committee chosen for the next two years.

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

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For Internal and External Use.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure cramps, spasms, sour stomach, heartburn, nervousness, sleeplessness, sick headache, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

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Perfect Health.

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For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure

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