

WORK OF CONGRESS

Shall 57th Session Be Praised or Blamed?

MANY GOOD MEASURES PASSED

But Legislation for Relief of Cuba Fails to Pass—Inter-oceanic Canal and Irrigation Bills the Paramount Acts of the Session.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—May the fifty-seventh Congress point to its work with pride? Yes, and no. Some things it has done creditably, and others shamefacedly.

There has been a deal of sweat and doubt's toll and trouble and larynx agony this session. And had less been said and more done, the Republicans could go before the country with a more open face.

When the members of Congress indulged in hilarity at the moment of adjournment, they would not have been so joyous had they remembered what they had failed to accomplish.

Good Works of Congress. The good works of Congress are: First—The inter-oceanic canal. The President is directed to negotiate for both the Panama and Nicaragua routes and to choose the one which best comports with the interests of this country.

Second—Preparations for civil government in the Philippines. The compromise comes short of the aims of either branch of Congress. Installation of a legislative assembly is deferred until the legislative body of the Philippines may begin civil rule at his own discretion.

Third—The irrigation act for reclamation of arid lands in Western States. Money derived from the sale of public lands will be devoted to irrigation works. The only apprehension it engenders is that it is the beginning of a policy in which vast sums will be expended—some people think wisely.

Fourth—Re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law. Fifth—Repeat of the Spanish War taxes. Sixth—Regulation of the sale of oleomargarine.

Seventh—Improvement of the Columbia River and its tributaries for navigation. Eighth—Creation of a permanent Census Bureau.

But Here's Another Picture. These are the creditable measures Congress has passed. But praise should not be too lavish. Some of them were deliberated upon in a way that should make some members of Congress ashamed of themselves.

Failure to enter into reciprocity with Cuba amounts almost to National dishonor. And nothing sounds this fact with more certainty than the fact that the country. A gang of "Boxer" Senators, with antediluvian ideas, is responsible for the dishonor. They were abetted by the Jackal Democratic element, who hope to pick the bones of Republican carcasses at the elections next Fall.

Furthermore, a gag in the Senate almost defeated the measure to have a warship built in a Government yard. Indeed, the idea of building up its traditions. It is still the incubator of fallacies that menace the Government.

Two Paramount Acts. This is an epitome of the works of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Really the only measures of moment importance are the canal and irrigation bills. The others are only cheap side-shows.

But comfort comes from the fact that the less done, the less harm. It is really good for the country that so small a number of the proposed measures got through.

Influence of the trusts was apparent throughout the session. This influence throttled Cuban reciprocity, it has attacked an industrial retrogression in Cuba that may cost us dearly in the end. This influence held intact legislation in favor of trusts and protection interests. No anti-trust legislation was enacted.

Herein the Democrats hope to make political thunder before next November. But both parties have aimed together, the Democrats by trying to get the Republicans into a hole. The Democrats raised obstacles which obstructed legislation. For this reason, the discredit of the session comes from what has not been done, rather than from what has been done.

A Canal at Last. At last we shall have the inter-oceanic canal. The fight for the waterway has waged for over a dozen years. Now early commencement of work is assured.

The bill originated in the Senate, and the House accepted it. The President may purchase, for not over \$40,000,000, all the properties and rights of the Panama Canal Company. The Cabinet is now studying into the title which the Panama Company would convey to the United States. It is also considering means for negotiating a treaty with Colombia, as required by the law.

The President is directed to obtain at reasonable terms a strip of land across the republic from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean. This strip must be six miles wide at every point. The Government has the right to construct and operate a canal on the land, to operate the Panama Railroad and to make police and sanitary regulations. The President may also acquire such other rights or territory as may seem necessary to him.

When the President has made a treaty with Colombia and the required arrangements with the Panama Company, he is authorized to pay \$40,000,000 to the company, and whatever price may be agreed upon for the Colombian session. The amount expended by the President on the canal, shall not be over \$40,000,000. For the Nicaragua route \$180,000,000 is authorized. The money is to be raised by a special loan of \$200,000,000 at 1 per cent interest. The bonds will be issued by the Treasury.

The President shall appoint a canal commission of seven members, four of whom are to be skilled engineers, one an officer of the Army and one of the Navy.

Under direction of the President, this commission will build a canal large enough for the largest ocean liner.

Nicaragua Route Still Possible. If the President cannot get satisfactory title from the Panama Company or Colombia, he is directed to make treaties with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the other route. Many people think that the President will be unable to secure satisfactory title to the Panama route, and that therefore the waterway will be through Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Advocates of the Nicaragua route, therefore, need not yet be cast down. And if Roosevelt prefers the one route to the other, he has the power to make his own choice.

The President's order transfers the question of title to the Attorney-General, who will suggest a plan for meeting it. He may propose to send a commissioner to France to look into the legal status of the canal. The French courts or the French Government or the Chamber of Deputies may be asked to affirm the title of the Panama Company.

The Irrigation Act. Under the irrigation act the Government undertakes a grand system of public works. Money received from sale of public lands in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, California, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, above the funds already appropriated for educational objects, shall be used for irrigation works. Land withdrawn from homestead entry shall be allotted again at prices equal to the cost of the irrigation works. Operation and maintenance of such works are to go with the ownership of the land, when homesteaders have paid the greater part of their obligations. But ownership of the reservoirs is to remain with the Government.

Chinese Exclusion. The Chinese exclusion act is re-enacted and extended to the island colonies. Chinese, not citizens of the United States, are prohibited from coming from the colonies to this country, and from migrating from one island colony to another, although they may do so from one island to another of the same group. Every Chinese who is not a citizen and who is in any island colony must be registered and, if not a citizen or a native, must be deported. But Chinese exhibitors may bring in their countrymen as employees.

Oleomargarine. Sale of oleomargarine, "process," renovated butter, and other products of the cheese is regulated. These products are taxed more heavily and are subjected to more rigid inspection. Any person who makes imitation butter of oleomargarine is a manufacturer of it, and must pay a tax of 10 cents a pound, but if the product is not imitation butter, the tax shall be a penny a pound. Wholesalers in a straight "oleo" must pay a tax of one year, and retail of 10¢. The tax on whole salers in adulterated butter is \$60 a year, and on retailers \$48.

"Process" or renovated butter must pay \$50 a year, and of adulterated \$300. Adulterated butter must be put up in wooden boxes, of less than 100 pounds, and must be stamped and ordered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Secretary of Agriculture shall extend the system of meat inspection to inspection of adulterated dairy products.

Two subjects which fretted Congress and the Nation, and which engendered a lot of skilful-skamlike debate, were those of the Philippines and the Panama Canal. Democrats and Republicans failed of their duty in both. Democrats especially. They deserted the integrity and patriotism of the Army, held out for antiquated currency legislation in the Philippines, and defeated Cuban reciprocity.

Philippines. Two important measures for the Philippines were enacted: 1. Revenue system. All articles going into the islands from the United States shall pay regular duty rates. On imports to this country from the islands, 75 per cent of the Dingley rates shall be collected on the products of the Philippines. On other goods full rates are to be levied. No export duties shall be levied on goods sent to the United States. Before July 1, 1904, trade between the United States and the islands is not to be restricted to American vessels, nor trade between the several islands of the archipelago. But tonnage taxes are to be levied on all foreign vessels trading with the islands from the United States. The money received from all these duties and taxes is to go into the Philippine treasury.

Civil Government. Debate on this subject centered about a Legislative Assembly and a currency system. The original proposal was to establish a Provisional Legislature at once. Both the Senate and the House, however, changed their mind and the House had to agree to a compromise deferring creation of an Assembly until after a census of the islands had been taken. The President and Congress concerning the capacity, fitness and readiness of the people for a popular government.

Senate Draft on Coinage. In regard to coinage, each body gave in to the other. The House insisted upon the gold standard without equivocation. The Senate held out for free coinage of a silver dollar. Owing to the pig-headedness of the Senate, action toward establishment of a Federal Reserve Bank was deferred. The Senate bill was the craziest that came up in the session. It was a freak work without ignorance, for ignorance can lead to greater wisdom.

The House bill would have established the same gold standard as in America. The islands would have had perfect security and stability of value.

Parcels of Private Lands. Bills may be issued for buying the lands of the friars. Lands thus purchased are to be added to the public domain. The public domain is to be divided into homestead entries. In America, but corporations may not hold more than 1000 hectares. Close restrictions are imposed on corporations holding mineral or agricultural lands.

The purchases from the friars will result in separation of church and state and in advantage both to the civil and religious departments. The friar system will give way to the Catholic organization, as in this country.

Is Cuba on Down Grade? Late reports about financial distress in Cuba strengthen the apprehension that failure of reciprocity may grow into future ruin for Cuba. The Government has given good start by the United States. But it is feared that government will be unable to maintain itself as it has started out. The government assembly has begun to cut down expenses. Perhaps the assembly will extend to the educational system and then to the sanitary system. All this will make a racket in the United States. The President may have to make an annexation necessary. This may have been one of the motives that defeated reciprocity. Senator Elkins, in his speech, said that the annexation of Cuba would be a great benefit to the United States. He said that the United States would be able to buy Cuba for \$100,000,000. He said that the United States would be able to buy Cuba for \$100,000,000. He said that the United States would be able to buy Cuba for \$100,000,000.

Very Remarkable Cure of Diarrhoea. "About six years ago, for the first time in my life, I had a sudden and severe attack of diarrhoea. It was very bad, and I was very miserable for six long years. I have suffered much misery and agony that I can tell. It was worse than death. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for physicians' prescriptions and treatment without avail. Finally, I was moved to the St. Albans Hotel, and one day I happened to see an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with testimonials of a man who had been cured by it. The case was so similar to my own that I bought a bottle. I did not expect to get any relief, but I was so long, but that one bottle of medicine, costing but a few cents, cured me." For sale by all druggists.

RECIPROcity. The 20 per cent tariff reduction on refined sugar imported from Cuba is a definite step toward reciprocity. Even that concession was denied. The argument was that beet-sugar interests of the West would be jeopardized.

Other proposals for a trade in a mighty West might next be remitted. Selfishness ruled, and made no bones about it. And this that one interest in a mighty Nation might be protected against poor, little Cuba, whose prosperity means our peace and whose distress means our trouble.

And It's All for Protection. The tariff is thus brought to the public gaze as never before. Whether a sample could be devised to show up protection as it is. This protection may not protect us from discomfiture. And those of Cuba who have trusted in Oyster Bay, only to find that their trust has been misplaced.

This is independence for Cuba. It is the kind that imposes no obligations on the United States. It is independence that gives to this country benefits and privileges and gets no return. Cuba cannot cede any territory to any nation or to ourselves. It cannot sign any treaty with a foreign nation unless we approve. Would Cuba have accepted this kind of independence if it had foreseen the selfishness of the United States?

Revenue Repealed. The repeal of the Spanish War taxes will reduce the collections of the Government about \$70,000,000 a year. The taxes were removed July 1. Such a reduction of revenue would stagger any other government than that of the United States.

One More Billion-Dollar Congress. We have the spectacle of another billion-dollar Congress. Citizens used to lift up their hands in horror at so large expenditures, but they have had to do so. The expense of the Government has reached a prodigious figure, and they are growing larger all the time. Democrats will not fail to have a word to say on this paramount issue. The largest single item are the canal and pensions, which amount to nearly one-third of the total expenditure.

President's Bills That Failed. A bill to amend the law to protect the President failed in conference. The Senate bill made death the penalty of attempt to take the life of the President or his apparent successor, and representation of foreign governments. Twenty years' imprisonment was to be the penalty for aiding or abetting such attempts and 18 years for threatening the life of any one named in the law. The House bill went further and was to punish the advocates of anarchy.

Other bills lost in conference were: That to amend the law relating to the immigration of laborers; that to establish a Department of Commerce; that limiting processes of injunction; that for coinage of silver dollar into subsidiary coins; the branch bank bill; the Masonic pure-food bill; the statehood bill and the ship subsidy bill.

Shame for Democrats. The strange outcome of the session is that, although the Republicans failed of their duty in many respects, the Democrats have placed themselves so that they cannot profit thereby. Their issues next election will be trusts and justice to Cuba.

But in this last session they not only stood in with the Republicans, but gave aid to Cuba. The Democratic leaders thought they were playing a smart game with the Republicans, but the game has rebounded to their own discredit. L. E.

TURNERBUND MEETS.

Not Favorable to Socialism, Stand by the Flag, General Prosperity.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 6.—The 30th National convention of the North American Turnerbund opened this morning, with Ed Lieber, of Davenport, acting as temporary chairman. There were 216 delegates present. From all parts of the United States and Secretary Theodore Stempel, of Indianapolis, took up the time of the first session. President Lieber outlined the new contracts providing for a closer union of the normal school and the National German-American Teachers' Seminary, Milwaukee, resulting in broader courses of instruction in the normal school, opening it to both male and female applicants and non-German-speaking students. He spoke in favor of the recommendation of the National executive committee that women be admitted to full membership in the Turnerbund, and that efforts be made to attempt in the past to exert the influence of the Turnerbund in propagating the tenets of socialism. They had, he said, been frustrated by sound conservatism, and he believed that the same result would be attended by the same result. He submitted the correspondence of the executive committee relative to furthering the work of the Turnerbund in the African War, referred to the loyal support of the Government by Turnerbund members in the Civil War, and concluded by saying: "To the gymnastic union the American flag has ever been the emblem of liberty. To be true to its past, the Turnerbund must protest against every attempt to change the meaning of our flag. I doubt not that the Turnerbund will continue to stand to the verdict of all freedom-loving citizens on the Philippine matter in a manner at once dignified and firm on all political questions."

Secretary Stempel's report showed the order to be in a prosperous condition, with 37 local societies, an increase of four during the year, and a total membership of 24,700. He reported that the Turnerbund Real estate and other property owned is valued at \$4,675,550; total incumbrances thereon, \$1,770,762.

At the afternoon session, permanent organization was effected, and chairmen of standing committees, all Eastern and Middle Western men, were selected. M. Walber was selected for permanent chairman of the convention.

Catholic Summer Schools. PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 6.—The 11th annual session of the Catholic Summer Schools of America at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain, opened this morning with the arrival of a large party from New York City. The regular sessions begin tomorrow, the lectures for this week being by Thomas Sullivan of Harvard University, and James A. Ross, one of the editors of the Brooklyn Eagle.

World's Student Conference. EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 6.—The world's student conference opened today with several sessions of exceptional interest. Addresses were made by Rev. John Kleiman, of Edinburgh University; R. H. Edwards, of the Yale Y. M. C. A.; E. L. Newby, who holds a similar position at Princeton; A. E. Patterson, of McGill University, and Dr. U. Sasa Moru, of Nagasaki.

Violin Allen in Rome. ROME, July 6.—Violin Allen, the actress, is at present in Rome, getting pointers for her presentation of Hall Caine's drama, "The Eternal City," which she will bring out next September.

Forty-two Buildings Burned. CLINTON, N. C., July 6.—Fire today destroyed 42 buildings, causing a loss of \$100,000, on which there was little insurance. Among the buildings burned was the Episcopal Church.

Drowned While Bathing. BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 6.—Robert Wilson, of Detroit, and Ward Kiser, aged 17, of South Bend, Ind., were drowned here today while bathing.

Gored to Death by Bull. GUTHRIE, O. T., July 6.—Miss Jennie Harrison was gored to death by a bull in a pasture at Odessa, in Greer County, today.

Workmen Threatened to March on Paris. PARIS, July 6.—A committee of work-

PRESIDENT'S VACATION

BUT LITTLE BUSINESS TO BE DONE AT OYSTER BAY.

Everything Not of Most Pressing Importance to Go to Washington—How Sunday Was Spent.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 6.—In discussing the President's stay at Oyster Bay, Secretary Cortelyou today said that there seemed to be considerable misapprehension as to some features of it. He stated that there would be no elaborate office established and that the only clerical force maintained would consist of two stenographers. Arrangements have about been concluded for the use of two rooms in the bank building for office purposes, and it will be there that the President will transact most of his business when he comes to town.

Both the President and his secretary have planned to make their brief holiday as restful as possible, and to that end will transact in Oyster Bay only the most pressing public business. Everything else will be transmitted to Washington for attention there, either by the regular White House force or by special messenger. Action is required by the various departments. This is in accordance with the practices that has been followed successfully in previous Summers. The President will not receive delegations and hopes to have all matters intended for him not of the most pressing importance submitted by correspondence.

Mr. Cortelyou will spend most of the Summer at Oyster Bay or within easy reach of that place. Some time in the season he hopes to put aside work entirely and to devote his leisure to his Episcopal Church. In his carriage were Miss Carey, his son Archie, and Lieutenant Ferguson, of the Rough Riders, who are visiting at the residence. The President's stay will probably find themselves waiting a place to stay.

The President was a restful day at Sagamore Hill. Even the howling of the family dog, which was kept up continuously, did not disturb his slumbers. He was laughingly remarked that Mrs. Roosevelt and the Captain were coming along in an express wagon.

The people of Oyster Bay seem to resent the presence of the secret service men, as they believe that the President is perfectly safe from bodily harm. The strictest surveillance is maintained despite these protestations.

Archie Roosevelt's Dog Dead. OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 6.—There is mourning among the Roosevelt children today. While they were at breakfast this morning, the dog, which was named Archie, of Chicago, died. The dog, which was named Archie, of Chicago, died. The dog, which was named Archie, of Chicago, died.

FIERCE CHICAGO FIRE. Caused Losses of \$325,000, Mostly Covered by Insurance.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Fire early today destroyed the buildings at 365-391 Wabash avenue, causing losses aggregating \$325,000. The fire broke out in a widespread destruction, and it was only through the utmost efforts that the flames were prevented from spreading to the department store of Siegel, Cooper & Co., which is on the same block. The fire started from the burning buildings by only a narrow alley. Much excitement was caused among the guests at the Auditorium Hotel, where the fire broke out. The fire broke out in a widespread destruction, and it was only through the utmost efforts that the flames were prevented from spreading to the department store of Siegel, Cooper & Co., which is on the same block.

Two-story brick building, 305 Wabash avenue, owned and occupied by the Kontz-Remmer Company, saloon and restaurant, \$40,000, fully insured by the Germania Fire Insurance Co., 205 Wabash avenue, owned by Thomas Chalmers, \$60,000, fully insured.

Henry Bosch & Co., occupants three floors, 205 Wabash avenue, and wallpaper, \$12,000, insurance \$10,000. George F. Moore Moulding Company, occupying fifth floor, \$15,000.

Thomas Mitchell, owner six-story building, 311-13 Wabash avenue, \$40,000, fully insured. James H. Smith & Co., 311-13 Wabash avenue, manufacturers photographers' supplies, \$20,000, insured.

Losses of other occupants estimated at \$100,000 to \$150,000. The fire originated in Bosch & Co.'s building, but spread to the other buildings on floor by an alarm was turned in. Explosion followed explosion in the building, many of the iron shutters were blown from their fastenings, and the side wall topped over. The Kontz-Remmer Company building, crushing the smaller structure.

Port Townsend. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 6.—Sheriff Hammond, with a posse, left this morning and will guard all avenues of escape toward the Olympic Mountains. LONDON, July 6.—The British steamer Rappahannock, Captain Bucking, is aground at Holyhead, Wales, as a result of a collision with the British steamer Delagrange, Captain Henry. The Rappahannock has a large hole in her port side amidships. The collision occurred in a fog on the coast of Wales, near the Island of Holyhead. One man was killed and two injured on the Delagrange. This vessel's bows were stove in and her forepeak was filled with water. She proceeded for Birkenhead.

EDUCATORS GATHERING. National Association Will Open in Minneapolis Today.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 6.—Many of the prominent delegates to the National Educational Association's convention arrived today, among them W. E. Harris, National Commissioner of Education, at Washington; W. R. Harper, president of Chicago University, and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and various Superintendents of Schools from the West and South. The real business will not begin until Tuesday, but tomorrow the National Council will meet and will be presided over by Louis Nicholson, Assistant Superintendent of Schools of Indianapolis. The Indian section also will hold its first meeting tomorrow. Interest is added to the convention today by the fact that Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, will take charge of the Association for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Weak-Minded.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION. The greatest progress in education for the last 10 years had been in the Northwest. This was due, he thought, to the fact that by the dynamism of 1877 it was decided that every 10th section of every township should go to the public schools. This land, as soon as settlements were made, was sold and the money devoted to erect these schools. In 1890, he said, there were 2500 High Schools in the country.

TRACY'S HOT TRAIL

(Continued from First Page.)

combines with the virgin timber to make the locality an ideal hiding place. Once there, Tracy might lie hidden for 20 years without much danger. It is in the center of a wide stretch of wild country containing swamps and deep ravines.

The character of the country around Bothell is ideal for concealment. A man could completely hide himself from pursuit anywhere between Bothell and the country road. Back from the road the forest is traversed only by narrow, tortuous trails. The district where Tracy's relative is said to live is even worse.

In connection with the buggy incident, the appearance of a queer looking man among the posse at Bothell last Friday morning is taken to support the theory. The man volunteered his services for the man-hunt. He hung around the posse's headquarters at the American Hotel for several hours. His manner and actions excited suspicion. He completely disappeared, however, before any investigation was made. Those who tried to talk with him were unable to learn anything from him.

He, on the contrary, however, stood among the guards at the hotel and heard them talking over the plans for the night. The man was supposed to come from a district close to Bothell, but no one has been found who knew him. As near as can be learned, he was thick-lipped, of medium stature, and was dressed in dark clothes.

The appearance of the four men on the Greenleaf bridge three nights in succession is still a mystery at Bothell. The four discovered that they were being watched early Thursday morning. It was still dark, the night being so black that objects a few feet away were lost to view. A deputy at the bridge had been covertly watching the men each night. The last night a farmer hailed the strangers. They slipped the man into the brush. Investigation showed that no one in the vicinity, except the deputies, had been near the bridge on the nights in question. If Tracy escaped in the buggy he was probably driven over the bridge and thence to the place where the road leading toward Meadow Point takes its beginning from the county road.

The mysterious buggy, the stranger at the hotel the afternoon preceding, the buggy's appearance, and the four watchers on the bridge form the foundation of the Bothell people's belief that Tracy escaped by the help of some one. They state that in all probability the man at the hotel was the brother-in-law. No one in the vicinity has ever seen that individual close enough to be able to describe him.

Tracy changed his clothes at the home of Augustus Fisher, at Maple Leaf, Friday morning. He was seen by John Rogers, proprietor of the American Hotel, at Bothell, at 2:30 the same morning on the way to Bothell. Rogers is the man who drove Sheriff Culliver from Bothell to Fremont in pursuit of Tracy Thursday night. He was a few yards from Tracy when Bressie was killed. He is positive in his recognition of Tracy. The latter was then walking toward Bothell. Bothell people believe that he continued on to near Swamp Creek bridge, where Al Rogers was lying in wait for him, but turned into the forest before reaching the bridge. After dusk, they believe, he stole his way to the cabin where he killed Raymond, and there lay in wait for the mysterious buggy.

Meadow Point is about 35 miles from Bothell, and it is admitted to be possible that Tracy may have walked back to the Sound after he was seen by Rogers. To do this, however, he would have had to pass through Latona and the other northern suburbs in broad daylight. Guards were stationed on this route early in the afternoon by Sheriff Culliver. In view of these facts, Bothell people maintain that the convict did not take that course, but was driven in the buggy by the strange man on the Greenleaf bridge to the Meadow Point road.

Another reason assigned for Tracy's evident desire to reach some place in the vicinity of Bothell is the reported presence of Merrill's brother in that vicinity. L. B. Roper, a storekeeper at Ravenna, claims that the brother of the other Oregon convict works in a logging camp between Ravenna and Bothell. A belief is current that this man's testimony sent Sheriff Culliver from Bothell to the opinion, but many believe that Tracy's object in twice going to Bothell was to murder the man out of revenge. Merrill's brother has not, however, been located.

COLLIDED IN A FOG. British Steamer Rappahannock is Aground From Striking Delagrange.

LONDON, July 6.—The British steamer Rappahannock, Captain Bucking, is aground at Holyhead, Wales, as a result of a collision with the British steamer Delagrange, Captain Henry. The Rappahannock has a large hole in her port side amidships. The collision occurred in a fog on the coast of Wales, near the Island of Holyhead. One man was killed and two injured on the Delagrange. This vessel's bows were stove in and her forepeak was filled with water. She proceeded for Birkenhead.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, July 6.—Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind northwest; weather clear. Tacoma, July 6.—Sailed—Ship Decatur.

WOODARD, CLARKE & Co.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Druggists' Sundries

PERFUMES and HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

ROBERTINE Reduced to 25c.

LA BLACHE POWDER (Genuine) Reduced to 25c.

CAMELLINE Reduced to 25c.

MALVINA CREAM Reduced to 25c.

POZZONI'S POWDER Reduced to 25c.

HOLMES' FROSTILLA RUBIFOAM and— Woodbury's Facial Cream Reduced to 12 1/2c each.

Every Day Needs: Dickenson's Witch Hazel, pt. 12c; Imported Bay Rum, half pt. 16c; Imp'd Castile Soap, 3-lb. br. 27c; "Prophylactic" Tooth Brush 24c; Kent's Tooth Brush, 27c; Bayley's Rubber Complexion Brush, 31c.

Toilet Articles: 4711 Glycerine Soap, 11c; Walker's Candide Club, special, 1.05; Dewar's Scotch Liqueur, special, 1.10; Halls' Special Scotch Liqueur, special, 1.15; McBrayer's Cedar Brook (Sour Mash) Liqueur, 1.15; McBrayer's Cedar Brook (Sour Mash) Liqueur, 1.49; Hunter's Baltimore Rye, 1.15; Dallemann's Cream Rye, 1.10; California port, sherry and cognac, quart, 25c.

ITEMS FOR YOUR MORNING SHOWER: Garden Hose, 50 feet, up from 2.45; Remy Fountain Pen, 1.50; Bathing Cap, 25c; Rubber Sponge, 70c; Oregon Souvenir Cards, 1.00; Sparklets, 2.69; North Pole Puzzle, 10c; Gem and Star Safety Razors, 2.00; Florida Palms, up from 50c; Ping Pong Sets, up from 99c.

MELCHER'S SHOWER YOKE: A perfect shower bath for home use, will not splash, price 4.00. Sub-Station Postoffice Letters registered. Money orders issued and stamps sold.

Wines and Liqueurs: Thompson's Cabinet Blend, 65c; Walker's Candide Club, special, 1.05; Dewar's Scotch Liqueur, special, 1.10; Halls' Special Scotch Liqueur, special, 1.15; McBrayer's Cedar Brook (Sour Mash) Liqueur, 1.15; McBrayer's Cedar Brook (Sour Mash) Liqueur, 1.49; Hunter's Baltimore Rye, 1.15; Dallemann's Cream Rye, 1.10; California port, sherry and cognac, quart, 25c.

NO NEWS OF STEAMERS. Portland and Jennie Are Still Reported Missing.

SEATTLE, July 6.—No news of the missing steamer Jennie and Portland. The report made by the steamship Indiana, Captain E. V. Roberts, which arrived today from Nome. The Indiana sailed from the North the evening of June 26. She was bound for Seattle. The Indiana was at St. Michael on the 25th. There were then in that port the steamer Conemaugh, of the same line, the steamer Elihu Thomson and several river boats; also the steam whaler Bugles, which arrived the same day from Nome. There were no ocean vessels at Nome and only one steam craft, the Sadie.

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LONDON, July 6.—The British steamer Rappahannock, Captain Bucking, is aground at Holyhead, Wales, as a result of a collision with the British steamer Delagrange, Captain Henry. The Rappahannock has a large hole in her port side amidships. The collision occurred in a fog on the coast of Wales, near the Island of Holyhead. One man was killed and two injured on the Delagrange. This vessel's bows were stove in and her forepeak was filled with water. She proceeded for Birkenhead.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, July 6.—Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind northwest; weather clear. Tacoma, July 6.—Sailed—Ship Decatur.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 6.—Many of the prominent delegates to the National Educational Association's convention arrived today, among them W. E. Harris, National Commissioner of Education, at Washington; W. R. Harper, president of Chicago University, and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and various Superintendents of Schools from the West and South. The real business will not begin until Tuesday, but tomorrow the National Council will meet and will be presided over by Louis Nicholson, Assistant Superintendent of Schools of Indianapolis. The Indian section also will hold its first meeting tomorrow. Interest is added to the convention today by the fact that Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, will take charge of the Association for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Weak-Minded.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION. The greatest progress in education for the last 10 years had been in the Northwest. This was due, he thought, to the fact that by the dynamism of 1877 it was decided that every 10th section of every township should go to the public schools. This land, as soon as settlements were made, was sold and the money devoted to erect these schools. In 1890, he said, there were 2500 High Schools in the country.

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Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills.

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