LOOSE BALL GAME

Such Was the Struggle Yesterday at Tacoma.

PITCHER'S ERRATIC SUPPORT

Portland Clinches the Game in the Sixth by Scoring Three Runs Without the Assistance of a Hit.

NORTHWEST LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Games.

Portland, 6; Tacoma, 2.
Helena, 10; Spokane, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Seattle	33	19	.635
Butte	27	23	.540
Portland	24	25	.490
Helena	23	26	.469
Spokane	23	27	.460
Tacoma	20	30	.400

TACOMA, July 11.—Both teams mixed good ball with very ragged ball today, and neither side scored a well-entitled run. Both Johnson and Engle pitched nice, steady games, while their support was at times brilliant and at other times dumb. Portland cinched the game in the sixth by scoring three runs without a single hit, while the Tigers were up in the air. A brilliant stop of a hot line drive by Engle and good stops by Johnson and Fisher, coupled with a running catch by Murdock, were the features.

Johnson, for Tacoma, started bad, by walking Muller, who was first up. Van Buren bunted to sacrifice, and Smith dropped the ball fielded to him by Johnson, leaving Van Buren safe. Anderson then singled to center, advancing runners and loading the bases, with nobody out. Weed next got three straight balls, which made it look as though Johnson would force in a run, but he braced up and struck Weed out. Vigneux followed by cracking a skyrocket over the left fence, scoring Muller and Van Buren. Zeigler next walked, and again the bases were full and one out. Harris hit when he did not intend to, knocking the ball down in front of the plate, and was an easy out to Keefe, who whipped the ball to McCarthy, and also caught Vigneux, retiring the side. In the fifth inning, with one out, Muller walked and stole second. Van Buren hit to Andrews, who threw wide to first, and then more slow fielding put Anderson on first. Muller was run down between third and home. Weed followed with a long hit to right, upon which Van Buren scored, while Anderson attempted to make third, and was put out by Nagle's quick return of the ball. In the sixth Portland scored a trio of runs. Vigneux was first up and walked. Zeigler sacrificed him a notch. Harris rapped to McCarthy, who made a bad throw to Andrews to catch Vigneux. Deisel followed with a liner at Smith, who returned the ball to the plate to catch Vigneux, but Keefe was too slow, Harris taking third on the same play. Deisel headed for second, and Keefe whipped the ball to McCarthy, who hesitated as he saw Harris coming home. Deisel overran second, and McCarthy quickly tossed the ball to Fisher, who dropped it. Engle rapped to McCarthy, who made another error, and Deisel took third on it, and scored on Muller's liner to Smith.

The Tigers' two runs came in the sixth, when, with one out, Letcher hit safely. Nagle was hit by a pitched ball and walked. Murdock drew a pretty single to center, advancing Letcher and Nagle. With bases full, Smith struck out. Andrews rapped to Harris, who, with a forced run coming off, made a high throw to second, which Anderson failed to hold. Harris could have had Nagle at third with ease, but as it was, both Letcher and Nagle scored on the play.

TACOMA.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Letcher, c. f.	3	1	1	3	0	0
Nagle, r. f.	2	1	0	0	1	0
Murdock, l. f	4	0	2	2	0	0
Smith, 1b	4	0	0	11	0	1
Andrews, 3b	4	0	0	3	1	2
McCarthy, s. s.	4	0	1	1	3	3
Keefe, c	4	0	0	5	4	0
Fisher, 2b	3	0	0	1	3	1
Johnson, p	4	0	1	1	4	1
*Hutchinson	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	5	27	16	8

*Hutchinson batted for Fisher in ninth.

PORTLAND.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Muller, l. f	3	1	0	0	0	0
Van Buren, c. f.	4	2	0	2	0	0
Anderson, 2b	5	0	1	1	3	1
Weed, 1b	5	0	1	13	0	0
Vigneux, c	4	1	2	9	2	0
Zeigler, r. f.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Harris, 3b	4	1	0	0	2	1
Deisel, s. s.	4	1	0	1	2	0
Engle, p	4	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	35	6	5	27	11	3

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Portland	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	—6

SUMMARY.

Two-base hit—Vigneux.
Stolen bases—Muller (2), Van Buren, Anderson, Vigneux, Zeigler, Harris.
Double play—Keefe to McCarthy to Keefe.
Left on bases—Portland, 8; Tacoma, 7.
Bases on balls—By Johnson, 4; Engle, 2.
Hit by pitcher—By Engle, 1.
Struck out—By Engle, 7; by Johnson, 2.
Sacrifice hits—Van Buren, Zeigler.
Wild pitch—Engle.
Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes.
Attendance—800.
Umpire—Colgan.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Beats Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The locals could do but little with Iberg's curves today until the ninth inning, when they bunched four hits. Taylor was hit hard in nearly every inning. Attendance, 1200. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Chicago	4	11	2	Philadelphia	8	13	1

Batteries—Taylor and Kling; Iberg and Douglass. Umpire—Cantillion.

St. Louis Beats Brooklyn.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—St. Louis won a close game from Brooklyn this afternoon. Two Brooklyn players were left on bases in the last, when the last out was made. Attendance, 2192. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	8	1	St. Louis	4	10	1

Batteries—Newton and Ahearn; Wycker and O'Neil. Umpire—O'Day.

Pittsburg Beats New York.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—"Lefty" Davis may not play again this season. In stealing third base today he broke his leg in the manner that Van Haltren did two months ago on the same spot. Pittsburg won because Sparks was easy. Attendance, 2469. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Pittsburg	6	11	1	New York	2	5	0

Batteries—Philippi and O'Connor; Sparks and Bowerman and Yeager. Umpire—Emslie.

Boston Beats Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The Bostons outplayed the Cincinnatis today and won. The pitching honors were about even, but Eason was better supported. Attendance, 900. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	9	3	Boston	4	9	0

Batteries—Phillips and Peitz; Eason and Kittredge. Umpires—Powers and Brown.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Beats Detroit.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—Cleveland won easily from Detroit, and moved out of last place. Mullen and Varney were wild, and retired in favor of Siever and Wright. Attendance, 3826. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Cleveland	9	12	2	Detroit	6	9	5

Batteries—Varney, Wright and Bemis; Siever, Mullen and McGuire.

Washington Beats Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Washington won a long but exciting game from Baltimore today by hits at the proper time, aided by weak support. Kelley and Gilbert were put out of the game and off the grounds for disputing decisions. Attendance, 2800. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Washington	4	10	1	Baltimore	3	7	2

Batteries—Townsend and Clark; Cronin and Robinson.

Boston Beats Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Boston won today's game in the first inning on two bases on balls, a sacrifice, a single and a home run. The locals were ineffective at the bat. Attendance, 2600. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Boston	8	10	0	Philadelphia	2	6	3

Batteries—Winter and Warner; Hustings and Powers.

Chicago Beats St. Louis.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Chicagoes won a close and well-played game from St. Louis today. It was decidedly a pitchers' battle. Attendance, 1700. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Chicago	2	4	1	St. Louis	1	5	3

Batteries—Platt and McFarland; Howell and Donahue.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pittsburg	51	14	.785
Boston	36	27	.571
Chicago	38	32	.543
Brooklyn	39	33	.542
Cincinnati	28	37	.431
St. Louis	28	39	.418
Philadelphia	29	41	.414
New York	23	47	.329

American League.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	38	23	.623
Boston	39	29	.574
St. Louis	34	28	.548
Philadelphia	31	32	.492
Baltimore	31	36	.463
Washington	31	37	.456
Cleveland	30	38	.441
Detroit	27	38	.415

HOME RUNS BEAT SPOKANE.

Shaffer, for Helena, Makes Two in as Many Innings.

SPOKANE, July 11.—Shaffer's home runs in the third and fourth innings won the game for Helena. He drove in six runs by his own efforts. After the first inning Slagle was a mystery. Attendance 500. Score:

SPOKANE.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Howells, l. f.	4	1	2	1	0	0
McLaughlin, c. f.	3	0	0	7	0	0
Elsey, 2b	4	1	1	0	1	1
McKevitt, c. f.	5	2	2	1	0	0
Mullane, 3b	4	0	1	3	2	0
Frary, c	4	0	1	5	0	0
Kelly, s. s.	4	0	1	0	3	0
Grim, 1b	3	0	0	7	0	0
Kostal, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	4	8	24	8	1

HELENA.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hannivan, l. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Peeples, 2b	5	2	2	2	5	0
Holly, 3b	5	2	1	1	3	0
Shaffer, 1b	4	2	2	14	0	0
Sullivan, c	3	1	0	4	1	1
Flannery, c. f.	3	2	2	4	0	0
Partridge, r. f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Schmeer, s. s.	4	1	2	0	0	1
Slagle, p	4	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	10	11	27	9	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Spokane	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Helena	0	0	6	3	1	0	0	0	*	—10

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Helena, 5; Spokane, 4.
Two-base hit—Howells.
Home runs—Shaffer, 2.
Stolen bases—Elsey (2), McKevitt, Peeples, Flannery.
Left on bases—Spokane, 8; Helena, 4.
Bases on balls—By Kostal, 3; Slagle, 4.
Hit by pitcher—By Slagle, 1.
Struck out—By Kostal, 4; by Slagle, 4.
Sacrifice hit—McLaughlin.
Passed ball—Sullivan.
Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.
Umpire—Cunningham.
Attendance—500.

BAKER BEATS PENDLETON.

Losing Team Makes Bad Errors, and Lets in Five Runs in One Inning.

BAKER CITY, Or., July 11.—The Inland Empire League ball game here today between Baker City and Pendleton resulted in a victory for the home team. Two of the new men recently signed by the Baker City club arrived today, and with this reinforcement the Baker team put up a much better game. Several bad errors in the sixth inning on the part of the visitors enabled the Baker boys to score five runs. Up to that time the game was a tie, with three runs to the credit of each side. The attendance was light, only 200 being present, as it was not generally known that the new men for the Baker team had arrived, and the townspeople were anticipating another defeat for the home team. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	T
Baker City	8	7	3	Pendleton	6	9	7

Goldendale Defeats Moro.

MORO, Or., July 11.—Although Gach struck out 10 men, Goldendale beat Moro on the diamond here today. Jerry Madden, of the Wasco team, pitched for Goldendale, owing to Dunbar getting his arm struck at the wrist by a ball yesterday and badly hurt. Both teams played good ball, and gave the spectators the worth of their money. Score, 6 to 5.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Races at Delmar.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Delmar results:

One mile and 70 yards, selling—Terra Incognita won, Varner second, Optimo third; time, 1:46¾.

Five furlongs, selling—Ben Lear won, Bridal March second, Crime third; time, 1:03.

Six furlongs, selling—The Boer won, Peter Duryea second, Vivi Vance third; time, 1:16.

One mile and one-sixteenth, selling—Alice Turner won, Glenwood second, Wax Taper third; time, 1:48¾.

Six furlongs, purse—Ethylene won, Miss Golightly second, Joe Martin third; time, 1:14¾.

One mile and three-sixteenths, selling—Zazel won, Nettie Regent second, Josie F. third; time, 2:01½.

Races at Hamlin.

ST. PAUL, July 11.—The Hamlin summary:

2:22 pace, purse $1000—Agnes Oh-So won in straight heats; time, 2:14¼, 2:14¾. Uncle John, Bessie, Rose, Vysole, Flossie O., Nattie, Grasshopper, China Made also started.

2:28 trot, purse $1000—Artols won in straight heats; time, 2:19, 2:17½. Hambert, Black Lady, Avaja, Lady Scott, Prince Allan and Anselita also started.

Races at Butte.

BUTTE, July 11.—Results:

One mile and a quarter—Courtier won, Headstrong second, William E. third; time, 2:12.

Six furlongs—Jennie Hughes won, Nellie Hawthorne second, Agnicia third; time, 1:15¾.

One mile and one-sixteenth—Lizella won, El Fonse second, Nonie third; time, 1:49.

Five and one-half furlongs—February won, Governor John second, Blanche Sheppard third; time, 1:08¾.

Six and one-half furlongs—Nanon won, McNamara second, The Scot third; time, 1:21½.

Three and one-half furlongs—Pat Oran won, Rattler second, Abba L. third; time, 0:41.

Races at Washington Park.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Washington Park results:

Seven and one-half furlongs, selling—Ravensbury won, Aline Abbott second, Matin Bell third; time, 1:40 3-5.

Six furlongs—Lass of Langdon won, Inspector Shea second, Clales third; time, 1:17 2-5.

Five furlongs—Alice Cary won, Jack Full second, Senator Morrison third; time, 1:04.

One mile and 70 yards—Hans Wagner won, Andy Williams second, Jaubert third; time, 1:50 2-5.

One mile and one-sixteenth, selling—Tammany Chief won, Marion Lynch second, Star Cotton third; time, 1:54 4-5.

Five furlongs—Captain Arnold won, Mary Lavana second, Glendon third; time, 1:04.

Races at Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Brighton Beach summary:

Five furlongs, selling—Explorer won, Baren Knight second, Right and True third; time, 1:01 2-5.

Mile and a sixteenth—Port Royal won, Attilia second, Peninsula third; time, 1:46 2-5.

Five and a half furlongs, for 2-year-old maidens—Mammselle won, Kentucky Rose second, Gravina third; time, 1:07 2-5.

Six furlongs, high-weight handicap, all ages—Wealth won, Oclawaha second, Military third; time, 1:14 1-5.

Mile and a furlong, selling—Fatalist won, Kalif second, Lone Fisherman third; time, 1:52 3-5.

Mile and a sixteenth—Par Excellence won, Bessie McCarthy second, Barouche third; time, 1:47.

Heavy-Weights Abandon Road Work

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Both Jim Jeffries and Robert Fitzsimmons have begun to feel the effect of midsummer heat at their respective training quarters, with the result that each has been taking off flesh considerably today in routine training. All road work has been abandoned in the camps, and gymnasium work has been redoubled. Jeffries will leave Harbins Sunday, and proceed to the Reliance Club, in Oakland, but Fitzsimmons subbornly refuses to leave Skaggs Spring, and will not come to this city until a few days before the fight. The club will forfeit $5000 if the fight does not now occur July 25, as scheduled.

Canadian Tennis Tournament.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, July 11.—The Canadian tennis championship matches were continued today. In the final singles Beals Wright beat his brother, Irving Wright, three sets to one, and will challenge W. Larned tomorrow for a championship. The final doubles will be played tomorrow, the Wright brothers playing E. P. Fisher and R. G. Hunt.

Tennis Champions Beaten.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The National tennis champions, Ward and Davis, were beaten today by the Wrenn brothers in the tennis tournament on the course of the Westchester Club. Little and Alexander were no match for the steadiness of Whitman and Whare.

Gibbs and Neill Fight a Draw.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—"Young" Gibbs and Al Neill fought a 20-round draw here tonight.

How Canals Developed Northwest.

Engineering Magazine.

The first locks at St. Mary's Falls were opened in 1855, in which year the registered tonnage was 106,296 tons. The half-million mark was reached in 1863, and the one-million mark was passed in 1873. In 1881, exactly coincident with the opening of a new and much larger lock, the Northwest began to grow by leaps and bounds and the tonnage of the canal rose from 2,000,000 tons in 1882, to 9,000,000 in 1890, and to 16,000,000 in 1896. During the past five years, two more enormous locks have been in operation, one of them on the Canadian side of the river, and in this short time the tonnage of the canal has leaped up to nearly 28,500,000 tons. This colossal tonnage is simply a manifestation of the development which has taken place in the Northwest, along with which has come the building of thousands of miles of railroad, including two lines from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific Coast. If by some cataclysm of nature the Great Lakes should be dried up, the enormous traffic now carried on their waters would not be divided among the railroads—it would simply cease to exist. The whole galaxy of cities from Buffalo to Chicago and Duluth would be overwhelmed in hopeless, irretrievable ruin, and the railroads could in no wise escape the general disaster.

SUMMED UP BY JONES

WORK OF THE RECENT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Washington Representative Tells What the Western Country Secured—Epoch-Making Measures.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In summing up the work of the recent session of Congress, Representative Jones, of Washington, said:

"Our Western country was especially fortunate, in my judgment. There are three measures of especial interest to us which have become laws—the Chinese exclusion bill, the isthmian canal bill and the irrigation bill. While the Chinese exclusion law is not what everybody desired, it is reasonably satisfactory, and is put in such shape that it is not necessary to be re-enacting the measure from time to time in order to continue it in force. The canal bill, in my judgment, insures the construction of the canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with the Pacific, something that has been desired by the people for many years, and something demanded in all the platforms of the various political parties. The people of the country generally were undoubtedly in favor of the Nicaraguan route. This feeling was probably engendered because of the fact that it was the only route we had considered until recently. The unanimous judgment of a commission of the greatest engineering experts of this country, however, should be entitled to great weight, and should be a reasonable assurance that the Panama route is as good, if not better, for the purpose to be served than the Nicaraguan route. At any rate, the bill will dispose of the Panama route one way or the other, and will undoubtedly permit the early construction of the isthmian canal.

Irrigation Bill.

"We of the Western country ought to be especially congratulated upon the passage of the irrigation bill. In my opinion, much of the credit for this is due to President Roosevelt. I know that, during the last Congress, the sentiment among the members was exceedingly strong against any irrigation measure. No member outside of the states directly interested said a word in favor of it on the floor of the House or otherwise, and President Roosevelt is the first President to make a positive declaration regarding the matter in his message. He not only took strong grounds in favor of irrigation, but the influence of his Administration was given toward securing the passage of the bill.

"The operation under this bill necessarily will be slow, and the people must not expect too much. The expenditures under the bill are limited to the proceeds of the sales of public lands. If these are small, then the money to be expended will not be large. If they are large, however, then a greater amount will be available. Furthermore, it will be necessary before works are begun that detailed surveys and estimates shall be made and projects approved. The most available and those likely to be most successful will be taken up first. One important provision of the bill is that at least half of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in any state shall be expended in that state if there are practicable and feasible enterprises. We may not have any expenditures in our state for some time, because no project has been sufficiently estimated for to warrant the department in letting contracts, but, even if nothing is done in our state but to examine and determine upon possible sites for a few years, it probably will be better for us, in that we will have more money on hand when work is begun. If the sales of public lands in our state should continue during the next 10 years as they have in the last year or two, we will have nearly $1,000,000 available for irrigation enterprises. This will mean much to our state.

"The special taxes imposed by reason of the war with Spain have been removed by a law passed for that purpose.

Another Epoch-Making Measure.

"Another epoch-making measure has been passed in the one providing for the inauguration of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and it seems to me that the provisions of this measure refute absolutely the charges made in many quarters that we intended to oppress the Filipinos. The provisions of this bill are of the most liberal character and insure to this people a far better government and far greater liberties than they have ever enjoyed, and furnish a security to life, liberty and property that could not have been secured to them in any other way.

"A bill that we hope will bring relief and happiness to many of the old pioneers of the West, and that has been urged very strenuously by the delegations from the Pacific Coast for several years, has been passed and become a law. I refer to the bill granting pensions to the survivors of certain Indian Wars.

"Another measure of great importance to the country, and especially to the farming industry, has been passed and become a law. I refer to the oleomargarine bill, the bill that meets the demands of the great agricultural interests of the country.

Washington Legislation.

"With reference to our own state in particular, I am rather inclined to the opinion that we have fared exceedingly well as a state in matters of particular interest to us. The visit of the river and harbor committee, and also of the members of the naval committee, including the chairman, was of great benefit. Of course, there are many matters in the way of appropriations that are included in the general appropriation bills that go as a matter of course. An appropriation of $156,773 for the Gray's Harbor jetty was made pursuant to contract already entered into, and the same is true of $117,000 for the improvement of Everett Harbor. The river and harbor committee, and also the naval committee, were especially familiar with all of our projects, and during the last few years the feeling of the Navy Department with reference to our navy-yard at Bremerton has been materially changed, so that we do not meet with as much difficulty as heretofore in connection with these works.

Rivers and Harbors.

"With reference to rivers and harbors, I think we were very well provided for. Among the appropriations made were the following:

"Olympia, $25,000; Tacoma, $75,000, with $100,000 additional authorized by contract; inner harbor at Gray's Harbor, $50,000; Whatcom, $25,000; Lake Washington canal, $160,000; Upper Columbia and Snake River, $40,250; the canal at The Dalles, $100,000, in addition to the $214,000 heretofore provided for a boat railway; Vancouver, $3000; the Cowlitz and Lewis Rivers and the north fork of the Lewis River, $9500; diversion of the balance on hand of the Willapa River and Harbor appropriation for the improvement of the Willapa, North and Nasel Rivers, being between $3000 and $4000; Puget Sound and tributary waters, $35,000, of which $15,000 is to be used in removing the log jam from the Nooksack; Swinomish Slough, $30,000; Okanogan and Pend d'Oreille Rivers, $22,500. Surveys were authorized as follows: Duncan Rocks, Straits of Fuca, with a view to their removal; Snohomish River, Puyallup, and other waterways of Tacoma and the Columbia River between Vancouver and the mouth of the Willamette.

The Dalles Improvement.

"Special work was necessary to be done in order to secure the appropriations for Tacoma, Gray's Harbor, Lake Washington Canal and The Dalles. In my judgment, Eastern Washington is to be especially congratulated upon the provision for the improvement of The Dalles. While members of the committee were strongly impressed with the importance of this work, yet its magnitude caused much hesitation and much misgiving as to the propriety of authorizing it. While the appropriation is not as large as we would like, yet the provision in the bill is such as to give reasonable assurance of the early inauguration of this work. It provides for an examination by a Board of Engineers for the purpose of determining whether or not a cheaper project cannot be carried out, but if it is found that it cannot be done in any other way, the work is to be begun under the project heretofore set out by Captain Hart. The prospects for an open river from the Inland Empire to the sea are now of the brightest.

"The appropriations made for our navy-yard are of the most liberal character, and I have no doubt but that the development of this yard in the future will be very rapid indeed. Every man who has visited the yard is most enthusiastic in its favor, and the bureau chiefs are now about unanimous in the belief that it is the best location for a navy-yard in the United States, and the general feeling is that we will have in the future as great, if not the greatest, navy-yard in the country. The appropriations for this yard in the naval appropriation bill, omitting the amounts for help and employes, is over $1,100,000, without going into details as to specific items.

Public Buildings.

"In the matter of public buildings we have not much room for complaint. The original appropriation for Seattle was $300,000, and during the last Congress and this we have raised that amount to $800,000, and the Treasury Department states that they can put up a building for this amount. Provision also has been made for securing sites at Tacoma and Spokane, $100,000 having been appropriated for this purpose at each place, and I have no doubt but that the next public building bill will make appropriation for the buildings. These appropriations are distributed among the different states, and the most urgent places are taken up first, so that the smaller towns in our state probably will not be provided for until after the larger places are disposed of.

Lighthouses in Alaska.

"A little over $126,000 also was secured for additional lighthouses in Alaska, making over $426,000 provided for that purpose in the last three years. We also secured an appropriation of $60,000 for geological surveys in Alaska, and $107,000 for surveys on the Pacific Coast and Hawaii. An additional amount of $32,000 was secured for a lighthouse and fog signal at Browns Point; $6000 for a fog signal at Battery Point, and $25,000 for a lighthouse and fog signal station at Blaine. A provision was also secured in the agricultural appropriation bill authorizing the establishment of meteorological stations in the Aleutian Islands. Several very deserving pension bills were passed. A bill relieving the settlers on the north half of the Colville reservation from the payment of $1 50 an acre for their land was passed through the House, and I have no doubt but that it will pass the Senate. We were much disappointed that it did not get through this session. This is a very important measure to these settlers, as, under the law heretofore existing, each homesteader would have to pay $200 for his land, in addition to complying with the provisions of the homestead law. Private bills were introduced and favorable reports secured for the relief of James C. Drake and the heirs of C. P. Culver, and these bills were afterward incorporated in the omnibus claims bill and became laws. A bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Columbia River at Vancouver also was passed and became a law. A bill of importance to shipping was passed. Heretofore the law has been that in order to secure register or enrollment of a vessel, the oath of ownership must be made by the president or secretary of any incorporated company. This law was amended by the bill so as to authorize not only the president or secretary of the company to make the oath, but any agent duly authorized under the seal of the company can make the oath, and it also is provided that individual owners may authorize an agent by power of attorney to make the oath required.

Measure Benefiting Settlers.

"We also secured the passage of a bill extending the time for making final proof on desert land entries in Yakima County, Washington, for one year. This will be of considerable benefit on account of the peculiar local conditions existing in that county.

"An appropriation of $17,032 was secured to reimburse the state for money expended in surveys of public lands.

"A bill was also passed extending the benefits of the appraisement provisions of the immediate transportation act to Tacoma and Seattle.

"There are several bills of importance to different localities in our state that have passed one or the other branch of Congress that we have no doubt of getting through at the next session. One of these is the bill granting a small tract of land to Clallam County for county purposes. It already has passed the Senate, and been favorably reported in the House. The same may be said of the bill providing for a lighthouse at Mukilteo Point. Recognition to call up this bill was arranged, but several matters came up unexpectedly during the last two or three days of the session, and the bill was not reached.

"This is a brief synopsis of the work done in the way of general legislation, and also as affecting our state. The amount of money appropriated by Congress to be expended in the State of Washington is about $3,000,000, or very near $5 for every man, woman and child in the state. This certainly is a pretty good increase to the per capita circulation in Washington. From a political standpoint I believe that the Republican party can safely rely upon the record made thus far in this Congress. It is not a perfect record. Some bills of public benefit and concern should have been passed, but everything cannot be done at once. It is so with every session of Congress; some things are left undone that should have been done. But, when it comes to the record of performance, and of things actually done for the good of the people, I am sure that the record is a most excellent one, and it will be indorsed by the people."

TO SUCCEED LORD KITCHENER IN SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL NEVILLE G. LYTTELTON.

General Neville Gerald Lyttelton, who succeeds Lord Kitchener as commander-in-chief of the forces in South Africa, was appointed to the command of the Fourth Division at the front in 1900, and has also been at the head of the Fourth Brigade and the Second Division. Born at Hagley, Worcestershire, he is the third son of the fourth Baron Lyttelton. He entered the Rifle Brigade in 1865, went through the Fenian rebellion in Canada in the following year, receiving the medal and clasp; the Jowaki expedition of 1877, and the Egyptian campaign of 1882, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, for which he was mentioned in dispatches; awarded a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, the medal and clasp, the Bronze Star, and the fourth-class Osmanieh. In the Nile expedition of 1898 he commanded a brigade, was present at the battle of Khartoum, was mentioned in dispatches, and promoted Major-General. General Lyttelton is married to Katharine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. James Stuart-Wortley.

EGG COLLECTIONS.

Tremendous Cost of Representative Displays Today.

New York Post.

The collection of eggs is a fad as old as the hills, and is as popular today as ever. In fact, of late years the encroachments of science upon daily life have given a new zest to the pursuit, and raised prices accordingly. At one time a collection which included the common birds of the state or a division of the country was considered among the first rank. Today such a collection would be laughed at as a boyish plaything. The regular collectors desire to represent every leading member of the bird kingdom, while several hundred purchase the eggs of extinct and even prehistoric birds. The egg of the great Northern auk, which died out more than a half-century ago, is now worth anywhere from $1500 to $2000. The egg of the dodo, which lived formerly in Madagascar, is worth several hundred dollars. That of the dinoris, a giant feathered creature of New Zealand, is worth even more.

From these large figures the prices run down very rapidly. Those of the eagle family are, as a class, the most valuable. The golden eagle's egg brings $10, the bald eagle's, $4, the great Swiss eagle's $8, the snow eagle $8, the Greenland falcon $5, the Louisiana kite $10, the Filipino fish eagle $10, and the fishhawk $1. In fact, it may be said that eagles' eggs average $7, falcons' eggs $4, hawks' eggs $2, owls' eggs $6 and kites' eggs $3. The eggs of the grouse and partridge family are very pretty in their markings, and command good terms. They range all the way from 6 cents for the egg of a common ruffled grouse up to that of the Canadian grouse at 75 cents. There are 190 humming birds whose eggs are in the market, and although the latter are scarcely larger than beans, they bring exceedingly good prices, varying from 25 cents up to $10. The eggs of the duck and goose family are not very high-priced. The cheapest is worth a single cent, while one species of the wild duck costs $5. There are said to be 150,000 collectors in the United States, and the collections run from 1000 to 50,000 eggs. If a collection has less than 1000 eggs it is hardly worthy of the name. The smallest egg is that of the Central American humming bird, the size of a pea, and the largest is that of an ostrich. The center of the trade was formerly in New York, but it is so no longer. The merchants say that the business has been broken up among 50 cities.

AMERICAN STORY WRITERS

Excel the English in Sincerity of Feeling and in Humor.

Harper's.

In Harper's for July Mr. Alden, in discussing the evolution of the short story, maintains that in this field of literature American writers are supreme.

"Until recently the shortest stories by English writers were of considerable length," says Mr. Alden, "showing how firmly established among them was the habit proper to the novel. The best examples of the really brief short story have been French and American. The French writer takes naturally to the vivid and piquant sketch, and the American readily adopts the characteristic national habit of telling little stories—a habit firmly established in our speech before it appeared in our literature. The simple conditions of early American life gave the racy anecdote and the narrative of adventure their primitive eminence. Our pioneer life not only cherished the story-telling trait, but furnished material for the stories, often somber, if not tragic, but more frequently humorous. It is easy to see from what matrix sprang the tales of the elder Dana, of Hawthorne, and of William Gilmore Sims—also the productions of our long line of humorists, down to Mark Twain, Stockton and Bret Harte. Poe and Irving stand in a class not so sharply severed from European traditions; and we can readily understand why Dickens and other English writers to such a degree admiringly fellowshipped the latter, and why in France the former received singular appreciation, being there the only American writer familiarly known.

"The art of short-story writing as represented by such authors as Maupassant and Gautier and Merimee reached a higher point of excellence than that attained in the work of their American contemporaries, and there have been very few of our writers who in this field have approached Turgenieff and Sienkiewicz. But for English-speaking readers the field has been most satisfactorily occupied and almost monopolized by Americans. In boldness of conception (though avoiding moral risk), in sincerity of feeling, and in humor they have surpassed all others."

How to Improve the Saloon.

William H. Tolman, secretary of the League for Social Service in New York, believes that the liquor saloon can be lifted above its ordinary evils by a plan adopted in England. In the July number of the World's Work he describes this English plan as "a common sense, concerted and practical effort to remove the objectionable features of the saloon."

In 1896 the People's Refreshment-House Association was incorporated in England to try various methods of reducing the excessive use of alcoholic drinks. The first step was to eliminate the question of private profit.

The managers of the new movement, knowing that it is to the interest of the saloon-keeper to extend his custom, to sell as much liquor as possible, and to resist any legislation that interferes with his privileges and his profits, proceeded to establish canteens and refreshment bars at the large public works, collieries and at points on the highways.

The manager in each case was paid a salary by the association, and was allowed no profits whatever on the sale of drinks. In this way temptation to increase the sale was removed, but the manager was allowed a profit on all food and nonalcoholic drinks. In this there was encouragement for him to manage his saloon or inn or canteen as a house of refreshment, and not as a mere drinking bar.

He was pledged to make his food and temperance drinks just as accessible as beer and spirits. He was to study the comfort and the health of his customers, and to keep his house clean, well warmed in Winter and well ventilated in Summer.

Mr. Tolman declares that the new houses were popular from the first, and were profitable to the association. On January 1, 1902, there were 22 inns managed by the association, and another society was organized, known as the Public-House Trust, having practically the same purpose as the Refreshment-House Association, but with the additional object of establishing a company in every county in England.

The Public-House Trust went to work with considerable capital and built houses expressly for its own business. All the rooms were cozily furnished, the color scheme of the interior was made superior to that of the most attractive saloons, and the grounds were laid out as pleasure gardens for the public, where coaching parties and cyclists found accommodations superior to those offered at other houses on the road. By December 31, 1901, 14 trust companies had been organized, and had sold shares of stock to the value of $600,000.

After stating that this new temperance movement in England and Scotland has commended itself to all classes, Mr. Tolman says: "If now the temperance people in America would get together and act in unison, taking conditions exactly as they exist here, and follow out a constructive programme, using the English movement as an object lesson, there is no reason why a divorce between the saloon and politics could not be brought about and the evils of the saloon greatly lessened."

There is not the remotest possibility, however, that the professional temperance people of America will get together in unison on such a plan. It is the application of the canteen principle to the saloon business, and, in spite of all that Army officers could say, the temperance reformers of the United States succeeded two years ago in abolishing the canteen from the Army.

At the very time when the English people were engaged in what they regarded as a common-sense effort to eliminate the objectionable features of the saloon, the American temperance reformers were engaged in an agitation to remove from the Army the common-sense methods adopted by the People's Refreshment-House Association of England. In other words, the American temperance agitators overthrew a system which the English temperance agitators adopted.

In England the men who are advocating temperance believe that half a loaf is better than none; and that the elimination of the evils of the saloon is a step toward temperance. In the United States the temperance agitators believe in prohibition or nothing, and are not making any serious attempt to improve the saloon or to provide a satisfactory substitute for it.

Information respecting the new antiseptic called benzyl acetyl peroxide, discovered by Dr. Freer, of Michigan, has been asked for by the British Government. It is said to be an absolute specific for cholera and all intestinal diseases.

The cantinieres form a rank which is peculiar to the French Army. Each regiment has a woman attendant, who is a sort of nurse and consoler, to the young soldiers especially. She is often married to a soldier of the regiment.

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