

NOW FOR PENSIONS

Blanks for Indian War Veterans Are Issued.

EVIDENCE THAT IS REQUIRED

Representative Tongue Will Be Prepared to Supply Old Veterans With Papers—Democrats Trying to Find an Issue.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Pension Office today issued a large number of blank forms on which Indian War veterans may file applications for pensions under the law recently passed. Copies will be furnished to all who make request of the Pension Office, while a large number have been sent to Representative Tongue for distribution. One set of blanks is issued for survivors and another for widows. Survivors are required to furnish their rank, company and regiment, show honorable discharge, together with at least 30 days' service, and other military service before or after the Indian War. Personal description of the soldier at the time of enlistment, subsequent places of residence and proof that he is an actual resident of the United States is also called for. All of this evidence must be sworn to before a notary public, and must be corroborated by at least one, but generally two, witnesses, whose personal knowledge of facts regarding the claimant must be filed with the application. Blank applications for widows call for substantially the same evidence with regard to the soldier, with addition data to fully establish her relation to the deceased veteran. The Pension Office has omitted power-of-attorney forms from these blanks, as the questions are so explicit as to be readily understood. Applications, when made out according to the questions, must be filed with the department, and, if preferred, through a member of the Oregon delegation, before examinations can be made of the applicants. After the applications are reached and found satisfactory, applicants will be advised direct of the further steps required of them. When omissions are made, the applications will be returned for correction.

Moody Says Roosevelt Will Win

Secretary Moody is the first Cabinet officer to declare that his chief rival, Mr. Roosevelt, is the man who will be nominated. He asserts that nothing can prevent Roosevelt's nomination in 1904, as the President is growing in popularity with the people all the time.

WANTED AN ISSUE

Democratic Committee Is Shy of Posture for Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Democratic Congressional committee is having a serious time as to the issue of the campaign. Chairman Griggs has been trying to make the trusts the principal feature, because the Democrats of Georgia refused to endorse the policy the Democrats were pursuing in Congress on the Philippine issue. Griggs asserts that the trusts are the issue, and that the issue must be carried out. Dubois, of Idaho, is of the same opinion, as he is sending abroad a number of amendments he offered to the census bill, and attempts to show that they would have accomplished great results in the way of smashing the trusts. Dubois was one member of the Philippine committee who did not fully approve of the course of his Democratic colleagues on the Philippine issue, especially as Dubois was severely attacked by the press of the United States for calling General Wheaton a "charity soldier." He started out rashly on the subject, but the sentiment of the people made him more conservative in the last days of the session. But now comes Carmack, of Tennessee, who is a rampant anti-expansionist, and whose clatter in Congress was almost as noisy as Patterson, of Colorado, and declares that the Philippines must be an issue. He says the Democratic caucus should take an issue because the party could afford to vote on the subject and make a record.

MAN HUNTERS REST.

(Continued from First Page.)

not wish to leave the country at present. Cuddehe took a different view. He rested satisfied in the thought that within a few days at the most all would be over and his method justified. There the situation now stands. The members of the posse have been called in and today the men selected to be in at the finish will be afforded full knowledge enough to make their assistants follow the lines of systematic planning. Sheriff Cuddehe has taken every precaution to prevent his plans from leaking out in order to prevent their being published, but one or two trusted deputies who thoroughly understand the situation have not been over careful in disseminating the knowledge in their possession. In fact, there is good reason to believe that one of Tracy's confederates knows at this time the Cuddehe is familiar with his audacious and unlawful project. This means that if Tracy does not now know enough to safeguard himself, he doubtless will, before the opportunity is afforded to lead him into a trap.

It is said that the plans of Tracy and Merrill were hatched in the penitentiary at Salem. They are both men classified by criminologists as "prison crabs," which means that they have been incarcerated long enough to develop the belief that the world is determined to make them miserable. Resentment reacts and produces a morose and sullen temperament, conducive to plans for vengeance. The two decided they would make a break for liberty, and if they succeeded in securing their freedom, would organize a small gang of bandits. They would rob trains, hold up travelers and kidnap noted people for ransom. When their coffers were well filled they would quietly decamp to a remote land and enjoy the fruits of their ill-gotten gains. They effected their escape. Then they came North, for both have friends in the vicinity of Seattle. Here they took others into their plans, and it is said these others were the very persons who smuggled in the guns with which they fought their way to freedom. Merrill had neither the courage, the cunning, nor the physical endurance of Tracy. It was concluded that he should secure himself and perfect the plans for the operations of the bandits. He was to secure maps of the country between Seattle and Salem, where the dense woods lying between the Coast

and the Cascades afford fastnesses baffling pursuit. He was to steal and rob, if necessary, to procure the money needed for the purchase of arms, ammunition, horses and accoutrements. In the meantime Tracy was to wander around the county and establish a record for daring and intrepidity, which would stand the bandits well in hand when they should begin their career of rapine and its complement, murder. How well Tracy has succeeded in carrying out his part of the programme is evidenced by his record, admittedly the most remarkable of any criminal of the century, and perhaps of any other century. He has been pressed harder than he expected, however, and it is believed would have joined his confederates and started for the scene of operations within a short time. In this connection, the officials have been informed that Tracy could easily have procured revolvers from his confederates, who might be met at South Seattle, but chose rather to do something spectacular, something which would call attention to his wonderful nerve and make him the subject of wondering gossip. So he forced Farmer Johnson, of Kent, to go to Tacoma and bring him back a revolver.

COUNTRY TRACY IS IN

Many Places of Retreat Are Afforded the Fugitive.

AUBURN, Wash., July 14.—To understand the game of hide and seek which Tracy has been playing with the posse, a general outline of the country is necessary. The Muckleshoot Reservation, which divides the White River and Green River valleys. The conjunction of the valleys is at Auburn. To the east of the Green River is a rugged bluff extending for miles. Eight miles from Auburn, at its base, is the ranch of Frank Pautot, the Frenchman, whose home Tracy entered Friday. Standing on this bluff, one looks straight across to the reservation hill in a westerly direction. Beyond this hill lies the White River Valley to the east. Descending from Muckleshoot, some of the roads lead down to the White River, while others run in a southerly direction to Enumclaw, Buckley and adjacent places. It now seems certain that Tracy lay hidden on the bluff behind Pautot's farm until dark, then crossed Muckleshoot Reservation, went over its summit and thence down to Enumclaw, where he was seen yesterday.

Tracy's Backward Turn

The fact that all the other courses which he might have chosen were well guarded at the time without doubt caused his move south. But when Tracy arrived at Enumclaw, he found that escape from that place was also cut off, and then he repeated his time-worn trick. He fled back to the reservation hill, while, after a vain pursuit, the posse went off helterskelter to Palmer. Not a road on the back track was guarded. Miles of country without a single guard, and the only thing he had to look out for was discovery by some farmer, the very thing which happened.

It is admitted, however, by all that even if the common thoroughfares winding up the side of the reservation hill had been protected, Tracy would have succeeded. Hundreds of paths run through the tall timber and dense underbrush on its side and summit, and abandoned roads still good enough for foot travel are found on all sides. These intersect and twist through the forest in so circuitous a way that the only wonder is that Tracy himself, expert woodsman though he be, did not take the wrong direction. Added to the difficulties presented by the roads is the immense number of trails. These are a Chinese puzzle. Some come to a sudden end. Others have their beginning in half a dozen similar paths, and end in as many more. Even the oldest inhabitants know little about these trails, and but a small number of the Indians on the reservation are well acquainted with their tortuous courses. How they came into existence is a problem.

Adding to the safety of the hill as a retreat are the abandoned farms on the houses, shacks and rotting log cabins, which go to the depths of the forest in large numbers. In any one of these places the murderer could be concealed while an army of men searched for him, and never be in much danger. To this retreat Tracy fled when the bloodhounds were set on his track at Enumclaw.

The best means of escape, so far as the outlaw is concerned, lie in the White River and Green River valleys. He can go down an old road to the White River and into the big timbered bottom lands on his way to getting or some adjacent point. The bottom lands form a unique hiding place. In days gone by they were the chief resort for Indians in their warfare. Many battles were fought in the forest which is stretched over a great width of country. Tracy could cross Ehlil hill by way of the old telegraph road, and cross the river on a log-jam, or, by fording, take a trail toward Ordine. It is possible that Tracy chose this route to be over the White River on a log-jam and then take the old Oroclio road. If he reaches Collins' prairie, there is an ancient thoroughfare available which would lead him to trails running to the foot of Mount Rainier.

A BREAK LETTER TO GEER.

Plea That the Governor Should Pardon Outlaw Tracy.

SALEM, Or., July 14.—Governor Geer is daily receiving all sorts of suggestions and proposals regarding the capture, punishment or pardon of Tracy and Merrill. A sample suggestion is that of a man who offers to capture Tracy if Geer will call off all men now after the fugitive and give him sole charge of the hunt. He wants \$100 for expenses, which sum is to be deducted from the reward when Tracy is captured. The Governor received a letter today purporting to come from H. T. Turner, president of the Seattle Hygienic Sanitarium, in which the writer says: "The so-called outlaw, Harry Tracy, has conducted himself in and around Seattle so as to have won the sympathy of the great mass of thoughtful people. On every side we hear the expression: 'Tracy is a brick; he is a jewel; a persecuted man who has abilities like that should not be hunted by bloodhounds and bounty-seekers, dead or alive.' 'Why not issue an edict of pardon for him and place him in some responsible position where his qualifications and ability can be put to use for the benefit of humanity? He will appreciate the position and opportunity, and that big heart of his, and great soul, would be a great benefit to the race, perhaps, as a detective.' The letter expresses the opinion that Tracy got his rifle from a prison guard that he has killed only in self-defense. The Governor is advised to withdraw the offer of reward, issue a pardon and thus immortalize his name. The letter concludes as follows: 'Every great man has but one great opportunity to do a universal good to his fellow-men. This is, I believe, your great opportunity.'

Warden Jones With Posses.

SALEM, Or., July 14.—Warden Jones, of the Penitentiary, is now with the posse in pursuit of Tracy, and will identify any ex-convicts that may be hanging around to give Tracy aid. Private Secretary Walter Lyon has been with the posse the last 10 days.

BALFOUR, THE URBANE

CHARACTERISTIC OF THE NEW BRITISH PREMIER.

How He Accomplishes His Ends—His Methods as a Leader of the House of Commons.

In McClure's Magazine for January, in a series of sketches on "English Statesmen and their times," by George W. Channing, who was for many years the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, and is now the New York correspondent of the London Times, appeared the following picture of the new Prime Minister of Britain:

The Radical jester used to call Mr. Balfour the nephew of his uncle, not observing that the uncle, the good sense of the jester, was a tribute to the uncle, whom the Radical hated bitterly. Mr. Balfour in earlier days was almost as much a friend of Mr. Gladstone as Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Gladstone used to be known as "Gladstone's pet boy." That was while the young Tracy was a member of the fourth party, a party of 70 members of the House of Commons of the Conservative government. At that time few party leaders took Mr. Balfour seriously, or believed he would ever take politics seriously.

Mr. Balfour, however, was then, and is known now, as the idol of a certain company of men and women, who leaped into immortality when they came to be known as the South Sea bubble. The good sense of the word he was before all things, a dilettante, a lover, before all things, of letters and of the arts. But long before he became leader of the House he had held many posts and grown considerable in fame. None the less, on his first entrance upon the difficult duties of this post, in 1891, it pleased his opponents to speak of him as an amateur. For a year they derided him as a failure, and again when he was leader of the opposition to Mr. Gladstone from 1892 to 1894. His return to power in 1895 disposed of all those cavils. The House has been better led, but never by man whose intellectual gifts were more varied. He hates the drudgery. He comes in late and leaves early, and in the interval does not always take pains to hide his weariness of the whole business. Diaries are said that the secret of leading the House was to be always in your place and always attentive to the matter in hand. He acted upon that motto, though one of the idlers of his nature. By the House he can lift a discussion into the upper air. Yet he has never forsaken those other subjects which are dear to him. He does not even shrink from the investigations of the Psychological Society, and he has been known to say that there is nothing in politics comparable to them in interest.

Mr. Choate made a remark at the dinner given before leaving New York to take up his post as Ambassador at the Court of St. James, which fits in very well here. "I have had," he said, "a very fair measure of success in my career. I count myself in nothing more fortunate than in possessing a happy temperament." Mr. Balfour might say precisely the same thing. In anything more valuable in public life, he is a leader of the House of Commons, above all other men, it is invaluable. In few other posts is it so essential to suffer fools gladly. A fool in politics is not only a nuisance, but is enough to see that his opponent is wise. It has been said of an eminent ex-President that he regards those who differ from him as blisters. Not so Mr. Balfour. In the House as in private life, he has urbanity. He conciliates, and conciliation, like compromise, is of the essence of politics. I don't wish to dwell on the political side, but it is in the contentious sphere that Mr. Balfour's personal charm is of such singular efficacy. The House cannot be led by violent methods. Great leaders have sometimes employed them, but Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury and Churchill did, but only at moments. Mr. Balfour knows how to be firm, and to insist that the House shall do its work, but if he coerces, as a leader sometimes must, his tone is never arbitrary. One of the Irish irreconcilables said of him that they wanted to dislike him, and of course ought to dislike him, but could not. He angers them by the mere courtesy of listening to their countercheck quarrelsomeness but is an impotent defense. But Irish anger easily melts.

Balfour's Repose of Manner.

Sweetness and light, there are no two words which better describe Mr. Balfour. That repose of manner and that amiability of countenance which go with them easily mislead the unwary. They think him indolent, and they find, to their surprise, that no leader has ever used more dramatic methods. He is a man of Parliamentary business. If obstruction has reared its head this session higher than even in the days of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Balfour, it is because of the obstinacy of the House, and not because of Mr. Balfour's inactivity. He is a man of the motor car. He may be seen in the thronged and difficult streets of London, if not guiding his own car, yet as a passenger. In his automobile, as in the Tennyel dinner, he gently reproached Mr. Balfour for not reading the newspapers, and his denial of that grave charge was not very emphatic. There might be worse offenses. They say of him that he does not care for anecdotes, and never tells one in conversation, which is an exaggerated account. If it be true in part, it may explain the other fact, that he is not the hero of many anecdotes. Such adventures as he has had are mostly in the world of thought, where his courage leads him far. His philosophy serves him well in private life. It is known in London that his Scottish estate was much enlarged by a purchase of agricultural land shortly before the time when agriculture in Great Britain ceased to return a business profit on the capital invested, and when rents, therefore, and the income of the landed classes fell. Mr. Balfour's comment on his own case was such as few other men would have made. "They tell me," he remarked, "that I am ruined; but if I am ruined, I should not have known it unless I had been told, I have everything in life I care for exactly as I had before." The well-known treasures of art, including the four masterpieces of Burne-Jones, are still Mr. Balfour's, and Whittington opens its doors as hospitably as ever.

SUCCESSION OF THE CECILS.

T. P. O'Connor Regards the Change as Beneficial to Ireland.

LONDON, July 14.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in an interview had with him by a representative of the Associated Press, summed up the resignation of Lord Salisbury and the appointment of Mr. Balfour as follows: "The resignation of Lord Salisbury was expected in connection with the coronation of King Edward, but when the coronation did not take place there grew up an idea that perhaps the Premier's resignation was indefinitely postponed. Old men cling to power, and it was supposed that Lord Salisbury was not free from the weakness of so many others. This prospect did not quite satisfy his colleagues. Lord Salisbury's health has been notoriously indifferent, especially since the death of his wife. His extreme obesity is, of course, inconsistent with activity, either of mind or body, and there were whispers that he sometimes was overcome by sleep in the midst of momentous Cabinet councils, and that he only awoke when the discordant voices of Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, raised their voices in the Chamber, the two chief opponents in the Cabinet, reached an unusually high pitch. Once or twice, too, lately, in the House of Lords, he has shown a certain want of grip that was almost painful for instance when the terms of peace in South Africa had been announced, he calmly asked the House of Lords whether they desired to hear the words of Lord Kitchener's dispatch, which he had read in the Chamber, but of little or no importance. "Probably his resignation has now been influenced partly by the desire to make sure of the succession being in the Cecil family, and still more with a view to preventing the accession of Mr. Chamberlain, No man could be more adverse than the Lord Salisbury to supreme power being in the hands of so impulsive, restless and arrogant a politician as Mr. Chamberlain. Though they have been made political bedfellows by necessity, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain remained apart and were frequently opposed to each other. In addition, the accession of Mr. Chamberlain might involve the immediate dismissal of Lord Chamberlain (Under Secretary for the Foreign Office) and the Earl of Selborne (First Lord of the Admiralty), one the son and the other the son-in-law of Lord Salisbury, and it must also have meant such a palling of the star of Mr. Balfour as to practically destroy his prestige. "It is doubtful, in any case, whether the rank and file of the Tory party would have accepted Mr. Chamberlain willingly. They use him, but they do not like him. There is a certain section of young Tories who do not like Balfour, thinking him slack, decadent and lethargic, but he is still the darling of the straight Conservatives and his appointment would be even more popular with his political opponents than with his political friends. Despite his many faults, Mr. Balfour remains the most pop-

Olds, Wortman & King

Another shipment of the famous Royal Worcester Corsets just in.



Ladies' Trimmed Hats

Our entire stock of ladies' Summer millinery reduced to half price. This includes a great variety of very handsome hats for both street and dress wear. Visit our millinery department and see them. Price for trimmed hats range upward from \$1.45 For street and beach hats upward from 29c.

Cushion Tops With Backs

See our Fifth-street window display of these beautiful new goods. They make nice "pick-up" work to take on a vacation trip. 33c Regular price 50c; sale price

Sofa Cushions

We have an odd lot of velour, madras, silk and embroidered satin sofa and hammock cushions, ranging in price to \$3.50. This week 99c

Boys' Shoes

In regular sizes and widths. Exactly the thing for climbing and camping, having double soles, reinforced counter and extra row of stitching. They are the best value for the price we have offered this year. Sizes 13 to 2, regular price \$1.75, sale price \$1.38 Sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, regular price \$2.00, sale price \$1.48

Muslin Underwear

In addition to our odd lines of muslin underwear on sale this week at greatly reduced prices, we have added a line of muslin and cambric drawers, lace and embroidery trimmed. Regular 93c price to \$1.50, this week

Golf, Street and House Skirts

Very dressy, fine white wool skirts in a variety of styles and materials, beautifully and tastefully made, suitable for golf, street or house wear, selling regularly at \$8.75 to \$20.00. \$7 to \$16 This week

Ladies' and Misses' Summer Jackets

In black and colors, this season's styles, all regular sizes. Every garment at half price.

Fancy Silks

In a large variety of neat designs and attractive colors. These silks have been selling at 75c, 85c and \$1.00. This week 38c they go at

Children's Dresses—White and Colored

A great deal of labor and money can be saved in providing the little girl with plenty of fresh dresses by buying now. These are of good material, fast colors, and are tastefully and daintily made. Regular prices \$2.15 to \$7.25. Sale prices \$1.43 to \$5.43

COLORED DRESSES

Regular prices \$1.25 to \$1.75. Sale prices 94c to \$1.30

Broken lines of children's hats and bonnets in white and colors, regular price 65c. Special 19c.

RECEIVED YESTERDAY: Green Veilings, the latest fad, 50c, 65c. Another shipment Ladies' Lace Lisle Hose, 55c pair, and 500 pieces best Brilliant Taffeta Ribbon, all colors, 25c a yard.

Lizman, Wolff & Co. A General Clean-Up In Wash Goods

PRINTED FRENCH BATISTE, in newest designs and colorings Former price 12 1/2c, now 8c Mercerized Zephyr, Lace Striped Madras and Mercerized Madras Former price 50c, now 25c Tambour Stripe and other Novelties Former price 18c to 50c, now 14c

Sale of Ladies' Lawn Wrappers

Fine Lawn Wrappers in medium and light colorings Regular \$1.50, today \$1.10

Special Lace and Embroidery Bargains

Platte Val. Laces, 3 inches wide, 10c Platte Val. Laces, 5 inches wide, 15c Platte Val. Laces, 7 inches wide, 20c Duchesse Laces 12-cent laces, at 7c Swiss and Cambric Edges, former price 15c, now 9c and Insertions, former price 20c, now 15c

Bargains in Best Styles Hammocks

EXTRA LARGE BATH TOWELS, see window display 50 dozen extra quality at special price 25c STAMPED LINENS, several hundred and odd Doilies, Scarfs, Tray Cloths Half price and less

Hats--Caps--Bonnets ENTIRE STOCK REDUCED

French and Dutch Caps Regular 55c 23c French and Dutch Caps with fine tucks and lace frill and Children's Organdy Hats Regular 65c and 75c 39c Poke Bonnets—Organdy Shirred Hats Hand-made French Caps Regular \$1.25 98c

Children's Gingham Dresses

Newest Gingham Dresses Trimmed in appropriate style Former Prices, 65c, \$1.00, \$1.49 49c, 79c, 89c

Druggists' Sundries Sale

All the hundreds of Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Articles and Sundries At Greatly Reduced Prices

Bargains In Home Furnishings

2000 Brass Extension Rods Special 4c Brass Extension Rods Regular 20c 14c CURTAINS Cottage and House Curtains In newest designs 85c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$2.15, \$3.60

Drapery and Upholstery Materials A large assortment AT 1-2 PRICE

ular figure in the House of Commons and his very faults help him in this respect. If he be indeed, as he is also, a home-ruler, all his old animosity has disappeared and he is just the man to propose a solution of the long-standing difficulty. But Mr. Balfour does not come into office as a very happy moment. The education bill, which he is piloting through the House of Commons, arouses tremendous religious passion on both sides, and it is doubtful if he will be able to carry it through in cohesion. But it is useless speculating further; the unexpected is always the dominant factor in English politics.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Chief Justice of Newfoundland. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 14.—Sir Joseph Little, Chief Justice and Deputy-Governor of Newfoundland, died today, at the age of 67. Owing to the recent resignation of Justice Donald Morrison, which vacancy has not yet been filled, Sir Joseph Little's death leaves Justice George Henry Emerson the only surviving member of the Supreme Court bench. The situation is unique, and calls for the early filling of the vacancies, two Judges being necessary to constitute the court. Attorney-General W. H. Horwood, ex-Premier; Sir James Winter and ex-Attorney-General and Premier Sir William Whiteaway are mentioned in connection with the vacancies.

Rev. William H. Brokaw.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Rev. William Hall Brokaw, who during the Spanish-American War, had charge of the Young Men's Christian Association at Camp Alger, in Virginia, besides assisting in the sanitary arrangements of the camp, is dead at his home in this city. He formerly filled the pulpit of the Protestant Episcopal Church at San Antonio, Tex.

Mrs. Elizabeth Daly.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Mrs. Elizabeth Daly, mother of well-known actors and actresses of that name, is dead at her home in Revere, after an illness of several months, says a Boston special to the American. She had been unconscious for three weeks. Mrs. Daly was 73 years of age.

Nonunion Man's House Raided.

HAZLETON, Pa., July 14.—Unknown persons at 1 o'clock this morning raided the home of William Hussman, a non-

Good enough for anybody! ALL HAVANA FILLER. FLORODORA CIGARS. 3 for 10c. "FLORODORA" BANDS are of some value as tags from "STAR," "HORSE SHOE," "SPEARHEAD," "STANDARD NAVY," "OLD PEACH & HONEY," "SAW LOG," "OLE YARGINY" or "MASTER WORKMAN" Tobacco.