BIG LOSS BY THE FIRE

VISIT HEAVY DISASTER ON THE CITY.

Damage About \$400,000-Six Blocks Consumed at East End of Madison-Street Bridge,

(Continued from Pirst Page.)

Torpedo saloon and other business proper ty on the Hawthorne avenue end, and also northward through the plant of the Phoenix Company, and the East Side Lamber Company. Tiny streams of water obtained from the six-inch main were west side of East Water street, but about 11 o'clock it was seen that the flames could not be prevented from crossing the street toward the Standard Oil property. A great mass of roaring fiame beat high over the firemen's heads, and at II:15 o'clock the timber in front of the 15 tanks, each filled with many thousands of gallons of oil, took fire. The firemen were working in anw the very timber beneath their feet caught fire. They were forced to abandon their position in the middle of East Water street, and four firemen with a hose, took up their stand with a wooden door held up in front to save them from the intense wave of heat and advancing flame. A force of Standard Oil Company employes began to carry out property and books from the office building, just as the flame burst among the oil tanks.

At 11:22 o'clock a yell burst from fire men and policemen who were pouring water on the olltanks, as a stream of fire burst about 100 feet in the air. "Here's the oil coming," was a cry heard above the din, and everybody ran, the firemen dragging their hose behind them. It med as if a big cloud of fire was about to fall into the little crowd of fire fighters, but the danger quickly passed, and only a shower of harmless sparks descended. Two minutes later an explosion was heard in the Standard Oil yard, and another torrent of flame, with clouds of black smoke, arose, but by this time the firemen were back to their former position along East Water street. At 11:25 the wind veered toward the river and the flames worked their way through the timberyard of the East Side Lumber Company, on the west side of East Water street. The heat grew so intense that it was not possible for flesh and blood to exist in the glowing oven, and the firemen were driven northward along East Water street. By this time the power operating the electric light wires on the east side of Water street was shut off, and the firemen attempted to save the big timber pile of the East Side Lumber Company along the river front. But all in valn, and the fiame licked its way northward. The next building in danger was the Troy Laundry, and at 11:28 o'clock the moving parcels of laundry into wagons hauled up in the courtyard. Policemen and citizens, and two women employes of the company, removed most of the office papers and furniture, clocks, etc., at this time, and the valuables were driven away in wagons

To save the Troy Laundry property, Engine No. 3, in charge of Engineer Wascher, was sent on a wharf facing the river edge and supplied two streams of water from the river, to play on blasing property on the east side of Water street. The effect was almost immediately apparent, and from this time onward the Troy Laundry was safe, although employes continued to drench the front part sparks igniting the woodwork. Firemen of hose from the laundry ber Company lies a gulch partially filled

At 11:45 o'clock flames were burning this time firemen were pouring streams along the north wall. The flames leaped it became impossible to save the property, and it blazed and roared, sending out inmighty sheet of flame shot into the air, to look out for the wires, and no one and again the cry was heard that the oil tanks had at last burst and blazing oil fire burned itself out when the trestle fell on the west side of Water street, or the plant of the Christenson Machinery Company would have been the next to About this time the flames were checked by four firemen working a hose from Engine No. 3 on the opposite side of the street, and ultimately it was seen at this stage of the game that the flames would not reach the Troy Laundry.

Two exciting incidents held the attention of the crowd along East Water street. Two herses drawing a hose wagon dashed up shortly after the first alarm was sounded, and as the crowd scattered a little boy fell in the horses' tracks. Another mo ment and the boy would have been crushed, but Jailer James F. Johnson swiftly stooped down and lifted the lad to

a place of safety. When the flames attacked the timber on the trestle the police warned people from possible danger from falling telephone wires. A lineman, Tod Sloan, in the employ of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, quickly climbed the pole with a shower of sparks over him. and cut the wires. "My! That was a hot job," he said, when he came down,

Four scowdellers living along the river front hearly opposite the Troy Laundry became alarmed when the tongues of fire began to lick up timber near them, and they saved what property they could, and carried out their children, partially dressed. The children were cared for in houses along Morrison street.

SOUTH OF HAWTHORNE AVENUE. Great Effort Made to Prevent Spread

The firemen had a struggle to hold the fire at East Clay street, on the south, and East First street, on the cast. All the buildings on the south side of East Clay were burned except the one occupied by the Oregon Furniture Company, on the corner of East Clay and East First Row Two Spans Burned-Saving the streets. It was saved only after the most strenuous exertions. When it was seen that the long warehouse occupied by J. P. Freeman with implements and cordof R. M. Wade & Co., on the corner of was made to force the crowd to the wer East Clay and East First streets. The

caught several times, it was saved. At crowd were driven back, but the former seives with water.

Here was the key to the situation. Had the Wade building burned, the big structure of the J. I. Case Thresher Company, on the opposite side of East Clay, would would have been swept clear to the into the stream, a mighty cheer went up Stephens alough that separates the power from the crowd that the police were plant of the City & Suburban Railway working with on the bridge. A small elec-Company and Inman, Poulsen & Co. from the north side of the slough. The battle poured on the blasing buildings on the at the Wade building stopped the spread of the fire south, and when it was seen that it would be saved there was genuine relief by the crowd and the residents as far back as Union avenue.

But the fight had again to be renewed to save the building occupied by the Oregon Furniture Company, on East Clay and East First street, packed full of furniture and stock. The row of wooden buildings on East Clay street, extending from East Water right up to the Oregon Furniture Company's building, burned like tinder; but fortunately there was a little space between the corner building and one occupled by J. Howatson, and this gave the firemen a fighting chance to save the corner structure.

It is covered with corrugated iron and but for this it would certainly have burned, in spite of the efforts. Had it gone, the J. I. Case Thresher Company's warehouse across the street eastward would have gone also, hence the importance of the fight at this point. The Wade werehouses and J. I. Case building are both full of implements. The former has a stock estimated at \$100,000 and the latter \$150,000. - The managers caused the important papers to be moved, but none of the stock was taken out, as it could be seen that no time would be afforded to allow any considerable portion of the stock to be removed. The J. I. Case warehouse is a wooden structure, and at one time the heat became so great that it was feared it would ignite, but a veering of the wind saved it for the time.

Four cars were on the Southern Pacific Railway track, between East Market and Clay and between East Clay and Hawthorne avenue. They were packed with furniture. A great crowd put their shoulders to the cars and moved them as far south as possible, and after a time an engine from the shops took them away out of danger.

The wooden buildings on the south side of East Clay burned quickly. They were unoccupied, except the house of Dr. C. H. Reed and the blacksmith shop of J. Howatson. They tost almost everything. A few articles were removed from the Reed house, and Howatson saved nothing. The buildings stood on high posts and the fire burned under for a consideremployes of that plant were busly re- able time, and communicated to the lodging-house of Mrs. J. Olsen, just south The lodgers removed most of their articles, but furniture was destroyed with the house. Just back and further south was a large pile of valuable hardwood, which caught fire, but was saved. The lumber belongs to the Oregon Furniture Company. The long building on East Clay and East Water, formerly part of the oar factory, was destroyed. It had recently been vacated by J. E. Martin, and the loss was little. All the buildings south of East Clay on the land recently purchased by Portland City & Oregon Railway Company' were soon to be removed. They were mostly vacant.

East Clay street and Hawthorne aveof the building with water to prevent | nue were filled with the desks from the warehouses and also some household goods, but little time was allowed for windows and the laundry roof. Fortun- the removal of goods from the buildings, ately, between the laundry building and Some of the implements were taken out the blazing timber of the East Side Lum- of Freeman's implement-house, but practically little was saved from the building. Only the other day a large amount of cordage was deposited in the building. The flercely along the entire front portion of fire burned the electric poles so that on the Standard Oil property, although by East Clay street and Hawthorne avenue there was great danger from live wires, but fortunately no one was struck by over and attacked a pile of dressed lum- falling wires. Finally those on the south ber lying on a trestle bridge, between side of East Clay street were rendered East Water street and the railroad track, harmless by an electrician climbing a and this fire spread with such fury that | pole and cutting the wires. At the foot of East Clay street, where the fire was very hot a live wire had fallen, and every tense heat, until the supports of the few moments a great blue light would trestle collapsed and the biazing pile fell spring up, which had a very threatening with a crash into the gulch below. A appearance. Policemen warned the crowds

was burt. All the roomers in the hotel building would flow in a minute, but the fear was on East Water street and Hawthorne avegroundless. At 12 o'clock midnight the nue were warned in time by the owners on East Water street and Hawthorne ave-Barney Enchelbascher and Charles Dills. in time to get out, but they saved little or nothing. The proprietors went rapidly from room to room in the hotel and saw that every one was aroused and out of the building before the building caught, There was little time left, for as soon as the last lodger had left the north side was ablaze. A. Stipe, who had a cigar and notion store on the lower floor, says he was sure that all left the hotel, Nothing could be saved from the building on Hawthorne avenue. The brass machine shops of C. A. Frances, facing East Water, just back of the Bruner saloon, contained much valuable machinery and stock. Nothing was saved. The two saloons of the Bruner Bros., on opposit corners on East Water street and Hawthorne avenue, were wiped out. The grocery store of G. Schwinde, John Popp's meat market, the feed store of Cooper & Co., all on Hawthorne avenue, went down very quickly. These men were completely burned out in the fire of a year ago in the same places. For a time it was feared that the boathouse of the Oregon Yacht Club would burn, but it did not catch. On the south the fire was stopped in the row of buildings on East Clay street. The loss in these structures was

small, A borse had been kept under the Free man warehouse, but it was rescued by the crowd. A rope was fastened to the animal's neck. It was pulled up on to East Clay street by main force.

It is most wonderful that everything south of East Clay and east of East First street was not burned, owing to the limited water supply. At times only two streams could be spared to hold the fire back. Engines No. 4 and 1 were both stationed at the cletern at the interse tion of Grand avenue and Bast Clay

ON MADISON-STREET BRIDGE.

street.

Free Buths.

The lateness of the hour did not deter large body of interested watchers from gathering on the Madison-street bridge; age would go, the effort was then put but it soon became evident that the forth to save the corrugated warehouse bridge was in danger, and an attempt side. As the bridge was very narrow the high board fence on East Clay street was | mass became tightly jammed, and it was

quickly torn down, but presently the only after persistent effort on the part flames crept from the front of the Free- of the police and the bridge-tenders that man building, from the front on East the structure could be cleared to the Water through to East First, and soon it western end of the draw. Great interestwas a seething mass. With limited water was manifested in the fate of the new supply, the firemen made a heroic fight free swimming baths, which were anfor the Wade building, and although it chercd just south of the bridge, and Ernest Kellogg's launch Hoe Hoe went in to times it was so hot that the firemen and the rescue. She soon made fast with a wire cable, and the engines were ordered returned to the fight after deluging them- full steam shend. The cable became taut on these was, estimated by S. V. Krank, and whipped the water with its vibrations; but the baths did not move, Men \$15,000. were sent aboard and they quickly cut the pontoons apart, and fastened the orble to one of them. This was a light load have gone, and the whole district south for the Hoo Hoo, and as she moved out tric launch came up and took the charge from the Hoo Hoo, which went back to save the other pentoon.

By this time a mass of fiame had enveloped the eastern approach and the first span, which, owing to its wooden truss construction, soon burned at the supports and fell into the river at 11:25, amid a great cloud of steam and burning embers. The flames had been transmitted to the second span from the eastern end, but the heat was so great that the bridgemen could not make any efforts to check the blaze. Just an hour from the time the first span fell, the second, loosened at its eastern end, collapsed and sank, with the western end remaining on its plers. The men on the standing spans were now able to put out

the blaze, and save the rest of the bridge. The electric wires, furnishing motive power for the draw, went down with the first span, and when the steamer Albany started on her up-river trip, about 12:30, she was unable to get by. Temporary wires were strung, but no current was obtainable, so a hawser was passed to the Albany, which backed down stream, swinging the draw open as she went. Just at this moment the steamer Ruth appeared from up the river. She scraped by the Hoo-Hoo, which was bringing out the last of the bathhouse pontoons, and started through the half-open draw, headed directly against the Albany. collision seemed inevitable, but heroic measures were resorted to, and the Ruth passed to the starboard of the Albany, without touching her.

By 1 o'clock the tower of flames on the East Side had subsided somewhat, and the congested mass of people on the bridge broke up, many returning home, knowing that they had witnessed one of the most spectacular confiagrations ever seen in the city.

CALLING OUT THE FIREMEN. How the Machines Were Disposed

by Chief Campbell. The first alarm was struck from box No. 214 at Hawthorne and East Water streets at 10:45 o'clock. This called out engines 1 and 7, hosecarts 2 and 3, truck 2 and chemical 2. Fire Chief Campbell was one of the first fire officials to reach the scene, and recognizing the gravity of the situation by reason of the possible explosion of the olltanks of the Standard Oil Company, he sent out one toll and three strokes, calling out engine No. 3, and then one toll and four strokes, calling out engine No. 4. The firemen throughout the city were also quick to grasp the situation, and engine No. 5 was the progress of the fire to the nearest fire stations for extra supplies of hose. Fire furniture. Chief Campbell took full charge of the Chief of

The supply of water was a thin one, due to the fact that the water was obtained from a six-inch main. A new 14-inch water-main is now in progress of con struction along a portion of the East Side river front section.

THE LOSSES.

Will Reach \$390,000, and Perhaps More.

At 2 o'clock this morning a conservative estimate of the losses amounted to some thing over \$390,000. Those who suffered the greatest loss were the East Side Lumber Company, nearly \$100,000; the Phoenix Iron Works, about \$80,000, and the Johnston shipyards, about \$75,000. Of this loss part was covered by insurance.

About 1 o'clock this morning, after the fire was fairly under control, W. E. Francis, manager of the East Side Lumber Company, was interviewed.

"I cannot definitely estimate our loss," said he. "but it is in the neighborhood of \$100,000,"

"Is any of it covered by insurance, he was asked. "Yes, but I cannot say exactly how

much; probably between \$30,000 and \$50,-600. It is a shame that the water service should be so poor over here. If large mains had been at hand the fire could have been controlled."

The East Side Lumber Company is what was formerly known as Hogue's Mill. The lumber yards compose a large area about that vicinity, and it was this jumber that furnished much of the fuel to the fire.

The Phoenix Iron Works was formerly the Wolff & Zwicker Iron Works. The principal owners are Wolff, Steinhauser and Morrow. The iron works was purchased not long ago for \$52,009. This, however, was considered a very small figure, and estimated to be hardly one-third of its real value. This factory was razed to the ground and the machinery probably ruined by the heat.

The only estimate made as to the in surance on this plant was by A. C. Paxter, representative of Clemens & O'Bryan. who have it insured, and, speaking from memory, he placed it at \$15,000. Johnston's shippards, which lie tust

outh of Hawthorne avenue, were entireburned, also a schooner, in the yard for repairs, and a steamer in the process of being built. The entire loss, as nearly as could be estimated this morning. was about \$75,000. It could not be learned how much of this loss was covered by insurance. The Portland City & Oregon Railway

Company, The City of Portland and Multnomah County also lost heavily. The Madison-street bridge, owned b the quunty, caught early in the fire and at a late hour this morning the approach and two spans had burned away and the fire was smouldering on the third span, The loss can easily be pinced at \$55,099. In the destruction of the bridge the Portland City & Oregon Bailway also iost a considerable amount of track. Fully 600 feet of the elevated street from the bridge, east, was burned, and with it

the track owned by this company. This,

together with some property they owned

in that vicinity, is estimated at \$30,000.

The elevated street from the bridge 600

This is partly covered by insurance.

nue almost to the Troy Laundry, was entirely burned, and brings the city's loss to about \$10,000,

The minor losses sustained amount to large figure. Two saloons, one owned by Gus Brauer, the other by Pete Brauer, were burned, valued at about \$1700 each The stables and buildings of the Standard Off Company were also burned. The loss a carpenter, who helped build them, at

George C. Flanders, manager of the company, stated that but two tanks of oil had burned.

The warehouse of Parlin & Orendorf was filled with farming implements, and their loss is about \$15,000. The Torpedo Saloon and Hotel, newly

valued at about \$3000. The exact insurance on these is not known, but they were only partly insured. A number of other small buildings and business enterprises fell before the flames, the loss not accounted for probably amounting to something over \$30,000.

Saved Inman, Poulsen & Co.'s Mill. It required a considerable effort to prevent fire breaking out and destroying the sawmill of Inman, Poulsen & Co., owing to the presence of a full force of men, and the recently established fire protection system, with pumping plant and hydrants in the yard, it was accomplished. When the fire was at its hottest, burning fragments and hot cinders were carried to the lumber yard and among the buildings, and 10 times fires were started, but as often the alert crowd, under the head of R. D. Inman, discovered and extinguished them before they got under headway. Mr. Inman says he feared at first that he might have a bad fire in his plant, and was highly pleased when the danger was over

Notes of the Fire. Manning's hardwood planing mill, just south of East Clay street, on the water front, had a narrow escape. Twice it caught fire, and only by prompt and continued use of a small hose was the building saved. An old shack near by caught fire several times, but the fire went out without any effort being made to extinguish it.

The old hotel on East Clay street, west of East First, was entirely destroyed. It has been the habitation of several families until the last few weeks, when all moved out but one family. The building had cerved out its usefulness, and its destruction was not counted much of a loss to

the city The blue flame of burning electric wires mingled with the blaze of burning timbers to make the fire scene terrible at the intersection of East Clay street and the Southern Pacific railroad track. It was here that the last battle was fought to stop the fire in its progress toward the south. The firemen heeded no warning shouts when wires began to fall, but plunged down the street to turn a stream of water on the fire just west of the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company's warehouse. As the wires struck the watersoaked roadway the electric biaze cast a dazzling glare upon the crowd of spectators, calling forth exclamations of hor ror. For an instant the firemen would

turn the stream of water upon the burnmoved to No. 4's house, engine No. 6 to Ming cross-trees, which held up the wires. No. I's house, and engine No. 8 to No. and then would return to the burning I's house. This was done to bring these buildings. One after another the wires ngines into the heart of the city, so came down and hung crosswise, and in a that they could be more quickly sent to tangle that made it dangerous to touch the fire, at a moment's notice, As occas. any of them. It was by disregarding the ion required, hosecarts were sent during danger from the wires that the firemen were able to save the warehouse full of

Chief of Police McLauchlan was about operations, assisted by Assistants Lauden- to go home when he heard the fire alarm to the scene of operations and directed the efforts of 12 policemen, who were busy keeping the crowds back of the fire ropes and saving property from blazing build-

ings. Cigar stores in the vicinity of the fire did a lively business until after midnight. Many family parties, consisting of father, mother and children, left their

beds to see the fire, and were mostly located along Morrison-street bridge. At times, when a sudden call came for more hose, citizens quickly helped the firemen to carry the hose to its destina-

Fireman Turnbull Injured.

At 2:29 o'clock this morning, Archie Turnbull, an extraman on engine No. 7. was hit in the stomach by a bose nozale and sustained a very painful, although not serious, injury.

Steamship Arrivals at Nome

SEATTLE, June 21.—The steamer Nome City, which arrived last night from Nome left there on June 10, remaining only five days at that point. Other arrivals at Nome reported by Captain Daniels, of the Nome City, are the steamer Elik, June 2; United States revenue cutter Thetis, June 7; steamer Dora, June 8; steamer Sadie, from St. Michael, June 7. On the way out the Nome City passed the ship America in Behring Sea, on June 12.

Cruiser Denver Launched. PHILADELPHIA, June 21 .- In the pres nce of a distinguished company of naval officers, many leading citizens from Col-orado and a large number of persons from New York and other near-by cities, the unarmored cruiser Denver was suc-cessfully launched this afternoon at the Neafie & Levy shippards. Miss Roberta M. Wright, daughter of Mayor Wright, of Denver, christened the cruiser.

Injunction Against 3-Cent Road. CLEVELAND, June 21 .- The Circuit Court today granted a perpetual injunc-tion against the construction of the so called 3-cent street railway in this city. Mayor Johnson is credited with being back of the 3-cent railway. The Mayor stated today that steps would be taken to amend the franchises and a new star: be taken on the project.

No New Charter This Year.

The champions of the new form of charter have given up their fight, says the San Francisco Call, and for this year at any rate the old form will continue in vogue. The opposition of the shipowners proved too strong for the proposed change, and further attempts to make it go will be abandoned.

The Quite Leaves Bown.

The British steamer Quito cleared inte yesterday morning and left down stream at 1:30 in the afternoon under her own steam. The steamer, under Captain Sholsteam. The steamer, under Captain Shol-ton, is bound for Manila, with a cargo of supplies for the government. Besides some 400 tons of forage, she carried a big shipment of lumber and a deckload of

Ten Tramps in a Wreck.

FAIRBURY. Neb., June 21.—Ten tramps on their way to the Kansas wheat fields were caught in the wreck of a Rock Island freight train at Thompson, near here, last night. One, taken out of the wreck unconscious, died later. Two others are buried in the debris. Conductor Alcott and two brakemen were slightly

NEW YORK DEMOCRAT'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE,

Seven Speeches on the Philippine Bill-Conference Reports on West Point and Civil Bills Adopted.

WASHINGTON, June 21 .- Debate upon Philippine government bill lagged in the House today. There were speakers-Reeves (Rep. III.) and Bromwell (Rep. O.) for the bill, and Maddox (Dem. Ga.), Dinsmore (Dem. Ark.) and built, owned by Barney Essenbacher, was Thayer (Dem. Mass.) against it. Mc-Clellan (Dem. N. Y.), a son of the late General George B. McClellan, delivered a short but eloquence defense of the Army. Earlier in the day the conference reports or the military scademy and sundry civil appropriation bills were adopted.

The Proceedings. When the House met at Il o'clock, Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, called up the conference report on the military academy appropriation bill. Hay (Dem. Va.), Cayton (Dem. Als.) and Mann (Rep. Ill.) criticised the action of the House conferees in agreeing to the number of cadets at West Point. number of cadets at West Point pro-posed by the Senate. Mann said that re-cently the number of cadets had been increased 100. The increased membership of the House will further increase the cadets 20, and now it is proposed to increase that number still further. He did not believe we should legislate in the direction of a great increase in the standing Army.

Clayton called attention to the fact that the Army, which cost annually \$25,000,000 before the Spanish war, now costs annually \$125,000,000.

Hull and Parker (Rep. N. J.) defended Huil and Parker (Rep. N. J.) defended the conference report, arguing that the increase was necessary in order properly to officer the Army. The report was adopted, 88 to 59.

Cannon (Rep. III.) called up the conference report on the sundry civil bill. Cannon explained that the agreement was only partial. Of the \$557,000 added to the bill by the Senate, \$653,000 had been agreed to by the conferees, leaving items carrying \$1.283,000 still in controversy. The report was agreed to without division.

report was agreed to without division.

Grosvenor (Rep. O.) moved that the House concur in the Senate amendr for a memorial bridge across the Poto-mac to cost not to exceed \$2,500,060, and

appropriating \$100,000 for the preparation of plans. The motion, after some debate, was voted down without division and war

sent back to conference.

The debate on the Philippine civil government bill was then resumed.

P. eves (Rep. III.). the first speaker, supported the bill. On the proposition that the retention of the Philippines would ultimate by the conference of the Philippines. the retention of the Philippines of ultimately be prejudicial to the weifare of ultimately be prejudicial to the weifare of either the Filipino or American people. show that instead of proving harmful to either, our retention of the islands would be beneficial to both. He contrasted the condition of the Filipinos under the Span-ish regime with their condition now, and with what it might be expected to be in the future under the civil government provided by the pending bill, and then proceeded to discuss at length the bene-fits which would accrue to the American people. In doing so he used a wealth of statistics to show that our great mar-ket in the future would be in the Orient. and that our position at the gateway of the East would be of immeasurable ad-vantage to us. In this connection he re-viewed the successful struggle waged by President McKinley with the European powers to secure the "open door" in Azia, to show that in order to get the full benefit of that great victory we must retain our present vantage ground in the East.

Maddox (Dem. Ga.), who followed Reeves, opposed the bfli. The question of whether we are permanently to retain the Phillenders be said would retain the Phillenders the Philippines, he said, would be ulti-mately decided, not by Congress, but by the American people. "God was with us during the war with Spain." he contin-ued. "When we entered into the peace negotiations the devil stepped in, and he Maddox questioned Secretary Root's fig-

ures as to the cost of the war in the Philippines. He said he could not under-stated how he got his figures. The actual amount appropriated on account of the war was paid, and the subsequent move-ments in the Philippines, he said, exceeded \$1,000,000,000, or about half the cost of the Civil War. He declared that the cost of the Army in the Philippines, including transportation, had been in excess of \$100,000,000 annually, and with the reduced force would not fall much below \$85,000,000. If the Army in the Philippines for the las iscal year cost only \$40,000,000, as Secretary Root alleged, he wanted to know what had become of the remainder of the \$15,-000,000 appropriated in the Army appropri-

ation bill for that year,
Dinamore (Dem. Ark.) made an earnest speech appealing to both sides to weigh well the tremendous issue which was to be decided in the pending legislation. Decided one way, it meant, he mid, free gov-ernment and independence for the Filipi-nos, decided the other way, it meant colonial subjects and a perpetual colonial pol-loy. He severely criticized General Wood's course in using Cuban funds to influence

legislation in the United States.

McClellan (Dem. N. Y.), in a brief speech, defended the Army. There may have been instances of cruelty in the Philippines, he said, but there should be no difficulty among Americans about upholding our soldiers while they are under fire.

"The Army is not, and never has been,

and never will be, the asset of a political party," said he, amid a round of applause The last speaker of the day was Thayer (Dem. Mass.), who made a strong anti-imperialistic speech. He said that insidi-ously the military had encroached upon the civil authority, but insisted that opposition to the present Philippine pol-icy was making no attack upon the Army in the field. At 5 o'clock the House took a recess un til 8 o'clock. At the evening sension

Palmer (Rep. Pa.), in support of the bill, denied that an imperial design lurked in the minds of the American people or of those responsible for the conduct of affairs in the Philippines. Conroy (Dem. Mass.) insisted that the heavy loss of life and the enormous ex-

penditure in the Philippines were the party in power.
At 19:30 the House adjourned.

FATE OF CANAL BILL. House Conferees Will Not Insist

Micaragua Route.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Senator Morgan and Representative Hepburg, representing the Senate and House conferees on the Isthmian ctual bill, were together today to arrange the preliminaries for the meeting of the conferees. Although no formal meeting of the House conferees was held, informal exchanges showed their general attitude. They are first of all fo a canal, and while favorable to the Nica ragua route, they will not insist upon tha route to the extent of defeating all iation. As soon as it becomes evident that the Senate will not yield, the Spooner amendment will be accepted as the best

The first formal meeting of the confer ence will be at 2 o'clock Monday. meeting today was devoted to a careful study of the Panama amendment with a view to getting a thorough understanding of all its bearings. It was stated after-ward that no conclusions beyond the fact that a meeting of the conferent should be held Monday had been reached.

Partial Report on Naval Bill. WASHINGTON, June 21 .- The conferee on the naval appropriation bill have agreed upon a partial report on that measure. The agreement does not include

M'CLELLAN DEFENDS ARMY WOMENIN SOCIETY

Use Pe-ru-na as a Protection Against Summer Colds and Their Disagreeable Consequences.



Mrs. Charles Steinecke, a popular young society matron of Stoughton, Wis.,

"My experience with Peruna has been most pleasing. By carelessly leaving a heated baliroom I got thoroughly chilled and caught a heavy cold which settled on my lungs. I wore a protector, took many remedies for colds without success. With my other troubles I had catarrh of the head. Peruna was recommended to me, and I bought a bottle, and soon began to improve, and kept on taking it and it cured me of all my troubles. am most pleased to testify to its merits."-Mrs. Chas. Steinecke.

Miss Harriet F. Kimbro, Prairie View, | exact words of the writer sent to any Tex., preceptress for the Prhirie View address free of charge by The Peruna, State Normal and Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Industrial College of Texas, writes:

state that Peruna has proven of

men to take. It acts quickly in ridding the system of a cold and catarrhal affections."—Miss H. F. Kimbro.

ING COLD.

ING COLD.

ING COLD.

may cause catarrh of any of the internal organs—the head, throat, lungs and stomach, or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure a cold then would cure all these direct effects of cold. Peruna is such a remedy. We have letters from all over the United States attesting to this fact. The poor and rich alike use and recom-

Mrs. F. B. Henderson, 632 Grand avenue Milwaukee, Wis., treasurer of the Schiller "I am pleased to Club, writes: "I never had any faith state that Peruna in patent medicines until I tried Peruna, has proven of but my experience with this reliable medgreat value to me. Icine has taught me that there is one often found that which can be trusted and which will not full in time of need.

To much for my "For the past few years I have found

my duties proved to much for my strength, and if it were not for Peruna I could not continue to do my work. It is a most in a

Colds are considered one of the necessary ills of life. One is liable to catch cold both Summer and Winter. Very often Summer colds prove fatal. They are almet weather it no longer affects me.

"I have a splendid appetite and enjoy have in perfect health."—Mrs. B. F.

life, being in perfect health."-Mrs. B. F. Henderson,
If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will

be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the

mend it. A book of testimonials in the | Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

treatment and attention

of the new warships or on the purchase of the Missourt Pacific system who of the submarine torpedo-boats. Another conference will be asked on these points.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Ed L. Bryan an attorney at Philomath. Secretary of State F. I. Dunbar and Mrs. Dunbar were in the city yesterday from

Mrs. J. Stewart Lyons and daughter of Coquille, are visiting friends Governor T. T. Geer and Mrs. Geer

pased through Portland last evening on their way to Astoria. A. C. Shinn and J. B. Messick, business men at Baker City, were registered at the Imperial yesterday.

J. C. Mayo, passenger agent of the Astoria & Columbia River istered at the Imperial. Professor Lewis R. Alderman, principal

of the McMinnville public schools, is vis-iting at the home of his father-in-law, Dr. S. J. Barber. W. H. Mills, general land agent of the Southern Pacific Company, arrived in the city yesterday from San Francisco. He will remain several days,

Professor F. G. Young, of Eugene, who came to Portland on Friday to transact business connected with the Oregon Historical Society, returned to his home last evening.

C. C. Hogue, grand master of the A O. U. W. of Oregon, has returned to his home at Albany. He will be in Portland July 15, when the annual session of the grand lodge will convene.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of H. E. Edwards, of this city, was e member of the class which was graduated from the Academy of the Holy Names, at Scattle. Miss Edwards received a diploma and a medal for high standing in her class and also a diploma for profi-

clency in music. C. E. Sanders, a prominent young lawc. E. Sanaers, a prominent young aw-yer and Democratic politician of The Dalles, is at the Imperial. Mr. Sanders was recently defeated for the position of Joint Representative from Klamath, Lake, Crook and Wasco Counties, although he ran 300 votes ahead of his ticket in-the last-named county.

The multitude of friends and acquaint-ances of E. L. ("Jerry") Coldwell, dean of The Oregonian reportorial staff, will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from the effects of his recent injury. In some way he fell, or was thrown, from a street-car to the asphalt pavement, and his scalp was cut, but this injury was only superficial. The shock, however, was very severe, as the fall was an unusually hard one, and it will be severa days yet before he is able to leave his

EUGENE, Or., June 21.-E. B. Duffy traveling freight agent of the Rio Grande system; C. A. Malbouef, chief clerk in the office of W. B. Coman, general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific. P. Jones, traveling passenger of the Southern Pacific, ar-here last night to attend the Senate amendments on the building J. Flynn, traveling freight agent

was left here Friday morning suffering from temporary aberration of the mind, They took Mr. Flynn to Portland by the afternoon train, where he will receive

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ILWACO AND NORTH BEACH.

The favorite seaside steamer T. J. Pot-ter will make her initial trip to Ilwaco Saturday, June B. leaving Ash-street dock at 12:30, noon. Returning, leave Ilwaco Sunday evening at 8. arriving Portland early Monday morning. Tickets and berth reservations at O. R. & N. office, Third and Washington. and Washington.

BUSINESS PTEMS.

teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoes.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth, re and use that old and well-tried remedy Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children ing. It soothes the child, softens the gums

Catarrh Is a constitutional disease.
It originates in a scrofulous condition of
the blood and depends on that condition.
It often causes headnche and disziness,
impairs the taste, smell and hearing, affects the vocal organs and disturbs the

It is always radically and permanently cured by the blood-purifying, alterative and tonic action of

Hood's Sarsaparilla This great medicine has wrought the most wonderful cures of all diseases depending

on scrofula or the scrofulous habit. Hoop's Pills are the best cathartic.

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"Know Thyself," a book for men only; regular price, 50 cants, will be sent free tweated postpaid) to any male reader of this paper, 4 cents for postage. Address the Peatstay Medical Institute, 4 Eulineh street. Boston, Mass., established in 1880, the eldest and best in America. Write today for free book. "The Key to Health and Haplness."

Editor's Note For 40 years the Peabody a fixed fact, and it will remain ac. It is as standard as American Gold.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

