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LOWEST PRICES EXPERT WORKMANSHIP

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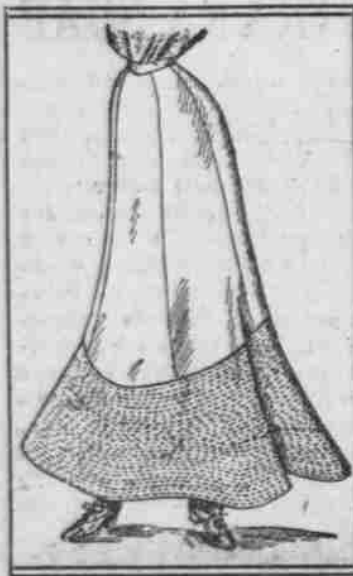
Sale of \$6 and \$7.50
Separate

Dress Skirts

AT

\$3.75

Just fifty separate skirts in this attractive offering. Materials are broadcloth, cheviot and covert cloth. Skirts are made in plain and fancy-trimmed styles, and made with flounce or in flare shape.



ALSO

Walking Skirts

AT

\$3.00

These Walking Skirts are made of black, navy and oxford melton; made in the newest flounce shape, with twelve rows of stitching at bottom of flounce and stitched band at top.

The Sale of Cotton Goods

Bariste, Madras, Embroidered Zephyrs, Persian Grenadines, Dimity and a host of other summer wash fabrics, perfect in weave and coloring, are now priced at closing-out prices. 50c, 60c and 65c Fine Wash Goods at 25c. 2000 yards Dimity and Lawn at 14c.

Laces and Embroideries

The lively selling last week has left us with a great accumulation of remnants and odd pieces. All Remnants, Odd Pieces and Short Lengths of Laces and Embroideries will be offered tomorrow at about

Half Price

In order to close them out speedily.

FLAGS

Silk, Wool Bunting and Cotton Flags, in a great assortment of sizes, all at LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies' Knit Underwear

Ladies' Vega Silk Vests, low neck, no sleeves—pink, white and sky; regular 65c, at 48c

Ladies' Silk and Imported Lisle-thread Vests, lace trimmed and plain, low neck, no sleeves—pink, sky and white; regular \$1.25, at 98c

BOOKS

THAT ARE BEING TALKED ABOUT

Price \$1.08

The Mississippi Bubble
The Battleground
Misdemeanors of Nancy
Story of Mary MacLane
The Conqueror
The Lady Paramount
Dorothy Vernon
Man From Glengarry
Pines of Lory
Audrey

NEWEST BOOKS

In the Country God Forgot, by Frances Charles. \$1.08
Miss Petticoats, by Dwight Tilton. \$1.08
Hearts Courageous, by H. Erminie Rives. \$1.08
The Virginian, by Owen Wister. \$1.08
Bglow Hill, by Cable. 85c

REGULAR 50c COPYRIGHT PAPER
BOOKS AT

Special 10c

When Greek Meets Greek by Hatton Guavas, the Tinner By Baris Gould
The Truth Tellers By John Strange Winter
The Offenders By Ouida

And Fifty Other Titles

LOBBY ON THE CANAL

Thick Enough, Morgan Says to Be Cut With a Knife.

DEBATE ON HIS RESOLUTION

Mitchell Opposes It, Because It Would Be Regarded by the Public as a Means of Delaying Operations.

A lively debate was precipitated in the Senate yesterday over a resolution of Morgan authorizing the committee on inter-oceanic canals to investigate the status of American stockholders of the Panama Canal Company, with a view of protecting them in the French courts. Spooner, Hanna and Mitchell (Or.) antagonized the resolution, maintaining that it was a matter with which the United States had nothing to do. Morgan warmly advocated the proposition, but it finally went to the calendar, without action.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—When the Senate convened today, a partial conference report on the general deficiency bill was agreed to, and Hale, Allison and Teller were appointed conferees.

A bill was passed to provide a souvenir medal for the heroes of the Washington Monument Association of Alexandria, Va.

Teller presented a petition from Estes G. Rathbone, praying for a full investigation into his performance of duties as Director of Posts of Cuba, during the occupation of Cuba. He maintained in his petition that he was unjustly convicted, and that he is entitled to a full, fair and impartial investigation by Congress. Teller said the petition was unusual, and the conditions were unusual, and at his request the petition was read in full. The petitioner asked that full justice be done, to the end that aspirations upon his character might be eliminated.

Teller said the petitioner was not now in jeopardy, but would have had not a general amnesty been granted by the Cuban Government. He stated before the world as a convicted criminal. The case was unique, but it was one which might arise at any time in the Philippines. It seemed to him that the question, as mandated by the Senate, should be investigated by the committee on relations with Cuba.

A resolution offered yesterday by Morgan, providing for an investigation by the committee on inter-oceanic canals, to ascertain whether any claims exist in favor of citizens of the United States against the old or the new Panama Canal Company, and authorizing the committee to ascertain whether unlawful or corrupt methods have been used to obtain any part of the sum that may be applied to the purchase of the property of the new Panama Canal Company or to Costa Rica or Nicaragua by the United States, was taken up.

After Morgan had explained the resolution, Spooner vigorously opposed it, declaring that it was without precedent and entirely mischievous obstruction of the action of Congress. The United States was in no position, he thought, to act as agent for stockholders or shareholders of the Panama Canal Company. These people would have to look to the French courts for their rights. It was not the business of the United States to constitute itself a guardian of the French court and of the people who had claims against the Panama Canal Company.

Morgan insisted upon his resolution. He wanted to know—and would know—whether or not the lobby that had been hanging about Congress so thick that it might be cut with a knife had been receiving, or was to receive a part of the \$40,000,000 to be paid for the Panama Canal property. Things of that kind, he said, had occurred in diplomatic relations. Large stipends and bribes were paid to men who conducted great negotiations. He desired to be assured that the United States had not been scandalized in any respect.

Spencer explained that the legislation enacted would enable the President to act in the premises. However, he (Spencer) was not prepared to assent to the Senate's assuming that the American creditors of the Panama Canal Company could attack the decree of the French court in this country, so that ground might be made for an indefinite obstruction of the will of Congress in regard to an isthmian canal.

Mitchell (Or.) said he could not see his way clear to support the pending resolution, because it would be regarded by the people as a means of delaying the canal. He had been in favor of the construction of the canal by the Nicaragua route, and he felt that Congress had made a mistake in considering the Panama route, but he was so much in favor of an isthmian canal, and had so much confidence in the wisdom of the President to whom the subject had been referred, that he could not bring himself to support the resolution.

Hanna opposed the resolution, saying that the people had accepted the verdict of Congress upon the canal and were satisfied. He resented the insinuation that a lobby was here to advocate the Panama route and to induce Congress to vote against their convictions and inclinations. He protested against such an insinuation and declared that he never had known of such a lobby, and he challenged Morgan to produce proof of his charge. He was opposed to the word and spirit of the resolution, and in addition to the cloud which Morgan already had thrown upon the title to the Panama Canal Company's property, the endeavor now was made to lay upon Congress the charge of calumny and corruption. There was no truth in the insinuation and Morgan must have known there was none. He was unalterably opposed to the resolution.

Morgan disclaimed any effort to reflect on the Senate or Congress as a whole. He insisted there had been a lobby here in support of the Panama route, but he had not charged that the lobby had corrupted Congress. He believed the carrying out of his resolution would clear the atmosphere of all floating charges.

The resolution went to the calendar without action. Aldrich called up a bill relating to tobacco, passed by the Senate, and moved to agree to an amendment of the House, providing that no packages of manufacturers' cigars, snuff, cigars and cigarettes shall have attached to them any representation or promise of a ticket or chance in any lottery or any immoral picture.

The amendment was agreed to, this passing the bill.

Consideration then was begun of a bill to ratify an agreement submitted by the Kansas, or Kaw Indians, of Oklahoma. The bill was passed by the Senate.

A resolution was offered by Money and agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to supply to the Senate copies of all orders issued by the Governor-General of Cuba from the date of the beginning of the administration up to May 1, 1902.

A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to issue certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharges from the Army.

A resolution, offered recently by Mitchell, instructing the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico to investigate during the recess the condition of things in Hawaii and the administration of affairs there, with authority to visit the islands, was adopted.

Leah then delivered a speech on his amendment to the resolution for the election of Senators by the people, providing that the qualifications of citizens entitled to vote for United States Senators and Representatives shall be uniform in all the states, and that Congress shall have power to provide for the registration of voters, the conduct of elections and the certifying of the result. Blackburn replied to Deboe's speech, making something like a categorical reply to points made by Deboe. Blackburn urged that if what Deboe said was true, he was surprised that he did not advise Governor Taylor, whom he asserted, had become a fugitive in Indiana, from an indictment for being an accessory before the fact of the murder of Governor Goebel, to return to Kentucky and stand trial. With the conclusion of Blackburn's remarks, Hale announced that it was now adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday. He believed that final adjournment of Congress might be reached Monday or Tuesday. The Senate then agreed to meet at 11 o'clock Monday.

In reply to Blackburn's inquiry why Governor Taylor did not return to Kentucky to stand trial of the charges of Deboe were accurate, the latter said that Governor Taylor would return if it were not for the notoriously corrupt methods of the courts. Deboe charged that the \$100,000 reward, offered by the Kentucky Legislature for the apprehension of Goebel's murderers had been used to corrupt the courts. Blackburn replied that he was so well satisfied of the guilt of Taylor that he would be willing to submit the case to a judge and jury in any state of the Union, and then to let the case go into executive session and soon adjourned.

GREENE-GAYNOR CASE.

Brought Up Again on Writs of Habeas Corpus.

QUEBEC, June 28.—The Gaynor-Greene case was again brought up in the Superior Court of Montreal on writs of habeas corpus issued June 20 and 21. Mr. Taschereau, counsel for the prisoners, moved for writs of certiorari issued to Judge Lafontaine, Montreal, to produce the records and all documents in the case, but Mr. McMaster, of the prosecution, immediately objected to the motion being argued. He said that being the superior court, it was not his duty to produce the records and all documents in the case, but Mr. McMaster's objection was overruled. The first application in relation to the writs issued June 20 and 21. At Mr. McMaster's request, the returns of Sheriff Lafontaine, Montreal, the facts within the court and the former moved that as the returns on the writs were not complete, they be amended by the Sheriff. Mr. Taschereau objected to any amendments being made to the writs, as they were complete. Mr. Taschereau defied Mr. McMaster to produce a power of attorney from the United States authorizing him to sign the writs. Mr. McMaster replied that he had full authorization to act in the case from the Attorney-General of the United States, and as such he proposed the action for a writ of certiorari. Mr. Taschereau moved for a writ of certiorari ordering Judge Lafontaine to forward the record from Montreal to Quebec showing the copies of the writs served on Judge Lafontaine. Mr. Stuart followed at length, citing authorities.

Judge Caron remanded the accused back to jail until Friday, July 4, and the remand granted Saturday last was continued to that date.

ANTHRACITE COMBINATION

President Roosevelt Wants to Know If It is a Trust.

NEW YORK, June 28.—President Roosevelt has requested General Knox to submit an opinion, says a Washington dispatch to the World, as to whether the combination controlling the anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania is a trust within the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust act and the decision of the United States Supreme Court thereon. In making this request the President gave Attorney-General Knox the duty of Attorney-General Knox to formulate an opinion for the President, making a definite declaration that the anthracite combination does or does not constitute a trust. The present instructions did not require him to further and express an opinion as to the probability of successful prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust act.

The President will, it is believed, determine on his subsequent line of action after Attorney-General Knox has rendered his opinion.

Divided on Question of Strike.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 28.—The boot-makers here are divided in sentiment regarding the probability of a general boot-makers' strike on the Santa Fe system. A part of the men believe they will be able to get the strike on Monday and be declared within a week. An order to strike would be obeyed by the boot-makers here, but they do not dispute the fact that they are much against a proceeding of that kind. They argue that the Western strikers should be willing to bear their own burdens in this particular instance.

Roberts Buys Another Paper.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 28.—George E. Roberts, director of the mint, who recently purchased the Iowa State Register, tonight consummated a deal for the purchase of the Des Moines Leader. The two papers will be combined and issued from the Daily Register office.

To Dissolve Underwriting Syndicate.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Notices have been sent out, according to the Tribune, to the members of the underwriting syndicate for the 4 per cent joint bonds of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy that the syndicate will be dissolved on July 1.

MAY RESUME WORK

Striking Millmen Begin to Weaken.

RESULT OF CARPENTERS' ACTION

Organized Stand of Labor Broken by Desertion of Large Union—Strong Counter Boycott a Factor.

The disloyalty of the Carpenters' Union has given a blow to organized labor in Portland, which will probably mean a failure in the strike against the planing mills. Everywhere, yesterday, the opinion prevailed that the strike is nearing a termination, and so seriously is the matter retarded by the woodworkers that a committee has waited upon each of the millowners and asked how many men

would be given their old places provided the strike be declared off. Many of the best mechanics have broken ranks and will go to work Monday. The North Pacific Planing Mill Company will start up tomorrow, and Manager Jackson expects to have a fair-sized crew at hand.

In order to receive the counter boycott, it has been agreed by the millowners and master builders that any one desiring to purchase lumber must present a certificate signed by one of the unfair mills. This means that absolutely no building can be carried on by any one who has not completely disavowed the boycott against the planing mills.

The action of the Carpenters' Union formed the topic of conversation in union circles yesterday. The more hopeful among them spoke encouragingly of the matter and said that it would still be possible for them to win the strike, without the aid of the carpenters. The opinion prevailed, however, that the carpenters' disloyalty would prove a serious blow to union strength, and the strikers would hold out but little longer. It is generally supposed also that the painters will soon take the same action as the carpenters have, as they are now thrown in the same position.

The bricklayers, lathers, plasterers, etc., have been allowed to continue their work on the various contracts. When that work was done the finishing material from the unfair mills was brought on the job. The carpenters were not allowed to handle this, and the building could go no farther. Of course they will not be allowed to paint it, and the burden that rested formerly upon the carpenters must then be borne by the painters.

Members of the Painters' Union differ as to what stand they will take in the matter, but many expect them to follow the example of the carpenters. With two unions out of line, the union cause in the strike situation will look bad indeed.

Henry Gives Advice.

As soon as it was learned by the woodworkers that the carpenters had broken ranks, a meeting was called and the situation gone over by G. Y. Henry, president of the State Federation of Labor, was called in, and his counsel to the meeting was to appoint committees at once to wait on the millowners to ascertain how many of the men would be taken back to their old places provided the strike be declared off. He held that since the carpenters had deserted them, they would be discredited and that the best plan was to get as many as possible to get back to work as soon as they could get their places. His suggestion was accepted and committees appointed to confer with the millowners. At the Northwest Door Company they were told that a full crew was already engaged, but that no discrimination would be made against them and that should any vacancy occur they could have the places they desired. At the other mills they were told that several vacancies existed and that the managers would be glad to fill the places. Carl Jackson expected that they would be able to get a full crew from the strikers. The union leaders all say that there is no intention of giving up the fight, but the number of men that have applied for work at the mills makes the situation look serious for the strikers.

"I must admit," said Mr. Dimmick, president of the Woodworkers' Union, "that the action of the carpenters is a serious blow to our cause, but we are all confident that we will be able to win the fight without their aid. I do not think that there is any danger of the other union breaking ranks. The Building Trades Council was able to fight its battles before the carpenters' union belonged to the State Federation of Labor, and I do not think that their desertion will aid them."

"Are you going back to work?" he was asked. "Don't say work around here," was the reply. "There are none of us going to work until the strike is settled."

Mr. Porter, walking delegate for the Painters' Union, was seen and said: "The carpenters have seriously crippled the

cause, and no one can now say how the matter will end."

"Are the painters able to follow the example set by the carpenters?" he was asked. "But I do not think it is likely that they will." A number of other union leaders were seen and all agreed that the carpenters had seriously crippled the cause, but there were none that expressed any intention of giving up the struggle.

Millowners Say Strike is Broken.

The planing-mill employers, when seen, were of the opinion that the strike was practically broken and that it would be but a short time until building operations were again running smoothly. The master builders expressed a sentiment like that expressed by the planing-mill owners. The matter which has had a very strong influence toward drawing the carpenters from the ranks is the pressure brought to bear upon their employers by the sawmill men. A system has been adopted by them which requires every applicant for lumber to present a certificate signed by one of the unfair mills. The certificate reads as follows:

"This is to certify that (name) has purchased of us the mill work for the building to be erected by him for (name), on (street) and agrees to accept delivery of same without prejudice of any boycott. Note—This certificate must be filled out in ink and duplicate retained in office of mill issuing same. A copy will not be issued. This certificate must be taken up when order for lumber is placed. Any

alterations or erasures render this card null and void."

No permit will be given by the millowners to any one who is fighting their cause, and this action will force all who wish to build and to patronize home mills to disavow the boycott entirely.

"Is this system so stringent that even the union mills in the city will have to have a certificate before they will be able to get lumber from the sawmills?" "No," was the answer, "it applies to all."

"Would the union mills be able to get a certificate as long as they are running their mills on a union basis?" he was asked. "They most assuredly would not," was the prompt reply.

"No," was the answer, "it applies to the association provided they assume the same stand against the unions that the other mills have."

"They would be glad to have all the planing mills in the city belong to their association."

TEAMSTERS STILL OUT.

No Change in Banfield-Vesey Strike.

There is no change in the strike situation of the Banfield-Vesey teamsters. The strikers are waging an energetic war against their opponent, and are bringing influence to bear on both his employees and his customers. A number of men apply for positions, but many of them are induced to quit when seen by the pickets.

As each man applies for work he is questioned as to his stand on unions and warned that he cannot stay in the employ of the company and be a member of the union, a young fellow came in to apply for work yesterday as the reporter was interviewing Mr. Banfield.

"Are you a member of the union?" he was asked. "No," was the reply. "I suppose you know that there is a strike on?" said Mr. Banfield. "Yes," said he.

A few questions were asked concerning his ability, and he was told that he could go to work. "Now," said Mr. Banfield, "you are at liberty to join the union at any time you may see fit, but must understand that the moment you do you are discharged from my employ. I have had dealings with the union for the past two years, and I have enough of them."

The men are hired at the same wages as the union teamsters were getting. The strikers are busy doing picket duty and bringing the matter before the public, so that the firm's young will not be used. A large number of posters were distributed yesterday among the various wood-users in the city, that set forth the conditions leading up to the strike, and charged Mr. Banfield with having repudiated his signature. They also mentioned the various firms in the city that are in good standing with the union, and asked the public to patronize these firms. Twenty teams were reported at work yesterday, but the union people deny this and say that "there are a large number of extra teams brought on, but one or two are missing in the barns."

Association of Electionists.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The 15th annual convention of the National Association of Electionists, has closed here with the election of officers, as follows: President, Professor H. G. Hawn, New York; vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Irving, Toledo; second vice-president, Professor G. W. Saunders, Ripon, Wis.; secretary, Mrs. H. Ludlum, St. Louis; treasurer, Miss Emma A. Greely, Boston. Board of directors, Professor W. A. Pinkley, Cincinnati; F. C. Frothingham, Ann Arbor; A. Williams, New York; Miss Martha G. Powell, Denver; Miss Miriam Nelka, Provo City, Utah; Mrs. Harriet A. Prunk, Indianapolis; Edward A. Ott, Chicago; Miss Maria L. Brunet, Cleveland.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE

Renewal of the Dreibund by the Three Powers.

IS IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM

Convention Signed at Berlin by Count von Bulow and the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors.

BERLIN, June 28.—The treaty providing for the prolongation of the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (the Dreibund) was signed in Berlin this morning by the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow; the Austrian Ambassador, L. von Szogyeny-Marich, and the Italian Ambassador, Count Lanusa di Busca. The alliance was renewed in its original form. Upon the request of the Imperial Chancellor, the text of the new Dreibund treaty will be kept secret for the present, and it is not certain whether its publication will occur later.

The announcement of the signing of the Dreibund did not cause surprise, as the renewal had been taken as a foregone conclusion since Count von Bulow was in conference with the Italian and Austrian Ministers during the Easter holiday. German officials have never evinced the slightest concern at the many reports emanating from Paris and other diplomatic centers reporting the prospects of a renewal of the Dreibund to be gloomy, and they knew all along that Italy's flirtation with France was not intended to be disloyalty to her Teutonic allies.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Colonial Premiers Are Guarded in Their Statements.

NEW YORK, June 28.—While King Edward's health remains the paramount subject of conversation, the imperial conference is looming up as a remnant of the past. It is believed to be a general correspondent of the Tribune. The colonial statesmen are discussing among themselves the work of the conference, and are not disposed to commit themselves to any premature statements of policy. Neither Premier Laurier nor Mr. Paterson nor Mr. Ross nor any other influential Canadian Minister will allow himself to be drawn into an interview. They frankly assert that they are looking over the ground, and are unprepared to discuss the probable results of the conference.

An impression prevails that the colonial statesmen will avoid putting themselves in an attitude of coming before the United Kingdom and asking for concessions or privileges at the expense of the British taxpayers. They, it is argued, will consider it unworthy the dignity of self-governing commonwealths to appeal for tariff preferences when the British Government, in order to comply with their demands, will be compelled to raise the cost of living in the United Kingdom. What is more likely is a general agreement among the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and South African delegates attending the conference to confine their tariff discussion to existing fiscal arrangements with a view to relaxation of the present system.

As long as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is Chancellor of the Exchequer, an imperial conference is believed to be impracticable and there is no evidence that any influential representative of Canada or Australia favors it.

JAPAN'S TEA TRADE.

Has Not Increased With America in Past Decade.

TOKIO, June 28, via San Francisco, June 28.—An important meeting of tea merchants throughout the world is being held in London, early in June, about 200 being present. Among those present were Mr. Hiram, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Baron Komura delivered an address in which he said: "America is the best consumer of tea in the world. Three-quarters of the total production of tea in the world is consumed in the United States. Despite this fact, Japan's tea trade with America appears to have made no progress during the last 10 years. Twenty years ago the export of tea to America amounted to \$500,000 in value, which is also the case at present, though the population of America has greatly increased in the meantime. Secondly, the Russians are great tea consumers, and it is the Japanese who will pay attention to Russia, as that country will become a great consumer of Japanese tea."

Mr. Otani Kati, chairman of the Central Tea Guild, said: "The future prospects of Japan tea in the United States are bright. In South Carolina and other parts of America have made remarkable progress of late years, and it is not at all improbable that the American Government may some day be compelled to impose a heavy duty on foreign tea for the protection of the home product."

Debate on Humbert Swindle.

PARIS, June 28.—The Humbert case was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies when M. Mirman, Socialist, interpellated the government on the subject. M. Mirman said he wanted to know why the then Minister of Justice, M. Humbert, had not taken any steps until May 8; why steps had not been taken previously to arrest the authors of the colossal swindle, and why the then Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux, had not given orders to collect the 10,000,000 francs duty which the state had the right to claim on the heritage. The Chamber, by 63 to 74 votes, passed a motion of confidence in the government.

While the debate was proceeding in the Chamber, a crowd of several thousand persons was witnessing the removal of the famous safe from the Humbert residence to an auction room. It weighed 5000 pounds.

American Sharpers in England.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Twenty of the cleverest and most dangerous swindlers from America and the Continent have been in London for the purpose of feigning fashionable coronation visitors, cables the London correspondent of the Herald. Recently a group of five American sharpers entered a well-known West End restaurant and one of them renewed an acquaintance whom he thought he had met years ago. Later they entered a card game in their apartments, in which the victim lost \$500. His supposed friend also lost heavily, but paid in checks, while the victim contributed cash. He notified the police, but the gang had fled.

Paying Teller Missing.

SALT LAKE, June 28.—A. A. Robertson, paying teller of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank in this city, is missing. It is alleged that he is short in his accounts, but how much is as yet unknown.