

New York Racket

has just received a large lot of

HARVEST STRAW HATS

with good wide brims, from 5c. to 20c. They will afford much comfort, at little expense. Gents' neat braid hats from 25c. to 70c.

We also have ventilated canvas helmets, with wide or narrow brim, at low prices, also boys' neat braid, and misses broad rim sailor hats for warm, bright days.

We have also just received and placed in stock direct from New York wide and narrow trimming laces, embroideries, ribbon, hosiery in all grades, from 5c. upward to a fine hose for 20c. and 25c., ladies' rib v sts from 5c. to 25c.

We have also received a fine lot of all wool black clay worsted suits from \$6.25 per suit, upwards, and youths' and boys' suits for all ages.

Call and save 15 to 25 per cent.

E. T. BARNES

NO REASON

why you should wear your heavy winter suit when you can buy a good, stylish

Summer Suit

for a song and sing it yourself. To make the balance of our summer suits move lively we have

Reduced the Price

on every one of them. Our entire line of

Boys' and Children's Suits

included in the clearance sale.

G. W. JOHNSON & CO.

120 State street.

STEEVENS' FRUIT DRYER!

PATENT PENDING.

Fruit growers are invited to investigate before buying or building a drier. My claim over: 1. Unlimited capacity. 2. Cheapness of construction. 3. Rapid production. 4. Easy cheapness and simplicity of process. Write me for testimonials and experience of growers who are using the Stevens since two years. Estimates and specifications furnished or driers built. Address G. A. STEEVENS, Salem, Or.

E. F. PARKHURST.

Reliable Farm Machinery,

Wagons, Buggies and supplies.

254 Commercial street, opposite Capital National bank. "Buckeye," and "Mitchell" buggies, "Osborne" binders and mowers. All kinds of latest farm machinery.

DISASTER.

Broke Through a Trestle. Some Killed and Many Cannot Be Accounted For.

KANSAS CITY, June 28.—The St. Louis express, on the Wabash road, which left here Saturday evening, plunged through a trestle near Missouri City, Mo., at five minutes after 7 o'clock, carrying down four cars. The gorge, which a few hours previously was practically empty, had become a roaring torrent by a tremendous downpour of rain, and the structure was weakened. The number of dead is estimated at from 9 to 25. The known dead number nine.

LATER.

Seven coffins were forwarded to St. Louis from Missouri City. They contained the remains of the victims. A corrected list of the dead is as follows: W. S. Mills, postal clerk, St. Louis; O. M. Smith, postal clerk, St. Louis; Gustave A. Smith, postal clerk, St. Louis; Charles Winters, postal clerk, St. Louis; F. W. Briak, postal clerk, St. Louis; Edward Grindrod, baggage-man, St. Louis; Charles P. Greasley, brakeman, St. Louis.

The conductor of the train, C. C. Copeland, of St. Louis, who was reported among the dead, is still alive. He was removed to the hospital at Moberly with a fractured skull and several ribs broken. He lingers between life and death, but the surgeons express a hope that he will recover. Conductor Copeland was supposed to be dead when taken from the wreck, and his body, with a handkerchief drawn over the face, was ranged in a row with the seven dead corpses. A few minutes later some one observed a sign of life, and he was quickly transferred to a stretcher and given every possible attention.

Of the 19 others injured, not one is in a critical condition. Among them all there is not one broken limb, though many of them were thrown three-quarters of the length of the coaches in which they were riding. Mrs. Wilkins, of Kansas City, is the most seriously hurt. Two small bones of her left hand are broken, and she suffered a severe laceration of the thigh, as well as bruises about the face and neck. The wounds of most of the others are trivial.

All indications are that death came to at least four of the five unfortunate mail clerks almost instantly.

The remains of the four were carried from the wreck, and were recovered some distance down the stream. There were signs of life in the body of the fifth mail clerk when rescuers dragged him from the wreck, but he died a few minutes later on the bank of the creek.

It was feared there were more bodies in the stream, but a careful search proved that fatalities were limited to those already named, but a small stream was flowing beneath the trestle where the wreck occurred. In ordinary weather it is a dry creek bed.

The postal authorities report that probably nearly all of the mail carried on the train was lost or destroyed. When the wreck occurred, the five postal clerks are supposed to have had all of their pouches open, and to have been at work distributing the mail. The car was so broken and splintered that most of the mail floated off. The Wabash train each evening carries all of Kansas City's mail for the east, and it is always heavy and valuable.

Before any one could realize what had happened, the cries of the injured filled the air. Shrieks for help came from all sides. Some one shouted that the wreck was on fire, and another shouted that a freight train was following closely. One young man in the rear coach sprang off and ran back down the track and with an umbrella flagged a freight train that was close in the rear, and the crew of the train hurried down to render what aid was possible.

One Guess

for every yellow ticket—in every package of Schilling's Best tea.

Don't send coupons; save them for something else.

Rules of contest published in large advertisement about the first and middle of each month.

As soon as Engineer Billy Carlisle realized what had happened, he hurried to Missouri City and reported the wreck. A wrecking crew left Moberly shortly after. Twenty minutes after the wreck was reported, a special train carrying officials and a score of doctors left Moberly and made one of the quickest trips ever made over the line to the scene of the wreck.

The worst damage was done in the chair car. Conductor Copeland had just entered the front door of that coach when it went down. The jolt of the sleeping-car behind and under it sent the occupants of the chair car in a pile down at the front. Chairs went tumbling down along with the people, and beneath the mass Conductor Copeland met his death. A heavy chair struck him and crushed his head, while a score of other people were piled above him. The brakeman and news agent were in the smoker and went down with it.

"It was the worst sight I ever saw," said J. J. Kelly, of the Kelly Bros. Co., Coopers company, of Kansas City. "I was in the front car going to Excelsior Springs. We were directly behind the sleeper, and we stopped with a suddenness that bumped us about a bit. We heard cries and shouts, and hurried out into the rain to see what had happened. In the flash of lightning we could see the wreck piled up in an awful shape, while the raging waters went foaming and tearing over and through the cars. I never saw a more frightful picture. Cries came from all parts of the wreck, and people were climbing and hurrying out of it.

Men with blood streaming from their faces struggled out, and women covered with blood piteously appealed for help. Everybody helped as soon as we could see what could be done, but it was something awful. Men were pinned beneath great masses of seats, timbers were broken, and it was agony unspeakable to get them out, but those who could render assistance did all that was possible. There is no telling how many people are down in the water. It was from 6 to 10 feet deep, and the current was very swift.

A farmer living near Missouri City, perceiving that the flood was weakening the bridge, waited for several hours in the rain to flag the train, but when the critical moment came, he signaled in vain, for the engineer did not see his signal. This was due to the terrific downpour of rain at the time.

A BATTLE IN CRETE.

Many Christians and Turks Killed Near Canca.

CANEA, Crete, June 28.—An armed force of 1,200 Mussulmans made a sortie from Canea and crossed the military cordon and surprised the insurgents at Kanlikastelli, three hours distant. A desperate combat ensued, in which 13 Mussulmans were killed and 12 wounded. The Christian inhabitants of the district are preparing to make reprisals by land and sea.

Latet advices show that many Christians were killed as well as many Turks in engagements that preceded the principal fighting in Kanlikastelli.

The trouble arose from the encroachments of the Mussulman refugees, who attempted to pasture their cattle within the limits of the neutral zone.

The Turks in Epirus.

ATHENS, June 28.—The Turkish army in Epirus has occupied several positions overlooking the Agrafa, thus threatening the Greek retreat in the event of a resumption of hostilities. The Greek government has decided to occupy Karpensi with a strong force.

ACCIDENT.—The State Militia special carried Chas. Field, a brother of Superintendent Fields, of the S. P. Co. At the East Washington street crossing, Portland, he attempted to jump off the train, not slowing up at that street, when his foot caught under the wheel and crushed. It will have to be cut off and Mr. Fields came very near losing his life.

THE FIRST.—Hans Peterson, who lives five miles south in the Red hills, brought in the finest potato seen this season—Early Ohio. The Red hills are generally ahead. New apples and pears are also in the market.

MEND IT.—That hole in the side walk at the state house crossing has now been there three months and ought to be closed. It would take the street commissioner about ten minutes.

TRIAL TODAY.—The case of state vs. Ex-Grand Jurymen Thos. Townsend, on a charge of using obscene language on the streets, was set for trial at 4 p. m., today.

CUBA.

Mr. Woodford's Instructions. Spaniards Look for Intervention on the Part of the U. S.

HAVANA, June 28.—La Lucha, commenting upon the appointment of General Stewart Woodford to be United States ambassador of Madrid, says the report that General Woodford carried with him some important documents from President McKinley to Spain, has caused a certain amount of excitement, as indicating the possibility of direct or indirect intervention in Cuba upon the part of the United States.

The editorial attack of the Imparcial of Madrid, upon the son of General Fitzhugh Lee, United States consul-general here, charging the young man with being implicated in the premature publication of his father's report of the results of the investigation into the death of Dr. Ruiz, is refuted by the Havana correspondent of the News, which published the report. He has written a letter to the La Lucha, denying most emphatically that any advance copy was obtained from either General Lee, his son, or from any employe of the United States consulate in Havana.

INSURGENT HIGHWAYMEN.

HAVANA, June 28. via Key West.—A stage coach bound from Havana for San Jose de las Lajas, a nearby settlement, was stopped on the road by a large band of insurgents, who killed with their machetes the 18 scouts who were escorting the coach, six guerrillas, one Spanish officer, a doctor, a carpenter, and three other passengers who attempted to save their lives by flight. The only occupants of the coach who were not killed by the insurgents were a woman and a child. The insurgents captured a considerable amount of private booty, \$17,000 worth of medicine, and \$3,000 in cash. They also secured a convoy consisting of two carts laden with provisions and supplies.

General Weyler has liberated 14 women and 15 children who were taken prisoners in an insurgent camp. La Lucha has a dispatch from Tunas stating that in the last engagement between the Spanish forces and the insurgents under General Gomez, the horse ridden by Gomez was shot under him.

BUYING BONDS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Herald says John Jacob Astor has purchased one of the thousand dollar 6 per cent gold bonds of the republic of Cuba which were issued last April. Dr. W. Seward Webb has purchased one of the \$500 6 per cent bonds. These bonds are offered at 50 per cent of their face value, and fall due 10 years after the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces.

OFFICIALLY DENIED.

MADRID, June 28.—A report that has been circulated to the effect that an alliance has been formed between the governments of Spain and Japan for the purpose of resisting interference by the United States in Cuba and the annexation by the government of Hawaii, is denied in official circles.

SILVELVA'S MANIFESTO.

MADRID, June 28.—Don Francisco Silvelva, leader of the dissident conservatives, has published a manifesto demanding the adoption by the Spanish government of an energetic attitude toward the United States as regards Cuba.

The Effort of His Life.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A Chronicle special from Jacksonville says: Weyler, while in Cienfuegos, made a request for 20,000 more colonial volunteers, with the intention of starting an active campaign. He has also demanded from Spain 40,000 additional troops to reach Cuba by September 1. The rainy season will be drawing to a close then, and it goes to prove the assertion that he will make the effort of his life to conquer the insurgents.

The announcement that Gomez will begin active operations is verified. It is stated today that a Spanish column had had an engagement with rebels under Stolonzo in the province of Matanzas. The insurgents are alleged to have been dispersed with the loss of 15 killed and one wounded. A Spanish corporal was wounded. It is known that the "engagement" was simply an attack by the troops upon the defenseless pacifists on a ranch, and that the 15 reported killed in battle were brutally massacred.

No DEPUTY.—County Clerk Ehlen will not employ a deputy at present. Vice J. B. Gray resigned. Mr. F. A. Turner will become auditing clerk for all county business and is considered by all familiar with his work as a very competent man for the place.

Brown's Triumph.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Rev. C. O. Brown, the new pastor of Green street Congregational church, has written a long letter to his old friend in San Francisco, giving a detailed account of his acceptance as a member of the Chicago Association of Congregational Ministers. There is a tone of triumph in the letter as he recounts his vindication against the action of Bay conference in suspending him from the ministry. The letter concludes:

"We can afford to be charitable to those who will shed many tears over their failure to ruin their fellow man and brother minister. They pushed me out of the Bay conference and kept on pushing until they have pushed me into the largest local association of Congregational churches of America, or the world."

FOREIGN

Fears American Intervention The Kaiser Worried--Immigration Scheme Threatened.

LONDON, June 28.—The Spectator publishes a long leading article on Emperor William's remarks as recorded by the Paris correspondent of the Times on Monday last, and then cabled to the Associated press. The correspondent reported a conversation affecting to represent the views of the emperor, in the course of which, speaking of his anxiety as to the future of Europe, he said that he did not fear Chinese ambition or the anarchists, but he did fear the expansion of one of the great powers and the intervention of the United States in the affairs of the Old World. The Spectator says:

"This is so important that we would give much to know precisely what is in the Kaiser's brain. The Kaiser has displayed at times singular gleams of insight. The facts of the moment appear to justify his enigmistic saying. The Americans are exhibiting a tendency to depart from their policy of seclusion and interfere very strongly in the affairs of the Old World."

Continuing, the Spectator instances Venezuela, Samoa and Hawaii, adding: "And they are apparently going to interfere with Spain in the most peremptory manner. If there is any truth in the account of instructions given to General Woodford, the United States intends to immediately offer an ultimatum to Spain by practically refusing her permission to suppress a revolt in her own dominion. The last event seems to have very badly impressed the Kaiser, and the emperor's remarks throughout dealt with the perils which it was his object to avert."

Does he propose to avert American intervention in the affairs of the Old World? If he does, President McKinley must be cautious in his diplomacy, for the German and Spanish fleets combined would be more than a match for any fleet America could produce without an effort which would tax the resources of the Union, not in money, but in ships and sailors. The union is irresistible, and Cuba would be a poor reward for a great and dangerous sea war.

"It is not certain Germany has a motive for such an alliance, but the United States, with Monroism is nearly as much in the way of the powers desiring to expand as Great Britain. Overcrowded Europe finds that the foreign policy of the United States debars them from colonizing South America with surplus population. But the natural place for Germans is in South Brazil, and now that the government is in a position to direct the tide of immigrants west, we should not be surprised to see the already powerful colony suddenly and amazingly enlarged."

In Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of Robert and Daniel Zollner, miners, Joseph Zollner, the guardian, today filed his semi-annual report with County Clerk L. V. Ehlen.

In the matter of the guardianship of Nellie and Carl Schenk, A. L. Cornwall, J. A. Austin, and John Gates were appointed appraisers of the estate.

F. J. Reiling, administrator of the estate of A. Reiling today filed his semi-annual account with County Clerk L. V. Ehlen. It shows the receipts for the six months just closed to have been \$967.83 and the expenditures for the same length of time were \$515.94 a balance on hand of \$451.89.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A Halt in the Tariff Debate. Senate Starts to Overhaul the Items That Were Passed Over.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The attendance of senators at the opening Saturday was very meager, and as the tariff bill was about to be taken up Vest called attention to the absence of a quorum. Fifteen minutes were required to secure one.

Harris of Kansas presented the report on Pacific railroads agreed to by the committee on Pacific railroads yesterday.

Morgan, who concurred in the report, said the situation demanded immediate action, as the agreement made by the executive branch relative to the sale of the road on foreclosure at the minimum price was about to be consummated. He announced that on Monday he would ask the senate to consider the subject.

Allison said he hoped the Alabama senator would take no action tending to delay the tariff bill, as it was most desirable to get the tariff bill into conference, and he said therefore he felt compelled to resist the taking up of any other business until the tariff was disposed of. The resolution then went to the calendar and the tariff bill was taken up.

A contest arose over paragraph 1, acids; Allison asked to restore salicylic acid to the dutiable list. Vest resisted at considerable length. The amendment was agreed to, 30 to 20.

At this point an incident with reference to the sugar schedule occurred. A letter from the secretary of the treasury gave information as to certain sugar drawbacks. In this connection, Caffrey took occasion to explain statements he had made that the official information furnished by Secretary Carlisle as to the amount of raw sugar required to make a pound of refined sugar that had come from the sugar refiners. His information, he said, has come from the treasury official, who was recognized as the sugar expert. While involving no personal reflections, yet it established that the treasury reports came from sugar refiners either belonging to the trust or under the influence of the trust.

Lindsay stated he had formerly said that his friend from Kentucky (Carlisle) had necessarily derived this information from the refiners, which now appeared to be established.

Allison caused some amusement by saying his only desire was to protect the secretary of the treasury (Carlisle) from the reflections of the senators from Kentucky and Louisiana (Lindsay and Caffrey). His information was that the secretary's figures were based on reports from the New York customs experts.

Caffrey disclaimed that any personal reflection was involved, and at length argued that the official figures on which the sugar schedule was based were erroneous, "and on this erroneous basis, this whole schedule is predicated."

After this diversion, the senate came back to the detailed consideration of the bill. White said that when coal was taken up he would propose an amendment allowing a drawback of duty on coal used by American steam vessels.

Allison said this would be acceptable to the finance committee, the change having been in contemplation.

Paragraph 7, bleaching powder, again went over at Spooner's request. On paragraph 14, coal tar and dyes or color not specially provided for, the

(Continued on third page.)



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all acid and all fermentation caused by the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New York.