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DELIGHTED WITH TRIP TO THE COAST.

Editors Pleased at Their Reception in Oregon.

CONVENTION ENDS TODAY.

Will Visit Astoria, Then Make a Tour of the Willamette.

Members Eager to See the Beauties of Puget Sound—Association Will Reach Tacoma Wednesday Morning and Spend the Night in Seattle, Leaving This City Thursday at 11 P. M.—Col. Healy, of Mississippi, to Be Elected President and Ex-Gov. Parrott, of Iowa, Will Be First Vice President.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. PORTLAND, July 6.—Through its generous and liberal entertainment of the National Editorial Association, the city of Portland is winning golden encomiums from the half thousand visitors who represent every state in the Union. Everybody seems delighted with the cordial Western welcome and bountiful hospitality extended. As their stay in Portland nears its close the editors speak joyfully of their expected visit to Seattle.

The business of the convention will end at noon tomorrow. In the election of officers, Col. R. H. Henry, of Jackson, Miss., will be chosen president, with ex-Gov. Matt Parrott, of Waterloo, Iowa, first vice president. Secretaries Page and White and Treasurer Gibbs will be their own successors. If they care to longer continue in their respective offices.

The sojourn in Portland will practically end with a big reception tomorrow night. Early Saturday morning the big train of special Pullmans will leave for Astoria and the coast, returning late that night, to continue Sunday morning on a three days' trip through the Willamette valley, returning to Portland at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening.

The itinerary north has not been definitely arranged as yet. This evening Secretary Page was in consultation with the Washington delegation, and from information now at hand he agrees to carry out the following programme: Leave Portland Tuesday about midnight and arrive at Tacoma at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning; remain the guests of Tacoma until 4 o'clock that afternoon, when their train will be boarded for Seattle; be formally received that evening by the Washington State Press Association and city officials, and remain the guests of Seattle until Thursday night at 11 o'clock, when they will board the cars and be taken over the Seattle & International railroad to Vancouver.

Mr. Page had hoped to remain at Seattle long enough to have the editorial party enjoy the trip to Snoqualmie Falls, but he now thinks it probable that they will be compelled to leave Thursday night. There is still a possibility of the party going by steamer from Seattle to Victoria and thence to Vancouver. Will J. White, of Ottawa, inspector of agencies, is today at Victoria trying to secure a government boat for the trip mentioned.

It was found impossible to make any other visits in Washington than at Seattle and Tacoma. The association today received reports of committees appointed yesterday. The committee on reports of officers indorses the opinion expressed by President MacCabe on the subject of advertising agents, and recommends that no commissions be allowed, but that agents be required to collect from advertisers.

The committee recommended that a special order looking to the action of the convention on the subject of a memorial to Eugene Field be presented to the convention and the matter be referred to the committee on memorials for that purpose.

W. L. Eaton, of Rockford, Ill., read a paper on "Libel Laws," urging that they should be made uniform in various states. S. N. Cragin, of Indiana, presented a paper on "Job Printing as a Source of Revenue."

The convention was in session only a few minutes this afternoon, when adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning. This evening the editors were entertained by the Portland Woman's Club. Delegates from Arkansas are working to secure the next meeting of the association for Hot Springs.

W. A. Steele, secretary of the Seattle Press Club, is in the city, and will be joined tomorrow by Chairman E. B. Piper, member of the executive committee. They will consult with members of the National Editorial Association regarding the journey through Washington.

COLONELS NEW VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The order for the enlistment of volunteers for the service in the Philippines was published today and seven more colonels to command the regiments were appointed. There are yet two colonels to be designated. The new colonels have been assigned as follows:

Table with 3 columns: REGIMENT, COMMANDING OFFICER, FORMER COMMAND. Rows include Twenty-sixth (Edmund Rice), Twenty-seventh (James W. Bell), Twenty-eighth (James S. Pettit), etc.

The following officers have been selected for majors in the new regiments: First Lieut. Harry T. Hawthorne, Sixth Artillery. First Lieut. Walter C. Short, Tenth Cavalry. First Lieut. E. D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry. Capt. F. M. Steele, Eighth Cavalry. First Lieut. Albert Laws, Twenty-fourth Infantry. First Lieut. George L. Byram, First Cavalry. Second Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, jr., Fourth Artillery.

The colonels appointed today are under orders to proceed at once with the organization of the regiments. Some of the officers are now in the city, and have been consulting the different bureau officers with regard to the equipment and supplies for the men as they join. The man designated for lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-fifth regiment will organize it and take it to the Philippines, when Colonel Kobb will assume command.

Brig. Gen. Jos. Wheeler was today ordered to report to General Otis at Manila for service in the Philippines Islands.

CHARTER A BOAT FOR FIRST WASHINGTON.

Special to the Post-Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, July 6.—The consent of the war department today to the plan of Pennsylvania citizens to bring their volunteers home in a body by special train from San Francisco, points out to Seattle, Spokane and other cities of Washington, the way, if they will act in unison, to keep their regiment together, instead of its being disbanded in San Francisco. Pennsylvania's regiment will be mustered out en route from San Francisco to Pittsburgh. A committee of leading citizens of Pittsburgh made the necessary arrangements today. They will provide a special train to bring the regiment across the continent, to which a pay car will be attached. The men will be paid the same as if mustered out in San Francisco, and as Pittsburgh gives them free transportation they will arrive home with full travel pay in their pockets.

Adt. Gen. Corbin said today he expected similar applications from other states, and would not be surprised if nearly all volunteers were taken in charge by their friends when the transports reached San Francisco. In the case of the Washington troops it would be easy to substitute a chartered steamship for a special train.

HOT SHOT FIRED AT GOV. ROGERS.

COMMISSIONER HEIFNER WRITES TO SAYERS OF TEXAS. Views With Chagrin the Executive's Attitude Toward Anti-Trust Convention—Asks for a Substitute. Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. AUSTIN, Tex., July 6.—Gov. Sayers today received an interesting letter from C. G. Heifner, insurance commissioner of the state of Washington, on the subject of the proposed anti-trust conference of governors and attorney generals to be held in St. Louis, embracing an attack on Gov. Rogers, of that state. The letter is as follows:

"Most of the officials of this state have observed with much approbation the history efforts in calling a convention of the governors of the several states of the Union to take such steps as may appear advisable to prevent the formation and continuance of trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and competition. We have also viewed with much chagrin the action of the governor of this state in refusing to attend such convention, either in person or by his representative. On this question the governor is not in accord with an overwhelming majority of the fusion majority of this state, and he stands absolutely alone among the state officials. I desire to inquire, therefore, if you would receive some other official to represent the state who should be chosen and properly accepted by other state officials. The question is one of such commanding importance that the mere whim of one man ought not to be allowed to place the Democrats of this state in a wrong light before the people of this country. I believe you are entitled to the support of all the people who believe in government by corporations and syndicates, and to this end the officials of this state, the governor alone accepted, desire to assist you in every way possible."

CANNOT GO TO PORTLAND.

Oregon Volunteers Will Be Landed in San Francisco, Despite Her Arrangements. WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Alger has notified Commissioner Hermand of the general land office, that the transports bearing home the Oregon volunteers from Manila cannot be allowed to land at Portland, in view of Gen. Otis' recommendations that the transports be returned immediately to Manila.

ALASKA BOUNDARY MATTER.

Deadlock Over Canada's Demand for Temporary Possession of the Porcupine Country. WASHINGTON, July 6.—Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury are almost deadlocked over the modern vivendi fixing the Alaskan boundary. Neither side will accept the provisional line proposed by the other, the Canadians demanding the inclusion of the Porcupine country and the Americans the projection of the boundary line northwesterly from a point two miles above Klukwan.

NEW CUP DEFENDER WINNER OF THE RACE.

She Beats the Old Defender by a Narrow Margin. OVER A TRIANGULAR COURSE.

The Columbia's Sails Set Badly, and Close-Hauled and With a Stiff Breeze the Defender is the Better Boat—Columbia Makes It Up on the Reach—The Test Not Satisfactory—American Experts Sure of Superiority Over the Shamrock.

NEW YORK, July 6.—By the race between the new cup defender Columbia and the old Defender, sailed today over a triangular course of thirty miles, ten miles that, no matter how skillfully constructed a yacht may be, her sailing and ability to go to windward may be killed by imperfectly setting sails.

The Columbia won the race by a margin of three minutes, fifty-three seconds (unofficial time). There is no doubt she would have won by a larger margin if her sails had fitted as well as the Defender's. In the windward work, while the wind was strong, the Columbia was unable to either outfoot or outpoint the defender, chiefly on account of the bad set of her club topsail, jib topsail and forestaysail. She covered the first leg of ten miles to windward three minutes faster than the Defender, but one minute of that gain was made when the wind became light and less than two miles from the turning point.

On the second leg the Columbia gained fifty-eight seconds. It was a reach, with the yacht carrying large (not balloon) jib topsails. On the last leg—close hauled work in a light breeze—the last five seconds to the Defender. This probably was by reason of a shift of wind which favored the Defender.

Worthy to Defend the Cup. Over a triangular course of thirty miles, in comparatively light winds, the new Iselin-Morgan yacht Columbia today vanquished the Vanderbilt yacht Defender and convinced the yachtsmen who saw the royal struggle that she is worthy of defending the precious trophy which Sir Thomas Lipton hopes to take back with him in the Shamrock next fall. The Columbia's forestaysail and club topsail are anything but perfect, and in a general way she will need a good deal of tending up. Yet, based upon the showing she made today, as a better boat than the Defender, under adverse conditions, the nautical shapers are strongly convinced that Sir Thomas will sail home without the silver mug, the possession of which has given us the yachting supremacy of the world since 1861.

Conditions Were Unsatisfactory. But today's race was an unsatisfactory one. Shifting, baffling winds and a bad, lumpy sea, with dirty rain squalls made the conditions anything but ideal for yacht racing. The billows of mist which enshrouded the Jersey shore prevented the crowd on the highlands of Navesink and Sandy Hook from seeing the race, but the enveloping haze only added picturesque interest to the contest for those who went outside in fancy crafts to see it. For them the world was blotted out, and over the dim, gray sea, under the dull sky, the yachts raced with nothing but themselves and the attendant train of following boats to witness the contest. In windward work the Columbia, with sails drawing badly, demonstrated her superiority, and in a long reach, with sheets eased, she outfooted the Vanderbilt boat. The sudden shifting of the wind prevented a trial at running with spinnakers. In light weather close hauled, it can be said that she is undoubtedly the Defender's superior, but what she can do on a hazy breeze remains to be seen. A thick haze hung over the harbor this morning when the two superb yachts left

SPANISH HEROES FROM BALER REACH MANILA.

MANILA, July 6.—The remnant of the Spanish garrison at Balera came to Manila by night train. The heroes who had resisted an insurgent siege of more than a year's duration formed a picturesque band. Lieut. Marce, the only surviving officer, marched them through the streets. There are only twenty-two, and most of them are mere boys in blue cotton uniforms and red shirts. They are barefooted. A crowd of Spanish men and women embraced them, weeping and shouting their praises. They tell a remarkable story. The captain several times proposed to surrender, but the soldiers refused. Finally some months ago he tried to raise a white flag. Thereupon Lieut. Martin killed him with his own sword. Their food supply gave out entirely. A week ago they surrendered to the Filipinos with all the honors of war. They were allowed to keep their arms, and they marched from Balera with Filipino escorts and carrying guns through several insurgent camps, everywhere being cheered and feted.

PINGREE'S PET IDEA IS LEGALLY KILLED.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP HAS RECEIVED ITS DEATH BLOW. In Consequence He Has Decided to Quit State Politics in Michigan and Try Again for Mayor of Detroit.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—"Great Caesar dead and turned to clay" had a more useful purpose than the remains of the Pingree law for the municipal ownership of street railways in Detroit, which was killed by the supreme court yesterday, when it declared the whole act unconstitutional and void. For upward of a half score of years Shoemaker Pingree had been steering his political bark by the compass of Populism, and the finger of the compass always pointed toward the lode star when it indicated the municipal ownership of anything from the water plant and street railway to the public control of the telegraph and steam railroad. It was on this basis that he made his fight, on this that he appealed to the quantity and not the quality of voters in Detroit to begin with, and afterward to the same potential feature in the state.

Mayor Pingree was honest, gruff, ungrammatical and rugged. He dealt largely in platitudes, and he advocated giving the voters something for nothing. Anything labeled "free" was the one thing he advocated. He was mayor eight years on this free platform, and he is now on the second term and fourth year as governor on the same platform.

On his second term as governor he had a legislature elected to carry out his ideas of untrammeled public opinion. This legislature passed an act providing for a public commission to purchase the railways of Detroit. It was to pay nothing for those roads, but to issue a mortgage bond to the present owners, which bond was backed by a thirty-year franchise, with no stipulation as to fares. The scheme looked well on paper, it read well in a newspaper and it sounded well when Gov. Pingree or his colleagues dilated upon the advantages of the scheme. When compared analytically with the constitution of the state it seemed lacking in something, and that something has been described by the supreme court in one word, "Unconstitutional." This is the rock on which the Pingree Utopian and Populistic plan threatens to split.

The decision created wide-spread comment, and the governor's friends today announce that he will quit state politics and return to the contest for mayor of Detroit on the plan of free water, municipal ownership of the street railways, and several other things strictly in attune with the long-whiskered and ideal conception of what the government might do if selfishness ceased to exist and every man labored for the general good, with no idea of any selfishness.

WHOLLEY WILL NOT BE MADE BRIGADIER.

Gen. Joe Wheeler Selected for the Only Vacancy.

MAY BE GIVEN COLONELCY

Only Chance Lies With Otis and the Skeleton Regiments.

Recruiting of Volunteers to Begin in a Few Days—Order to Be Opened in Every State and Territory—Men Enlisted in the United States Will Be Volunteers, but Those in the Philippines Will Be Regulars—Vacancies in Barracks Designated as the Assembling Post for the Pacific Coast District.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, July 6.—Col. Wholley, of the First Washington, now in command of King's brigade, stands a little, if any, chance of being made a brigadier general. The sending of Gen. Joseph Wheeler to Manila fills all present vacancies in that rank, and so great is the pressure from Eastern cities for favored sons, that the West is not likely to obtain any such plum. Col. Wholley has been favorably mentioned for the command of one of the new volunteer regiments, but as eight of these commands have been filled, the chances are against his appointment. It is thought here that Col. Wholley, being a regular army officer, and having shown remarkable bravery and ability in handling King's brigade, may possibly be given one of the colonelcies to be filled by Gen. Otis from the volunteer officers already in the Philippines. With that, however, the war department will have nothing to do. Gen. Otis having been fully empowered to choose all the officers for those regiments.

Recruiting for the ten new volunteer regiments will begin some time next week, the exact date not having been fixed yet. Recruiting stations will be open in every state and territory, and as fast as the men are enlisted they will be sent to the regiments to be assigned to companies. State lines are obliterated, and the men first enlisted will be first to be mustered in. The assignment to companies will be by the officer commanding, and he will be at liberty to organize a company composed of men from one state if he finds it convenient and practicable.

The organization of the ten regiments in this country will not make any difference in the organization of the regular regiments in the Philippines by Gen. Otis. These regiments will be in addition to those hereafter to be known as the Twenty-sixth to the Thirty-fifth, inclusive, and will be numbered from the Thirty-sixth onward. It is expected that three regiments will be organized in the Philippines, the regiments organized in the United States and the Philippines increasing the army by 60 officers and 17,000 men, if there should be three full regiments formed by Gen. Otis.

The order for the enlistment of ten new regiments was issued today by the secretary of war. It is as follows:

War Department, Washington, July 6, 1899. By direction of the president, the following general rules are prescribed for recruiting from the country at large United States volunteers, as provided for by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, published in general orders No. 36, of 1899, headquarters of the army, adjutant general's office, and organizing the same into regiments: The strength of regiments, officers and enlisted men will be as provided for by sections 4 and 12, of the act of congress approved March 2, 1899.

The regiments to be recruited in the United States will be designated Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth regiments of United States volunteers. Of commanding officers to be appointed for each of these regiments, the field and staff officers, including medical officers and captains of companies, will be assembled at regimental rendezvous as hereinafter designated, for the purposes of theoretical and practical instruction in organization, military administration, drill regulations, discipline, hygiene, camp sanitation, etc. Daily instruction in the nomenclature, care and assembly of parts of the rifle and target practice will be a special feature of instruction of both officers and men.

Applicants for commissions, except officers of the regular army, will be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to age, moral, mental and physical capacity to command troops, and must have had service during the Spanish-American war.

The recruiting service of the regular army will be charged with recruiting from the country at large men for service in these volunteer regiments, whose enlistments will be made for the period ending June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged, and without restrictions as to citizenship or educational qualification, but in all other respects under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for recruiting the regular service. Except in special cases only, unmarried men will be enlisted for these regiments. In view of the probable severe service conditions to which they may be subjected, the physical qualifications of both officers and enlisted men are of the first importance. Only those fully qualified will be appointed or enlisted. The lieutenants and two of the medical officers of each regiment will, as far as practicable, be assigned to duty as assistants to recruiting officers of the regular army. Upon arrival of recruits at the regi-