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NO. 16.

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TRANSACTION A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
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DIRECTORS—John C. Ainsworth, T. B. Wallace, John S. Baker, Henry Hewitt, F. C. Kauffman and George Brown.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS ON SEATTLE AND POINTS IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST
LESTER TURNER, President. CHAS. F. MASTERSON, Cashier.
M. McMICKEN, Vice President. R. F. FARKHURST, Asst. Cashier.
DIRECTORS—Lester Turner, M. McMicken, S. G. Simpson, W. D. Hofuss, J. H. McGraw, Chas. F. Masterston.

Ask Your Dealer for GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GOODS

the best that can be made of rubber
Goodyear Rubber Company
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Shipping & Commission Merchants
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
To save time address all communications to the company.
Nos. 46 to 54 Front St. North, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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Capital and Surplus, \$135,000
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DIRECTORS—W. F. Kettchenbach, Grace B. Pafflin, R. C. Beach, J. Alexander, C. C. Bunnett, J. B. Morris, Geo. H. Kester.

Send Your Washington, Idaho and Montana Business to the

OLD NATIONAL BANK

Spokane Washington
J. S. ALMAS, President. WALLACE E. CHASE, Vice President.
ROBERT T. F. SMITH, Cashier. A. S. CHASE, Asst. Cashier.
THE SECURITY STATE BANK
Of Havre, Montana
We solicit your account and extend accommodations to our customers in keeping with their balances.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
Established in 1878. Capital, \$100,000. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
C. B. LITTLE, President. F. D. KENDRICK, Vice President.
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FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA.
R. S. LEWIS, President. JOHN S. WATSON, Vice President.
J. W. VON NIEBA, Cashier. FRED A. IRISH, Assistant Cashier.
Capital and Surplus \$150,000

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OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA.
The Oldest and Largest Banking House in Central North Dakota
Collections made on all points in North Dakota. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. Telegraph transfers to all parts of America.

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Capital and Surplus, \$250,000.00
W. G. CONRAD, President. J. H. EDWARDS, Vice President. H. W. DICKEY, Cashier. A. N. TORIE, Asst. Cashier.

KALISPELL TOWNSITE COMPANY

Choice Lots in Kalispell, the County Seat of the Famous Flathead County.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

The emperor of China is seriously ill. Omaha business has begun to suffer as a result of the strike.

The Russian losses in the latest engagement at Port Arthur are placed at 1,800.

The Russian government has ordered 100,000 breadstaples for the army in the Far East.

Russia's up of joy is filled to overflowing now that the Vladivostok squadron is out again.

The trouble between packing house employes and operators is likely to be settled by arbitration.

Reports of the big Japanese reverse are still unconfirmed, but are unquestioned at St. Petersburg.

One man was killed and seven wounded in a riot at Chicago due to the meat packers' strike.

Moorish bandits at Tangier continue their depredations and outside powers may yet have to take a hand.

Ex-President Kruger, of the Transvaal, is dead. His relatives will ask Great Britain to permit his remains to be interred in the Transvaal.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, is dead.

The Japanese are not likely to advance on Yinkow until after Ta Tche Kiao falls.

New York butchers have already advanced their prices as the result of the strike of packing house employes.

Not counting the many minor storms there have been 34 cloudbursts in Eastern Oregon since the first of July.

The object of the last sortie of the Russian fleet was to shell the Japanese columns advancing on Port Arthur.

The operators of the Chicago packing plants will try to secure nonunion help; in most other cities the plants will be closed.

The rainy season has greatly affected the Russian army, disease spreading rapidly. Officers are even more affected than the men.

The government has given Malheur county, Oregon, until October 1 to decide whether they will make it possible for the great irrigation work to proceed.

Nearly all of these were attended by a heavy property loss. The Russians have been officially warned to be ready to leave Port Arthur. The Japanese army is within eight miles of the fort.

Port Arthur officials claim the Japanese army is too small to take the fort.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, is very low and his death is expected at any time.

Employees of all the big packing plants have gone on a strike. Forty thousand men are affected.

Washington officials believe a climax is approaching at Port Arthur such as marked the passage of the Yalu.

During a heavy wind storm at St. Louis one man was killed and five others injured. Many buildings were unroofed.

A number of Japanese transports have been sighted off Kinchow. It is believed they intend to make a landing at Yinkow.

Sixteen persons were killed and about three score injured in a rear end collision between trains on the Erie railroad at Midvale, N. J.

After a day of hard fighting at Kalichou the Japanese were surprised next morning to find that the Russians had evacuated the town during the night.

A number of foreign attaches and newspaper correspondents have been informed that they can go to the front July 20. This causes many to believe that severe fighting will take place then.

The capture of Kalichou will permit of the Japanese armies combining.

Kuropatkin may retreat further north.

LOSS OF KINCHOU CONFIRMED.

General Sakharoff Sends Account to the General Staff.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—Lieutenant General Sakharoff in a dispatch to the general staff, confirms the report of the Japanese occupation of Kalichou. He says that the Russian loss did not exceed 150 killed or wounded. General Sakharoff adds that they are on the Yinkow road.

"Our detachment remained during July 8 at Kalichou station, having its advance posts on the right bank of the Kantkhe river, the enemy occupying the heights on the left bank and fortifying themselves thereon," says General Sakharoff. Our battery on the river bridge opened fire at the enemy's patrol which appeared in Kantakhe village. Toward noon a fusillade occurred between a detachment of the enemy and our company, which observed the enemy retreating. Our losses were six wounded.

"Toward the evening of July 8 the enemy's force, consisting of four divisions and a brigade, could be made out in front of Kalichou, extending along the seashore. At dawn, July 9, the enemy resumed the offensive upon the rear guard of our detachment, which retired about 8:30 in the morning from Kalichou to 2 1/2 miles northward, toward the Shuanlusa Pass.

"At 10 o'clock, under heavy pressure our rear guard retired on our position at Makhunts Guiga and Yalintsa, three miles north of the Shuanlusa Pass. The rear guard held this position under heavy fire until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when, in accordance with instructions, it retired slowly and in perfect order on the third position at Tehjoutziandiansa, just as our main body was concentrating at Datchap and on the position at Makhunts Guiga."

Continued efforts have been made to secure the consent of Marshall Field, of Chicago, to allow the use of his name, but he has given an absolute refusal.

The Western men have secured quite a large number of delegations to support ex-Senator George Turner, of Washington.

OKU STRATEGIST.

Japanese General is Advancing His Army With Little Loss.

Tokio, July 11.—Late telegrams from General Kuroki's headquarters at the front show that the rains have not stopped the working out of the Japanese plans, either in the interior of Manchuria or at Port Arthur. The flank assault on the fortress is thought to be very near, although there is much work to be done in the way of constructing siege batteries. The Russians have abandoned the outer positions, after a great deal of fighting, and have strengthened their main defenses.

Japanese correspondents allowed to send dispatches reveal the skill with which the generals maneuvered their columns so as to capture the mountain passes between the Yalu and the Liao valleys without heavy loss and without risking the least temporary confusion in their extended line of battle. General Oku's forces pressed northward and west until they cleared the lofty ridge east of Kalping. This deprived Kuropatkin's men in the defiles of their mountain shields, and compelled the withdrawal of their supports to check Oku's army. Thereupon the armies of Feng Wang Cheng and Takushan, availing themselves of such flanking opportunities as local conditions allowed, forced the enemy out of their strongholds down upon the plain of Liao Yang.

FLOOD UP TO SAVES.

Conditions in Suburbs of Kansas City are Very Serious.

Kansas City, July 11.—Flood conditions in Kansas off the Kaw watershed are still serious, the streams of Abilene, Ottawa, Emporia and Wichita still being high and continuing to rise at some points.

At Riverside, hundreds of employees of the packing houses and West Bottoms factories were driven from their homes, and tonight only the tops of their houses are visible above the surface of the water. Scores of houses have been washed away. Looking southwest and northwest from Riverside, the view is a dismal one.

Czar Fears Revolution.

Vienna, July 11.—A report received here through diplomatic channels from Warsaw states that the governor of that city has notified the czar that if an outbreak against the Russian government is to be prevented a state of siege should be at once proclaimed throughout Russian Poland. He declares that he has positive evidence that the revolutionary leaders are about ready to start an uprising, and recommends that additional troops be placed at his disposal to keep the people under control.

Has Three American Submarines.

Paris, July 11.—Cabling from St. Petersburg, a well-known correspondent states that having been authorized to visit the naval station at Kronstadt, he had the opportunity to see there the submarine torpedo boat Protector on the deck of a Norwegian steamer there. The correspondent further states that he was also shown there two other submarines of American manufacture being prepared for shipment to the Far East.

Anti-Christian Riots.

London, July 13.—The Chefoo correspondent of the Standard, in a dispatch says: "The American consul general, John Fowler, received news last night that anti-Christian riots have broken out at Chao Yuen, about 65 miles from west of Chefoo. Immediate assistance was asked. The Taoist dispatched troops and telegraphed the authorities at Hwang Hsien and Teng-chou Foo also to send assistance if required. Foreigners are not believed to be in danger. The cause of the riots is not known."

No War for Them.

London, July 14.—The foreign office announces that an agreement was signed today by Foreign Minister Lansdowne and the German ambassador providing for the settlement by arbitration of difficulties which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of existing treaties between Germany and Great Britain. The terms of the agreement is identical with those recently concluded with Italy, France and Spain.

Captured Eight Guns.

London, July 13.—Special dispatches to the Daily Telegraph and the Daily Mail from Tokio assert that the Japanese captured eight guns during the fighting around Port Arthur, July 4, and that they reconnoitered from a war balloon.

PARKER IS CHOICE

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE HIM ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Result is Obtained After an Entire Night Consumed in Speeches—Vice Presidency in Doubt—Middle West Man Wanted—Turner, of Washington, Has Many Friends.

Convention Hall, St. Louis, July 9.—Parker has been nominated for president. On the completion of the first ballot he received a total of 658 votes. Before the vote was announced Idaho changed her six votes, giving him 664 votes. West Virginia added three votes, giving him the 667 votes or two-thirds necessary.

Washington changed from Hearst to Parker.

This was followed by a motion from Champ Clark to make the nomination of Parker unanimous. A monstrous American flag was unfurled from the dome of the building. The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner."

Great uncertainty still exists concerning the vice presidential nomination. The same candidates who have heretofore been mentioned are still mentioned, and some are being pushed with a great deal of earnestness. No one man has yet been singled out by the leaders and large delegations to be supported for the second place. There seems to be a desire to select a man from Illinois, Indiana or Ohio if possible.

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CITY FRIENDS OF GOOD ROADS.

Will the Farmers Accept Their Aid or Treat Them as Meddlers.

Among those interested in road improvement, the farmers of course stand first. The character and condition of the roads are of vital interest to them every day of the year. The farmers, until recently, have been compelled to struggle with the road problem without much help or encouragement from any other class. Now, however, some strong elements of the city population are rallying to their support. Among these may be named the manufacturers of road building machinery; the makers and users of bicycles and automobiles; and the moneyed men of the cities who have money invested in the country. These people are entering into the work for the road improvement with even more enthusiasm and zeal than the farmers.

Just now the farmers who want better roads are brought face to face with a most important question: Will he accept the assistance of these city allies? Will he welcome the aid of the machinery man, the capitalist, the bicyclist and the automobilist? Or will he treat them as schemers who are trying to meddle with his affairs?

The answer to these questions ought to depend on what these city friends of good roads are proposing to do. If they propose to have the country roads improved in order to increase their business and enhance their pleasure, wholly at the expense of the farmer, then he should spurn the proffered alliance. If on the contrary they are proposing, through state and national taxation to lift a large part of the burden off the farmer and place it on the taxpayers of the cities, he ought to bid them welcome, and extend to them the glad hand.

This is a live question for the farmer to consider and answer. Already the opponents of the state and national aid are at work trying to sow seeds of suspicion in the minds of the farmers, and they will do their best to prevent any co-operation between the country and the city friends of good roads.

As a matter of fact state and national aid offer the only hope of general road improvement, and such aid can never be secured if the city people array themselves against it. Unless the farmers are wholly blind to their own interests, they will welcome aid from every source, and will make every effort to secure the powerful aid of the state and federal governments.

MAY TRAP ARMY.

Japanese Seem Likely to Shut in Kuropatkin's Forces.

Chicago, July 16.—The Daily News has the following from the seat of war by a staff correspondent:

Niu Chwang, July 16.—Kuropatkin seems in danger of being shut up in Ta Tche Kiao. The Russians are bewildered by the Japanese movements, which are swift and unexpected. The Russian general had elaborately planned to fight a great battle at Ta Tche Kiao today, but to his surprise the affair did not come off. The Japanese made a feint against Taipingshan, and the Muscovite leader finally discovered that the enemy, instead of giving battle, had marched across his front, taking up a position on some hills to the east of Ta Tche Kiao. To the north of Ta Tche Kiao in the direction of Haichung and Liao Yang, the Japanese forces are moving in three bodies, while a large fresh reinforcement is advancing toward Ta Tche Kiao from below Kaiping. The Russians remain in their positions dazed and puzzled to know what all this means. The fact that the Japanese have made no attempt to occupy this city seems to mystify them still more. Only a few Russian troops are here now.

Panama Men Take Alarm.

Colon, July 16.—A wharf is in course of construction at Cristobal at which lumber and other supplies for the canal will be landed. The building of this wharf has given rise to misgivings on the part of Panama citizens that it will be a stepping stone to the establishment of a United States port at Colon. The order to the effect that vessels sailing from La Boca, the mouth of the canal on the Pacific side, must receive their clearance papers from the United States authorities, is criticized as a violation of the treaty.

British Fleet Located.

Chefoo, July 16.—The British fleet, whose movements last week were tinged with mystery, has been located cruising in Yang Tung bay, 20 miles from Wei Hai Wei. There is authority for the statement that the fleet is watching the developments at Port Arthur. Chinese refugees from Port Arthur who arrived here today report that the Japanese have recaptured two positions from which they were driven namely, Forts Fourteen and Seven.

American Cruiser at Chefoo.

London, July 16.—The correspondent of the Standard at Chefoo says that the United States cruiser Raleigh has arrived there.

DEATH ENDS TRIP

CHICAGO PICNIC TRAIN COLLIDES WITH A FREIGHT.

Twenty-Two People Are Killed and Seventy Others Injured. Many of Whom Are in Serious Condition—Curve in Road Conceals Danger From Engineer.

Chicago, July 15.—This evening 22 members of the Sunday school of Doernumers Congregational church at Thirty-first and Butler streets, went to death with joy in their hearts and a hymn on their lips. Seventy people, mostly children, members of the same Sunday school, were maimed and mangled at the same time.

The carnage occurred in a collision on the tracks of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad between Chicago Heights and Glenwood, 25 miles from Chicago. Today was the annual picnic of the Sunday school, and, as in former years, several hundred of the children, with their parents and friends, had gone to the picnic grounds at Mokena, Ill., for the day. The picnic was over and the train was on the return to Chicago when the accident occurred.

Two accidents combined to make the disaster. The first was the breaking down of a freight train on the north-bound track, on which the excursion train should have proceeded after leaving Chicago Heights, and the other was the breaking of a coupling on a second freight train. Because the first train had blocked the rightful track the excursion train switched to the south-bound track to run for four miles until it should have passed the station of Glenwood just north of Chicago Heights. As it tore along the track at the rate of 40 miles an hour it rounded a sharp curve and came full upon the second train, which was backing up on the south-bound track in order to take up its lost cars, and trying at the same time to keep out of the way of the coming picnic train, which it believed was on the north-bound track.

There was no time for more than the setting the brakes, then, with unslackened speed, the train, with its load of 500 men, women and children, crashed at full speed into the freight. There was a shock, a shriek, and over 20 souls were in eternity.

ARMIES CLOSE IN.

Japanese Will Attack Ta Tche Kiao—Victory Will Compel Evacuation.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—Steadily and cautiously General Oku's army from the south, and General Nodzia's army from the east, are closing in on Ta Tche Kiao, where General Kuropatkin is reported to be entrenched. One hundred and thirty thousand men are involved in the movement. The next few days will determine to what extent General Kuropatkin intends to make a stand at Ta Tche Kiao, possession of which by the Japanese would compel the immediate evacuation of Niu Chwang.

The outposts of the armies are scarcely 15 miles apart. The slowness of the advance is apparently due to the natural difficulties in the way of a rapid movement of the Japanese eastern flanking columns.

Lieutenant General Sakharoff reports that General Kuro is massing his troops near the Pkhamlin pass and moving out by both roads upon Haichung. Heavy pressure from this quarter would render Ta Tche Kiao untenable.

All the Japanese energies now seem to be concentrated on Ta Tche Kiao and Haichung.

The operations to the north, which throughout may have been feints, have been suddenly suspended.

Immense Meat Shipment Concluded.

Minneapolis, July 15.—Advices received at Northern Pacific headquarters states that the heaviest order of canned meat to cross the Pacific has been successfully delivered on the Pacific Coast and loaded aboard the steamer Shawmut for transportation from Puget sound to Yokohama. The shipment consists of a rush order for 1,000,000 pounds of canned beef for the subsistence department of the Japanese army. It was handled from Chicago by the Northern Pacific in special trains of 40 refrigerator cars.

Britain May Protest.

London, July 15.—There is reason to believe that the foreign office is giving serious consideration to the question of the passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, and if the reports of the operations of the St. Petersburg, one of the ships, which recently passed through the straits, in searching two British vessels in the Red sea are officially confirmed, protest may be lodged both at Constantinople and St. Petersburg.

Japan Breathes Easier.

Tokio, July 15.—It is thought by the treaty between England and Germany removes all possibility of a coalition against Japan, and insures that progressive Anglo-German amity on which the peace of the world has lately depended. Japan would view with especial interest the extension of "Pacific zone" to include Russia, since such a development would in no wise hinder the fulfillment of Japanese purposes.