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Fortifications at San Diego. Fortifications at San Diego. SAN DESGO, Cal., June 25.-Captain J, J. Meyler has been directed by the War Department to have plans drawn for a battory of two three-inch guns, to be lo-cated or North Island, at the entrance o San Diego Harbor. The guns will not only command the entrance to the barbor, but will be able to destroy any small craft that might steal up under the big b-inch guns of Fort Rosecrans, located di-rectly across the channel. These big guns cannot be depressed sufficiently to bit a ship at close range, and the three-duch guns will be put m to solve this problem.

Arizons Forest Fires Burned Out.

reserve by the officials, but in quarters likely to be thoroughly advised the Shanghal statement that Prince Tuan was in charge of a portion of the Chinese troops was credited as accurate. If this is estab-lished beyond doubt, the situation may beome even more acute than at present, as Prince Tuan is the father of the hetr apparent, and one of the officials closest identified with the Empres Dowager. Identified with the Empress Dowager. The Shanghni statement of a practical "Angle-American alliance" elicited an ex-pression of indignation from the officials here who have grown weary of explaining that there is absolutely no such alliance, but simply parallel action by this and other governments towards the common end of preserving their respective -people and property. and property.

and property. The authorities here are using the utmost endeavor to bring officers from every available point so as to meet the require-ments of Adminal Remey. The Navy Department received a dis-patch this morning announcing the ar-rival of the Solace at Nagasaki, Japan. No explanation is given at the department

No explanation is given at the department as to why she went over to Nagasaki in-stead of remaining with the American fleet ot Taku.

ANXIETY IN ENGLAND.

Lack of News From Pekin Alarms Diplomats.

NEW YORK, June 21 .- Every day counts, and the situation in China is worse for that reason, says the London corre-spondent of the Tribune. It is 16 days since there was authentic information from the legations at Pekin, and that

from the legations at Pekin, and that fact alone justifies serious apprehension. It is hardly probable that the legations, with all their resources, should not have been able to send a courier with dis-patches to the seaboard. Tweive days have passed since the British Admiral, with the mixed force of 2300 marines, left Tion Tein for Pekin, and there is no authentic news of his arrival. A Brussels commission-house is reported to have received a message anreported to have received a message an-nouncing the passage of the column into the capital, and there are other reports of a similar nature from Chinese sources. What is anxiously awaited here is an official bulletin of some kind in the place of the vague conjectures which have been substituted for news in one capital another. after

Mr. Broderick made some official explaations in the House of Commons, but it was with the air of a man who did not tell all he knew nor half what he feared. The truth is that there is deep anxiety in official circles over the situation in China, and this feeling is shared by the diplomatic circles. Nothing is known re-specting the legations, and anything may have happened in Pekin. Admiral Sey-mour's force of marines was not supplied for a march of 12 days, and it has

ff from communications with Tien There will be an intense feeling of Tsin. relief when authentic notification comes from the col Meanwhile a thick fog has settled over Chino. The most experienced men in pub-lic life do not pretend to understand what is going on. The best informed diplo-

matisus frankly admit that they do not know what Lord Sallsbury is trying to ac-complish or what he has in mind. There is a general feeling in Government circles that a large military force is needed for service in China, and the question is un-

of the other powers. America, who is considered to hold the key to the situa-tion, because of being beyond suspicion of land-grabbing motives, is in the best position to take the lead in making proposals for a permanent arrangement. There is practically an Anglo-American alliapoe in China. The commercial organizations of both

The commercial organizations of both nationalities are urging their respective Governments to hurry more troops. The presence of enough soldiers to enforce the demands upon China besides being in position to check the ambitions of rival powers, is deemed advisable. There are not sufficient English troops present to protect interests at treaty ports. The to protect interests at treaty ports. The English and Americans confidently ex-pect that several regiments will be sent from the Philippines without delay. \$250,000

No confidence is expressed in Li Hung Chang, who is expected to follow any policy that is likely to result in per-sonal aggrandizement. Many missionarics from the Yangtes Klang Valley are coming to Shanghal for safety. Three Chinese gunboats, recently built by the Chinese gunboats, recently built by the Armstrongs, have arrived at Shanghai from Taku, fleeing from the foreign fleets, leaving a Captain behind in their haste. Two Chinese cruisers at Kiang Ying fort, 50 miles up the river, are kept upder steam. The forts are provid-ed with modern artillery and are in-structed to watch for the approach of foreigners. foreigners

Six American Presbyterian mis-sionaries from Kiang Yang have arrived at Shanghal. A wealthy Chinaman who field from Pekin on the 14th says that all the legations except the British, Austrian and Belgian have hear burned the foreigners takhave been burned, the foreigners tak-ing refuge within those three.

CHICAGOANS AT TIEN TSIN.

Thirteen Missionaries Were in the City.

CHICAGO, June 23.-If the news which comes from Tien Tsin is true, 13 Chicagoans have perished under the Boxer sword. If Tien Tsin is destroyed the mission workers of China have lost their central station, including the two largest central station, including the two largest and oldest hospitals in the north. Of the Chicagoans who have gone to North Chi-na as missionaries, the best known are Dr. Henry Porter and Rev. Arthur Smith. These men, with their families, are supposed to have gone to Tien Tsin from their station at Pang Chuang five works are for arter. With them was

weeks ago for safety. With them was Mr. Porter's sister, Miss Mary H. Porter, foremost among the representatives of the Women's Board of the Interior in Chir

China. Misses Grace and Gertrude Wickoff left Pang Chukng last Spring to make their permanent station at Tion Tein until the trouble farther south should cease. Miss Neille Russell, who, while not a Chicago giri, studied here and went from this district, notified friends at Bessemer, Mich., recently that she had left her station, some miles south of Tien Tsin, to take quarters in the city. Last of the list of those whose fate is uncertain

the list of those whose fate is uncertain is Miss Frances B. Patterson, whose permanent station is in Tien Tsin. Rev. Mr. Smith, who is perhaps the best known of the American mission force in China, because of the books he has written concerning the country and its ngeopla, has had charge of the Con-gregational agency at Pang Chuang.

nal agency at Pang Chuang.

est hunting and fishing grounds in the world, and he is homesick to return to the land of his father and the home of his young manhood. He does not seem to have much preference as tu which way the reservation is to extend, so long as he shall have control of the lake. Inspector McLaughlin, in follow-ing his instructions, found that the land immediately surrounding the lake is vai-ued by the owners at \$75 per acre, and that the total valuation of the property, over to him. The appraisement that the total valuation of the property, outside of personal property, extending from the lake in an easterly direction toward the Imnaha Biver, amounts to

Chief Joseph and his little band are now located on the Colville reservation. In-spector McLaughlin went to Colville and sent for five Indians, beside Joseph. Only four of them went to see him, and when asked if they would go with Joseph to a reservation in the Wallowa country, three absolutely refused to do so, unless forced by the Government. They said they were comfortably located, and would follow Joseph no longer. The fourth said he would go with Joseph any place. The question of how many of his tribe would come with him, should he secure a reservation, was asked Joseph several times during the consultations in this city, but he evaded it as long as possible. Finally, when it became too evi-dent that he did not care to tell, he said that there would be about 135 per-sons, which is eight more than the num-

ber of his tribe now in existence. The wily old chief's claim to the right of a reservation in this county is that it originally belonged to his father, Old Joseph, and that neither of them sold or Joseph, and that neither of them sold or otherwise disposed of it; hence, it must still belong to him and his tribe. Dur-ing the meeting on Saturday night, as well as one year ago, when Joseph was here to meet the people and discuss the matter of a reservation, the argument of his right to claim this county or any part of it waxed warm, but always triendly, between Joseph and A. C. Smith, who were both on the ground when the dispute first arose in 1872. Dur-ing the discussion some interesting his-tory of the county and the causes of the memorable war of 1877 were brought to

memorable war of 1877 were brought to light. The Nez Perces Indian Nation in early days was divided into two classes, name-ly, the treaty Indians, who lived on the reservation in Idaho, and the non-treaty Indians, who would not submit to the restrictions of an agency and declared their right to go and live where they pleased. In 1854, or about that time. Law-yer, an educated Indian, and then chief of the treaty Indians: Old Joseph, Eagle-of-the-light. Big Thunder, Looking Gluss and White Bird, all the leaders of nomadic hands of non-treaty Indians, met three Government Commissioners and agreed to a treaty that ceded to the United States all the Wallowa country. In fact, all their lands except the reser-vation in Idaho, the only provision be-ing that those Indians owning and cui-tivating farms outside of the reservation should be protected in their rights and worklow. tivating farms outside of the reservation should be protected in their rights and privileges. This confined the roaming nomadic tribes to the reservation pre-sided over by an agent. The Commis-sioners and all the chiefs signed the treaty before Joseph and the other non-treaty Indians recognized what they had done. They blamed Lawyer for trying to fool them, and flew to arms, and a

iful lake in the southern end of the val- it was in the beginning

ley, around which Joseph now wants a reservation. It is here, he says, he spent many Summers of his boyhood in the fin-est hunting and fishing grounds in the

country over to him. The appraiment amounted to \$50,000, and would have been paid had not the question arose as to whether Joseph and his tribe would make

their permanent home on the land, and have an agent, according to the policy of the Government. This, Joseph post-tively refused to do, saying: "We will go and come when we please,

and will not be subject to any white man." In the Spring of 1877, Colonel Whipple, with 250 solders, was sent to compet Joseph to go on the reservation and make it his home. Joseph's spice discov-ered the approach of the soldiers, greatly overestimated the number, and fled to Idaho. Here Joseph was again met by Government authorities, and, satisfied they meant ousiness, agreed to give up the Wallowa country and thke a reserva

tion near Welp, in the vicinity of Lap-wal, he to have a fine farm, well im-proved. As soon as the younger and lawless warriors learned that their hunting and fishing grounds along the Wallowa River had been ceded to the United States they were greatly incensed, and declared they would not submit to it. Securing some whisky, they became intoxicated, and started out on the warpath. Near Mount Idaha they murchered a number of white

which, they because interfection, and started out on the warpath. Near Mount Idahe thy nurdered a number of white people and precipitated the memorable Nez Perces war of 1877. Joseph, instead of holding slooi from the trouble. Im-mediately joined his warriors, and was their leader until surriors, and was their leader until surriors, and was their leader until surriors, and cap-tured by General Miles in Montana. Chief Joseph and Mr. Smith agreed in the recital of these events until it came to the acceptance of the reservation at Weip, when Joseph emphatically declared that he knew nothing of that transac-tion. In fact, his memory and speech fulled him at this point, for there hinges his whole argument for a claim to the county. His main reason, however, for wishing to come back to the home of his childhood is that he is dissatisfied with his present location, and is homesick to orable war of 1877 were brought to

childhood is that he is dissatisfied with his present location, and is homesick to return to the resting place of his father, who is buried at the forks of the Wal-lowa River in Lower Valley. He recog-nizes that there is no other place like it for grass, fish and game, and the en-tropy of the second state of the second to hose acquainted with Joseph, and Indians in general, his effort appears to be a mere whim to satisfy his great india in convince other Indians that he has great influence with the Government. The inspector expressed himself as being resolves of Wallowa County, and sald "No wonder Jesern wants to return to this country. He workly knows a good thing when he sees it."

Warships to Carry Telegrams. LONDON, June 21.-The British Gov-ernment has given permission to all Brit-ish warships between Taku and Che Poo to carry telegrams

miversal desire (the Filipinos for the ejectment of the friars from the archipelago is to be reconciled with the or-ganic principles of our laws relative to individual liberty.

The Transport Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22-Three ransports will sail from this port for the 'hilippines before July 1. The Leelanaw and Conemaugh are being loaded as quickly as possible, and as soon as all their cargo is aboard they will receive a deck-load of mules. The Grant is being got ready and besides the cargo of supplies sho will take, there will be about 800 reruits aboard.

cruits aboard. The transport Grant, which is to leave this port on July 1 for Manila, will be the first United States troopship to go to the Philippines by way of Nagasaki, the usual route being via Honolulu. She will carry the Sixth Cavalry, which may be The transport Lennox, now at Portland,

Or., will carry horses for the troopers. -

REPORTED BY CAPTAIN WISE

Monocacy's Men Sent to Tien Tsin From Che Foo.

SHANGHAI, June 23 .- The American Consul here, John Goodnow, has received from the Consul at Chee Foo under date of June 22 a builtein from Captain Wise of the United States warship Monocacy as follows:

"June 30.-On the arrival of marines this morning I started fires in the loco-motives and got cars- and two field pieces. Just now, 1 P. M. trains with 400 Russians and one field piece and 130 marines are leaving. A French officer has just arrived, having left Tien Tsin yesterday at 7:30, when troops were attacking the foreigners and the American Consulate had been destroyed. He does not know what has become of our men.

"The Chinese have modern guns and are baltering the foreigners in their strong-hoids. He says the line can be traveled from here to Chang Chen, half way to Then Tsin. A few Russians are there. He says I may be attacked here tonight, but I have sent all the marines, as I can look out for myself. This place will be deserted again tonight. It is very important to preserve the rolling stock of the railway. When a train has got as far ahead as it can, the troops will preess ahead afoot and the train will be sent

"I seized here at daylight a dispatch boat. I could start more locomotives if I had competent firemen." Lieutenant Kempff, U.S. N., through the

British conzulate at Tien Tsin, sends by special courier:

"Reinforcements are urgently needed, The casualties are heavy, the ammunition is insufficient and machine guns are re-quired. The Russians at the raffrond sta-tion are hard pressed. The Chinese troops kept up an incessant fire from large guns on the European concessions, nearly all of which have been burned."

Remains of Stephen Crane NEW YORK, June 21.-The remains of Stephen Crane, the American novelist, who died June 5 at Baden-Weiler, arrived here today, accompanied by Mrs. Crane, on the steamship Bremen. The burial will take place at Newark, N. J., where the other members of the family are interred.