# THE BOERS STILL ATTACK

THEIR WORK DOES NOT WIN THEM ANY ADVANTAGE.

British Always Repulse the Dutch, Though Losses Are Suffered-Getting Bendy to Trek.

LONDON, July 2.—Late news from South Africa reports that the Boers in-effectually attacked General Buller's ea-ourt between Sanderton and Heidelberg on Saturday as he was returning from a

visit to Lord Roberts.

The Boers attacked Wicksburg garrison at midnight on Tuesday, but were driven off after 45 minutes' fighting. General Brahant on July 5 occupied Dernberg, be-tween Senekal and Winberg, which served as a base for bands assailing convoys.
Colonel Mahon, of General Hutton's
mounted troops, caught up and engaged
300 Boars east of Bronkers Spruit and drove them off. The British casualties numbered 33.

Commandant Limmer tried to recapture stenburg on July 5, but was driven

Thirty-four of Strathcona's Horse under Lieutenant Winter were attacked by 200 Boers east of Standerton on July 6. The British soon took possession of a kopje, upon which they successfully withstood the attacks of the Boers.

Portuguese Welcome the Dutch LONDON, July 9.-The Times Lourence Marques correspondent says, under date

'A general movement of Boer settlers in Gazaland, Portuguese territory, seem to be in contemplation. Large herds have been driven across the border. The Portuguese welcome the movement."

In Gold Const Colony. CAPE COAST CASTLE, July 8.-A letter from Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, dated at Akwebus, July 1, has been received here, announcing his safety.

Hard Fighting Expected. FUMSU, July 8.—The column under command of Colonel Wolcocks, which is marching to the relief of Sir Frederick Hodgson, has arrived here. Hard fighting is expected tomorrow.

### CONDITIONS IN GERMANY. Money Easy, Though Bourse Was

Agitated-Iron Still Falling. BERLIN, July 8.-The Bourse had highly agitated week, with heavy swells in quotations. News from China, and the disaster at Hoboken at the beginning of the week caused a deep depression, which was reinforced later by the Emperor's speech, which seemed to indicate a separate war policy for Germany. Wednes-day showed a lower record of figures in Berlin quotations than for more than a year. Imperial loans declined 1.50 during the week, owing to the execution of a new loan to meet the expenditures of the China expedition. Chinese loans declined heavily. Fives fell-11.30. Iron securities were decressed by less favorable reports from the producing centers. Old from prices continue falling.

President Brown, of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, has been examining the altuation in Silesia, in order to ascertain the prospect for American pig fron there. A trial order for 100 tons has been placed A Berlin trade paper prints an article under the caption, "Russia or America," in which it claims that a certain party has advised the government to avoid making a commercial treaty with the making a commercial treaty with the United States in order to get better terms with Russia. It is understood that "a certain party" means Count Posadowsky-Wehng, who is invariably hostlie to the United States commercially.

The money market has been unusually easy. The private rate for money declined to the control of t

clined I per cent to 3% during the week. This rapid decline is due to large payments of interest and dividends, which have not found fixed investments.

### The London Stock Exchange. LONDON, July &-The sole concern of

dden drop in Chinese bonds during the week just ended upset a number of loans secured by the deposit of these securities and forced heavy selling of others in order to provide funds to supply lost mar-gins. Hence there was a heavy slump all along the line, which, in spite of a subnt rally, left its traces on all the markets, consols losing 1 point. Chinese securities were lower 5@11 points for the week, in spite of the fact that the installment of interest for 1899 was duly paid in by the Shanghai banks.

Americans have been the best market for the week. Berlin selling has been off-set by New York buying. Prices, except for Louisville & Nashville, closed frac tionally higher on the week. Mining securities were depressed. Rands being Pa down. Money was fairly plentiful at 1 to 1% per cent for call loans and 1% per cent loans for a week. Discounts were firm at 2%@2% per cent.

Dahomey Hero to China PARIS, July 8.—It is announced that General Dodds, the hero of the Dahomey cannot have been appointed to the command of the French expedition to

# SHANIKO'S RAPID GROWTH.

### Railroad Terminus and a Shipping Station for Rich Country.

SHANIKO, Or., July 7.-What was known as the Shaniko boom has passed away, and the town has now settled down to business, and is getting things in ship-shape for a solid growth. There have been some disappointments here among men who came with wild ideas and wild theories of making a fortune in a few weeks speculating, when, in fact, many of them had nothing to speculate on. Some have gone away smarting under disappointment and given the place a "blackeye," but the town is going right ing and growing just the same. To the man who is reasonable, is look-ing for a permanent home and expects to make a fortune in the usual patient. economical, industrious way, Shaniko of-fers a good field. It is, and is bound to me to be, a great shipping point. The great wool and stock product for hundreds of miles south, and many miles in other directions, must come here. The first senson has been a great one, and it is but a shadow of what is to follow. There is talk of the railroad being extended, but there is some doubt about this, and in case it is, it will be a num-ber of years before this extension is made. The permanent improvements of the railroad company and others, who are

in a position to know, show this. One of the largest warehouses in this part of the state has been erected here, a large brick hotel, in which the com-pany is interested, is under construction, a large department store is just completed and filled with goods, and in a remark able short time buildings of a permanent nature have been projected and completed everywhere. There are a great number of shacks and tents and improvised houses that tend to give the town a temporary appearance, but material has been difficult to secure, the time has been short. and all of these will be replaced by sub stantial structures. The industrious homesceker, who is in curnost and means business, will find Shaniko a good place to settle in. When the rallroad is ex-tended Shaniko has a country about it, and a wide scope of country, that the railroad will not affect, that will support it handsomely, even to the dimensions of a city. The resources of Oregon are too rich and too numerous for scattering towns miles spart to suffice in supplying

the demands of the growing population, Stock, grain and hay grow here at practically no expense in raising, and the receipts from sales are large. The population is increasing rapidly, improvements are being made in stock, the country will be grassed with improved grasses and what has heretofore been a barren waste will be developed into rich farms and ranches at an early day.

waste will be developed into rich farms and ranches at an early day.

Shaniko siready has four general stores, one drug store, three restaurants; two chop houses, one lodging house, one saloon, two blacksmith shops, one harness shop, two livery stables and feed yards combined one personner one shortest. combined, one newspaper, one physician A \$16,000 brick hotel is under construction Many substantial new buildings are un-der construction. There are two stage lines leading out from Shaniko, and others are under consideration. The ware-house here is 20x300 feet. The future of Shaniko is truly good.

Canada Has Adopted Regulations Like Those of the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Commercial Agent Johnson, of Stanbridge, under date of June 3, 1800, reports that the Canadian Government has adopted similar regulations to those of the United States, requiring triplicate involces, one to be filed at the port of entry, one with the shipper, and the remaining one to be forwarded to the Department of Customs at Ottawa. oms at Ottawa.

June 16 Mr. Johnson adds that the department is putting into force the following new regulations, which are of particular interest to importers:

"The invoice produced for entry at the Custom-House, in respect of goods purchased by an importer, shall be an invoice from the person, firm or corporation selling the goods to such importer the invoice shall be properly certified, and shall faithfully represent the transaction between the seller of the goods and the importer in respect of such goods, and shall truly exhibit the actual price paid and to be paid for the goods by the importer making entry thereof, including the cont of coverings of any kind and all charges and expenses incident to placing the goods in condition, pocked ready for the goods in condition, packed ready for shipment direct to Canada. Goods bona fide exported to Canada from any country, but passing in transit through another country, shall be valued for duty as if they were imported directly from such first-named country, subject to the following conditions, namely:

"(a) The bill of lading for the transportation of

goods shall not be entered for consumpgoods shall not be entered for consumpany contingency of diversion, and the
goods shall not be entered for consumpadvisors lies in the deeply scated objection or for warehouse, or remain un-claimed, or remain for any purpose other tion of the than their trans-shipment or transit in foreigner.

than their trans-shipment or transit in any intermediate country.

(b) The said bill of lading for the transportation of the goods from the port of original shipment to Canada, or a certified copy or copies thereof, and such further evidence as the Collector may require to establish the direct exportation of the goods from the place of original shipment to a port in Canada, as hereinbefore provided, together with a proper invoice of the goods, shall be produced by the importer to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry; provided, and another said 6000. A member of the Customs at the port of entry; provided, and another said 6000. A member of the that a customs certificate showing the trans-shloment of the goods in a Britlad not the remotest idea. Out of this ish or foreign port, without entry thereat, force, I doubt if more than 2000 even for consumption or for warehouse, or for fired a shot. I met hundreds of them ish or foreign port, without entry therest, for consumption or for warehouse, or for any other purpose than their transportation in transitu to the port of destina-tion in Canada, may be required by the said Collector as further evidence, in any said Collector as further evidence. In any case where he deems necessary, in addition to the bill of lading: provided, also, that any original bill of lading, when so produced to the Collector and marked with the customs stamp, may be returned if a 'transitu statement' (in a form approved by the Minister of Customs). approved by the Minister of Customal, containing the material facts set forth in the bill of lading respecting the constructed point of defense in a hill country, but they are worse than useless in the bill of lading respecting the consistent the lighest of mobility and the greatest of coolness and judgment in the open, where the highest of mobility and the greatest of coolness and judgment are imperative. Incapabales and interest were in great number, and the particulars in the original bill of lading.

"(c) Goods, subject to an ad valorem of the open, where the highest of mobility and the greatest of coolness and judgment are imperative. Incapabales and shirkers were in great number, and the presence of such is always a serious detriment in a tight country. But they are worse than useless in the open, where the highest of mobility and the greatest of coolness and judgment are imperative. Incapabales and threes of the German war in the open, where the highest of mobility and the greatest of coolness and judgment are imperative. Incapabales and threes of the German war in the open, where the highest of mobility and the greatest of coolness and judgment are imperative. Incapabales and threes of the German war in the open, where the highest of mobility and the greatest of coolness and judgment are imperative. Incapabales and the open, where the highest of mobility and the greatest of coolness and judgment are imperative. Incapabales and threes of the German war in the open, where the highest of mobility and the greatest of coolness and judgment are imperative. Incapabales and threes of the German war in the open, where the highest of mobility and the greatest of coolness and judgment are imperative. Incapabales and threes of the German war in the open, where the highest of mobility and the greatest of coolness and judgment are imperative. Incapabales and the open was a serious determined to the open where the highest of mobility and the greatest of coolness and judgment are imperative. Incapabales and the open wa

Cyclists' Fatal Collision.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.-A. S. J. Holt, Pacific Coast agent of the Penn-sylvania Railroad, while riding a bicycle today, collided with a horse and buggy and sustained injuries which will prob ably result fatally.

Pire in Cramps' Shop. PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The fire in the angle iron smith shop of the Cramps' Sons Shipbuilding Company, did only \$4.

# AT THE HOTELS.

600 damage.

THE PORTLAND.

E E Potter, San Fran G W Sanborn and wf. Astoria
L M Ringwalt, Cin B G Goodon, Astoria
J A Pinch, Spokane
J L Blam, Walls W G Jacoba, Dr City
N Phillip, San Fran
C Bragdon and wf.
Auburndale, Mass
H R Robertson, Seattle. Wash
B Rebertson, N Y
D Henderson, wite
and child, S P
C H Rice and wife.
Ottawa, O
H Rice and wife.
Ottawa, O
H Rice and wife.
Sentile
B Leonard and wf.
Natchez, Mire
S Higelow, Rochester
Mrs W Eastwed do
Jas Carroll, Seattle
B Goodwin and wife.
Sentile
B Morre, Seattle
W S Watson, S P
B Lindstorm, Seattle
W S Watson, S P
B Lindstorm, Seattle
W S Watson, S P
B Lindstorm, Seattle
W B Watson, S P
B Lindstorm, Seattle
H Lindstrom, Seattle
H Lindstrom, Seattle
H Columbia River Scenery. THE PORTLAND.

Columbia River Scenery. Regulator Line stamers, from Cak-street dock, daily, except Sundays, The Balles, Hood River, Cascade Locks, and return. Call on, or 'fone Agent for further information.

THE PERKINS.

N L Cornellus, Hislena G Wilson, Silverton W E k..rott, Austin | W H Daughtrey, Ta- H M Spruit, Colorado Springe, Colo G L Limbarger, Kansasa City, Mc O A Dexter, Ban Fran E E Randail, St Paul Dr F S Gregory, Yreica, Cal L C Rich, San Fran C H Williams, Sactile J W Anderson, Elma C H Williams, Seattle J W Anderson, Elma C H Williams, Seattle J W Anderson, Elma C H Richelland, Colo M E Dann, Portland J C Morris, Ornsha W H Ricele, Seattle O E Fardee, Chicago D D Wilder, Dalles Mrs D D Wil THE PERKINS. Cooper, Ia

W J Sporr, Goldendale
Mrs A Smith, Briggs
A M Grilley, Or City
J H Miller, Or City
J C Bryant, Br Paul
Mrs M A Thomson, Datroit
Siesvensville, Mont

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle. rean; Srat class, Rates. The and up. Or from depot. Restaurant hext door.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma. American plan Rates, 33 and up. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma opean plan. Rates, 50c and

A highly prized cigar—the Herbert

# LORD ROBERTS' ADVANCE

HOPELESS SITUATION OF THE BOERS IN OPEN COUNTRY.

Utter Lack of Organization-Some Lost Opportunities-A General Flight.

New York Evening Post,
JOHANNESBURG, May 15.—There is
no present reason for doubting that, some
time before this can get into type, the Orange Free State will have gone out of business. From the beginning of Lord Roberts' advance from Bloemfontein, the REQUIRE TRIPLICATE INVOICE In 12 days the English army had advanced 127 miles, from Bloemfontein to Kroon-stad. The Boors, after a mere show of resistance, have abandoned point after point, overwhelmed and disheartened in the face of a force which outnumbered

ome at Ottawa.

June 16 Mr. Johnson adds that the ground as that which lay before the ad-

The numerical strength of that force is wholly unknown. Some estimated it at 50,000, some at 100,000. Against this, on the veidt, the Boer forces were as helpless as a group of children trying to resist the advance of a locomotive. Why were they not warned and advased by the "foreign mercenaries," the "Continental mili-tary experts," who were hired at vast salaries to teach the Boers the art of war? Simply because that sort of thing does not exist, and never has existed. There are a few foreign officers, like Blake, and Hassell, and Lossberg, the portation of the goods to Canada shall derson, the Dane; the late Villebols Mashow the ultimate destination of the goods from the place of original shipminor note. These have tion of the Boer to take advice from any foreigner. He feels, in his numerical

returning from the lines along a single course. Other hundreds passed by other routes. Much the greater number of those whom I met carried full cartridge belts.

inese regulations, shall be valued and appraised at their fair market value, as sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the last country whence the goods were transported into Canada, at the time when the same were exported from such country."

The result is disastrous. At no point has there been any deadly and determined stand. The Boer losses are utterly insignificant. For the purpose of locating the reported "battles," there may be named as follows: Brandfort, Winburg. Smaldeel, Sand River, Ventersburg and Kroonstad. Throughout them all, I greatly doubt if the Boer losses amou killed and 50 wounded. The British loss I have no means of estimating. These losses, out of the number estensibly engaged in fighting, are a fair indication of the nature of the fights,

The English army appeared in force in front of Brandfort on May 2. The distarice being 37 miles between the two places. I infer that the general advance began on May I. Brandfort was occupied practically without resistance, and the Boers fell back to Smaldeel, 25 miles On May 4 the English right wing entered Winburg. An advance guard which rode forward to demand the sur-render of the town found the place almost descrited. After a brief and ineffective resistance at the Vet River, five miles south of Smaldeel, that town was occupied on May 5. The condition was the same. The town was virtually empty when the British entered it. With the evacuation of the country about the Vet River, the Boers lost the only position where any strong resistance was possible for many miles. The ground was by no means ideal for Boer methods, and they ould have only effected a temporary resistance, with no hope of a British repulse. The point is of some, though not much, possibility as a defensive position. But the Boers did not, probably could not, mobilize with sufficient rapidity. Their lack of military system in plan and execution had given them no general scheme of resistance at any point, and their small forces were widely scattered. General De La Rey, a man of many natural qualifications as a soldler and a leader, was in command of the forces in the immediate vicinity. He had not many in the beginning, and a large slice had dis-persed by this time. An effort was made to hurry down reinforcements, but it was too late. The ground, with its advantages, had been lost. It is, perhaps, quite as well: 10,000 could not have held it for more than two or three days at the most, and a bloody battle which could not have been the street railway company overloads its cars and runs them too fast is in concars and runs them too fast is in concars with public sentiment. To be

London Telegraph.

In the four cities which make up the capital, and particularly in the imperial city, live most of the leading and opulent class, and therefore the houses are of a more important and solid appearance than is the rule elsewhere. High brick walls, with a single stone entrance, sur-round a multitude of courts, finited by roofed dwelling-rooms. It is a curious and universal custom among the Chinese to put up immediately facing the outer door a stone or brick screen, bearing tablets or painted serolls inscribed with the names of ancestors or classical texts. The object, according to time-honored superstition, is to ward off evil spirits. for the demon, on entering knocks his head against the obstacle, and, being de-vold of all sense but an elementary hatred of mankind, is repulsed and goes away sorrowful. Why the aforesaid demon should have the deverness to turn in

at the gate, yet not sufficient to wheel around the screen, is difficult for the uninitiated to understand.

There is no attempt at ostentation, or even of decent comfort, about these dwelling-places. Within they are mere ramshackle bungalows, with stone-dagged floors and paper windows, fantaspapered without taste or cleaniness. The furniture is pollahed wood, made in the stiff, square style, and is not unfamiliar. ornaments are few, and of the common-ment foreign make, while the bronze ves-sels to be seen are all modern and coarse in workmanable.

AT TIEN TSIN JUNE 21, 1870. That Year's Massacre of the French Consul and Missionaries.

Pall Mall Gazette. "We must have a man-of-war, for when there is none disorders increase. There is no doubt that the Chinese are most hostile to all foreigners; the fire is smol-dering and may at any moment break forth."

Thus wrote on June 20, 1870, Mr. Lay, British Consul at Tien Tsin, to Mr. Wade, the British Minister. The smoldering fire burst into a conflagration on the following day. Early in the morning the gong ing day. Early in the morning the gong was heard summoning the butchers to the

A vast horde of China's lowest scu A vast horde of China's lowest scum surrounded the French Consulate, hurled atones at its gates, windows and doors. Too late came M. Fontanier's awakening; be his negligence what it may, he faced his death as Frenchmen in face of danger are wont to meet it, fighting to the last. He was cut down, his head severed, his body mutilated. The mob forced their way into the gardens of the Consulate, and there massacred M. Simon, M. and Mme. Thomassin, the friends of Mr. Fontanier. Separated from the French Consulate. tanier. Separated from the French Con-sulate by a wall were the French Catho-Church, presbytery, convent and orphanage.

Pathers Chevrier and Ou, the latter s native priest, hastened to meet the rioters in the hope of being in time to administer the last rites of their Church to the French Consul and their friends. They were at once surrounded and murdered, their bodies ripped open their entire length and afterwards thrown into the river. The maddened mob made their way to the convent gate. Here Sister Monguet awaited them. A cut from a two-handed saber severed her skull; her body was shamefully mutilated. Sister Andreoni was the next to fail by a blow with a batchet; she was impulsed and here with a hatchet; she was impaled and her body carried high over the heads of the rloters. Sister Clavelin met her murderera at the southeast angle of the convent. She was dragged to the pharmacy, and while still alive her eyes and

her heart were torn out; her shrieks rose high above the yells and execrations of her assassins. Bister Viollet, a delicate nun, fainted and was killed. Sister Legras was cut in halves. Sister O'Sullivan was seized close to the kitchen. The rioters seeing a saucepan of boiling water close at hand threw it over her. The poor Sister, maddened with pain and half blinded, rushed to the chapel, where she was dispatched. An appall-ing death awaited Sisters Pavillon and Tillet. They had sought refuge with some of their orphan children in the crypt be-neath the chapel. Here the wretches kindled a fire and roasted alive their victims, the men holding their legs and arms. Sis-ter Lenu was the last to meet her death

from a blow of a lance on the temple.

The Ambassadors in Pekin signed a collective note of protest to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose govern-ment paid a substantial money indemnity for loss of property, exiled several man-darins of lesser degree, and decapitated certain coolies who came forward as sub stitutes for those really guilty, in con-sideration of the sum of 500 taels-about \$700-being handed to their families, and themselves being laid to earth in fine clothes and coffins. It is more than probable that had not France been in the throse of the German war measures more vigorous than threats would have been

### YOUNGEST IN THE RANKS. Webfoot Boy, Just 17, Serving in the Philippines.

Exception is taken to the statement in Oregonian of July 1 that Sampson Waller is the youngest Volunteer from Oregon. He was born April 1, 1883. Edwin A. Henderson, private, Company K, Thirty-ninth Regiment, was born June



28, 1883. He is the son of John Leland derson, a lawyer of Hood River, who thinks that his boy is the youngest pri-vate soldier now with Uncie Sam's troops, unless perhaps some member of a regimental band may be his funior. Mr. Henderson ic proud of his boy. He has been twice wounded, but did not mention the matter to his father until he had re

#### Locking the Stable, Etc. Tacoma Ledger.

any case, and many a man, both Boer exact, the resolution recited that "said and English, has lived to fight or run Tacoma Railway & Power Company has some other day. If there is going to be a "last ditch," I presume that it is my businers to be in its vicinity. I do not see anything else for the Boers now. The English occupation of the Prec State was a foregone conclusion from the hour that Lord Roberta' bugies sounded the "Forward?" out of Bloemfontsin.

persisted in running care specially in this city beyond all reasonable speed."

Now that the subject is taken up by citizens and people, it should be thoroughly considered, and such action taken as will serve to prevent accidents in future, not only by the enactment of such ordinances as may be necessary, but in seeing that their provisions are enactment of the provisions are enactment of the prevention of the preven forced. In this every citizen is interested and should be ready to do his duty in protecting his fellow citizens from dan-

> Fire Loss of \$160,000.
> WORCESTER, Mass., July &-Fire to day destroyed the property of the E. B. Crane Lumber Company and the Daniels-Cornell Company, wholesale grocers. Fireman Luby was probably fatally in-jured. Loss, \$160,000.

> Specie Imports and Exports. NEW YORK, July & -- Exports of gold and silver from this port to all countries for last week aggregated \$39,585 of silver bars and coin and \$82,260 gold. The im-ports of specie were \$15,057 gold and \$28,697

Poets and novel-mongers go into ecstatic rap-ture over the sun-klassed, winsome maid of the seasons. But our humble felts are not girted with second sight, and can see only drowsy frowsyness where revolution should be.

ALL CLASSES JOIN IN PESTIVAL OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

Royalty, Church and Military Form Procession in Commemoration of Passing of Piague in 1694.

VIENNA, June 14.—(Chicago Tribune special:).—The foremon has been devoted to the most sumptious procession the year in Vienna boasts—that of the annual Corpus Christi festival. More than seven centuries ago, when Pope Urban IV decreed the feast of the Consecrated Host, he ordered that it should be celebrated with much of magnificence and circumstance and the Church of Rome, ever with much of magningence and credin-stance, and, the Church of Rome, ever inclined toward pomp and splendor, en-tered into celebration of its new festival with gladness. The century just passing has brought new standards and new forms of religious worship to many peo-ples, but those nations which still cling to the mether church took forward to the Thursday after Trinity Sunday as a

day for feasting, rejoicing and pleasureseeking. Austria, more faithful to Catholicism than any other country, save France, makes much of her Frohnleichnamafest, and royalty, church nobility, and military unite to make it the event of the year. The manner of celebration is the same as obtains in France. Spain, Italy, and all countries where Catholicism still predominates—service is held in the church, and the monstrance is then carried around the church still predominates—service is the carried around the church still predominates. the church, either inside or outside of it, or through the streets, or, as in the country, from village to village—but here country, from village to village—but here in Vienna, additional importance is lent the day by making it the occasion of the annual thanksgiving the city observes in commemoration of the passing of the great plague which devastated the country at the close of the lith century.

At 8 o'clock this morning people be-gan to assemble along the streets through which the procession was to pass, and half an hour later regiments of soldiers appeared and took position in guard line on either side of the entire route. About 7 o'clock the Emperor and all the male members of the royal family and the chief representatives of the nobility drove to St. Stephen's, and there attended high mass, celebrated by Cardinal Gruscha, the Archbishop of Vienna. Shortly before 8 o'clock the procession began. The route traversed was about a mile in length and was through four of the principal streets. in the center of the city, the Graben back to the cathedral being the last sec-tion. Alters were erected at four, different important points along the way, and so placed that when the Emperor and dignitaries of the church stopped behind them for prayer, their devotions were performed facing each time a different cardinal point of the compass. Through the center of the street was laid a board sidewalk some five feet wide and covered with freshly cut hay. On this the nobility of church and state walked. Opposite each altar was a tent, made of red silken hansings, draped over framework, and containing a faidstool covered with cloth of gold, for the Emperor's use.

The procession is headed by 150 boys, remains from \$10.10 tents of acc. all

ranging from 8 to 14 years of age, all dressed neatly in black, with black caps outlined with gilt cord. They are from the Vienna Orphan Asylum and are at-tended by eight young priests in long black robes. Following them are monks marching in twos, Capuchin brothers bare-footed, bearded, and rough-robed, Franciscans, Dominicans in black and white, and Redemptorists, the order that has the revival of Roman Catholic faith in charge in Austria. Then begins the splendor of the pro-

cossion. Thirty-one priests, who have charge of as many prominent churches in Vienna, come into view, each dressed in his most splendid robes, the heavily embroidered banner of the church borne hefore him, and attended by six or eight assistants, each attired in the rich vest-ments of his office. As one stands near the head of the Graben and looks down the two long blocks that constitute that famed street, the eye is filled with the sight of dark red silken banners, heavy with sacred symbol, motto, and fringe of gold, floating above a long line of portly fold catches the clear sunlight of June and transforms it into gleams of noble metal, flash of precious stope, and glint of brilliant sliken stuff. Fortunes are represented in the gorgeous trappings

there displayed. The City and Communal Councils, head-ed by Burgomeister Lueger, form a spot of somber black in the brilliantly colored ocession, for although it is still early afternoon every man is in full evening dress, opera hat and all, as is customary in Continental Europe. The boys and men of the choir of St. Stephen's, and the members of the Archiepiscopal College, part of them in surplice, form a gradual transition to the gorgeousness of the court's servants and officials. Lackeys in white stockings, black knickerbockers and long-tailed coats, every seam in which is followed by gift braid three inches wide; the singers of the Royal Chapel, pages, and messengers, the grand masters and the chamberlains, all in full livery, and truly gorgeous to the eye of the American, accustomed to plainness n masculine attire These precede two long lines of men,

to name whom would be to name most of the chief notables of Austria, for these lines consist of those statesmen. diplomats, scholars, and celebrites who have had conferred upon them the highest orders the crown can bestow. The Knights of the Orders of the Grand Cross and the Golden Fleece pass slowly by, each decorated with the insignia of his order, many dressed in national costume, and all carrying a taper, which should be lighted, but which Vienna's ever prevalent wind makes impossible. Polish noblemen in complete Polish dress, yellow boots, fur-trimmed hat and cost, white sleeves and all; Hungarians engagement in derivated which the sleeves and all; Hungarians gorgeous in dark-red velvet suits richly embroidered, the coat off from the left arm and the curved sword at the side; representatives of other states, wearing coats of silk that is a strange mingling of soft blues and duli reds, and made with shoulders padded until they are more than square, being sloped upwards in fact-these are among the peculiar and striking costumes which lend interest and attractiveness to this section the parade, and prepare one for the bril-Hant picture formed when the halt is made before the altar which has been erected in front of the column placed in the center of the Graben in commemoration of the censation of the plague in

Under a baldachin of cloth of silver and gold, borne by prominent citizens of Vicarried by chamberlains of the Imperial Court, walks his eminence Cardinal and Archbishop Gruscha bearing the mon-strance and attired in a robe of silver white, the train of which is borne by two assistants.

Before him walk two attendants Before him walk two attendants swinging sliver locense burners, and behind
him, bareheaded and unprotected from
the glare and heat of the sun; walks
Austria's Emperor, a man nearing 70
years of age, and a monarch the most
respected in all Europe! Nothing could
more forcibly demonstrate the absolute
supremacy of the Catholic religion in
Austria than does this walking of the Austria than does this walking of the head of the church under a baldachin urrounded by trainbearers and incense swingers, followed by the ruler of the empire, bareheaded and unsheltered.

The baldachin stops before the altar, the Emperor, followed by the Archdukes,

nters the tent and kneels, pages in meeval costumes stand or kneel on one dieval costumes stand or speet on one side, singers, nobles and knights are grouped at the other. A short service is held, and then the procession moves on, the cardinal in a veritable cloud of cense, Emperor Franz Josef in gala cos-

The procession ends with a detachment of the imperial bodyguard and one of the royal Hungarian bodyguard, the first the royal Hungarian bodyguard, the first mounted on black horses and the latter on white, all from the royal stables. A more splendid sight than these Hungarians cannot be imagined. Large, finely built fellows, mounted on horses that are the pick of the empire, the bridles and trappings of gold, the saddle cloths of brilliant greens and redu, almost solid with embroidery, and the rider in full Hungarian costume of rich reds, gold and white, the cap topped by a huge brush of pale yellow, and a large a huge brush of pale yellow, and a large leopard skin thrown over the right shoulder and brought under the left arm. They make a picture truly Oriental in its coloring and sumptuousness, and containing sufficient of the barbaric to cause the pulse to quicken and the fancy to go sailing off into the realms of romance

and poetry.

A few minutes' wait and the hurahs of the people near St. Stephen's tell that A few minutes wait and the hurahs of the people near St. Stephen's tell that the Emperor and the dignitaries are re-turning to the castle and their residences. The Archdukes ride in carriages, the wheels and sides of which are heavily ornamented with gilt, and which are drawn by six black horses. Five or six pass, and then comes one even more splendld in its gliding, and eight white steeds, controlled by riders in three-cor-nered hats, edged with ostrich feathers, and dressed in gala livery, draw this truly royal coach, in which sit the old Em-peror and Franz Ferdinand, Austria's

probable future monarch.

The crowds cheer, the aged ruler bows his thanks, a regiment of artillery stationed along the edge of the street fires a salute of three shots, and Vienna, through with its Corpus Christi festival, starts for cafe, Summer garden, park or suburb to devote the remainder of the day to follity and enfoyment.

## "OPEN THE MILLS." How Wages Have Increased in the

AKRON, O., July 8.—"In the campaign of 1896, Mr. McKinley made one remark which went to the hearts of the people from one end of the country to the other. It was, 'Open the mills,' " said General Charles Dick, secretary of the Repub-

Past Four Years.

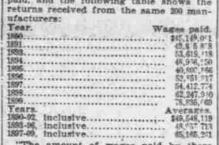
lican National Committee, today.

"Those three words met with a responsive chord from the tens of thousands who had been idle during the last Demo cratic Administration, and the empty din ner pail brigade went to the polls and voted for a full dinner pall, and for the

opening of the mills. 'In order to gain some idea of the effect of restoring the home market to our own people the Republican National Commit-tee sent out blanks to members of the National Association of Manufacturers, asking them to kindly furnish us with the number of men whom they had employed in each year from 1890 to 1890 inclusive, as well as with the total amount of wages which they had paid during the same years.
"We have received 200 replies. These

we have received 250 replies. Anese show that there was a steady increase in the number of hands employed in the 30 factories until the year 1808, after which there was an immediate drop of 10,000 men in 1894. But under President McKinley's Administration the increase in the num-ber of men employed by these same factories has been startling. In 1894 they employed 181.428 men, and last year they employed 174.645 men. In short, the numemployed 174,645 men. In short, the number of wage-earners employed by these same 206 factories has been increased from 50,633 men in 1894 up to 174,645 last year—almost doubled, in fact.

"But the contrast is even more striking when applied to the amount of wages paid, and the following table shows the returns received from the same 200 manufacturers:



"The amount of wages paid b same 300 manufacturers increased steadily from 1890 to 1892, then there was a drop in 1893 and another drop in 1891. During the next two years wages picked up, but it was not until 1897 that these same manufacturers were paying out as much money in wages as they had paid in 1872. The increase of their pay-rolls in 1888 and 1899 is as gratifying to me, as an employer of labor, as it must be to the men who are now busy at good wages.

"Between 1894 and 1899 the 200 manufac turers of the National Association who reported to us had increased their pay rolls by upwards of \$38,000,000, in fact, amount of wages which they distributed last year was almost double what they pald out in 1994.

"If this ratio of increase were applied to the whole country, without taking into account the number of new factories that have been started in the last few years who can deny that general prosperity has visited the country? And what a death of meaning those three words, 'Open the mills,' uttered by Mr. McKinley less than four years ago, has really conveyed."

### SUGGESTS SHIP SUBSIDY. Frye Says Bill Favors Freight-Carriers and Is Good.

WASHINGTON, July 4.-The disastrous fire in New York harbor, which proved so damaging to several of the prominent foreign steamship lines, has awakened anew the interest in the question of for eign shipping, and has indirectly brought to the front talk on the ship substily bill which failed of consideration in both House and Senate during the recent session. Some of the Republican leaders who are now in Washington took up the mat-ter, and declared that the bill would be passed next session, and substantially as reported from the two committees. These leaders assert that the bill will have a clear run, because the objection from the West, which had previously stood in the way of the bill, has been removed by certain concessions that have been made in the interest of Pacific shipping. The strong objection that was made to the 20-year subsidy period has been obliterated, so may the friends of the meas

ure, by cutting down the time on old ships to 10 years, which, in most instances, is claimed to be sufficient to repay the total original cost of the ship. Another factor that worked to bring about this change was the objection on many hands to paying out long subsidies to old ships, that would practically be out of general use before their long term of sub-sidy expired. It is generally considered that the life of an active ship is about 20 years, and there was a consequent ob-jection to a 30-year subsidy to ships that had already been in use probably more than half that period. On this account the Senate committee agreed to a 10-year subsidy for vessels now completed, and 20 years for vessels constructed after the

act shall pass. Senator Frys, chairman of the Senate committee on commerce, believes that such a bill would in five years insure the construction of 500,000 tons of new ships in American yards, which would reduce rates of ocean transportation, increase American export trade, and put American shippards on a level with the great yards in foreign countries. Such a law would also insure having the foreign mails carried free, and gradually cut off the pay ment of \$175,000,000 a year to foreign ping now doing our carrying. cussing the bill, Senator Frye is quoted as saying:

'The provisions of the bill favor freight

tume, and looking so weary, so heated, so broken that pity is wakened in every feectest and most powerful ships. This heart, and words of sympathy spring involuntarily to the lips at mere sight of him.

The procession ends with a detachment forms demends the forms in the forms of the forms future, demands the former in preference to the latter. It is recognized that the more rapid expansion of our export trade will be in that carried on with the Orient.
This will especially stimulate new lines of steamships from our Pacific Coast ports to Asiatic countries. To make it par-ticularly attractive, and also possible for our cities to develop that trade with American-built ships. 30 per cent of the maximum compensation is reserved for vessals upon the Pacific, while, of course, there is no limit to the extent that they may participate in the other 70 per cent by increasing the number of ships in our foreign trade."

## WILL HAVE LARGE POWERS

The New Federal Government for the Australians.

Review of Reviews.

The Federal Government of Australia will have large powers. In its hands will be vested exclusive control of customs taxation, together with power to impose all such other taxes as may be required for the public service, with the sole limitation that they shall be so imposed as in no case to discriminate between states, or parts of states; the sole control of all matters of defense; the management and control of the postal, telegraph and telephone services of the country; questions of immigration, naturalization and interstate trade and commerce; the maintenance of lighthouses, beacons and buoys; all external affairs, including the influx and extradition of criminals, and all questions of conciliation and arbitra-tion extending beyond the limits of any single state. Banking and insurance, colnage and currency, weights and meas-ures, laws relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes, bankruptcy, patents, copyrights and companies are also vested solely in the commonwealth. In addition to these questions, which are for the most part, familiar to Americans as subjects of Foderal legislation, there will vest in the Federal Parliament the pole right to the content of the con sole right to deal with the law of mar-riage, divorce and matrimonial causes, and all questions relating to parental rights and the custody and guardianship of infants, and also all public provisions for old age and invalid pensions. To the commonwealth is reserved the right to make use of all the railroads belonging to any state (in Australia practically all railroads to belong to the state), for defense purposes, and also, with the consent of any state, to take over and operate the state railroad or railroads on terms to be arranged; and, with the like onsent, to construct other railroads. The power to control and regulate the navi-gation of rivers flowing through more than one state is also reserved to the Federal Parliament, but only so far as interstate interests are directly affected.

#### Sovereigns Senior to Victoria. London Chronicle.

A correspondent points out that we were not quite correct in describing the Queen as junior only to the King of Den-mark among sovereigns. He is indeed the only King who is her senior; but, leaving out the Pope, who is over 90, we have the Grand Duke of Luxemburg (un-til 1866 Duke of Nassau), who is nearly two years older than Queen Victoria, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who is her senior by just 11 months.

# DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, July S. S P. M.-Maximum tem-PURTLAND, July S. S.P. M.—Maximum temperature, 70; minimum temperature, 55; river reading at 11 A. M., 13.5 feet; change in 24 hours, —2; total precipitation, 6 P. M. to 6 P. M., 0; total precipitation since September 1, 1809, 38.65 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1809, 45.95; deficiency, 7.27; total sunshine July 7, 1900, 7:00; possible sunshine, 15.42 shine, 15:42. WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A high-pressure area of moderate strength is central over Western Washington, and a storm of marked energy is central over Montana. No rain of consequence has fallen west of the Bocky Mountains during the last 24 hours, and in this district very nearly sea-sonable temperatures prevail. The indications are for fair and elightly warmer weather Mon-

day. WEATHER FORECASTS. ecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ding midnight, Monday, July 9, 1960; Oregon-Fair, slightly warmer; northerly

Washington-Fair, except showers during the early morning near coust; slightly warmer in interior districts; northerly winds. Idaho-Fair, cooler southeast portion; westriy winds.

Portland and vicinity—Fair and slightly. northerly winds EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

NEW TODAY.

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WM. GADSBY

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