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THANKS FROM HAWAIIANS. AN APPEAL TO LL.
Natives Appreciate What the United States Has Done for Them.
WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President has received the following letter:
"Honolulu, June 30, 1900.—To His Excellency, William McKinley, President, and Congress of the United States of America:—Greeting: The native Hawaiian citizens of the Territory of Hawaii send their greetings; they wish to express to you their appreciation and thanks for the liberal laws which the Congress has enacted for the Territory of Hawaii, and which Your Excellency has approved on the 30th day of April last. We further extend our good wishes to Your Excellency, to the Congress and the people of America. Respectfully yours,
"D. Kalaupokalani, James K. Kaula, Robert W. Wilcox, National Committee."

Cholera on a Steamer.
MALTA, July 15.—The British steamer Borneo, Captain Gregor, from Calcutta, for London, has arrived here and has been quarantined at the Island of Comino (between Malta and Gozo) in consequence of five deaths from cholera having occurred on board during the voyage.

Canadian Parliament Procrastinated.
OTTAWA, July 18.—Parliament was prorogued at 3 o'clock this afternoon by Lord Minto.

LACK OF HARMONY
Serious Friction Reported Between the Allies.

JAPAN DELAYS REINFORCEMENTS
Meantime the Rebellion is Spreading South and West—A Boxer Proclamation.

LONDON, July 19, 4 A. M.—While evidence accumulates daily that China has long been preparing a formidable military organization in anticipation of the present conflict and that the area of the rebellion is continuously extending, harmony among the allies, which is to meet such a grave situation, is still deplorably lacking. The Russian has refused the general Seymour's request to hand over the restored Taku-Tien Tsin Railway to the English company, and it is rumored that Germany purposes taking a serious independent step, namely, to patrol the Yangtze Kiang with men-of-war. Such a step would be greatly resented by England. Still more alarming news has been conveyed to the Daily Express from Tokio, to the effect that the apparent reluctance of Germany and Russia to consent to a Japanese commander for the army corps has led the Government to delay the forwarding of the division already mobilized.

The Standard in alarmist editorial says: "It is useless any longer to hide from ourselves the fact that the Chinese have declared war on civilization and has plunged into the conflict with rabid frenzy. It is equally futile to discuss whether hostilities are being waged by the Chinese Government, in which it is evident that an administration of some kind exists. Unless unmistakable evidence exculpating the Peking Government is promptly forthcoming, the powers should treat China as a belligerent state and act accordingly."

A similar line of comment is taken by the other morning papers. All applying the course of Count von Bulow, the German Foreign Secretary, in stopping Chinese telegrams from the Chinese Legation in Berlin, and urging other powers to follow Germany's example.

The Russian general staff denies the report that the Chinese have captured Biogostchensk, capital of the Province of Amur, and its rumored capture by the Russians has taken Algon.

A special dispatch from Tien Tsin distributes the news that the Chinese at the capture of the native city as follows: Russians 300, Japanese 57, British 40 and Americans 7. The correspondent who sends this account says that thousands of Chinese were killed, and the Japanese are still going on when his dispatch was sent in various parts of Tien Tsin.

In reference to the rumors that Europeans were seen working the Chinese guns at Tien Tsin, the Standard learns that eight Russian military instructors, forcibly detained by the Chinese, were compelled to work the guns. One escaped and reached the Russian lines.

A special correspondent of the Daily Express at Tien Tsin contrasts the "splendid work and perfect equipment" of the Japanese with the "inferior" supplies of the British, German and American contingents, which are terribly lacking in the most obvious necessities. "The first time the British and American contingents were seen in their appearance in Shanghai. It declares that Kwan, the war god, desires the blood of foreigners, and threatens 10 millions if the British and Americans are not followed and spread."

The Governors of the Provinces of Hunan, Hu Pi and Honan have now openly joined Prince Tuan and are marching troops to the front. The Standard says that the German relief column, sent into the interior of the Province of Shan Tung to endeavor to rescue a party of 30 missionaries, has been completely annihilated. The German relief column, sent into the interior of the Province of Shan Tung to endeavor to rescue a party of 30 missionaries, has been completely annihilated.

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
Germany, Russia and France Reach an Agreement.

BERLIN, July 18.—From two distinct sources the correspondent of the Associated Press today ascertained that Count von Bulow has succeeded in allaying the suspicions of Russia created by Emperor William's recent speeches and by other facts, and that an entente regarding future action in China has been reached by Russia, Germany and France. The Foreign Secretary convinced Russia that Germany will in no wise interfere with his plans in Manchuria and Northern China, as well as Corea, and that Germany harbors no desire of territorial aggrandizement. Russia, on its part, agrees not to interfere with Germany's trade in Russia's sphere of influence in China after order has been established.

The first order of this understanding has been the issuance of telegrams by the Russian censorship not to pass hostile press telegrams, referring to Germany's action in China. In this latest arrangement, Count von Bulow has the support of the influential conservative party, with its court, army and navy ramifications, whose programme the Kreuz Zeitung has just defined:

"Germany will join the Peking campaign only if all the other powers shall do. Her sphere of influence and her main action must not transcend Tuen Tsin. There is no question of new territory. Germany must recognize any Chinese Government able and willing to accept reparation and adjustments. Her Chinese interests will best be served in accord with France and Russia."

The Berlin Tagblatt, correspondent at St. Petersburg, in its issue of the 17th, doubts that Russia is preparing for a separate campaign against Peking, via the north, by land. He adds that Russia does not intend to join the allied campaign from Tien Tsin will be successful in time.

The latest series of Chinese attempts to gloss over the ugly facts in China which has been undertaken in Washington, London and St. Petersburg, and by Li Hung Chang in Germany, has not yet presented to the Foreign Office a copy of the document presented by his colleagues in Washington, London and Paris. Since he has been forbidden by Count von Bulow to send any copy to the Foreign Office, and thus been deprived of forwarding information regarding the military positions, he has not ventured from the Chinese capital. Upon his advice a good many of the Chinese residents in Germany have left the country during the last two days.

The impression in official circles here is that the situation is growing steadily worse, and that the anti-foreign movement is spreading. It is believed that Li Hung Chang is playing false.

The Kreuz Zeitung today ridicules the idea of appointing a British officer as chief commander over the international troops. The Standard says: "British manufacturers of arms are now engaged in selling weapons to the Chinese, and they will continue to do so until the indignation of the world stops them. Germany, it is believed, has been a good source of the arms to the Chinese, and they will continue to do so until the indignation of the world stops them."

PROPOSED WHOLESALE MASSACRE.
Chinese Emperor Tried to Form an Alliance with Japan.
LONDON, July 18.—The Standard correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that he has ascertained from an unimpeachable source that when the question of an alliance between China and Japan was under consideration last autumn, the Chinese Emperor sent a "commissioner to Tokio with secret proposals to the Mikado. These proposals," says the correspondent, "contemplated the conclusion of a secret treaty, having the effect of dividing the continent of China and Japan into spheres of influence, and the division of the whole of Eastern Asia from Burma to Siberia between China and Japan. The proposals, it is said, were a code, prepared by Li Hung Chang and Sheng, for secret communication between the Emperor Dowager and the Mikado. The Japanese Emperor emphatically declined to entertain the proposal."

LEAGUE OF CLUBS
St. Paul Convention Condensed Its Programme.

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM INDORSED
I. M. Hamilton, of Illinois, Elected President—Next Meeting Will Be Held at St. Louis.

ST. PAUL, July 18.—The programme of the National League of Republican Clubs called for a three days' session, but a movement started today to condense the last two days into one and close the session today. The committee on time and place has agreed on St. Louis for the next convention.

At 10 o'clock President Stone called the meeting to order. The committee on credentials reported delegations present from Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and the College League, with 140 votes.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.
President Stone's annual report was then read as follows:
"On retiring from the presidency of the National Republican League, I gratefully acknowledge the many courtesies shown me by the members during my term of office. That period will always have place among the pleasant memories of my life. The Secretary reports that the war-time settlement is gratifying for his unswerving loyalty toward myself, and his league is to be congratulated in having secured services of such a capable and enthusiastic nature."

"At no time since 1896 have the state leagues been in such good condition for effective work as at the present; old clubs are being reorganized and new ones formed, and never in the history of the National League has there been a brighter prospect for its usefulness in National politics. Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, Georgia, Iowa and by the American College League. All conventions held thus far have been conspicuous for the high attendance and an unbounded enthusiasm."

"When the present National officers were chosen they found many of the state leagues in a deplorable condition of business; our efforts have been directed toward improving these conditions, and in most cases with satisfactory results. The States of West Virginia, Montana, Utah, Washington, Louisiana and South Carolina the leagues have been reorganized and we hope to soon see the Wisconsin League again in the front rank. The greatest activity has been in the Western States, which in 1896 went for Bryan, and the league movement has assumed such proportions as to justify the approval of the National Executive Committee. In closing, I feel my duty to call your attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the league, and cannot too strongly urge the necessity for action before adjournment looking to the future financial support of the organization."

Major Melville Hays presented the report of the revision committee on behalf of the executive committee. A vice-president-at-large was provided for, being a new office. A system of honorary membership is provided in addition to financial measure. Most of the other changes had to do with meetings and duties of officers. The report was unanimously adopted.

Black Flag Enlistments.
HONG KONG, July 18.—Liu Yee, the "Black Flag" chief, whose forces probably number 15,000 men, has obtained permission to enlist 700 more.

A significant passage in an appeal to Li Hung Chang by the Chinese merchants and Great Northern Railway of China, requesting him not to leave that city, mentions that Canton has only provisions for four months and urges the formation of a company to buy rice abroad, and to prepare to resist foreign invasion and to protect the frontier.

Ministers Safe on July 9.
BRUSSELS, July 18.—The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Verevart, has received a telegram from the Belgian Legation at Paris saying that the Chinese Minister, Yu Kung, has received the news of the safe return of the foreign Ministers in Peking on July 9. The advice received by Yu Kung are, presumably, identical with those received Tuesday by the Chinese Minister at Washington. On the 11th, Chinese calendar, corresponding to our July 9.

Foreigners in China's Palace.
BRUSSELS, July 18.—The Belgian Consul at Hong Kong telegraphs that Li Hung Chang passed through that city today on his way to the north. Before his departure the Viceroy had a long interview with the Governor of Hong Kong.

The secretary of the legation at Shanghai telegraphs today that according to Chinese information, the foreigners in Peking have taken refuge in the palace of Prince Ching.

material prosperity of the country and its triumph will be an individual and public disaster. To prevent this we invoke sobriety of judgment and vigor of action in the coming campaign.

"The Republican party has ever been a builder. Its every platform has rung with the spirit of progress and hope. Democracy has ever been its motto. Its every platform has groined with the spirit of pessimism and opposition. The American people will never believe that the building has become a destroyer and the destroyer the builder."

"We deplore the conditions now existing in China, and we assure the American people that a Republican Administration will protect all of our interests, demanding full indemnity for the past and full security for the future."

"As firmly as we believe in America and her institutions, we believe that the party that shall guide and maintain us in the great future is the party founded by Abraham Lincoln, supported by Ulysses S. Grant and exalted by William McKinley."

The secretary read a message from President McKinley, expressing regret at his inability to be present, and sending congratulations on the success of the league.

Resolutions of regret were adopted regarding the death of Senator Gear.

The election of officers followed, resulting:

President, Senator Isaac Miller Hamilton, of Illinois; vice-president-at-large, Luther Mott, of Oregon, N. Y.; secretary, H. D. Stern, of Kentucky; treasurer, J. R. Wiggins, of Pennsylvania; Judge W. C. Raymond, of Illinois, moved the appointment by the league president of a committee consisting of New York, Vermont, West Virginia, upon President McKinley and to pledge him the support of the league. The motion was adopted.

ROOSEVELT AT MILWAUKEE.
Momentous Questions to Be Decided This Campaign.
MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Governor Roosevelt arrived here at 10:40 o'clock this forenoon, on his somewhat journey to New York. The Governor stated that he expects to begin his campaign about September 10, but the place of the opening speech is not yet determined.

The Vice-Presidential candidate was greeted in this city by a crowd of about 300 persons. He was introduced by United States Senator Quarles, and was cheered most enthusiastically. Governor Roosevelt said in part:

"This campaign is more than a party campaign. It is a campaign which has to decide, at the outset of the 30th century, whether we are to stride forward into the steps of a giant in the path of progress, or whether we are to be left behind and to shrink backward. You remember four years ago that our opponents prophesied that 'we can't be prosperous if we don't have Socialism.' Has the prophecy turned out a lie? Don't you think before they prophesied misery if we won; and we won, and prosperity followed. Now, if we should put them into power, you would see such a chaos of black misery and distress in this country as a century and a quarter of life has never seen. I ask the support of all men far-sighted enough to see where the material increase of the country lies, and not willing to see the business welfare of the country submerged in the tide of disaster. I ask the support of all honest citizens who believe in the principles of the Nation. I ask for their votes, and their name of decency, civic honesty and of liberty that comes only with order, and I ask the support of those brave men who know that the greatness of the Nation, as of the individual, comes by through effort to stand with us, as we make this Nation take her place in the forefront of the nations of mankind."

"Thank God, the iron and blood of our forefathers, who followed Grant and Lincoln, still exists in this generation! May we show ourselves not unworthy of the name of the Republic. I am sure that you do our duty at home and abroad, and uphold Mr. McKinley in the greatest political contest which has come up in this country that we have ever seen since the close of the Civil War."

EXTRA SESSION DANGEROUS
Political Session Dangerous Embarrass the Administration.
WASHINGTON, July 18.—The decision reached today by the extra session of Congress meets with general approval among Republican members and Senators now in Washington, who argue that the Administration might be badly embarrassed by a declaration of war, and that would be declared upon no firmer grounds than those now known. It is not thought that even the murder of Minister Conger would justify a declaration of war, as his death would be due to the violence of the mob and not chargeable to the Chinese Government. It is also anticipated that the obstructionists in the Senate might cause serious embarrassment were Congress convened and place the United States in a very undignified light. The Republicans feel that, so far, the Administration has warranted nothing but approval by its course, and think the country will stand behind McKinley in his intention to relieve the Legation or exact retribution for the lives of Americans have been sacrificed. There is, however, a sentiment in some quarters that the combined powers have underestimated the strength of the Chinese insurrectionists, and great doubt is expressed whether the forces now available will be able to cope with the situation. Should the reports that the uprising is growing in all sections of China prove true, there will be no course open but to call an extra session and provide more American troops for Chinese service.

Gold Going to Europe.
NEW YORK, July 18.—Leard Freres will ship \$1,000,000 in gold bars, and Heidebach, Ickelheimer & Co. \$500,000 by tomorrow's steamer to Europe. Goldman, Sachs & Co. will ship \$500,000 gold by tomorrow's French steamer. This makes the total thus far engaged \$2,000,000.

TIEN TSIN TAKEN
Capture of the Native City by the Allied Troops.

THE JAPANESE BLEW UP A GATE
They Were the Heaviest Losers in the Seven Hundred Casualties—The Chinese Fled.

LONDON, July 18.—In the House of Commons today the Parliamentary secretary for the Foreign Office, Sir John Broderick, read a telegram from Admiral Seymour, dated Taku, July 17, giving an account of the capture of the native city of Tien Tsin by the allied forces. According to this dispatch, the morning of July 14 the Japanese blew up the gate and entered the city. The Japanese were on the right of the Russians captured a battery on the bank of the Liu Tai Canal, consisting of 12 small guns. The other troops were engaged on the left. About 800 in all were engaged, and over 700 were killed or wounded. The Japanese being the heaviest losers. The British had 30 killed and 30 wounded. The Chinese troops fled, in what direction is not known.

BEFORE THE CAPTURE.
Assault That Led Up to the Taking of the City.
TIEN TSIN, Friday, July 17 P. M., via Che Foo, July 18, and Shanghai, July 18.—The battle, which was begun with the attack by 700 allied forces upon the walls of the native city at 3 o'clock this afternoon, continued all day, two battalions of the Ninth Infantry participating. It is reported that 215 of this command were killed or wounded, including 10 or 15 officers. Colonel E. H. Liscum was killed, and Majors Jesse M. Lee and James R. Eagan, Captains Charles R. Nokes, Andrew Browner and Edwin Bookmiller, and First Lieutenants William K. Naylor, Louis B. Lawton, Harold Hammond and I. C. Waldron were wounded.

Among the United States marines the casualties numbered 4. Captain A. R. Davis was killed, and Captain William B. Lemley and First Lieutenants Henry Leonard and S. D. Butler were wounded.

The American contingent, after lying in shallow, hastily dug trenches, full of water, and suffering from want of water and food, besides being short of ammunition, were ordered by General Dowager to retire under cover of darkness.

The Russians were outside the east wall, while the Japanese, British and French were close to the west wall, with the Chinese trying to flank them. The walls were badly battered by shells. The attack will be renewed in the morning.

The total losses of the allied forces are estimated at 500.

A messenger has arrived here who left Peking July 17, and reports that at that time were all in the British legation. Chinese troops were beginning to bombard the legations from the streets. The legations had been besieged for several days previously, and in that time four foreigners had been killed and 18 wounded. The marines had unsuccessfully attempted to capture a gun on a wall commanding the legations. The foreigners were supplied with an abundance of provisions.

Sixty-Two Guns Taken.
BERLIN, July 18.—Admiral von Bendemann, commander of the German squadron, in his account of the fighting at Tien Tsin, July 14, says:
"When the citadel was captured, 62 guns fell into the hands of the allies."
"Regularly the morning of July 15, 18, it was decided today that the senior officer on the station should have military control of the line until it could be handed over to the British authorities. The British Admiral wished it to be handed over at once. The Russians have repaired the line, and control it."

THE HOT SPELL.
Caused Seventy Deaths at New York Yesterday.
NEW YORK, July 18.—The hot weather today caused or contributed toward the death of more than 70 persons in this city and vicinity. As many more stricken ones are in the hospitals, and some of them will succumb before the night is over. More than half the fatalities were among little children, and there are now about 100 little children lying in the morgue at Bellevue.

"This was the third day of the spell of intense heat. Late tonight the temperature moderated. Early this morning the sun began its deadly work, and before the day was fairly well started the hospitals were busy. On the streets the temperature ranged from 91 to 96, and the official report from the Weather Bureau, high as it is, is not the whole story. At one place above ground, was 94 deg. shortly before 6 o'clock tonight.

One death was from an attempt at suicide made while the subject was crazed with the heat. Many little children are badly hurt by falls from fire escapes, to which they had crawled for relief from the oppressive weather.

NEW YORK, July 18.—According to the attendants at Bellevue morgue, more bodies of children were received there Tuesday than on any other day since the establishment of the morgue. At midnight there were at the morgue the bodies of 33 children, ranging in age to 5 years. All had been received during the afternoon and evening. The attendants account for many of the deaths by the intensely warm weather.

The bodies were received as follows: Foundling asylum, 30 bodies; Bellevue Hospital, two; Slope Massacre Hospital, four; New York Hospital, two; four other hospitals, one each, and from rest places, 11.

Philadelphia's Hottest Day.
PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The excessive heat today caused us death of six persons in this city and two in Camden, N. J. Up to a late hour tonight 40 cases of prostration were treated at various hospitals.

According to the report of the local forecaster, this was the hottest day of the summer. The humidity was 13 per cent during the day, but decreased to night to 30 per cent at 8 o'clock, at which hour the thermometer registered 90 degrees.

Many Prostrations in Boston.
BOSTON, July 18.—The hospital report tonight show that between 30 and 40 persons were prostrated by heat in this city today, three of whom have since died.

Torrid Weather in Europe.
LONDON, July 18.—Torrid heat continues throughout Europe. The mercury indicated 85 degrees in the shade this morning. The hospitals are busy caring for victims of heat prostration. Nine fatal cases are reported today. Laborers are obliged to knock off work during the hottest hours of the day.