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M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Aeolian Company  
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### GAYNOR-GREENE CASE.

Bookkeeper of the Construction Company on the Stand.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The hearing in the case of the Gaynors and Benjamin D. Greene, looking to their removal to Georgia for trial for alleged conspiracy with Captain Carrier in connection with improvements in Savannah harbor, was up before Commissioner Shields today. James Gallagher, ex-paymaster and bookkeeper of the Atlantic Construction Company, was the first witness. District Attorney Erwin, of Georgia, acting for the Government, said before the witness what he called a witness to show by him that claims were made on the Government for over \$500,000 in certain cases where the actual cost was only about \$25,000. Mr. Erwin asked the witness what was the total amount expended on certain Savannah harbor contracts. Judge Kellogg objected, and it was decided that the books showing the figures must be brought into court.

### MEMORIAL TO PHILIP.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Will Be Raised.

NEW YORK, July 20.—It has been decided to raise \$100,000 as a memorial to Rear-Admiral John W. Philip. Francis T. Bowles, of the New York navy-yard, and Commander D. DeLahanty, Governor of Salters Snug Harbor, are in charge of the committee to raise the subscriptions. It is probable that Rear-Admiral Albert S. Baker, who succeeded Rear-Admiral Philip in charge of the New York navy-yard, will be the chairman. Miss Helen Gould will be on the committee. It is the present plan to invest the \$100,000, when collected by public subscription, the income to be paid to Mrs. Philip while she lives.

Cape Colonials for China.  
CAPE TOWN, July 20.—It is admitted that a colonial force of 10,000 will be raised locally to enable the dispatch of troops to China.

## WORD FROM CONGER

### The American Minister Was Alive Wednesday.

### SENDS HAY A CIPHER MESSAGE

He Was Then in British Legation Under Heavy Fire, and Appealed for Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following statement was given out at the State Department this morning:

"On the 11th of this month, the State Department communicated a brief message asking tidings from Minister Conger in the State Department cipher. Minister Wu undertook to get this into Minister Conger's hand, if he were alive. He had succeeded in doing this. This morning the State Department received a telegram from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, saying: 'The Governor of Shan Tung informs me that he has received today a cipher message from Conger of the 15th.'

"A few minutes later, Minister Wu appeared at the State Department with a telegram from the Consul-General at Shanghai, dated the 20th of July, which had been received by Minister Wu at 8:50 o'clock this morning, reading as follows: 'Your telegram was forwarded and, as requested, I send reply from the Tsung Yi Yamen as follows: "Your telegram of the 15th day of this month (July 11) received. The State Department telegram has been handed to Minister Conger. Herewith is Minister Conger's reply to the State Department."

"Mr. Conger's cablegram is as follows: 'In British legation. Under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre.'"

"The message is not dated, but it is understood was sent from Peking on the 15th. This reply was in the State Department cipher and it is regarded by the State Department as genuine, inasmuch as forgeries seem, under the circumstances, impossible.

### HOW THE NEWS CAME.

Minister Wu Kept His Word and Opened Communications.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Like a flash of sunlight out of a dark sky came the intelligence at an early hour today that United States Minister Conger had sent a cipher cablegram from Peking to the State Department at Washington, making known that two days ago he was alive and that the foreigners were fighting for their safety. The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-fang, received the message. Within an hour the welcome intelligence that Mr. Conger had been heard from, after weeks of silence and evil report, was flashed through the country and, indeed, throughout the world, dispelling the gloom which had prevailed everywhere and bringing to officials and the public generally a sense of profound relief. The dispatch was in reply to Secretary Hay's cable inquiry to Minister Conger, July 11, and as both messages were in the American cipher code, they were regarded by the officials as above suspicion of having been intercepted in the course of transmission through Chinese channels.

Mr. Wu promptly communicated the dispatch to the State Department, where the translation was made from the cipher figures and soon all Washington was astir with the intelligence.

It was telegraphed by Secretary Hay to the President and to the members of a cabinet conference, mainly for the purpose of exchanging congratulations and of asking a survey of the situation to see if it had been materially changed by this important development.

First of all, from the standpoint of the Administration officials, the most welcome thing of the message was the assurance that Mr. Conger was alive two days ago. But with this cheering news came the ominous statement that Minister Conger, with besieged foreigners, were in the British legation, under shot and shell from Chinese troops, and that only quick relief could avert a general massacre. After the first flush of thankfulness, this gravest feature of the message began to impress itself upon cabinet officials most deeply. As one of them remarked: "There are the poor creatures, penned up under fire of shot and shell, and appealing to us for help."

The Consul's message brought about no pronounced change of policy, for it was felt that already every energy had been bent toward meeting the situation and there was absolutely nothing more that could be done. After all, the Cabinet officials felt, and so stated, the message was an evidence of friendliness and good faith of the pro-foreign element of the Chinese, and an wisdom dictated a course which would continue to utilize this friendship.

Accepted as Authentic.

The Government accepted the message as authentic and Secretary Hay transmitted it to all our ambassadors and Ministers abroad, with instructions to lay it before the respective Governments to which they are connected and to urge upon them the necessity of co-operation for the immediate relief of the foreigners at Peking.

A message also was sent by Secretary Long to Admiral Remy, conveying the intelligence of the situation in Peking and instructing him to use the best possible endeavor for relief.

This message, Secretary Long explained, meant for Admiral Remy to himself "use" and "urge" upon the commanding officers of the fleet every effort and endeavor for the relief of Peking. Secretary Root sent a similar notification to Colonel Coolidge, the senior officer ashore at Tien Tsin. This action was the result of the conference of Secretaries Hay, Long and Root. It was realized that the land and Navy forces of the United States now in China could not single-handed push on to Peking and the other powers accordingly were appealed to, on the basis of Minister Conger's message, to co-operate for relief.

Secretary Hay explained his reasons for placing reliance in the authenticity of Minister Conger's dispatch, saying that it was a complete reply in code to the code message sent to him and that its authenticity was vouched for by the Tsung Yi Yamen.

"Of course," said Secretary Hay, smiling, "I am not omniscient, and may be fooled, but I cannot see how the authenticity of Minister Conger's cable can be questioned."

Secretary Hay says he attached no significance to the use of the words "Chinese troops" in the message. They did not, in his opinion, mean that the Chinese Government troops were besieging the foreigners. It seems to entertain little doubt that the Chinese Government itself was doing all in its power to suppress the Boxer insurrection. In this connection, the message from Consul Fowler that General Yuan Shih Kai, Governor of Shan Tung Province, reported that the Chinese authorities were doing all in their power to do the insurrection, is exceedingly welcome intelligence. It not only confirms the theory of the State Department that the position of the Chinese Government is correct, but it is assumed to indicate that Yuan Shih Kai has thrown the weight of his influence on the side of the government. Yuan is considered one of the ablest, if not the ablest, General in China. He has, according to a statement made by Lord Charles Balfour to a prominent State Department official, when he was here last Fall, the best-drilled and best equipped army in China under his command. Some doubt was entertained as to which side he would ally himself with in the present emergency, and the fact that he appears to be on the side of the government is accepted as evidence that his best judgment is that Prince Tuan's rebellion is destined to fail.

### News Spread Broadcast.

Throughout the day the Conger message remained the absorbing topic of discussion. Secretary Hay congratulated on the success of the step he had adopted to open up communication between Peking and Washington, for, while he checked the news, it was not so satisfactory and inactive, he had adopted a course which had brought a message from our Minister.

The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, shared also in the universal approbation of what had been done. He seconded Mr. Hay's effort from the outset, and it is due to the efficient machinery set in motion by him that the communications were gotten through.

It is appreciated by the officials, both American and Chinese, that there will be no further news from Peking until this is declared that a message authenticated by the American code and backed by the integrity of the officials through whom it has passed must be accepted as authentic until something better than mere suspicion is brought forth.

Later in the day several messages were received from United States Consul Fowler at the Foo, all strongly complimentary of the news that the foreigners were alive. The first was dated the afternoon of the 20th, saying he had received the London dispatch in favor of the Governor of Shan Tung, dated 10 o'clock.

"Received flying express from the Tsung Yi Yamen forwarding cipher telegram dated July 18, from American Minister at Peking, which I have transmitted and by which you will see that the newspaper accounts are entirely rumors."

The State Department also has received a dispatch from Consul Fowler dated the night of July 20, in which he communicates the following message telegraphed to him that date by the Governor of Shan Tung:

"I have just received definite information that the various Ministers in Peking are well, and that the proper Chinese steps are being taken for their rescue and protection. The message is signed by Yuan, the Governor of Shan Tung."

### London's Doubts.

The fact that the cablegram from Minister Conger was given scant credence in London was a disappointment. Some think the fact that the message is dated the night of July 20, in which he communicates the following message telegraphed to him that date by the Governor of Shan Tung:

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## LONDON HAS DOUBTS

### Conger Dispatch Fails to Carry Conviction.

### MAY HAVE BEEN TAMPERED WITH

Belief is General That if the Message is Genuine, the Date is Falsified.

LONDON, July 21, 4 A. M.—The Conger dispatch fails to carry conviction to either the British press or public. Its genuineness is not disputed, for, as is pointed out here, the Chinese must possess quite a sheet of such messages, which the Minister fruitlessly endeavored to get transmitted, from which they could easily select a noncommittal dispatch to serve the required purpose. It is supposed that Mr. Conger omitted to destroy the cipher code, and that this is now in the possession of the Chinese, in which event the selection of a concoction of the dispatches would not be difficult. It is argued that the dispatch, if it were a genuine reply to the inquiry of the American Government, would go more into details. A slight ray of hope is admitted in the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Conger are known to have been on very friendly terms with the Empress Dowager, but the universal opinion here is that if the dispatch is genuine, the date is falsified. Some think the fact that the message is undated and the similarity of its contents to Sir Robert Hart's message of June 24, suggest that it was sent off about the same time, but was intercepted by the Chinese. The official disclaimer of responsibility for the proposed memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral, while the newspapers are calling for the postponement of the service until all doubts are set at rest.

### What Secretary Long Said.

"We are all very happy over the good tidings," said Secretary Long, "and we hardly had time to think of the exact effect of the news on the situation, but it removes one of the great elements of doubt, and leaves free to hope for the rescue of the foreigners in Peking, which is a great victory for the State Department officials.

"Every country in Christendom was surprised to receive the news of the capture of the Chinese Ministers, and the United States is the first to give to the world authentic and reliable news of the situation. The place in which the beleaguered Ministers are imprisoned. There is now good reason to believe that the Ministers will be able to hold out until a relieving force can be sent to their aid. We believe we stand the siege for almost a month after the outside world had given up hope, there seems no reason to fear that they will not be able to hold out a little longer."

"Do you regard the fact that the message is in the State Department code as conclusive evidence that it emanated from Minister Conger?" he was asked.

"Might it not be possible that, having massacred the people in the American legation, the code fell into the hands of the leaders of the Boxer movement, and if such were the fact, they might have framed the reply in the State Department's code and attached Minister Conger's signature to it?"

"I regard such a suggestion as dealing with a possibility too remote to be seriously considered," replied the Secretary.

"It is not possible that any one else has not made use of our code, and besides the nature of the reply, with its strong appeal for immediate relief, is such a message not likely to be sent by any one seeking to conceal a catastrophe to the foreigners in Peking?"

"Does this message in any way change the Conger dispatch, which you have so long held in your hands?"

"I do not see that it does or will result in a change of policy. The allies are organizing a column for the relief of the foreigners at Peking, and now it is known that they are safe the news can only result in pressing forward the column at the earliest possible moment."

"Secretary of War Root was asked today, after he had two conferences with the Secretary of State and Adjutant-General Corbin, as to the probable effect of the Conger dispatch, which he said was impossible to say now definitely as to whether increased haste in throwing military forces into China might not aggravate the situation?"

(Continued on Second Page.)

## ADAMIRAL BENDMANN

### IN COMMAND OF GERMAN FORCES IN CHINESE WATERS.

"I have been informed by a native official that the Viceroy of Nankin's Yamun believes that a majority of the foreigners in Peking escaped destruction July 9, and that, although a portion of General Nieh's troops joined the Boxers at Tien Tsin, a regiment followed General Nieh to Peking, where they have been successful in assisting Prince Ching and Yung Lu to protect the Legations.

"This official regards the appointment of Li Hung Chang as an indication that the Empress Dowager realizes the futility of Prince Tuan's promise to drive the foreigners into the sea, and that she was attempting to take and hold the members of the Legations as hostages. I believe in this view to be bona fide. Anyway, it is quite certain that since the capture of Tien Tsin the Manchus are beginning to doubt the wisdom of the anti-foreign policy. The Governors of Hunan, Hupai and Kiang Su, who are proceeding north with bodies of rowdies, on the plea of saving the dynasty, now appear disposed to move slowly."

There is little other Chinese news. The British have landed guards from the gunboat Redpole to protect the European settlement in China. It is asserted that Li Hung Chang himself fears assassination at the hands of the Boxers.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express, commenting upon the mystery of Count Muraviev's death, suggests that the late Russian Foreign Minister was poisoned by the secretary of the Chinese Legation.

### Russians Defeat Chinese.

Other St. Petersburg dispatches show that the situation in Manchuria is improving. General Gribski, after relieving Blagovestchansk, capital of the Amur Government, received further reinforcements and bombarded the Chinese village of Saghalien, which was set on fire. The Chinese, however, continued to receive reinforcements, and maintained such an obstinate resistance as to convince General Gribski of the necessity of occupying Aigun, where 7000 Chinese, with artillery, were in possession. The Russian troops advanced from the direction of the town of Nisnenski. The Chinese massed their troops in large bodies at various points, and made a stout resistance, but they were finally overcome. The town of Aigun was partly destroyed, and the Russians occupied all the important positions on the right bank of the river, driving the Chinese out of them.

The Russian operations were carried on with great brilliancy and slight loss. The Russians captured 61 guns and killed 3000 Chinese. The Russian troops were dispatched to the relief of the railway are now advancing successfully in all directions. The fine weather and considerable rise of the River Amur and Shilka favor the operations. Colonel Densoff, with a large force, is marching on Harbin. The Russians checked an attempt of the Chinese to cross the river in the Zanski district.

### ALL WERE SAFE THURSDAY.

### Foreigners Alive That Day According to Sheng.

BRUSSELS, July 20.—The Belgian Consul at Shanghai sends the following dispatch under date of July 19:

"Sheng (the Administrator of Telegraphs) announces that the foreigners in Peking were safe and sound July 19. An Imperial decree dated July 16 orders the Viceroy of Tien Tsin to appraise the damage caused by the troubles and order the local militia to repress the rebellion."

### Chinese-Japanese Alliance Failed.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that Emperor Kwang Hsu telegraphed to the Mikado an expression of regret for the murder of the

## WOOLLEY NOTIFIED

### Of His Selection to Lead a Forlorn Hope.

### PROHIBITION NOMINEE ACCEPTS

### Have Created by Rum Declared to Exceed That of the Yellow Terror Across the Pacific.

CHICAGO, July 20.—John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for the Presidency of the United States, was formally notified of his nomination at a meeting held tonight in Central Music Hall. The hall was crowded by members of the party, and the speeches of Samuel Dickie, of Albion, Mich., who acted as chairman, and of the National convention which placed Mr. Woolley in nomination, and of Mr. Woolley were received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Dickie spoke in part as follows:

"The duty assigned to me tonight is a purely formal one, and yet one which I am able to discharge with the utmost heartiness. We are here to give official notice to the Presidential nominee of the Prohibition party that he has been chosen to lead what, to many, is sure to seem a forlorn hope."

The speaker spoke at some length of the humanitarian aspect of the nations of the earth rushing to prevent the outrage in China, and declared the worst and have created by rum far exceeded those of the "yellow terror beyond the Pacific." The speaker declared that the nominee of the Prohibition party stood for all that the country represents, and yet it was not at all sure that the churches would stand by him in the fight against the rum power.

Mr. Woolley, upon rising to reply to the speech of Mr. Dickie, was received with prolonged cheers. He accepted the nomination in a speech of considerable length. He said in the course of his remarks:

"I accept this nomination, not as the leader of a forlorn hope, but as a color-bearer in the next and greatest forward movement of humanity. For it seems well within the lines of the most studious moderation to believe that organized conscience, as represented by the church, and organized greed, as represented by the liquor traffic, are forming rapidly in American politics for the greatest pitched battle of the age, and in that fight he is the chief of the champions who cannot pick out the winner."

"I say that on the ground of good morals and good politics, the next business in the next and greatest forward movement of humanity, is to set up the ideal of national unity. Next one of these ideals is yet realized in perfect fact, but they are coming. By the revolution of 1890 we set up the ideal of National unity. Next one of these ideals is yet realized in perfect fact, but they are coming. By the revolution of 1900 we shall set up National righteousness, which providentially is ready to loyal hearts on the issue of the Prohibition party."

### LOAD OF BAD MONEY.

### Result of a Raid on a New Jersey Counterfeiting Plant.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Chief Hazen, of the secret service, with a number of Hoboken policemen, went to Rutherford, N. J., today and made an important seizure of counterfeit money aggregating \$100,000. This seizure followed the arrest of Richard P. Genser in Hoboken Thursday night. He had been frequenting a resort in that city and getting the barmaids to obtain change for bogus \$10 and \$2 bills for him. At Genser's rooms Chief Hazen found two large presses of fine make. They bore the marks of being used for the printing of \$20 gold certificates, \$10 gold certificates and \$1 silver certificates. There was a liberal supply of paper needed for the bill. The officers found counterfeit money aggregating several thousand dollars, in tens, twenties and twos. All were very well executed.

### Humphrey as Chief Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Orders were issued today assigning Brigadier-General Charles F. Humphrey, now Chief Quartermaster at Havana, as Chief Quartermaster on the staff of General Chaffee, in charge of the Chinese expedition. General Humphrey was Chief Quartermaster of General Shafter during the Santiago campaign.

### SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

#### China.

Through the efforts of Minister Wu, the State Department received a message from Minister Conger, supposed to have been sent Wednesday. He was in the British legation (London) at the time. He asked for quick relief. London doubts the genuineness of the dispatch and date.

The Belgian Consul at Shanghai has wired that the foreigners were alive Thursday. The Russians defeated the Chinese in several engagements in Amur, and appear to have the situation in the province in hand.

Japan has consented to the landing of American troops at Suvaikai.

Another division of Japanese troops is embarking at Yokohama for China.

Boxer emissaries are trying to incite a rebellion in Turkestan.

#### Foreign.

Cholera is raging among the British troops in India.

Mohammedans have murdered 3000 Christians in Persia.

The dock strike at Rotterdam is at an end. Cape Colony Parliament opened yesterday.

#### Domestic.

The plans of a new association that proposes to act as an intermediary in strikes was laid before the American Labor Federation Council, the promoters seeking an endorsement.

At the Blue and Gray reunion at Atlanta, General Gordon expressed his disapproval of General Sherman's idea that reminders of the Civil War be blotted out.

#### Political.

John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President, was formally notified of his nomination at Chicago.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention nominated Beckham for Governor at an early hour yesterday.

Dubois won a partial victory in the Idaho Democratic Convention, but there is great difficulty in appointing offices, and factious may be defeated.

Taylor Flick was nominated for Governor by the Middle-of-the-Road Populists of Nebraska.

#### Pacific Coast.

A \$25,000 fire occurred in Spokane, and an \$8000 fire in McMinnville.

Castle Craig Tavern, in the Sierra, burned yesterday.

Burglars were scared from the Independence, Or., postoffice, after having bored the safe preparatory to blowing it up.

A steamship arriving yesterday reports that there were not more than 16 cases of small-pox at Cape Noua.