TWO CLAIM KING COUNTY

HUMES AND FRINK CLOSELY MATCHED FOR INDORSEMENT.

Guie Holds Balance of Power and Favors the Anti-Wilson Candidate —A Split Delegation.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 31.—Nearly complete returns from the county precincts indicate that the Republican County Convention Thursday will be easily controlled by the combined Humes and Guie forces as against Frink. The vote is very close, however, and there may be a change in the situation between this time and the meeting of the convention. The Humes men claim 108 votes in the city and 108 in the country, making a total of 216, or within 13 of a majority. This calculation leaves Frink 114 votes in the city and 80 in the country, a total of 194, and Guie about 46 votes. Guie thus holds the balance of power. The final line-up will probably show that Humes and Frink are almost exactly equal in strength.

The Frink men do not concede the correctness of these claims, and declare that they will be able to control the temporary organization and instruct the state convention delegation for Frink. The leading candidate, whether Humes or Frink, will have the advantage of the general sentiment in this county for a united delegation to the Tacoma convention. The outlook now is that a split delegation will go to the state convention, but no prophecy of any kind can be made with any great degree of confidence.

Frink Claims 247 of the 456 Votes.

SEATTLE, July 31.—Returns from country precincts on primary election of yesterday are coming in very slowly. The supporters of Senator Frink's candidacy for nomination for Governor caucussed tonight and gave out officially that they will control the county convention with at least 247 votes out of the total of 456. They have decided upon S. H. Piles as candidate for temporary chairman. The supporters of Mayor Humes still claim that they will control and organize the convention.

HOW COUNTY SUFFERED.

Further Shortages Discovered in Nez Perces County, Idaho.

LEWISTON, Idaho, July 31.—Expert A. A. Cunningham has filed two more reports with the Board of County Commissioners, which shows that Nez Perces County has been unfortunate. S. O. Tannahill, who was Assessor and tax collector of Nez Perces County in 1893 and 1894, is shown by these reports to be short $2537 13 for that term, and Nelson J. Wing, who succeeded him in that office and served in 1895 and 1896, is shown to be short $4512 38.

Tannahill's shortages are made up as follows:

YEAR.	Sum collected...	Sum paid over.	Deficiency..
Delinquent tax rolls—			
1892	$ 1,565 08	$ 1,412 69	$ 151 39
1893	8,570 52	7,133 54	1,436 98
1894	325 77	....	325 77
Tax rolls—			
1893	32,223 02	31,827 59	395 43
1894	29,830 72	29,603 16	227 56

Nelson J. Wing's shortages are reported to have been as follows:

YEAR.	Sum collected...	Sum paid over..	Deficiency...
Delinquent tax rolls—			
1892	$ 56 28	$ 30 55	$ 25 73
1894	2,954 04	2,893 92	60 12
1895	5,159 86	5,119 82	40 04
Tax rolls—			
1895	32,134 67	28,297 49	3,837 13
1896	29,789 64	29,734 76	54 88

In addition to his shortage of $4017 95 from this source, the report shows that he charged and collected a commission of 6 per cent on lands sold to the county, realizing in this manner $494 43.

Idaho Notes.

The Boise postoffice needs additional clerical help.

Many threshing crews at work near Moscow report the crops excellent.

The Liberal and Maggie May group of mines, in Little Smoky district, has been sold to Eastern men.

A 3-year-old son of Charles Lanchester, of Hagerman, fell into an irrigating ditch a few days ago and was drowned.

The town of Caldwell, by a very pronounced vote, favors bonding the district to buy and enlarge its irrigating canal.

Republicans of Shoshone County will nominate a ticket September 4. Populists and Fusionists will hold conventions the preceding day.

In Payette Valley hundreds of bushels of fine peaches are rotting on the ground on account of overstocked markets at Butte and elsewhere.

Rock Ban, a Japanese, will attend the University of Idaho. He will live at the station farm, and will make a special study of the care of livestock.

Several counterfeit $5 pieces have recently been put into circulation in Idaho and at Ontario, Or. They have no metallic ring, but pass readily from hand to hand on the street.

Many improvements, including a new ferry, are being made at the great Shoshone Falls of Snake River. The falls are higher than Niagara, and are said to be more imposing.

The town of Hailey, which was a bustling little city 15 to 20 years ago, and then suffered a sad decline, is reported to be coming to the front again. Formerly it was a silver-lead region; now it is becoming a gold-copper camp.

One of the smelters at Mineral, 35 miles below Weiser, has been started up, and people of the region are jubilant. It is reported that the other one will soon be running again. Mineral has been a famous camp, yielding silver, gold and copper.

W. E. Borah, of Boise, and S. H. Bashor, of Weiser, are to hold joint debates on political questions at Boise, Caldwell, Mountain Home, Hailey and Pocatello. The former was a Silver Republican in 1896, but is now supporting the regular ticket. Bashor ran against Speaker Henderson for Representative in Congress from the Third Iowa District in 1894.

Bert Perrine, of Blue Lakes, has been informed that the apples sent by him to Paris have been awarded a medal and highest-grade diploma, says the Boise Statesman. These apples were raised in the Snake River Valley on a ranch owned by Mr. Perrine. They were stored away last Fall, and were found, even after the long time kept and the jarring of transportation, to excel not only the product of other states, but the product of the other parts of the world.

The Spokane Spokesman-Review learns on "reliable authority" that President Mellen and party of Northern Pacific officials who are en route to the Northwest will make a trip over the Clearwater branch for the purpose of viewing the terminal facilities. Passenger trains run through to Stuart, Idaho, but the road is built to the little town of Stites, four miles south, which is to be made the terminus of the line. Contingent upon President Mellen's recommendation, a depot will be built and terminal facilities arranged for making the town the distributing point for Buffalo Hump, Grangeville, Elk City and Dixie. Almost all of this business now goes via Lewiston.

NO TROUBLE WITH TEDDY.

Hanna Denies That the St. Paul Speech Caused a Disagreement.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Chairman Hanna was at Republican headquarters early today, and Senator Scott and Mr. Manley arrived a few minutes after. Congressman George V. L. Myer, of Boston, had a conference with Senator Hanna.

Senator Hanna was asked if there was any truth in the published story that he and Governor Roosevelt had some words of disagreement yesterday over the Governor's St. Paul speech. He replied:

"Nothing in it. The Governor called on me, and we went over the campaign and the part he will take in it. And he will take a large part in it. We discussed speeches—his speeches with others —but not any particular speech that I can recall."

Mr. Manley said he had not yet heard from Thomas B. Reed in response to his letter of invitation to speak.

WILL VISIT CHICAGO.

Bryan and Stevenson Will Be Entertained by Democrats.

CHICAGO, July 31.—National Committeeman Thomas Gahan, of Illinois, and local Democratic leaders held a conference today with Chairman J. G. Johnson and Secretary Charles A. Walsh, of the Democratic National Committee to arrange for the coming of W. J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson on Tuesday next. Mr. Bryan will reach Chicago at 8:30 on Tuesday next and depart for Indianapolis accompanied by the Cook County Democracy at 1:30 P. M. the same day on a special train. During their short stay in Chicago, the Democratic nominees will be entertained by party leaders.

TOWNE MAKES PREDICTIONS.

But He Will Not Talk About His Candidacy.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 31.—Hon. Charles A. Towne had a conference with Mr. Bryan today. He said he had no statement to make regarding his possible withdrawal from the ticket—the time was too early to make any announcement. Mr. Towne came directly from Nevada, where he has been making speeches. He said perfect fusion will be effected in Nevada. He added that in Minnesota Governor Lind will be re-elected, together with the Presidential Electors. Mr. Towne expects 15,000 majority for Bryan in Nebraska, and says that Bryan will draw a larger vote in the state than Governor Poynter.

Mr. Towne left this evening for Chicago to meet the National committeemen, and will go from there to Colfax, Ia., to speak on August 3, after which he expects to return home. He will not go to Indianapolis August 8.

The withdrawal of Charles A. Towne from the Populist ticket as Vice-Presidential candidate is still an undetermined question. Mr. Towne spent nearly all of today in Lincoln and most of the time was with W. J. Bryan. Just before he took the train for Chicago tonight he repeated to the Associated Press that he was not prepared to say whether he would remain on the ticket or withdraw.

NEW YORK POLITICAL SITUATION.

Chairman Jones Thinks the Democratic Factions Are Harmonious.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Chairman Jones, of the National Democratic Committee, this afternoon sent a number of telegrams to different points requesting Democrats to meet with him in Washington and there discuss the situation as he found it in New York. He said he was satisfied that the various factions in the state would work in harmony for the ticket. Yesterday afternoon Chairman Jones received a letter from W. J. Bryan. He said that the letter showed that Mr. Bryan was confident. He would not reveal any of its contents.

Democratic Campaign Funds.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Chairman Jones, of the National Democratic Committee; James K. MacGuire, of the New York State Executive Committee; D. J. Chapman, of Michigan; ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri, and Dr. John H. Gardner, of this city, were in conference at the Democratic state headquarters today. Chairman Jones said he would leave tonight for Washington to confer with the Congressional campaign committee, and leave Washington for Chicago Thursday. Senator Jones declined to affirm or deny the reports that Treasurer Dunlap had received several checks for large amounts. He said, however, that the committee had enough funds for present use, and hoped to have all it will need.

Ohio Democratic Clubs.

TOLEDO, July 31.—The Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs began sessions today at the Lyceum Theater. Mayor Jones welcomed the delegates. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, addressed the convention on political issues. Judge Tarvin, of Kentucky, followed on the subject of "Trusts." Governor Altgeld will make a speech tomorrow. He will reply to the speech of Governor Roosevelt at St. Paul before the National League of Republican Clubs.

Nominated for Congress.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., July 31.—Nathan Powell was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth district here today.

McLennan Committed the Murders.

WACO, Tex., July 31.—The mystery surrounding the double killing Sunday night has been cleared up by Duncan McLennan, Sr., who, according to his confession, took the lives of both Mr. Kingsbury and Duncan McLennan, Jr. The motive for the killing is said to have been financial difficulties of long standing between McLennan, Sr., and Kingsbury.

A LONG WAR PROMISED

CORBIN THINKS PEKIN WILL MAKE DETERMINED RESISTANCE.

Rainy Season About to Set in and Rivers Will Rise—Wall 40 Feet Thick to Be Razed.

As events now occurring in China are engrossing the attention of the civilized world, some account of the Chinese army, of the forces the powers can bring against them, and all of the operations likely to take place will be of interest. Telegraphic reports from China have been so meager and so confusing that, before proceeding further, it will not, perhaps, be out of place to give a brief synopsis of what has occurred up to date, writes General H. C. Corbin, in Collier's Weekly.

On May 31 there were at Taku seven Russian, one French, two British and one Italian warship, all of which landed detachments of sailors and marines; other ships afterward arrived, and, on June 9, the number of ships had been increased to 23, two of which were American. Meanwhile, detachments of various nationalities had been sent into Pekin to guard the legations. The troops, when landed, proceeded to take possession of and repair the railroad. June 10 a force of about 2000 men under Admiral Seymour left Tien Tsin for Pekin. Arriving about 40 miles from the capital, it was found that the railroad had been destroyed, and that further progress would have to be made by marching. For some time nothing was heard from this column. On June 17, the Taku forts, at the mouth of the Pei Ho River, were attacked and captured. On June 21, an attack on Tien Tsin began, and it was necessary to send a force to its relief. The first detachment, consisting of about 400 Russians and 130 American marines, under Major Waller, met with serious resistance and were in great danger until re-enforced by about 1600 British troops. The rest of the relieving force arriving, an entrance into Tien Tsin, which had been held by about 7000 men, principally Russians, was effected on June 23. It was then learned that Seymour's column not only had been unable to do anything for the relief of Pekin, but, after hard fighting against greatly superior forces, had been compelled to withdraw and had intrenched near Tien Tsin. June 25, 2000 men went from Tien Tsin to Seymour's relief. The arsenal was destroyed and the whole force returned to Tien Tsin. In the early part of the trouble, the Boxers had been opposed by Chinese troops, but afterward the latter joined the Boxers, and in the recent fighting their forces have been combined. Prince Tuan, thoroughly opposed to all foreigners, is reported to have poisoned the Emperor, to have put himself at the head of the anti-foreign movement and to be actively directing the troops. While the news of the assassination of the German Minister and of the massacre of all foreigners in Pekin is agitating the civilized world, the combined forces of the powers are at present at Tien Tsin and Taku, and unable, with their present strength, to make a forward movement. The steps taken by the powers to increase their strength in China will be referred to hereafter.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY C. CORBIN

The total strength of the Chinese army cannot be accurately given, and, if it could, the statement would have but little value, as many of the men who are carried on the rolls are neither armed nor equipped, and a large number are following civil vocations and performing no military duty whatever.

These troops are organized into eight banners of from 10 to 12 army corps each. The banners K'i are distinguished by the colors designated here, and are further divided into two classes, as follows:

No. Banner.	
1. Yellow with red border	The three superior banners.
2. Plain yellow............	
3. Plain white.............	
4. White with red border.	The five inferior banners.
5. Plain red...............	
6. Red with blue border...	
7. Plain blue.............	
8. Blue with red border..	

These eight banners nominally contain about 300,000 men, but the number maintained on a war footing is very much less, men being taken from the Bannermen to form other corps. The nationalities comprising the Banner force are three in number, viz., Manchu, Mongolian and Chinese, the latter being descendants of those natives of Northern China who joined the Manchu invaders during the period of their contest with the Ming dynasty in the early part of the 17th century. The soldiers are distributed under each color according to their nationality. Thus there being three nationalities, each Banner is subdivided into three parts (Kusai). There are, therefore, 24 Kusai—three in each K'i. The Kusai are more administrative than the tactical units.

Under one or other of these divisions all living Manchus, and all descendants of the Mongolian and Chinese soldiery of the conquest, are enrolled. The Banners constitute, in fact, the population of Pekin, with offshoots in various provincial garrisons, and a certain number of the adult males of the force receive pay as members of one or the other military corps into which they have, from time to time, been organized, in addition to the pittance they receive as soldiers of the Banner.

The various corps are divided into companies (Lyanza), numbering 250 men each in the infantry and 150 in the cavalry.

According to the latest reliable authorities about all the organized and drilled Chinese troops to be counted upon in the present operations are as follows:

	Approximate strength.
General Sung's corps....................	10,000
Soon Cing's corps........................	7,000
Tung Fu Siang's corps (now operating near Pekin)............	10,000
General Nieh's corps (now operating near Tien-Tsin)............	13,000
Hu Sheng corps	5,000
Pekin field force	10,000
Division of guards......................	10,000

The last three corps of these troops are drawn from the Manchu Bannermen. There are other troops more or less well organized and drilled in distant provinces, but they need not be considered as a factor in the present operations. The Governor of Shan Tung is said to have a corps of about 15,000 troops, drilled according to German methods. The value of the Boxers as a fighting force against organized European troops is an unknown quantity, but it is thought to be great.

When the troubles in China began, the armed forces of the powers available were composed of the sailors and marines who could be landed from the ships. Some of these ships were near at hand, while others were in different parts of the Orient, but within a few days' sail. The total number of warships of all classes in those waters is as follows:

Great Britain......	32	France	12
Russia	20	Germany	9
United States	20	Japan	46

Italy had one ship at Taku, and Austria had some marines ashore, so her navy must be represented; but these two nations are omitted in the foregoing list. Germany had, besides the men on shipboard, about 3000 men at Kiao Chou. Russia had perhaps 30,000 men at Port Arthur, and a large number of troops in Eastern Siberia. She has also a large force on the northern frontier of China, but it is at a great distance overland from Pekin, and cannot be considered available. Any reinforcements would probably be sent from Odessa. Japan has a large number of troops available, and can furnish at short notice as many as may be needed. Late reports state that the powers have all agreed to utilize Japan's military strength, and give her their mandate to bring order out of chaos. The powers, however, not depending entirely upon that, are preparing to send troops from home. Great Britain has sent about 1000 troops from Hong Kong. Between 4000 and 6000 men were to leave Calcutta June 24. Lord Roberts was asked if he could spare any from South Africa, but he replied in the negative.* There left France for China, June 23, three warships and two transports carrying two battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery. There are said to be also about 10,000 French troops at Saigon ready to embark. Germany has already made preparations to strengthen her force in China, but the news of the assassination of her Minister makes it certain that she will eventually have in China as many of her troops as she deems necessary. The United States has sent a battalion of marines and a regiment of infantry from the Philippines. There are at present about 6000 troops en route for or under orders to the Philippines. As they go via Nagasaki, they can be sent from there to Taku instead of to Manila direct. It is reported that Italy and Austria will also send contingents.

Because of unavoidable delays and the approximate number of days required to reach Taku from the various starting-points, it is apparent that all the troops under orders for China cannot arrive there until early in August. There will be constant accessions, however, from now on, and there will perhaps be enough troops on the ground to take the offensive much earlier. There certainly will be if Japan's offer is accepted. The question of the manner in which Japan is to be paid may prove a stumbling-block. There would be no objection to a money payment, but there probably would be to a cession of territory. The great necessity for prompt action may, however, cause all objections to be overruled.

In regard to the use of the navies of the powers, their effectiveness depends upon two things—the use of their ships and their capacity to furnish men for duty ashore. Active operations will be entirely on land. Gunboats of light draught will be useful in river work, not only on the Pei Ho, but near treaty ports in other parts of China where protection may be needed. The larger ships, particularly the battle-ships, will be useless except to furnish landing parties. The United States Navy has near the scene of action five gunboats whose draught will enable them to be of service in navigable inland waters.

It is not certain within what limits active operations on shore will be confined. As a rule, the people of one province know little of and care little for what is occurring in a distant province. Each is governed by a Viceroy or Governor, who, though appointed by the central government, is almost entirely independent of it, and is practically a King within his own dominions. He raises and maintains an army of the kind and of the size he wishes, and that he is able to pay for. This is illustrated by the dispatches from China, which report the Consuls at the treaty ports as negotiating directly with the Viceroys in regard to the safety of foreigners. Li Hung Chang at Canton has disregarded orders he received to proceed to Pekin and remains in his province to maintain order there. Up to the present time the troubles have been confined to the province of Chi Li, in which Pekin and Tien Tsin are situated, and the province of Shan Tung. The latter embraces the peninsula of the same name, on the coast of which are situated the British port Wei Hai Wei, the German port Kiao Chou, and the treaty port Che Foo. If the troubles continue to be confined to these provinces, the theater of operations will be much restricted. Tien Tsin will probably be the base of operations and Pekin the objective. Any opposing armed forces lying between the two cites must be disposed of and Pekin taken. With Pekin in the hands of the powers, the rest of the work will be a matter for diplomatists.

It is considered by well-informed people that a force of 60,000 or 70,000 men will be ample. The number required will vary with the composition of the force. A compact, homogeneous body, of one nationality, would be much more efficient than a composite force of the same strength, made up of the contingents furnished by the powers, no matter how good the quality of each contingent might be. History teaches that in the operations of allies, friction, jealousies and diversity of purpose obtain.

If the relief force is to be a composite army, under a single head, the details of command and staff should be agreed upon at once by agreement of representatives of the powers, otherwise there will inevitably be friction and delays when the time comes to begin active operations. From a purely military standpoint, leaving political considerations aside, it would be by all odds most advisable to intrust the work to a Japanese army, as Japan, by reason of her proximity, can put in the field, better than any other nation, the necessary number of troops, and a thorough previous understanding of the combined European powers with Japan as to payment for her services should prevent any possibility of political complications.

The question of the organization and composition of the army being settled, the only remaining question is the character of the operations and the difficulties to be overcome. This is the worst time of the year for military operations in that region. The rainy season is about beginning. The country is low and flat and has no metalled roads. The Pei Ho, with its branches, is shallow and tortuous. In the rainy season it overflows its banks, and, as there is nothing to indicate the channel, its value for transportation of troops and supplies is small. The principal difficulties to be overcome are, therefore, those connected with transportation and supply. As the column advances, detachments must be left to keep open communications and hold the places taken. On arriving before Pekin a siege might be necessary. The city is surrounded by a wall 40 feet thick, faced inside and out with brick, and this in turn by a moat 50 feet wide. A flat space, about 100 feet wide, lies between the wall and moat. Pekin is dependent for its supplies from the outside. It has immense granaries, but these are outside the walls and could be captured. If the Chinese contemplate determined resistance and their operations are conducted with ability, the capture of the city would be no easy matter, as the time before an investment could be made could be employed in provisioning the walled city.

*A late telegram from India gives the force to be sent to China from India as follows: 222 British officers, 306 British warrant and noncommissioned officers and men, 9540 native officers and men, 7179 followers, 1289 horses and ponies, 2060 mules, 6 guns and 11 Maxims. Two coolie corps of 1000 each will also proceed to China.

THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA

How He Made the Marriage of His Daughter Pay a Dividend.

The stepdaughter of Mayor Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, having budded and blossomed into womanhood and having accepted a proposal of marriage from a young undertaker, her marriage was announced, and her enterprising and public-spirited stepfather had 3000 invitations sent out to people who were holding city offices under Mayor Ashbridge's administration.

Here follows a partial list of the "presents" which these invitations yielded from pursuit of the spoils of office:

Thirteen diamond brooches.
Three sets of parlor furniture.
Seventeen plate-glass mirrors.
Two hundred and two salt and pepper boxes.
Ninety-eight clocks.
Seventeen pie knives.
Eleven fish sets.
Two hundred and sixteen flower vases.
Two pianos.
One hundred and forty-eight oil paintings and etchings.
Fifteen valuable clocks.
Twenty-seven silver and fancy vases.
Eleven elaborate writing desks.
Sixteen fancy tables, some inlaid with silver and pearl.
One hundred and seventy-seven pieces of cut glass.
Sixty-six pieces of silver.
Thirteen costly china sets.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

J D McTaydeon, Pittsburg, Pa
A Stoddart, St Paul
L F Starks, San Fran
W W Ridehalgh, Astoria
W N Jones, Portland
W F Burrell
H R Rohrson & wife, Seattle
Emil Pursch, San Fr
Dr G W Hilton, Lowell, Mass
Thomas S Ewing, Los Angeles
E S Rowley, do
John Merrian, Berkeley, Cal
H W Furlong, do
W J Sinclair, Oakland
E E Hubbard, do
A E Grafton & w, Tacoma
F T McHenry, S F
Dr & Mrs L A Robenstein, N Y
Miss Liebmann, N Y
F A Brush & wife, Santa Rosa, Cal
Thos Rutledge, Santa Rosa, Cal
J McCabe, Walla W
J Steimeier, S F
J A Flesch, Chicago
Mrs J J Nestell, N Y
Raymond J Nestell, NY
W E Powers, N Y
B C Weinberg, N Y
N D Arnold & wife, Providence, R I
Mrs S A Dailey, Denver
Mr & Mrs S W Frost, Cincinnati
Miss Bernard, do
Miss Bohm, do
E C Ranell, Colusa
K K Cutter, Spokane
Ada S French, Fort Egbert, Ala
Mrs S M Smith, Spokn
Abe Kridell, Baker Cy
M K Parsons, wife & daughter, Salt Lake
E B Critchlow & w, do
M F Carson, Walla W
Chas H Miller, Fresno
Dr John McCroskey, NY
J H McKnight, N Y
J W Rankin, Olympia
J H Young, San Fran
O A Foster, Lowell

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

THE PERKINS.

C J Simpson, Dallas
Mrs A Anderson, do
W B Dunlap, city
Mrs Colburn, Astoria
P B Jarman, Spokane
Mrs A S Harman, city
Mrs A A Krupe, city
Jas G Kidwell, W W
M McDonald, do
N W Garretson, Spokn
Mrs W M Riggs, Kellogg, Idaho
C Jack, Jr, Hillsboro
M Walsh, San Fran
Mrs Walsh, San Fr
G W Hislop, New Yrk
A H Willett, Bridal Vl
C V Smith, Salt Lk
M Tupper, South Bend
Stella R Drew, S F
A W Stowell, Vancouv
D McCully, Salem
Geo W Chapman, Seattle
Ella E Lyman, Tacoma
Hattie Cummings, do
Mrs R A Hascal, Warm Springs
W B Holmes, Butte
H E Foulks, Pullman
A Geffee, So Bend, Wn
Mrs Everhart, Hood R
F H Kiddle, Island Cy
Mrs Walter Ford, Galena, Ill
Mrs Z T Davis, Dundee, Ia
W H Holmes, city
C R Cooper, Omaha
Mrs C H Schmadeka, Grangeville
Clarence Schmadeka, Grangeville
Grace Schmadeka, do
F W Magan, Lyle
J R Smith, Lebanon,
P D Gilbert, Albany
Leland Gilbert, Albany
W A Jolly, Philomath
Mrs W A Jolly, do
Miss Jolly, do
Thos H Tongue, Hillsboro, Or
Winthrop Lord, Dalles
H T Huff, Eugene
E B Tongue, Hillsboro
Chas W St Clair, Williamsburg, W Va
D Day, Tacoma
Mrs D Day, Tacoma
G M Gales, LaFayette
Mrs Gales, do
W L Gibson, Pendleton
C Kuehl, Thorpe
W A Wrenn, Dawson
Mabel Wrenn, do
J J Fox, Dubuque
Miss M McDowell, Spokane, Wash
J O Wrenn, Seattle
H L Stowell, Ellensbrg
W J Wythe, Oakland
R H Weber, The Dalles
C Hooker, Boise
Mrs C Hooker, Boise
Fred Carter, Dallas
C W St Claire, Williamsburg, W Va
P A Mann, Baker City
Bertha S Fordyce, Cambridge, O
Ruth Fordyce, do

THE IMPERIAL.
C. W. Knowles, Manager.

H G Pollock, Astoria
J M Barry, Baker Cy
Maynard Bixby, SaltL
C L Bens, Cincinnati
D R Mills, Ashland
Mrs Mills, Ashland
I L Patterson, Salem
Geo J Tunell, Tacoma
Mrs Tunell, Tacoma
W F George, Cal
Mrs George, Cal
Dr B Rinehart, Dalles
W L Rinehart, Dalles
C A Chandler, San Fr
Geo Russell, Oakland
Lawrence Claffy, Duluth
J M Lebwohl, S F
W W Thompson, Chgo
Miss A L Thompson do
Geo N Lyman, do
Mrs Lyman, do
Mrs Jas Eakin, do
F L Kent, Corvallis
H G McKinley, La Crosse, Wis
A B Leckenby, Rainier
F C Reed, Astoria
A Scherneskan, do
R S Cunningham, Ilwaco
Mrs Cunningham, do
Harry Cunningham, do
Phil V Nebergall, Sumpter, Or
Mrs Nebergall, do
Miss Nebergall, do
P S Davidson, Hood R
J L Butcher, N Y
Miss Emma Kuhnke, Seattle
Miss Minnie Kuhnke, Seattle
H Harkins, Tacoma
E W Parks, Tacoma
Mrs C H Hinges, Salem
C Timmons, Astoria
O D Taylor, Dalles
J P Jardine, San Fran
W G Howell, Astoria
W T Williamson, Salem

THE ST. CHARLES.

Mrs A Green, Astoria
S Johnson & w, Dallas
B F Davies, Tillamook
Chas Carter, do
C Spitzbert, Hawkeye, Iowa
S C Wallace, Chehalis
Quincy Severins, do
C H Downie & wife, Harrison, Idaho
J J Tyberg, Millville, Cal
B F Kellogg, Sidney, Or
J Stephens, San Fran
R Dorman, San Fran
Jos Stauke, Marshland
H J Horning, do
C S Stauke, do
J A Hills, Seaside
O Granberg, Reedville
W L Priest, city
H L Tarbett, Seattle
A Peterson, Seattle
W D Trites, N Yakm
L Rusland, Hillsboro
J Mulhern, Huntingtn
A Simpson, do
C Shepherd, city
Jas Pike & wf, Kelso
A J Hunt, Albany, Or
H Pilock, Neb
W J French & wife, Denver
Miss Effie Baker, do
Miss Ola McLeod, Kalama
Mrs R Thompson, Seaside
G E Kellogg, Moro
Mrs Duncan, Moro
G G Martin, Aurora
B C Palmer, Colton
Bert Raines, Gales Cr
N J Lapman, Perry
J H McEwen, Perry
A B Swenson, Forest Grove
A J Shepler, Viento Or
F Holloway, Highlnd
Sam J Savage, Pendleton
J S Banfield, Warrndl
S Morris, wf & boys, Victoria
Wm Adkins, Troutdale
Chas Duncan, Garfield
W B Ellingsworth, Tillamook
C E Donaldson, do
Claire Boyle, Newport
Mrs C E Starbird, Kelso
C W Cain, Des Moines
John Finley, Astoria
J E Archibald, Albany
B Stemmit, Cathlamet
J Provost, St Paul
C Miller, Cathlamet
F E Burke, Kalama
E Boomer, Kalama
Geo Allen, Kalama
Wm Burgess, San Fr
Mrs Chas Donley, Black Diamond
Louis Sachs, El Paso
L E Carpenter, do
Edwin Ross, St Helens
J Hanson, city
W Brooks, Chinook
M Simpkins & wife, Salem
Mrs Lehman, Salem
D B Chisholm, Astoria
Mrs B Axhome, do
John F Smith, Astoria
R J Johnson, Salem
Miss Kroeger, Astoria
Miss M Baker, Tacoma
M Day & wf, Vancvr
F T Pembroke, do
T E Armstrong, city
L D Fink, McMinnville
J Fred Hubbs, do
W F Kimble, Astoria
W G Heath, city
J Fate, city
C R LeGrande, San Fr
Percy E Marvin, S F
Geo Himes, Tillamook
C Janneck, Sandy, Or
Wm H Miller, Hopkins, Or
A B Swensen, do
O M Howard & w, S F
Lucy Lee, Kelso
Mrs Florence Brooks
W J Turner & wife, Maygers
G W Rowe, city
Mrs L H Goery, Woodland
Matilda Goery, do
Alex Shannon, W W
Mrs L Timmins, Astoria
Mrs J Spencer, do
J D Oliver & wife, do
Wm Blanchard, Everett, Wash
N W Forrester, do
J B Hill & wife, Kelso
Mrs Peterson & son, do
D L Drinnen, Dublin
J S Judd, Chicago
N W Judd, Chicago
A O Miller, Newberg
Mrs Wild & fy, Dallas
E D Schieppt, Oak Pnt
F E Miles & son, Scott's Mills
P Jesse, Scott's Mills
M Goldstein & wf, city
S H Peanall, Brownsville, Pa
J I Thornton, do
Chris Buckwell, do
A F Smith, do
A Spindler, do
J F Mast, Myrtle Pnt

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle.
European; first class. Rates, 75c and up. One block from depot. Restaurant next door.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.
American plan. Rates, $3 and up.

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma.
European plan. Rates, 50c and up.

Golf Rash

Heat Rash, Chafings, Irritations, Tan, Sunburn, Bites and Stings, Too Free or Offensive Perspiration, Red, Rough, Blistered Hands, Tired, Lamed, Strained Muscles, Soothed, Cooled and Healed by Baths with

CUTICURA SOAP

Followed when necessary by gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment, purest and sweetest of emollients and greatest of skin cures.

Millions of People Use Cuticura Soap Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands.

Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Special attention is called to the use of CUTICURA Ointment in connection with CUTICURA SOAP. Its **"One Night Treatment of the Hands," or "Single Treatment of the Hair,"** or use after **Athletics, cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring or any sport,** each in connection with the use of CUTICURA SOAP, is sufficient evidence of this.

Cuticura The Set $1.25 **Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor,** Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.) to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.) to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.) to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. "All about the care of the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, in Summer," free.

Antis for McKinley.

New York Tribune.

Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, a vice-president of the Anti-Imperialist League, declares that in his view of the case the league should indorse the renomination of President McKinley and all the members of it should vote for him, as Mr. Lewis himself intends to do. Despite the frantic attempts of the Bryanite ostrich to hide its free-silver and socialist head in the sand and leave only its anti-imperialist body exposed to view, Mr. Lewis sees and says that "the supreme issue is the same as four years ago." The like of the Bryanite party has not been seen since the Mountain of 1793 and the Commune of 1871, and for Anti-Imperists to support such a party Mr. Lewis regards as little less than insanity. It will be interesting to observe how many Anti-Imperialists agree with Mr. Lewis. Judging from their general standard of character and judgment on other matters, there should be little doubt of a large majority. The Anti-Imperialists will divide pretty nearly on former party lines, sinking their distinctive issue before the really paramount issues of honest money and honest judiciary. The exceptions will be those who are reconciled to Mr. Bryan through the "conservatism" of Mr. Stevenson. And those will be such as are capable of believing that black is white.

Two Business Blocks Burned.

GRASS VALLEY, Cal., July 31.—A fire which started early this morning in the Twin City steam laundry, on Lower Main street, burned over two business blocks, causing a loss of $75,000.

Attacks Ceased Some Days Ago.

PARIS, July 31.—According to dispatches received at the Foreign Office today, the Austrian, Spanish, Italian and Holland legations at Pekin have been destroyed and the French legation has been partially wrecked. The attacks on the legations ceased some days ago. The Emperor and Empress are living in Pekin.

England's Debt to Cromwell.

Paris Correspondent.

If England rules the seas more than ever Neptune did it is because a man "has been found of remarkable depth of spirit," who had, in the 17th century, the idea of drawing up the navigation act. It dominates the policy of the civilized world today. Europe is forced to rest in the month of April, 1900, silent, with arms folded, before the movements in the Transvaal, because Oliver Cromwell dipped his pen in the ink on October 9, 1651.

To Study the Ocean.

New York World.

Germany, with its usual thoroughness, is bent on systematically arranging the knowledge likely to accrue from its development as a sea power. Emperor William has ordered established at Berlin an institute for the study of the ocean. At this center materials already acquired will be collected, and considerable additions are expected to be made to the knowledge of the marine physics, chemistry and natural history.

Ballard Smith.

BOSTON, July 31.—Ballard Smith, the well-known journalist, died today in the McLean Asylum, at Waverly. For a number of years Mr. Smith was connected with the New York World. For some time he was managing editor and afterwards a leading correspondent of the paper. He was 45 years of age.

Japan's New Minister Arrives.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The recently appointed Japanese Minister to the United States, Kogoro Takhiri, accompanied by his wife, arrived here this afternoon.