DEMANDS ITS RIGHTS

Communication With Conger Not a Favor to America.

CASE PLAINLY STATED TO CHINA

Imperial Sovernment Assuming Heavy Responsibility by Its Conduct.

WASHINGTON, Aug 2.—The State De-scriment has made public the following correspondence between Li Hung Chang and the Department regarding the aban Jument of the campaign on Pekin: Telegram sent to the United States Em-assides in Berlin, London, Paris, Rome and St. Petersburg, and to the United States Minister at Tokio:

minister at rocks; artment of State, Washington, I, 1990: In reply to a suggestion Hung Chang that the Ministers might be sent under safe escort to Tien Tem, provided the powers would agree not to march on Pekin, the Secretary of State replied July 36: "This Government will not enter into any arrangement regarding disposition or treatment of Lega tions without first having free commun-cation with Minister Conger Responsi-bility for their protection rests upon Chi Government. Power to delivery at Tien Tain presupposes power to protect and to open communication. This is in-

This message was delivered by Mr odnow on July II to the Vicerov, who then inquired whether, if free communi-cation was established between the Min-isters and their Governments, it could be arranged that the powers should not advance on Pekin, pending negotia-

To this inquiry the following reply was ent August 1: "Goodnow, Consul-General, Shanghai:

Goodnow, Consul-General, Shanghai: I do not think it expedient to submit the proposition of Earl Li to the other powers. Free communication with our representatives in Pekin is demanded as a matter of absolute right and not as a favor. Since the Chinese Govern-ment admits that it possesses the power to give communication, it puts itself in an unfriendly attitude by denying it. No negotiations seem advisable until Chinese Government shall have plomatic representatives of the powers full and free communication with their spective Governments and removed all danger to their lives and liberty. would urge Earl LI earnestly to advise the Imperial authorities of China to place themselves in friendly communication and co-operation with the relief expedition. They are assuming a heavy responsibility by acting otherwise.
"You will communicate this information to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MINISTER WU DEPRESSED. He Makes a Correction of the Dr.

Morrison's Disputch. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Chinese Minister had just read the dispatch of Dr. Morrison from Pekin to the London Times when seen by a representative of the Associated Press this mouning. Min-ister Wu, who all along has maintained

an optimistic tone as to the trend of events in China, seemed more distress by yesterday's developments than at any time since the Chinese trouble began.

He said:
"Of course I do not know this cor-respondent and I cannot tell what his sources of information are. They cer-tainly are not official utterances. He mility are not official utterances. He estitently has been under siege in the British legation for a month and is naturally irritated so that his utterances probably are classed and he is inclined to believe the worst of the imperial authorities. I see that he makes the direct statement that I have telegraphed my Government that the United States would gladly assist the Chinese authorities. This is untrue and it is unfair to me. I have telegraphed nothing direct I have telegraphed nothing direct to my Government beyond forwarding the President's reply to the request of the Chinese Government for mediation. Every one knows what that is."

It may be stated on good authority that the State Department, whatever may be its apinion of the Imperial Government of China, has had no reason to change its opinion as to the sincerity and good intentions of the Chinese Minister here, and the Department is continuing to deal with him in entire confidence, despite the percaptury tone of the last message at ressed by Secretary Hay through him to

the Chinese Government.

Regarding the possibility of violence being renewed against the Pekin legations in case the march of the international column on the capital was not ar rested. Mr. Wu declined to talk. He sald mpossible to judge fairly of the from this distance but it was evident from his tone that he was excoedingly auxious regarding the outcome

SOUTHERN CHINA RESTLESS. German Mission at Namon Has Been

Destroyed. LONDON, Aug. 2.—Because of the fact that the Chinese agents at the principal European cable points are in free cipher communication with the Viceroys the foreign commanders at Tien Tsir have seemingly put an embarge on news concerning the size and composition of the forces advancing on Pekin. Neither the English Admiralty nor the Foreign

Office have intelligence from Tien Tein later than Friday, July 27. Telegrams from Hong Kong and Shang hal indicate that restlessness is increas-ing in Southern China. The German mis-sion at Namon has been destroyed and the native city of Wu Chow is no longer considered safe for foreigners. At the Bogue forts target practice is going on. At Canton the authorities are callsting recruits at \$0 a month, twice the usual

Proclamations sent to the recruitir stations threaten officers who defraud the

from India today. It consists of four native regiments, about 600 men.

Another Tien Tsin version of the message from the British Minister at Pekin. Bir Claude McDonald, of July 21, describes

him as saying :
"We have provisions for many weeks,

l little ammunition." July 25 reports that Lieutenant-Ge-Linewitch has succeeded Admiral Alex-leff in command of the Russian forces there. The Russians, the dispatch adds. estructing armored trains in the Tien Tein shops, and intend construct-ing the railway as fast as the column advances to Pekin.

BOXERS POPULAR.

Pekin Noblemen Erected Altars for Them in June.

CHICAGO Aug. 1-A Record special from Victoria, B. C. says: A letter re-ceived by a local Chinaman, dated Chi-Ban Fu, the capital of Shan Tung, on July 2, save Chi La, a reformer, who es-caped from Pekin on June 26, has given the writer the following information from the capital to June 26

There were over 100,000 Boxers and troops in the capital when I left, and numbers were pouring in Their main object seemed to be plunder and hatred The gates of Pekin ently open day and night to permit these reinforcements to enter the city. Those in the city had attacked the for eign legations continually for 19 days, but were repulsed every time, although they

managed to set fire to a number of houses adjoining the legations, leaving the latter exposed.

PROPOSES AN ALLIANCE

'Not counting 2000 to 2000 converts who have been manuscred by the Boxers inside Pekin, it was estimated when I left that over 4000 peaceable Chinese had also been sinin. The streets ran with blood: it was The Tartar and Forbidden cities led to overflowing with the Boxer awful. and Manchu troops, which caused a panic among the Princes. Dukes, nobles and members of the Imperial clan, who were afraid that they also would be plundered as soon as the Bexers got befond control, and so by diplomacy they managed to clear both cities of their dangerous friends and close the gates. The Tartar city gates are now only opened a couple of hours a day to enable residents to pur chase things from the other cities. To show how popular the Boxers are with the Manchus, in front of the palaces of each Prince. Duke and nobleman there are Boxer altars."

PEKIN GOVERNMENT POWERLESS Emperor's Letter to the Canr Expresses Great Grief.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—A communique in the Official Messenger says:
"Information concerning the march of events in China shows the absolute pow erlessness of the Pekin Government against the rebels. The Chinese Em-peror's message to the Czar, dated July 30, substantially in the same terms as those to President McKinley, President Loubet and Queen Victoria, recited the Can's reply to a previous message, and expressed grief over the disorders in

The absence of news from Pekin as to the fate of the Russian and other Min-isters renders mediation difficult. Russian efforts will be directed to the restor-



Sheng, Chinese Director-General of

ation of order in China. Russia is willing to aid the Emperor in this respect."

General Grodekoff, under date of
Wednesday, August 1, telegraphs as fol-

The Chinese fortness at Hung Hung was stormed by General Ajgustoff July 30, thus relieving the posts of Novokijeks-koje and Postja, threatened by the Hung Hung garrison. Many guns were taken. The Russian losa was two officers and six men killed and four men wounded."

CIPHER MESSAGE HELD. Li Hung Chang Holds a Note to the

French Minister. PARIS, Aug. 1-The French Consul-General at Shanghai telegraphs today as

"Id Hung Chang has stated to the United States Consul that the Ministers will be put in communication with their respective Governments if the allies their march on Pekin. Chang is unable to secure a reply to the mes-e in his care to M. Pinchon, the noh Minister, in Pekin, as the Tsung If Tamun will not consent to the forward-ing of cipher messages for the Ministers. It is asserted that the foreigners within the Imperial city and Consular corps had decided to entrust the defense of the concessions to the international naval

SEYMOUR STARTS FOR NANKIN. Chinese Viceroy Furnishes an Es-

cort for His Vessel. SHANGHAL Aug. 2.-Admiral Seymour on board the dispatch-boat Alacrity, start-ed for Nankin today to consult with Liu Kung Yi. Viceroy of Nankin. Admiral Seymour wired the Viceroy of his visit

and Liu Kung Yl replied; Admiral Seymour insisted on making the visit, and the Viceroy responded by

wire: "I am instructing a warship to proceed own the river to escort the Alacrity to Nankin in case of misunderstanding in passing the forts."

YANG LU ACTS.

Chinese Minister to Russin Makes a

Demand for Communication. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—The Chinese Minister. Yang Lu. on behalf of the other Chinese Ministers at European cap-itals, has cabled the Governor of Shan Tung a demand that the members of the Legations be permitted free telegraphic communication with their governments and be sent to Tien Tsin under a Chinese

Probably Murdered.

LONDON, Aug. 2.-The Chinese Inland mission received the following cablegram from the Rev. F. W. Stevenson today: "Shanghai, July M.-Probably Misses King, Burton and Rasmussen and Mrs. Cunnells have been murdered at Ho Shan. Province of Shan Si. There is a local rebellion in the Ning Po district, and the worst is apprehended for all the workers, who are two married couples and four

Fastern China Missionaries Safe. BOSTON, Aug. 2-A telegram was received here today by the American Baptist Missionary Union, dated Shanghai. It

"Holmes and Bousfield will be on next steamer. All safe."
Rev. E. F. Merriam, editorial secretary of the union, said the dispatch indicared the safety of all the missionaries in the

Eastern China mission of the union.

Chinese Missionaries Safe. LAKE PARK, Minn., Aug. 2-Rev. H.

A. Gaardsmoe, secretary of the American Norwegian China mission, has received the following cablegram:
"Hankow, July 3L-Gaardsmoe, Lake
Park, Minn.: All here; going to Shanghai. What do?
WORKERS"
The relatives and friends of the mission-

aries are thus assured of their safety so far.

French Battleship Sails for China. CHERBOURG. Aug. 2.—The battleship Redoubtable. bearing Admiral Pottire, who takes command of the French fleet in Chinese waters, and the cruiser Chas-seloup Laubat, sailed today.

Solnce at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Solace, with the sick and wounded from China, reached Nagasaki yesterday on her home-

Lane County's Danish Colony. Eugene Guard, July 31. Rev. P. L. C. Hansen and E. L. Thomp son, of Portland, promoters of the forthcoming Danish colony, arrived in Eugene last evening. The gentlemen, to our knowledge, paid up for one tract of land they had contracted for. While here they also expect to contract for other lands. Re: Hansen says the Danes are taking hold of the colony plan in large numbers.

IDENTITY OF RUSSIAN AND AMER ICAN INTERESTS.

Both Countries the First to Enter the Struggle With the Yellow Race.

NEW YORK Aug 2-4 dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: An al-liance between Russia and the United States for the settlement of the Chinese crisis is urged in a lengthy article in th Novoe Vremya. This journal points out that just as the Franco-Russian alliance neutralized the warlike menace of the triple alliance, so would a rapprochement between the Northern Empire and the

United States consolidate the peace of Eastern Asia. It adds: "As in the case of the Franco-Russian alliance, our rapprochement with the pared by the mutual and long-standing sympathies between the two nations, and it remains for diplomacy to give shape and form to these sympathies."

The Novoe Vremya points out that the attitude taken by the United States in Chinese matters meets the approval of Russia. Neither country seeks vengeance but desires substantial and lasting pacification of China and the Far East

"Both nations," the journal says, "are sufferers by the competition of Chinese cheap labor, but do not seek retaliatory measures Russia in the Old World, and the United States in the New World are by force of circumstances the first to en-ter into the historic struggle with the ter into the historic struggle with the yellow race, but, just as in America, we look upon this trouble not so much as a rivalry between races as a rivalry be-tween sivilization and the yellow dan-ger. In short, it affects Russians and Americans most, and this naturally creates like interests in the same question and impels them to view events in East-ern Asla from the same matter of fact bistorical and humanitarian standpoint."

AMERICAN-CHINESE CORPS. Celestials Willing to Fight for This

Country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—It is proposed to offer to the United States a corps of intelligent Americanized Chinese to be attached to the American forces in China. It is said they could be a great ald as scouts, guides, boatmen, interpreters and bosses for the gangs of coolies necessary to do the packing of supplies. The Chi-nese head men of the Chung Wah recog-nized this and mentioned it in the recent nemorial sent through Minister Wu to Li Hung Chang. Then they offered their services to Li Hung Chang, but now be-ing assured of the United States atti-tude, they will offer their services to aid General Chaffee.

General Chaffee.

"The time has come for action," said Che Moy, "and there are many who will be glad to go."

Wing Wah Ching has the following me-

morial, on which the Chung Wah will base its action at its regular meeting next Monday night. Translated it reads: "The United States stands for the preservation of China as a nation. President McKinley is assured of England's sup-port of this policy. Russia is first of the nations which would end the political life of the country where our ancient fathers are buried and we were born. A force of American Chinese, with their superior knowledge and education in general mat-ters, would be of great service to the United States and thus serve our own end for the preservation of China under a re-form government. "There are in the United States about 200,000 Chinese, in New York, San Francis-

co, Vancouver, Chicago, Seattle, etc. A large force could be raised from the strong and able-bodied and placed at the disposal of the United States. Let us send this word and through means open to us communicate with the Gover of the United States to see what facilities can be afforded this plan and movement. Young men entering into it are sure of places of trust and prominence in the ne government which China will have."

THREE POWERS ABLE. America, England and Japan Have

a Sufficient Force. NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A Tribune dis-patch from London says: News from China in the last 24 hours has consisted mainly of belated accounts from various capitals of the experiences of the Lega tions when they were under fire. A crisis has now arisen when the powers must either consent to make peace with their Legations held at the mercy of Chinese guards, or else send an armed force to Pekin and take the risk of having a

massacre ordered before the troops can massacre ordered before the troops can arrive at the capital.

Without doubt the Cabinet has dis-cussed this question and probably the views of the British and American Gov-ernments have been exchanged respecting it, though there is no direct evidence of any concerted action. Dispatches from China are indecisive, but indicate that several powers favor an immediate adseveral powers favor an immediate ad-vance, whereas the contingents of other powers have not received instructions from their home governments. There are these reports are also contradicted. European concert may be subjected to a serious strain by the necessity of deciding this point. The Chinese Government is hoping by its threats to hold foreigners

lng by its threats to host hostages to divide the powers and peralyze their action. Japan, without doubt, favors immediate advance. The talk at the Embassy here is decisive on that point. It is not equally certain that Russia and Germany are ready to incur the responsibility of exposing the Legationers to the peril of a renewal of bombardment by an over-whelming force of Chinese regulars. The opinion among well-informed men at midnight was that the Japanese Americans and English were in sufficient force to in-itiate an aggressive policy and would do

ROCKHILL'S INSTRUCTIONS. One of His First Duties Will Be to Confer With Conger.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—W. W. Rockhill, appointed by the President as special commissioner to go to China and report on the Boxer movement and the conditions it has provoked, has arrived here accompanied by his wife, who will accompany him on his journey as far as Japan.

"I am expected to report on the conditions as I find them and the facts as a can learn them," he said. "My instruc-tions from President McKinley and Secretary Hay are oral and of a very gen-eral nature, and I will not know the scope of my work until I get on the ground. am not going to China on the theory that a state of war exists, for it does not. I shall go on the America Maru as far as Shanghai. She sails Friday. One of my first duties will be to make my way to Pekia and confer with Minister Conger. If he is still alive and the way to the capital is open.

CHANG'S REIGN OF TERROR.

Order Preserved in Canton by Wholesale Executions.

LONDON, Aug. 2-A letter from Hone Kong July 2 represents that Li Hung Chang was preserving order in Canton by a virtual reign of terror, rendering him well hated by the disorderly element He had ruthlessly prevented anything in the nature of a public meeting, and thus effectually prevented any of the various parties, all of them animated by hatred of foreigners, coming together to plan a rising. During one week he had executed by strangling or beheading 70 persons, and it is asserted that during his Vice-

royalty no less than 2006 were executed. All suspects, innocent and gullty alike were thrown into prison indiscriminately which in a majority of cases was tanta-mount to execution.

Japan Dragged Into China. VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 2.-A Tokio orr:spondent of the Japan Herald, in a lengthy article, says:

"In spite of exultant articles in the for-eign press, exhorting Japan to heroic en-deavors, she does not enter the China campaign with pride. The nation at large condemns it. Japan, it is alleged, has been dragged into it." The correspondent prophecies war with

Russia over settling up accounts in China and says China would throw in its lot with Japan against Russia.

Japanese Forces Defeated. NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—According to the Herald from Tien Tsin, under date of Sunday, comes a report that the Japanese vanguard has been repulsed with a loss of 150 killed and wor

Quiet in Che Kinng and Fuen. LONDON, Aug. 2.-The English Church Missionary Association has received tele grams saying all their stations at Shand hal and in the provinces of Che Kiang and Fuen were tranquil.

Alexieff Goes to New Chwang, SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Aug. 1 .- Ad miral Alexieff has gone to New Chwang, where the position of the Russians is re-garded as serious.

WASHINGTON'S FUTURE.

Governor Rogers on the State's Regources and Prospects.

Governor Rogers, in compliance with a request of the Minneapolis Times for a statement of the resources and business outlook of his state, has submitted the

"The future prospects of the State of "The future prospects of the state of Washington are flattering in the extreme. The immense and unparalleled resources of the state are beginning to be realized. The development of Alaska, made tributed to the particular conditions of the particular conditions." tary to Puget Sound by natural condi tions, means much for us. In addition, the mines of our own state are attracting the attention of investors, with great promise of future profit.

"A statement has been made which at

A statement has been made which at first thought may seem to be extreme, that I believe to be strictly true. It is this: If a point be taken in the center of the Cascade Range, midway north and south between the boundaries of Washington, and a circle drawn of 200 miles radius, this point as a center, the resulting circle of 400 miles diameter will coning circle of 40 miles diameter will com-tain greater natural advantages than can elsewhere be found in like space upon the surface of the globe. "This is a very strong statement, and

rins is a very strong statement, and yet careful investigation will prove it to be literally true. The natural advantages of Puget Sound are not elsewhere equaled. The greatest body of timber left within the bounds of the United States is a part of the wealth of the region. Immense deosits of coal, iron, copper, silver and old are found in the Cascade Range, he fishing industry has of late grown into immense proportions, and is destined in the near future to eclipse that of the New England States. The wheat lands of Southeastern Washington, known as the Palouse region, are the richest in the

"Three transcontinental railroads have already reached Puget Sound, and others are headed this way. Several lines of steamships make regular trips to Japan, China and Australia. In short, I believe that the commerce of the United States is shortly to perform the evolution of about face, and that in due time the commerce of the Pacific will far exceed that of the Atlantic.

"Under these circumstances and with such prospects as I have faintly indi-cated, we are, I think, fully justified in hoping much of the future."

ONTARIO 'IRRIGATION. Plans for Reclaiming Large Areas of Arid Lands.

Boise Statesman. J. F. Smith, of Provo, Utah, is survey-ing an irrigation proposition for the lands in the vicinity of Ontario, Or. He has three distinct plans for watering this

The first, he proposes a high ditch to be taken from the Owyhee River at a point Z miles above Ontario. A few miles above this he will construct a gigantic reservoir to hold back the early water. This survey is complete. Mr. Smith is also running a line from

Snake River at Goose Falls above the Boise. This canal will be 100 feet wide. This survey is partially made. The really feasible proposition seems to

be another plan. Mr. Smith is surveying a canal from the Payette River, taking the water out about 13 miles up the Payette, and at a point 100 feet above water in Snake River. This canal comes along the foothills to a point two miles below the town of Payette, and is thence piped under the valley and Snake River This will discharge water 80 feet high From this point water is to be carried both up and down the Snake. This reaches a point 10 miles above Nyssa, Or.. or 20 miles above Ontario. Sixty thousand acres of Oregon's best land will be reclaimed by this project. The expenditure will aggregate \$300,000, one-half of which will be labor on canals and work inci-dental thereto. By those who know, this latter project is considered the best. The great volume of water would by this plan be discharged at once near the largest tract of land to be covered. Dead Ox Flat, between Payette and Weiser, holds in one tract 40.000 acres of land second to none in the state. To carry water 30 miles in a ditch for so large amount of land is encountering a great deal of evaporation. Smith's proposition obviates this difficulty.

There are now five propositions in the wind for watering the idle land here. Un-less they get in collision with each other, or get in each other's way, Ontario may well be justified in the expectation of seeing water flowing over the rich foot-hills back of town.

TIVOLI FREQUENTERS FINED Temporary Manager Held in \$2000 Bail for Examination.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.-Eighty-one w en and 11 men who were arrested in the Trivoil, a Tenderloin resort, last night, were arraigned in the Police Court here today. Two of the women were fined \$10 for disorderly conduct, and another was sentenced to three months' imprisonment as a vagrant. The other cases went over. Of the men, all were discharged excepting J. F. O'Connor, the temporary manager of the Tivoli, who was held in \$2000 ball for examination, and J. F. Mc-Avoy, the waiter, who is alleged to have assaulted State Senator Ford in the Tivoli a few nights ago, and against whom Senator Ford appeared as the complaining witness. McAvoy was held in \$100 ball for examination tomorrow, his counsel stating that he desired to bring counter charges against Senator Ford.

Sir Edwin Arnold's Son Held: SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Julian B. Arnold, son of Sir Edwin Arnold, who is in custody of a United States Marshal awaiting the result of extradition pro-ceedings, was not surprised to learn that his partner, Thomas Bolton Sismey, had been held for trial in London. He said that the fact that only \$10,000 bail was asked showed that the action was not serious. He said that his father was not at outs with him, and that the affairs of the firm were being settled. If he is not extradited, he proposes to stay here

Louisville's Population 204,731. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Census Office today announced the population of Louisville, Ky., to be 394,731, an' in-crease of \$5,000 over the census of 1890.

DEFIED BRITISH NATION

DR. TANNER, OF CORK, CREATES A SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

Staid Members Rose in Their Seats and Endeavored to Drown His Utterances.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Once more Dr. Charles Tanner, Nationalist Member of Parliament for the middle division of Cork, has been suspended; and, although in this instance the suspension was only for one night, it was accompanied by scenes that would have done credit to the most disorderly Legislature in the world. After opposing a vote in supply at to-day's session. Dr. Tanner was appointed day's session. Dr. lanner was appointed a teller. Subsequent to the division the chairman announced that Dr. Tanner had grossly insulted him on account of the appointment, and that, in consequence, he would suspend him for the remainder of the sitting.

Gesticulating wildly, Dr. Tanner defied desticulating wildly, Dr. Tainer dened the chairman, the House and the whole English nation. Amid a deafening uproar he declared that the chairman was "merely one of the Premier's minions." He then exclaimed: "I defy the whole lot of you. I throw that in your teeth. As an Irishman, I leave the House with greater pleasure than I ever entered it." Then, while staid members rose in their seats and tried to drown these utterances Dr. Tanner still yelled defiance and went

WAR BADLY FINANCED. British Troops in South Africa Poor-

ly Fed and Clothed. . NEW YORK, Aug. 2.-A Tribune disatch from London says: The war in bouth Africa is clearly approaching an ad. Hunter has reported that he will

have fully 4800 prisoners among the hills south of Bethlehem, and that Olivier alone bas succeeded in breaking away toward Harrismith with a thousand men. Forty thousand British troops ought to be able to eatch that commando with its five guns

The Free State forces now consist of two columns of 1000 men each, under Dewet and Olivier, several hundred miles apart, and enveloped with British troops and when these surrender the Transvaal Boers will not have any justification for holding out, especially when the campaign has become one of intolerable suffering on both sides. The Boers are fighting in rags and bare feet and are suffering from hunger, cold and every conceivable priva The British troops are also badly clothed and fed, owing to the wretched

work of the transportation service. Sir William Vernon Harcourt made a speech against the Government yesterday in the House of Commons, and displayed a semblance of his old-time fighting form. He referred to the estimate of \$15,000,000 for the operations in China and intimated that the ultimate cost of British opera tions in that quarter might exceed that in South Africa. He also assumed that the war in South Africa would cost fully \$100 600,960, and commented on the fact that consols which used to stand at 115 had gone below par. He even ventured to predict that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, if he wer borrowing, would emulate Mr. Goschen's

achievement in sending them down to 95. This speech was the most effective at-tack which has yet been made on the Government. The war has not been well financed. A tax of a periny a pound on augar would have yielded more revenue than the new schedule of increased taxes imposed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at expense of payers of income dues and other direct taxes.

GENERAL BOTHA WEAKENING. Asks Lord Roberts if General Prins-

loo Has Surrendered. LONDON, Aug. 3.-The Pretoria corre pondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing

Wednesday, says:
"Commandant-General Botha is weaken ing. He has sent a messenger to Lord Roberts, asking for confirmation of the report of the surrender of General Prins-loo, and requesting permission to com-municate with General Dewet."

NOT MAKING MONEY.

Paris Exposition Restaurant Proprietors Dissatisfied. NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: There is great dissatisfaction among the proprietors of restaurants in the Champs de Mars in connection with the exposition, and a meeting has been called by about a doz-en proprietors to decide whether to close or not. The lessee of the leading restaurant in the Champs de Mars Informed the correspondent that he had contracted to pay 200 francs (\$40) per square meter (19.78 square feet) and as he had 1165 square meters (1333.34 square yards) this

makes 233,000 francs (\$46,600) for the sea-"My partner did a good business in 89," he said, "so we thought to do better this year, and took larger premises, but the administration made leases to so many kiosques, bars and buffets and so few people came that the losses have been terrible. Several restaurants have failed already. The exposition was not ready at the allotted time, so there were two months of idleness. This afternoon two months of idleness. This afternoon we had 200 visitors for dinner, of whom 50 were foreigners. If it were not for the foreigners we would do nothing, for the others, as a general rule, bring a basket of provisions and a bottle of wine to save money.

"At the meeting a decision will be taken as to closing. We demand that from now to the end of the season we be released from paying anything further than what is already paid. I can assure you that many exhibitors state openly that after the awarding of the medals and prizes they will shut up and go away.

TAUNTED GREAT BRITAIN. Unpleasant Incident at an Arbitra

tion Conference. PARIS, Aug. 2.-An unpleasant split in the Inter-Parliamentary Congress for peace arbitration was narrowly avoided at today's session. M. Dorand, speaking of the impotence of The Hague conference, protested against the war in the Transvaal, and expressed astonishment that the requests for arbitration made by the South African republics but not found. the South African republics had not found

an echo in Europe.

Lord Stanhope, one of the English delegates, in reply said that friends of peace in his country had done everything possible to prevent war, but he said it would be impossible for representatives of England to participate in a discussion implying the least blame of England.

The presiding officer turned aside the approaching storm by calling for a vote on the following resolution, which was

congress, acting on The Hague "The congress, acting on The Hague resolutions, expressed its gratitude to those contributing to the results in the firm hope that the powers will not neglect in the future to utilize the means at their disposal for the appeasement of in-ternational conflicts, and its regret that they have not been able to do so. Actual war in the Transvani calls the attention of the various delegates to the duty de-volving upon them to call the attention of their respective governments to the obligations the powers contracted in giv-ing adhesion to The Hague resolutions."

FIGHTING IN YUCATAN. Maya Indians Resist the Troops With Great Bravery.

OAXACA, Mex., Aug. 2.—The military authorities here have received informa-tion that there has been continued fighttion that there has been continued fighting between the Maya Indians and the another the Reformer, the last the Satrops in Yucatan for the last five days, vior. Success made each more than gion of another's brush.

Cruz, where they have their headquar-ters, and tribal government. The In-dians were taken by surprise several days ago by a force of about 2000 government troops, commanded by General Brava, coming in on their right flank. After firing a few volleys when this first on-slaught was made by the government troops, the Indians retreated a short dis-tance and then made a determined stand, which they have held with persistence and great bravery. It is charged that there are several English-speaking men in command of the Maya forces.

ASHANTEE CAMPAIGN. British Forces Meet With Stubborn

Resistance. BEKWAI, Ashantee, Wednesday, Aug. 1.—Major H. R. Beddoes, with 100 men and two guns, started July 24 to locate the and two guns, started July Is to locate the enemy's war camp. The camp was found, the warriors numbering 300 to 600 men, three days' marching east of Mompoessi. Several hours' fighting resulted in the defeat of the Ashantees against a stub-born resistance. Major Beddoes losses were heavy. He and Lieutenants Phillips and Swaby were severely wounded. Thirty men were also wounded. More troops will be necessary before the campaign can possibly finish.

To Attend the Duke's Funeral. LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Con-naught have gone to Saxe-Coburg to at-tend the funeral of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Among those selected to represent the Admiralty at the funeral are Admiral Sir Frederick Richardson and Captain Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne. The latter, being thus honored, is taken



Colonel C. F. Robe, Colonel Liscum's as Commander of the as an evidence of royal sympathy regard-

ing the Astor controversy Young Schurz Died of Heart Failure LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Coroner's inquest held on the body of Carl Schurz, Jr., the second son of ex-Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz, of New York, who died alone

in his boardnig-house in Montagu street July 28, resulted in a verdict that death was caused by heart failure Editor De Young Presided. PARIS, Aug. 2.—Michael H. De Young, of San Francisco, presided yesterday at the International Peace and Arbitration Conference, when it was decided, as al-ready cabled, to establish in Paris an in-

nection with the peace bureau at Berne Gold for San Francisco. SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 2-The steamer Mariposa, which left this port today for San Francisco, carried £350,000 gold.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Plea for Its Cool, Rational and Impartial Consideration.

PORTLAND, July H .- (To the Editor.) -As a student and a lawyer. I canno-blot from memory either history or pre-cedent. It is never safe to criticise or sneer at anything about which one absolutely knows nothing.

As I am not a Christian Scientist, nor

even a Christian, I am not prejudiced either for or against this new-and to me rather strange—theory of life and health. But the age is one of progress and de-velopment. The thought and theories of today may become the rubbish of to-morrow. You cannot build a Chinese wall around the human intellect. Hence for me this new departure has no terrors. If good, the people will, in time, accept it; if found otherwise, they will in time reject it, and in this, as in all else affecting the welfare of the race, it is safe to trust the good sense of the

people.

These thoughts are suggested by the claims of the professors of this new faith upon the one hand, and by the rather harsh criticisms of those who cling to the harsh criticisms of those who cling to the old and at sight reject the new, upon the other. These recall to my mind to-day three historic epochs in human life and conduct, as well as their ultimate results. They are familiar to all, yet it may not be amiss to mention them here

When I was a boy, there suddenly ap-peared not far from my home amid the mountains of Virginia a strange man who taught and practiced a doctrine new, peculiar, dangerous and unlawful For what he said and did, this stranger was, by the people, and under the laws of my native state, tried, convicted and hanged upon the gallows. For more than # years the body of this strange man, who proclaimed this new faith and practice, has lain moldering in the grave, yet the soul of John Brown still goes march-Centuries before John Brown's effort to

free our slaves, a devout monk, whilst ascending stone steps, on his knees, as by his church required, was suddenly overwhelmed by a new thought, which soon led him to teach and preach a doz-trine then new and strange. For this he was ostracized by friends, outlawed by both church and state, denounced by both church and state, denounced by Kings and popes. That was 460 years ago. Yet this boid and courageous man of new thought and theory did more than all others of his time to assert the spir-itual independence of his race—was the father of the great Reformation—and the influence of Martin Luther is today felt throughout the civilized world.

Long before the days of Martin Luther

there had appeared in the far East another strange man who also taught and preached doctrines then new and peculiar. Few understood, few believed him. For his departure from old ways, and for what he said and did, this man was spit upon, reviled, mocked, villified and finally was arrested, tried, convicted and executed. That was nearly 2000 years ago, yet the life, example and teachings of this man have lifted up more of the bowed-down, healed more broken hearts, wiped more tears from eyes that wept, than the combined powers of kingdoms, empires and repub-lics, and the civilized world today believes that the religion of Jesus of Naz-areth will continue to bless and better humanity, till time shall be no more.

The mission of the first was accom-plished and ended by the freedom of American slaves from human bondage. The influence of the other two, in giv-ing spiritual and religious freedom to the world, has proven at once a blessing and a benediction to all humanity; yet their missions will not be wholly der messons will not be whonly accom-lished or ended so long as Christianity indures to uplift and ennoble the race These three illustrious examples stand out like beacon lights on the hilltons of history. They succeeded, for the reason that the time was ripe, the people believed, accepted and adopted their theo-

and that the rebels have been forced to abandon several of their strongest positions adjacent to the City of Santa ries; that their followers had fallen people and rejected them and their theories; that their followers had fallen away; that their examples, precepts and teachings had been forgutten, swallowed up and lost in the mists of years—what then? Each would be remembered by the people now on earth as the masses believed each to be in his country and time—simply as a measuranter. Success or simply as a monomaniae. Success allure alike marks the difference ween a revolution and a rebellion-be

ween a reformer and a crank.

All new movements have small beginnings. Some succeed, others fail. Christian Science is still in its infancy. Whatier it be one of "the great world's altar stairs that slope through darkness us to God," as its advocates alnowed believe or whether the slope tends in the opposite direction, as its detractors assert, it is not my purpose to inquire now, for time alone will determine, I mither predict nor prophesy, for like others who stand without the walls, I simply do not know. But under the immortal Declaration of the fathers of our Republic, as well as under our Constitution and laws, this is a land of liberty, filled with liberty-loving people, who hate oppression and love farmess and justice. The individual dilizen here han and may freely exercise the utmost freedum of thought and ac-tion, consistent with the public good; has the unquestioned right to think and act and say and do as he pleases, so long as he does not invade the rights of others, Hence Christian Scientists and those who oppose them have here precisely the same rights and are under the same public

Again-as in the olden time the bleed of the martyrs was said to be the seed of the church, so here and now-ty we ferre opposition but intensifies the seal of believers in any religion. A fervisi flame of religious faith is not snuffed out by a steer. In this connection the advice given by Gamaliei to the high priest and council, when they contemplated slaying the apostles, may be read and studied with profit. The closing works of that great lawyer were: "And now I say unto you, refrain from these man and let them alone; for if this courses or this word be of men, it will come to naught. But if it be of Ged, ye cannot everthrow it, lest haply ye be found even

to fight against God."
With all this in mind, considering also the vast number of exmest, sincere, reputable and intellectual believers in this utable and intellectual believers in this new faith—men and women of brains and learning, whose correct lives entitle them to the respect and confidence of other good people—to me it seems that the broad charity and toleration taught by the Nazarene, the citizen's absolute guaranty of equal rights and liberties, not less than common fairness and justice, although the proposure of conference in the unitalized of conference in the unitalized. demning that, before pronouncing some tence of condemnation, the uninitiated should give to Christian Science that un-prepubliced and thoughtful consideration to which, by reason of the number and respectability of its followers, it is clearby entitled. This is due to the believers in that faith not less than to the intelli-gence of this age. HENRY CLAY M'DOUGAL.

Depravity of a Great City.

Hartford (Conn.) Times. New York has the ignominious distinct tion of possessing the finest smaller resort near at hand of any great city, and per-mitting it to be degraded and made dirty and disreputable in every sense. Its nat ural attractiveness is ruined and it is openly and almost avowedly degraded to the lowest taste and the lowest uses. The Brooklyn Earle says it is "filthier, wick-

eder, and more shameless this Summer than ever before in the history of that disreputable resort."

The New York Evening Post says this is the result of "Tamany's rule, which corrupts everything that it tourhes." The further remarks of that paper are werth noting. It says:

noting. It says:

The organization saw the chance to swell its revenues by selling indulgences at the seashore, as it does in the Tendepion district, and the result is a spectacle to disgrace civillastion. If such things were allowed by an
"inferior race" in some remote part of the
world, expansionists would find in the situation a demand that the superior should go to
the rescue.

This is true enough. But it is also worth remembering that there is nothing more uncivilized than the lower stratum of population in a great city. It lacks the sense of beauty, fitness, and generous aspiration, because it has been eduous aspiration, decrease it may and on a false standard of life. One result of this is that it demands for its recreations things that suit its vitiated taste It wants the cheap John business of Conto tolerate the Coney Island of recent

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