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Change in Turkish Ministers.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—Scheidt Bey, head of the cipher bureau of the foreign office, has been appointed Turkish Minister to the United States in place of Ali Ferrouh Bey, recalled.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department has no information as to the appointment of Scheidt Bey to succeed Ali Ferrouh Bey.
Consideration of Floyd Monument Laid
SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 20.—The consideration of the monument to Sergeant Charles Floyd, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, was laid today with imposing ceremonies. Ex-Congressman Perkins made the principal address. Congress and the state legislatures have both made appropriations for the monument.
Raised to Domestic Prelate.
NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The Herald prints the following:
"His Holiness, Pope Leo, has raised the Right Rev. D. J. McNamara to the dignity of domestic prelate. He has been pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in this city. He was appointed vicar general by Bishop McDonnell shortly after the latter's consecration as head of the diocese, and has full charge of affairs in the bishop's absence."
In Favor of Sierra Nevada.
VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Aug. 20.—In the suit of the Sierra Nevada Mining Company vs. the Charles Consolidated Company to acquire title to mining ground on Cedar Hill, the verdict of the jury after being out 30 minutes, was unanimously in favor of the Sierra Nevada Company.

BIG JOB ON HAND

Allyes in Pekin Ask for Reinforcements.

THEY HAVE CHINESE SURROUNDED

Fighting Continues in the Capital—Whereabouts of the Emperor and Empress.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 8:56 A. M.—Owing probably to the Pekin wire being cut, little news of conditions in the Chinese capital has come through this morning. What has reached London indicates that the allies are in need of reinforcements. The commander of the Italian cruiser Fioramonte telegraphs from Taku, according to the London correspondent of the Daily Mail, that very urgent requests were coming from Pekin Saturday for the immediate dispatch of further troops, and that in answer to these, 40 Italian marines were sent off post-haste. The Japanese Minister in London is said to have received a telegram last evening announcing that subsequent to the entry into the imperial palace to afford whatever protection was necessary. The enemy was in strength, and fighting was still proceeding when the message was sent to Tokyo. The main body of the Japanese was then at the An Ting Men gate, in the Tartar City, with headquarters at the Japanese legation.

Reports of the presence of the Empress Dowager are still contradictory, but General Lung Lu, on the authority of the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, is definitely announced to be a prisoner, by order of the Emperor, replied: "They have gone westward to the old capital, Sian Fu, and I think they are quite safe there."

Serious trouble is now threatened in the neighborhood of the American legation at Swatow, according to the Daily Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent, has applied for a warship in consequence of the Japanese ultimatum. The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says that a warship is on the way there now.

Queen Victoria has sent the following message to the commandant of the marines at Pekin:
"I thank God that you and those under your command have been rescued from your perilous situation. With my people I have waited with the deepest anxiety for good news of your safety and the happy termination of your heroic and prolonged defense. I grieve for the losses and sufferings experienced by the besieged."

A Japanese warship has left Yokohama for Shanghai, according to the Daily Mail, to land troops and to protect Japanese subjects. The Daily Mail also announces that Germany will send a detachment to Shanghai.

Further Yokohama advices to the same effect declare that Germany and Russia are objects of distrust to the Japanese press, which urges that Japan, having borne the chief burden of the operations, must see to it that the future of China is not determined solely by the pleasure of the Western powers. "It is felt," said the correspondent, "that determined action on the part of Great Britain, the United States and Japan, will avert the danger arising from the ambition of Continental Europe."

The semi-official organs say that if occasion arises, Japan can send 50,000 troops in short notice, and that if the powers are inclined to play a selfish game, special measures will be necessary.

Sir Feng Lo, interviewed by the Daily Chronicle, is reported as having said:
"The present disturbance is the result of a temporary outbreak. We do not despair of peace. Everything depends upon the conduct of the allies, who are now in Pekin. Subsequent questions must wait for their solution. You may be quite certain that it is not the antagonism to Western ideals which is at the root of the trouble, but rather the difficulty of governing a great and ancient people."

The Chinese native press, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, asserts that Yu Hsun, Governor of the province of Shan Si, with a force of 30,000 men, is marching toward Kangan, or Chang Kia Khou, to meet the Empress Dowager and escort her south. The Times, deeming it the duty of the dispatches from Washington, says:
"This proposal of Li Hung Chang, as it is reported, does not afford a possible basis of negotiation of any kind. Until we have definite information as to the political situation in Pekin, we cannot be sure that the first duty of the powers which they are subsequently to meet, is to set up a government with which they can subsequently treat. When it does arrive they must be opened on a different basis from that suggested in the Washington telegrams, and must be conducted by a different negotiator than Li Hung Chang, if they are to have any good results."

Three Chinese Officials Beheaded.
SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.—Official Chinese advices from Pekin say that Hsu Tung and Yi Lien Yuan, of the anti-imperialist party, and Li Shan, a pro-foreigner, have been beheaded, and that Yung Lu has been imprisoned by Prince Tuan.

It is added that the Emperor and Dowager Empress are 60 miles west of Pekin, under the constraint of Prince Tuan. Li Hung Chang will go north immediately.

(Hsu Tung was a member of the Imperial Secretariate and president of the Civil Board. Li Shan was a member of the ministry of the Imperial household. The identity of Yi Lien Yuan cannot be traced.)

Empress Goes to Sian Fu.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department today issued the following statement:
"The Acting Secretary of State makes public the receipt of a telegram today from Consul-General Goodnow, dated the 20th inst., reporting a statement of the Governor of Shan Tung that the Empress left Pekin on the 19th for Sian Fu, in the Province of Shen Si, and that Princes Ching and Tuan and Viceroy Kan Yi are still in Pekin."
"Sian Fu appears to be another version of the name of the capital of Shen Si, where there is an Imperial palace. It is otherwise spelled Hsi An, Si An and Si Ngan, the suffix Fu denoting a city which is a seat of administration."

Moved to Shanghai for Safety.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department is in receipt of a telegram from Levi B. Cox, Consul of the United States

at Hankow, China, dated at Shanghai, August 18, in which he states that upon the advice of the department he has removed to Shanghai, as have the other Americans who were in Hankow.

Chinese Troops Surrounded.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department tonight made public the following:
"Che Foo, Aug. 20.—To the Secretary of State, Washington: Ragdale reports Chinese troops surrounded in palace grounds. FUGITIVE. Ragdale is Consul at Tien Tsin."

Russians Capture Kak Shi Pass.
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—General Orloff, Chief of Staff to the Russian forces in China, reports to the Russian War Office the defeat of 700 Chinese after a hard fight, the capture of Yuk Shi Pass, and the occupation of Meduché. An Imperial ukase has been issued, forbidding the transportation of arms and ammunition to China.

VON WALTERSEE STARTS.

Given an Ovation on His Departure From Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, accompanied by his staff, left Berlin this morning, en route for China. Responding to a surfeit of cheers on starting, Count von Waldersee said: "We shall try what can be done there." He had great ovations when passing through Leipzig, Ratisbon and Munich. At the Bavarian capital he was welcomed by the Prince Regent. Count von Waldersee takes with him a "campaign house," built of an asbestos preparation, light, fireproof and weather-proof, with room and bathroom.

The papers criticize Emperor William's address at Cassel last Saturday when presenting Count von Waldersee a Field Marshal's baton. The Emperor's speech, in the absence of any allusion to the capture of Pekin and to the Hague conference. The Freysing Zeitung declares that the Kaiser's explanation that Russia took the initiative in accepting the appointment of Count von Waldersee as head of the united troops in China is at variance with the Russian official version of the appointment.

Foreign Office officials are emphatic in the assertion that England's great interest in the situation in China is to justify her landing troops at Shanghai.

A semi-official account of China's military resources, just published, says that Herr Kripp has furnished to the Chinese Government 188,000 rounds of which 778 are nine-centimeter guns, and that English concerns have furnished 244 medium guns and 206 small ones.

GOMEZ TO THE CUBANS.

Wants Only Revolutionists at the Constitutional Convention.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—General Maximo Gomez publishes a letter in La Lucha, regarding the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, in which he asks all papers of the island to print it. It is addressed to the soldiers of the revolutions of 1895 and 1898. General Gomez says in part:

"I am so confounded with principles, honor demands that principles should be saved, even at the cost of life. The convention should consist of genuine revolutionists, and it will be so, unless the people, dattered by the words allowed what they have conquered to be taken away from them. Nobody should be allowed to enter the convention who formerly native or foreign born, unless Cubans want to outrage honor and sacred duty. The enemy are working hard, but let Cubans remember that those who opposed the revolution cannot be accepted in the last moment. Many rich and intellectual persons have shown opposition to the revolution. These should be left out. Patriotism has the right to choose the most capable. The most wise and the most public is established. Although all parties may be outwardly harmonious, still old scores will not be forgotten. Therefore, let the Spaniards stand aside until all can enter equal through the gates of the republic."

SUCCEEDS PERRY HEATH.

William M. Johnson is New Assistant Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—William M. Johnson, of Hackensack, N. J., president of the New Jersey State Senate, has been tendered and has accepted the office of Assistant Postmaster-General, succeeding Perry S. Heath, who has resigned. He will take charge on a few days. The appointment of Mr. Johnson was a complete surprise to most of the latter part of last week and had a number of names of likely men for the office. He was tendered the place a week or 10 days ago, and came to Washington the latter part of last week and had a conference with the President and Postmaster-General regarding the duties of the office. Today he announced his acceptance of the post. He has had a long experience in the practice of law and has become thoroughly acquainted with the conduct of business affairs generally. He is president of a bank, has other considerable interests and is very wealthy. He has been a State Senator for four or five years, and is at present President of that body, and has been, in virtue of that office, Acting Governor of the State on a number of occasions. He is of middle age.

SERIOUS PROBLEM.

Questions Facing the Administration in the Chinese Matter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Administration has a very serious problem to face in the settlement of the Chinese question. It is already known that large indemnities in the way of territory will be demanded by the foreign powers, and such persons in the United States as understand the importance of commercial interests in China have already begun a quiet campaign in the interest of the United States securing its share, or "sphere of influence," in the settlement of the late disturbances. The policy of the Administration has been to insist that China should remain a territorial and not a commercial power, and that the Administration cannot prevail against the other powers, who are determined upon territorial aggression. At present it is known that the Administration is determined to resist the pressure in the direction of obtaining Chinese territory as a result of the recent disturbances.

A Fatal Shock.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 20.—W. E. McCarty, an engineer of the electric plant here, was found dead in the power-house. He had received a shock of about 500 volts. His hat was lying by the dynamo, and his body was 20 feet away. A burned spot on his hand showed where he had touched the pole, the shock throwing him over another machine standing near. In his flight through the air he apparently disarranged the gearing for the engine ran away, and burned out the dynamo. As a result, the city is without street lights temporarily.

NOT AN ANGINALDIST

Why Stewart of Nevada Will Vote for McKinley.

ANTIS PROLONGED FILIPINO WAR

America's Duty is to Maintain Law and Order in the Islands—Bryan's Change of Front.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, called at Republican headquarters today and said he had decided to vote for President McKinley.

FLIGHT OF THE EMPRESS OF CHINA.

He made the statement in part as follows:
"The United States was at war with Spain, and the Democratic party, the popularity of that war was such that Mr. Bryan joined the army. The war was successful, a treaty of peace was entered into whereby the United States agreed to pay \$20,000,000 and accept the sovereignty and public property of Spain in the Philippine Archipelago. There was opposition to the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Bryan came to Washington and persuaded his Democratic friends to vote for the treaty and it was through his influence that the treaty was finally ratified. It then became the duty of the United States to maintain law and order and protect the lives and property of all residents in the islands, whether native or foreign born, and the sovereignty of the islands. The people of the United States, especially of the Pacific Coast, became entitled to the vast commerce of the Pacific Ocean, of which the Philippines furnish the key."
"One Aguinaldo had raised a rebellion in Luzon against Spain before the commencement of the Spanish war with the United States. This rebellion had sold out or settled his rebellion with Spain for \$200,000 before Dewey set sail for Manila, and as a part of the bargain with Spain Aguinaldo agreed to leave the islands and never return."
"Dewey took the wily Aguinaldo back to the islands, supposing, as a matter of course, that Aguinaldo would naturally be an enemy of Spain and a friend of the United States. In this Admiral Dewey was mistaken. Aguinaldo, as soon as he landed, organized a rebellion against the United States, which would have been of little consequence if he had not been able to obtain comfort and aid in this country. An organization was formed in the United States called the Anti-imperialist League, which has for the last two years co-operated with Aguinaldo's Tagal juntas, with headquarters at Hong Kong, to supply literature and materials of war for Aguinaldo, and protect life and property in the islands. It required a large army and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars to put down Aguinaldo's rebellion. The assistance and the encouragement he received from the Anti-imperialist League and the enemies of the United States, both at home and abroad, made his barbarous and irregular war bloody and expensive. Congress, however, made all necessary appropriations, providing for the Executive men and money to maintain the authority of the United States in the Philippines. The so-called Anti-imperialists declared that the policy pursued by the Government to put down the rebellion and maintain law and order in all territories of the United States without regard to the time when such territories were acquired, was 'imperialism,' and that any use of the Army to maintain law and order, however necessary, was 'militarism,' and that giving aid and comfort to rebels in arms against the United States was 'maintaining the principles of the Declaration of Independence.'"
"Mr. Bryan's unparalleled campaign for the principles of the Chicago platform and his insistence upon the adoption of that platform at Kansas City induced the people to suppose that the campaign of 1900 would be conducted on the issues of 1896. In this, it seems, they were mistaken."
"Senator Stewart then quotes Mr. Bryan's declaration of his intention, if elected, to call an extraordinary session of Congress to give the Philippines freedom upon the same terms as Cuba. He also denounces the recent convention of anti-imperialists at Indianapolis. He also denounces Mr. Bryan for promising to attempt to 'extend the Monroe Doctrine to the Orient.'"
"Roosevelt's Western Trip."
NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Governor Roosevelt, Chairman Hanna and Cornelius M.

SITUATION IN PEKIN

Japanese Reports of Severe Fighting in the City.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT

Prince Tuan Made His Escape With the Emperor and Empress—Sian Fu the New Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Japanese Legation today received several important dispatches giving the fullest and latest information of events in Pekin. A telegram dated at Tokyo, August 15, says: "After the Emperor, was escorted by the allied troops, the Chinese troops August 15, betook themselves to and remained in the Imperial palace. A body of Japanese troops was taken off to guard the palace and there met with obstinate resistance by the Chinese troops. Fighting is still going on. The headquarters of the Japanese Army is in the legation and the division is mainly quartered in the villages outside of An Ting Men." A telegram dated the 19th inst., received from the Japanese Foreign Office, gives the latest news from the Acting Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai:

"From Shanghai, statements to me, I am inclined to think there is truth in the rumor that the Empress Dowager, at least, if not the Emperor, too, has left for Sian, in Shen Si Province, via Pao Ting Fu, for he told me that some of the Privy Council crossed the Lukou bridge on the 18th, to the Southern Viceroy's and Governors, directing them to forward all war funds to Shen Si. But as an imperial decree was issued on the 19th, the departure, if it took place at all, must have been subsequent to that date."
"I have also learned from another reliable source that Princes Ching, Yung Lu and Kang Yi are still in Pekin, though Prince Tuan has followed the Empress Dowager."

A telegram dated the 20th, from the Japanese Foreign Office, says:
"The Japanese Consul at Amoy telegraphs as follows, August 18: 'It is reported from the interior that at Ting Chou Fu and Lung Yuen Chou several Christian chapels were destroyed by mobs. The mob in the anti-foreign element is spreading toward the district of Chang Chow Fu. There does not, however, seem to be any foreign missionaries in the interior.'"
"Prince Ching, referred to as still at Pekin, is an official favorable to foreigners, while Prince Tuan, who is said to have followed the Empress Dowager, is the head of the anti-foreign element. Yung Lu is probably in command of the Imperial forces."

Chicago's Population.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The population of Chicago, according to the official count of the return of the 15th census, is as follows:
In 1890 1,089,575
In 1900 1,898,550
These figures show for the city as a whole an increase in population of 808,975, or 74.4 per cent from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1900 was 100 per cent in excess of 1890, or 133.8 per cent from 1880 to 1900.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

China.
The allies in Pekin have the Chinese surrounded, and ask for reinforcements. Page 1.
Fighting continues in the Imperial City. Page 1.
A warship is on the way to Swatow to protect foreigners there. Page 1.
Japanese are beginning to distrust the Continental Europeans. Page 1.
Count von Waldersee starts for China. Page 1.
The Emperor and Empress Dowager have left Pekin. Page 1.
The Chinese Government asks that Congress or some other American be appointed to open peace negotiations. Page 2.
Admiral Rowley sends the list of casualties in the siege of Pekin. Page 2.

Foreigns.
Particulars of the fight at Catubig, Samar, are on hand. Page 2.
Roumanian and Bulgarian are on the verge of war. Page 2.
Political.
Senator Stewart, of Nevada, will support McKinley. Page 1.
The programme for the Populist notification at Topeka is arranged. Page 1.
Roosevelt had a conference with the President in Washington. Page 1.

Domestic.
A tornado did great damage in several Wisconsin towns. Page 1.
A drunken Kansas doctor killed three persons, and was shot dead by a Sheriff's son. Page 1.
William M. Johnson, of New Jersey, succeeds Perry Heath as Assistant Postmaster-General. Page 1.
The Farmers' National Congress will meet at Colorado Springs today. Page 2.
The case of Henry E. Youser was called at Georgetown, Ky. Page 5.
Chicago's population is 1,898,550. Page 1.

Pacific Coast.
Willamette Valley hop crop practically out of danger. Field will be heavy, and prices are advancing. Page 2.
Astoria street-light contention settled. Council authorities one-year contract and receive acceptance. Page 4.
Harry Dougherty killed at Pullman by night watchman. Officer held for manslaughter. Page 4.
State Board of Agriculture orders erection of 150 additional stalls for livestock exhibit at state fair. Page 4.
Professor Hollis L. Lyman elected to chair of English and public speaking in Pacific University. Page 4.
Little change in mechanics' strike on Canadian Pacific Railway. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.
British ship Cedarbank clears for Europe with 124,967 bushels of wheat, valued at \$98,350. Page 10.
Estimates of the shortage in the Pacific Coast salmon pack vary between 600,000 and 1,000,000 cases. Page 11.
Indiana wheat crop will not exceed 8,000,000 bushels. Page 11.
American gold relieves the monetary tension at London. Page 11.
Visible supply of wheat increases 1,543,000 bushels. Page 11.

Local.
The fund for young Neville's ransom was completed. Page 7.
It is understood that the O. R. & N. will build from Ilwaco to Frankfort. Page 12.
City Council at a special meeting Friday is likely to enlarge the "blanket." Page 7.
San Francisco pickpockets and ransacker tourists make their appearance. Page 8.
Wholesale houses will close Saturday afternoon, September 8, for commercial travelers' parade. Page 7.

ROOSEVELT IN WASHINGTON.

Talked Politics With the President at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Governor Roosevelt, of New York, is in Washington and is a guest of President McKinley at the White House. The Governor arrived here shortly after 8 o'clock tonight and was met at the station by Secretary Cortelyou, who escorted him to the Executive Mansion. In anticipation of Governor Roosevelt's visit, the President and Mrs. McKinley had invited the Cabinet members and others to meet the Governor at dinner at the White House, the party including Postmaster-General Smith, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Hitchcock and Adjutant-General Corbin. Soon after the dinner the invited guests withdrew.

Various political and other matters were discussed by the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, the conference lasting until midnight. No statement other than this was made as to the conference. During the evening, Controller Dawes called on business with the President. Later in the evening the Controller left for New York.

The visit of Governor Roosevelt was entirely unexpected, and his presence in the city was not generally known. He expects to remain until tomorrow, when he will return to New York.

THE IOWA SENATORSHIP.

Cummings Refuses to Indorse Hepburn's Candidacy.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 20.—The appointment of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Geary, according to the latest statement of Governor Shaw, will be made by the Legislature. Friends of A. P. Cummings think he will be willing to appoint Congressman Hepburn, providing he was endorsed by Cummings. Mr. Cummings was telegraphed for at the request of the Governor, and he arrived from Pennsylvania this morning. Cummings announces that he will not indorse any one, and that he will be a candidate before the Legislature. This leaves practically only two in the field, Congressman Dooliver and Minister Conger.

Tennessee Prohibitionists.
DYER, Tenn., Aug. 20.—Through their executive committee, the Tennessee Prohibitionists today put a ticket in the field headed by R. S. Cheaves for Governor. Candidates for Presidential Electors were also selected.