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### NOT SO HARMONIOUS

#### Dissension Among the Commanders in Peking.

FIGHTING IN IMPERIAL CITY

Russians Wanted to Demolish the Sacred Edifices, but Were Restrained—Incendiary Fires Raging.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 3 A. M.—Fires, fighting and dissension are apparently following in the wake of the capture of Peking. The Daily Mail publishes dispatches from the Chinese capital, dated as late as August 17, declaring that a great fire was raging in the imperial city. The Russian commander had declined to accept the decision of the other Generals not to violate the imperial precincts, and street fighting was going on.

General Chao's message is asserted to have maintained that the Chinese had been adequately punished already, and that it would be unwise to take the imperial palace. This explains the withdrawal of the Americans after reaching three gates, as cabled by the special correspondent of the Associated Press. The Russian General, however, maintained that his government had declared war against China, and that, therefore, there was no reason to prevent him carrying hostilities into the sacred precincts. Judging from various and in many cases contradictory dispatches that have reached Europe, the Russian General, the commanders evidently adopted a middle course, for a Reuter telegram asserts that sentries were placed to prevent looting. Hence it is presumed that the imperial buildings, although captured, will not be destroyed. The fires appear to be incendiary, and to be caused by the Chinese themselves.

All the dispatches point to the fact that the latest message received here left Peking the commanders were somewhat at sea regarding their future action, all awaiting instructions from their governments.

The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tien Tsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Ministers will not leave Peking until negotiations for indemnity are under way.

Neither the commanders nor the diplomats were in communication with the Chinese Government August 17. They were then searching for a truce.

Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the Empress Dowager is one from St. Petersburg, but surrounded by the Emperor seems to have disappeared completely.

It is officially reported that the Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. F. M. Knoble, was slightly wounded during the siege. St. Petersburg dispatches announce good progress in the Manchurian campaign. The town of Margen was captured August 18, with trifling Russian loss, while the Chinese suffered severely, leaving 30 guns, 20 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition in the hands of the Russians.

The reports of risings in Northern China are confirmed. It is believed that these are not due to ill will toward foreigners, but to local dissatisfaction. The Korean Government is sending troops to the disaffected districts.

According to reports from Shanghai, considerable uneasiness is felt there over the fact that no dispatches have been received from Peking since August 20. Other Shanghai reports in the press surround the fact that the Emperor has fled. During the siege the inmates of the Russian legation had five men killed and 20 wounded.

### POPULISTS' CHOICE

#### Bryan Receives His Second Notification.

MONETARY LEAGUE INDOREMENT

Ceremony Took Place at Topeka Under a Boiling Sun—Speeches. Cut Short.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 23.—Mr. Bryan today received the second notice of his nomination for the Presidency. This notification came from the Populist party, and Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, acted as the mouthpiece for the party in making it. He was at the same time informed of the indorsement of his candidacy by the United States Monetary League, a notification being given by Hon. A. W. Rucker. The ceremonies occurred in the spacious and beautiful grounds of the state capital, and were witnessed by a large number of people. There was the usual contention about the size of the crowd. It would appear that there were not so many outsiders present as the Populist managers here counted upon, but if this was true, the shortage was compensated for, to a degree, at least, by the presence of residents of Topeka. The crowd was especially dense in the immediate vicinity of the stand on which the notification ceremony took place, and from this center scattered well out into the grounds. In many respects the meeting paralleled the Indianapolis one, but the crowd here listened intently, not one of the speakers was permitted to speak at the length he had evidently counted upon, and as a result the entire proceeding covered only about an hour and a half.

Rain had been threatened early in the day, but before the meeting was called to order, at 2:30 in the afternoon, the clouds had lifted and the sun shone brightly. The meeting was held in the certainty of a hot day, and the people were intensified by the humidity, and untempered by any breeze. Then the people gathered to witness the ceremony held their position as long as they did speak well for both their patience and their fortitude. Many of the auditors found their way to the vicinity of the stand and they valiantly held their ground, despite the heat. Many of them must have suffered intensely, for near the stand they were densely packed, and there was no protection from the sun's rays. Still, there was very little complaint until the ceremonies were well under way, and the crowd laughed and chatted while waiting for the speakers, and while the perspiration poured its way over the faces of the individual members of it, and plentifully oozed out through the clothes of many of them.

There was, however, an audible sigh of relief mingled with the applause which greeted the appearance of the National League upon the platform when he arrived at 3:30, and it was evident, even then, that while the speaker was general desire to hear and see him the audience was finding the situation too uncomfortable to be long endured. This fact did not, however, detract from the cordiality of the welcome which was extended. The applause was not prolonged, but it was evident that it had been from the heart, and meant all that it pretended to mean. There was little delay after the arrival of Mr. Bryan and the other notables.

The Notification Ceremonies.

State Chairman Ridgely, of the Populist party, promptly assumed the chair, and he immediately introduced Hon. James A. Troutman, as the representative of the Mayor of Topeka, made a brief speech welcoming Mr. Bryan to the city. Mr. Troutman formerly was Lieutenant-Governor of the state, and he is Republican in politics. His speech was personally complimentary to Mr. Bryan, and was further an appeal for the exercise of the franchise by all good and intelligent citizens of the state, and he is Republican in politics. He referred to "the vast throng of people" before him as an evidence of the high regard in which the distinguished visitor is held, and said that, while he was not authorized to assure Mr. Bryan of the electoral vote of Kansas, he could assure him of the admiration of every citizen of the state.

Mr. Troutman was followed by Hon. Frank Douster, Chief Justice of the state, who extended the welcome of the state at large. He had prepared a speech, but he delivered only a small part of it, because of the heat and of the people's desire to hear Mr. Bryan. Judge Douster contented himself in what he did say with contrasting the positions of the Democrats and Republicans on the subject of expansion, taking the position that the Republicans were looking to undue aggression, while the Democrats were seeking to secure the maintenance of American institutions. He was liberally cheered.

Mr. Douster was followed by Hon. Jerry Simpson, who was introduced as the permanent chairman in the absence of National Chairman Butler. Mr. Simpson made a brief speech congratulating Topeka upon being selected as the place for the notification of Mr. Bryan by a great party as its candidate for the Presidency. He compared Bryan with Lincoln, and predicted that he would lead the people back to the landmark of human liberty which Lincoln had so materially assisted in establishing.

"Let us trust," he said, "that Nebraska and Kansas, standing side by side, as in 1860, will again give their support to a candidate who has, as their candidate of that time had, but one code of morals, which embraces, as did Lincoln's, all men of all times, regardless of color or environment."

With this, Mr. Simpson introduced Mr. Patterson, who, as chairman of the National Populist convention, became chairman of the notification committee. Mr. Patterson was received with applause, and many of his points were loudly cheered, but, like Judge Douster, he made no further remarks.

### RUSSIAN GENERAL REPORTS.

#### Storming of the Gates of Peking and Capture of the City.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—General Levinitch, commander of the Russian troops, has telegraphed to the Minister of War, as follows:

"At 2 o'clock the morning of August 14, our troops stormed the eastern gate of Peking, and were the first to enter the city. The Russian flag was the first hoisted on the wall. The bombardment of the gate lasted 14 hours. The Russians then entered the city, and the Chinese fled. The Chinese, however, still held the observatory and other towers, whence they subjected our troops to a heavy enfilading fire, until our infantry forced them to leave their positions. Our losses were: Killed, Colonel Antikoff and 20 men; wounded, General Wasilowski, Colonel Model and five other officers and 12 men.

"In the meantime the allied troops had stormed and captured the citadel and entered the city. We found the Imperial Government had fled and that the Legation was in great straits."

The dispatch concludes by describing the recent attacks on the legations. During the siege the inmates of the Russian legation had five men killed and 20 wounded.

### ROME Minister Heard From.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Rear-Admiral Candie, in charge of the Italian squadron in Chinese waters, has cabled the Italian Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Morin, that he is in direct communication with the Italian Minister in Peking, and that the Italian Lieutenant and six marines were slightly wounded in the defense of the legation. Candie adds that he has no news regarding the whereabouts of the Empress Dowager, but that he has sent all the staff of the Italian Legation to Shanghai, where they arrived safely.

### Pel Tang Cathedral Relieved.

PEKING, Aug. 18.—The Pel Tang Cathedral, north of the city, which was garrisoned by 30 French and 10 Italian troops, has been relieved. The cathedral was surrounded by the Japanese and British. The defense of the church was most heroic. The combined forces were preventing sentries in the palace buildings to prevent looting and destruction. The whereabouts of the Empress Dowager is not known to the allies.

### Palace Not Destroyed.

TOKIO, Japan, Tuesday, Aug. 22.—According to dispatches received here from Peking, the Japanese troops sent to occupy the imperial palace there August 15 had not yet begun their work of looting and bombarding the palace. Thus a decisive action was impossible. On the 16th, however, they occupied the principal gate of the palace, the city being nearly cleared of the enemy.

### CARNEGIE DENIES IT.

He Will Not Make Campaign Speeches for Bryan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—In reference to a report which has been current for several days, the World tomorrow will print the following copyright notice:

"London, Aug. 22.—The World correspondent telegraphed Andrew Carnegie, who is at Skibo Castle, his Scotch residence, asking whether the report was true, because he intended to stump the United States for Bryan, because of his opposition to imperialism. Mr. Carnegie replied: 'There is no truth in the report.'"

### Lost Minister Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Rev. William Daunt Scott, the Episcopal minister of Salt Lake, who was lately temporary pastor of a parish at Ben Lomon, Cal., and whose disappearance for two weeks caused his friends much anxiety, was found today in the City and County Hospital, in this city, where he was recovering from a serious illness.

### No New Trial for Powers.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 23.—Judge Cantrell today overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Caleb Powers.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 23.—Judge Powers arrived here tonight in charge of two Deputy Sheriffs. He will be taken to Louisville tomorrow morning for safekeeping.

### CHINA MAY NOT HAVE THE NECESSARY CASH OR CREDIT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Notwithstanding every effort will be made by the United States to avoid accepting Territorial Indemnity.

Senator Shoup called on the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Commissioner today and urged them to exert themselves in carrying out the provisions of the Fort Hays bill. The Indian Commissioner outlined the steps it had already taken in the matter, which were unknown to the Senator, and he expressed his satisfaction with their progress, but asked that they rush the matter with all speed consistent with thoroughness.

Funds of the Two Parties.

One of the many reports put in circulation concerning the campaign in that contributions to the Republican fund are not forthcoming. It is said that Mr. Hanna is very much discouraged because the amount thus far raised is entirely inadequate to the completion of the campaign as arranged. On the other hand, it is claimed that the Democrats have secured much larger contributions than four years ago, and that they are moving along in good order. It is a fact that ever since the nominations have not been at all optimistic regarding success, as several warnings have been put out as to the danger of their overthrow. The Democrats will be easily defeated this year.

There are other Republicans who seem to think that the Democratic tide has reached its height, and that from this time on it will recede. Of course this is an optimistic view, for it can be definitely stated that as long as the Democracy has money to pay for a pretty stiff fight in the way of a campaign.

Just now the boast is being made of the desertions from the Republican ranks, among them the Gold Democratic ranks. Every man who voted for McKinley or voted for Palmer four years ago and announces his intention of voting for Bryan this year has his name heralded throughout the country with great acclamation, and his change is given as an indication of a greater change in the country at large.

### On the Strategy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The War Department has received the following telegram from General Canby, at San Francisco, dated August 22:

"The transport Strathely, sailing today, carries two officers and 75 enlisted men of the Ninth Cavalry, one acting assistant surgeon, two enlisted hospital corps, two veterinarians, 675 horses, 44 mules, and 14 civilian employees of the Quartermaster's Department."

New Assistant Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—William M. Johnson, the newly appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General, arrived in Washington today and took the oath of office. Mr. Johnson will begin his duties until the latter part of September.

### SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

China.

There is dissension among the foreign commanders in Peking. Page 1.

Fires are raging in the Imperial City of Peking. Page 1.

No more American troops will be sent to China. Those on the way will be diverted to Manila. Page 2.

Germany takes the same stand as America in regard to the war in Europe. Page 2.

Particulars are received of the death of Captain Kelly. Page 2.

Captain McCalla reports on the experience of the Reymour relief expedition. Page 2.

Foreign.

Gustave Paul Cluseret, French Minister of War under the Commune, is dead. Page 2.

Eaden-Powell's force had an all-day fight with Grobler's command, finally defeating the Boers. Page 2.

Political.

At Topeka the Populist and Monetary League notified Bryan of his nomination. Page 1.

Bryan replies to the notification. Page 2.

Carnegie will not stump the country for Bryan. Page 1.

Neither Rogers nor Fawcett is likely to receive fusion nomination for Governor in Washington. Page 2.

Sport.

Fitzsimmons and Sharkey will fight at Coney Island tonight. Page 3.

Torpedoes of Portland were defeated at Spokane; score, 8 to 14. Page 2.

Domestic.

Akron, O., voters disappeared on the arrival of the militia. Page 2.

President McKinley can't attend the G. A. R. Encampment at Chicago. Page 2.

Pacific Coast.

Reports of rampant lawlessness come from Cape Nome. Page 2.

A merchant and millman was robbed and murdered in Skagit County, Washington. Page 4.

A cloudburst in Sherman County, Oregon, washed fish out of a creek among sagebrush. Page 4.

Marion County prunegrowers are taking pains to pack fruit properly for marketing. Page 4.

Resources about the old town of Harney, Or., are developing. Page 5.

Commercial and Marine.

Speculation in London influenced by rumors of a war with France. Page 11.

Hop yards look well, and promise a crop of good quality. Page 11.

Contracts let at Chicago for the construction of a number of steel freighters. Page 11.

Government purchases cause advance in the price of beans. Page 11.

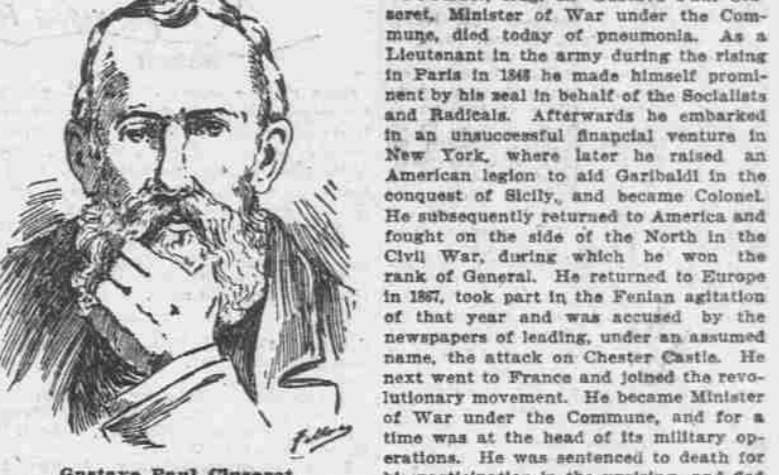
Local.

Council will try to equalize the vehicle license ordinance. Page 8.

Thirty carloads of Elks and friends from Butte are coming to the street fair. Page 12.

### Death of Gustave Paul Cluseret, Who Fought With the North in the War of the Rebellion.

TOULON, Aug. 23.—Gustave Paul Cluseret, Minister of War under the Commune, died today of pneumonia. As a Lieutenant in the army during the fighting in Paris in 1871 he made himself prominent by his seal in behalf of the Socialists and Radicals. Afterwards he embarked in an unsuccessful financial venture in New York, where later he raised an American legion to aid Garibaldi in the conquest of Sicily, and became Colonel. He subsequently returned to America and fought on the side of the North in the Civil War, during which he won the rank of General. He returned to Europe in 1877, took part in the Fenian agitation of that year and was accused by the newspapers of leading, under an assumed name, the attack on Chester Castle. He next went to France and joined the revolutionary movement. He became Minister of War under the Commune, and for a time was at the head of its military operations. He was sentenced to death for his participation in the uprising, and fled from the country. He devoted himself to the declaration of amnesty, but was again obliged to leave France on account of anarchistic writings. Once more he returned to this country and supported the late General Boulanger. Mr. Cluseret had since been constantly re-elected. In 1884, while devoting himself to the promotion of the "Memorial of the Second Siege of Paris," in which he sought to justify the Commune. Among his paintings exhibited in the Salon are "Sunrise" (1888) and "Yildiz, Palace of the Sultan" (1890).



Gustave Paul Cluseret.

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terially reduced the length of his speech because of the heat and of the impatience of the audience.

Judge A. W. Rucker, who conveyed to Mr. Bryan the indorsement by the United States Monetary League, had also yielded to the demands of the audience for a curtailing of his remarks. He was, however, given an opportunity to be briefly heard and to make a number of points which met with the approval of the auditors.

When Mr. Rucker took his seat, Mr. Simpson lost no time in introducing Mr. Bryan, whose voice had soon the effect of a gale which swept across the stand with a burst of applause when he arose, but the demonstration very soon quieted down, and thenceforth the interest of the audience was manifested by the undivided attention which was given to him, but by word of mouth or the clapping of hands. Mr. Bryan read the greater part of his address from manuscript, and the delivery continued about 40 minutes of time, but the crowd listened intently throughout, and without any manifestation of impatience or disapproval. When he ceased speaking those present were inclined to shake hands with him, and many formally themselves, but he apparently refused to greet him.

Before beginning his address, Mr. Bryan took occasion to say to Mr. Troutman, who was seated next to him, "I did extemporaneously say a few words."

"I desire, in the first place, to thank the authorities of this state and city for the nonpartisan welcome which has been rendered to me, and to express my appreciation that liberality of thought, generosity, too infrequent in politics, that enables political opponents to thus tender the freedom of the city to one with whom they do not agree, and to whom they are, but they valiantly held their ground, despite the heat. Many of them must have suffered intensely, for near the stand they were densely packed, and there was no protection from the sun's rays. Still, there was very little complaint until the ceremonies were well under way, and the crowd laughed and chatted while waiting for the speakers, and while the perspiration poured its way over the faces of the individual members of it, and plentifully oozed out through the clothes of many of them."

He then began the reading of the address as originally prepared, only stopping to interject a few words in reply to the notification of Judge Rucker. The reply to the league was as follows:

"And let me pause for a moment when this speech was prepared and given to the press I did not know that formal announcement of the resolutions passed by the Monetary League would be made at this time, and I desire here to express my gratitude to the members of that league for the support which they promise and for the cordial commendation which their resolutions speak. The Monetary League has for four years been active in the money question aimed at the enlightenment of the voters, and I have on former occasions, and do now, express my commendation of the efforts of this league, and of similar leagues, to spread before the people information on the money question, because I believe the more the question is studied and the better it is understood the stronger will be the demand for the restoration of the double standard in the United States." (Applause.)

Bryan's speech in full will be found in another column.

At 8 o'clock this evening, Mr. Bryan left for Manhattan, Kan., where he is announced to speak tomorrow. On his way to the depot, Mr. Bryan called on the local lodge of Elks, and also upon the Topeka Democratic Flambeau Club. He made brief addresses to both, saying that the club he would rather see that club at a Presidential inauguration than a regiment of soldiers.

### Starch Trust.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—An announcement is made by the organization of the National Starch Company with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, of which \$100,000 will be issued. The officers will be: President, W. F. Fiel, Jr., Chicago; T. P. Kingsford and W. H. Gales, vice-presidents; J. D. Higgins, secretary, and Joy Mooton, Chicago, chairman.