REAR-END COLLISION

Pennsylvania Excursion Flyer Crashes Into a Milk Train.

THIRTEEN KILLED, MANY INJURED

Locemotive Plunged Through Pas senger Conches and Crushed Them as if They Were Shells.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. L-Thirteen persons killed and over 30 others injured is the appailing record of a rear-end collision between an excursion train and a milk train on the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad this morning at Hatfield, Pa., 27 miles north

of this city. The killed are: Miss Annie Sherry, aged Il years, South Bethlehem; Robert Miller, Il, South Bethlehem; Richard Bachman, 86 South Beithlehem; Ira Ehret, 20 South Bethiehem; William Ehret, brother of Ira, South Bethiehem; Joseph Mordaunt, 22 South Bethlehem; Charles McFonigle, Allentown; Thomas Day, Allentown; Miss Mamie Kaelin, 14, Telford; Godfray Kee-lin, father of Mamie Kaelin; William Blackburn, Ambler; Harold Landis, Hatield; — Ackerman, Philadelphia. The injured are: John David, Philadel-

phia, engineer on excursion train, skull fractured, critical; Albert J. Wagner. critical; Albert J. Wagner, Philadelphia, fireman excursion train, tusions of chest and legs, serious; Wilson Crosland, South Bethlehem, bag-gage-master of milk train, head lacerated, serious; Michael J. Tyge, Allentown, lege ushed and burned, serious; John Gor-in, South Bethlehem, foot crushed; John McHuch South Bethlehem, leg and thigh injured and hurt internally, not se-flous; Abraham Transue, Jr., South Bethehem, deep scalp wounds, contusion of back and internally injured, serious; Mrs. William Burkhardt, South Bethlehem, infured internally: Miss Gertrude Burk-P. J. McMahon, South Bethlehem, ankle broken; John Reichley, South Bethlehem, internally injured; Mrs. George Harrison arm broken and contusion of body; Irvin Newhard, head badly cut: Mary Newhard, South Bethlehem, crushed ribs; Miss Car-rie Bachman, daughter of Richard Bachman who was killed chest crushed serious; Miss Brentian, South Bethlehem. rious; Miss Brennian, South Bethlehem arm broken; L. T. Harring; South Bethem, arm broken; Harry Schlom, South hiehem, leg contused; Edward Reese, contusion of shoulder and legs: Mrs. Shaber, Allentown, both legs broken: John Schantz, Allentown, toes crusbed: William Schantz, Allentown. thigh injured. Miss Schaefer, Allentown, Mary Koch, fractured legs: Lewis Kicht, Bethlehem, scalp wound: W. enbery. Lansdale, internally in-Mrs. Alfred Schmoyer, iem, badly lacerated: Annie Miller, South Bethlehem, hips crushed; William Willmeyer, South Bethlehem, badly lac-

erated; Mrs. Willmeyer, legs crushed. The wrecked train consisted of 10 day coaches and was the first section of a large excursion made up of people from Bethlehem, Allentown and surrounding towns, to Atlantic City. This section carried only those persons who lived in Bethlehem and Allentown, It left the union station in Bethlehem at 6:06 A. M. crackly & minutes behind the mile transfer. exactly 25 minutes behind the milk train. The latter train consisted of two milk cars and two passenger coaches, and had stopped at every station on the road from Bethichem en route to Philadelphia. At 6.56 the milk train drew up at the milk platform at Hatfield, and in less than two minutes the special excursion train, running at the rate of % miles an hour, crashed into the rags of the milk train. The locomotive plowed through the two passenger coaches and crushed them as if they were eggshells. The milk ear immediately in front was also badly ely in front was also badly Four persons, Godfray Kaclin, his daughter Mamie, Harold Landis and William Blackburn, on the passenger car of the milk train, were almost instantly killed. Fortunately, there were very fow

indescribable horror. The locomotive, a mass of bent and broken fron, firmly held the bodies of its engineer and fireman benesth its great weight. Behind the engine six of the 10 cars were also a mass wreckage. The first car was broken in twain and the other five cars were on their sides, completely demol. shed. Nine persons were killed in the first two cars, and the others in those oaches were badly maimed.
As soon as the crash came, a terrible

ery rose from the smashed cars, and those who had not been injured quickly crawled or jumped from the cars and went to the assistance of the injured. Many were planed down by wreckage and had to be freed by the liberal use of axes. With three or four exceptions, the dead were killed instantly, the others dying on their way to the hospital. All the injured were first taken to a shed at the Hatfield sta-tion and the dead were removed to a Messengers were sent to the near barn. Messengers were sent to the near-by villages for physicians, and a relief train was ordered from Bethlehem. With 15 doctors and half a dozen nurses, a special train was sent from Bethlehem, but before it reached the scene of the wreck it was signaled to return to Bethlehem, as a special carrying nearly all the injured had started for that place. On the run from Hatfield to the hospital three of the injured died. Much trouble was experienced in keeping the relatives away from the injured on the train, so that the desired on the train. that the doctors gathered from near Hnt-field could attend to the wounded.

special train arrived at Bethlehen sons, all clamoring for news from the wreck or trying to learn whether rela-tives were among the victims. The news wreck reached Bethlehem at 8 and spread like wild fire. All o'clock, and spread like wild fire policemen in town were gathered at station, and it was with great dif-Soulty that the injured were removed to the waiting ambulances and other vehi-cles which conveyed them to the hospi-All during the day people from
Allentown. Catasanous and other nlaces
came pouring into B-thlehem, and confusion reissned throughout the city.
The second section of the excursion,
made up of persons from towns other

than Bethlehem and Allentown, left soon after the first section, but was flagged before it reached Hatfield. As it could blocked tracks, it was returned to Beth-lahem, and there was great rejoicing at the narrow escape of its occupants from

catastrophe, ited the wreck early and spent the entire day at the scene. He at once directed the removal of the dead to Lonsdale, a short distance south of Hatfield. He promises a rigorous investigation into the

responsibility for the accident. One ver-sion is that the engineer of the excursion typin had been warned at Souderton, the station above Hatfield, that the milk station above Hatfield, that the milk train was a few minutes shead of him. Another story is that the train dispatch-er's office at Philodelphia was at fault. er's office at Philadelphia was at laun-

Fifteen hundred tickets had been sold for the excursion to the senshore, and it was to have been the last of the senson.

New Oregon Incorporations.

SALEM. Sept. 2.—Articles of incorpora-tion were filed in the office of the Secre-ture of State last week as follows: The American Packing & Conning Com-pany, Portland, \$5,000; J. K. Shnott P. H. McDowell, Thomas Corbett, J. T. Sulivan: object, to conduct a packing bustness in Alaska

land; \$25,000; E. E. Gording, T. A. Gar-bade, Willis Fisher.

bade, Willis Fisher.

Quillayute Packing Company, Astoria;
\$15,009; Harriet Kinney, M. J. Kinney,
Alex Halmon; object, to pack fish.

Pacific Gold Mining Company, Portland;
\$500; G. B. Cellars, Fred T. Mills, F.

William Blohm. Drewsey Lodge, No. 147, L. O. O. F., Drewsey, Harney County; \$1000; John Ott, T. F. Arnold, L. N. Olson. Fairview Cemetery Association, Coos County; B. H. Haskin, George W. Mar-tin, E. N. Moon, S. B. Hallenbeak, W. C. Benham, S. K. Hatcher, B. L. Hallen-

MACARONI WHEATS.

Agricultural, Department Introducing Them Into the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Department of Agriculture is interested in introducing in Oregon and Washington va-rious brands of what are known as macaroni wheats. That is, through breeding, selection and introduction of new forms of wheat valuable in the manufacture of macaroni, crackers and similar purposes, it is hoped to find some brand of wheat adapted to these purposes that will grow readily in these two states. Frederick V. Coville, chief botanist of the Agricultural Department, has taken this matter in hand, and says that if the experim continue as successfully as they have begun, good grades of macaroni wheats will be discovered that will give good yields in Oregon and Washington,

In the Crop Reporter for August, Mr. Coville had a short article touching on this subject in a general way, in which

"In its work of introducing valuable seeds and plants from foreign countries, the Department of Agriculture is now engaged, among other things, in securing good stocks of the best varieties of European and African macaroni wheats and

Hungarian bread wheats, "Formerly all the macaroni consumed in the United States was imported from Europe, but recently macaroni manufactories have been established in this country. The manufacturers have found, how-ever, that consumers prefer the imported product, and it has developed that the European macaronis are made from a pe-culiarly hard-grained type of wheat which we have not heretofore produced in the United States. American farmers have been growing, of course, the wheats that they could market most advantageously, and these have been the wheats suitable for the manufacture of bread and pastry flours. The macaroni wheats which are now being imported by the department in ed, furnish the basis for a great extension of the macaroni-manufacturing in-dustry in the United States, and will create a demand for the production of the macaronis wheats in those parts of the country to which the experiments now in progress show them to be adapted.
"Hungary, it is well known, is the home

of the roller process of grinding wheat, which has now been adopted in flour mills throughout the United States. Hungary is also the country in which is manu-factured a flour of such shipping and bread-making qualities as to give it, in some of the markets of the world, the highest reputation and price of all export flours. The wheats from which this flour is manufactured are not grown in the United States export which commercially, but the experiments thus far made with them indicate that they will maintain their high bread-mak-ing qualities here. Now, a point of special interest regarding these wheats is that they are Winter varieties, while the best brend wheats of the United States are Spring varieties, the area of successful production is very limited and whose yield is comparatively light. The indications now are that the Hungarian Winter wheats can be successfully grown over a many times larger area than our high-grade Spring wheats; that the yield per acre, while not at present so great as that of many of our ordinary Winter wheats, is superior to the Spring varieties. and that the peculiar qualities possessed by these foreign wheats in Hungary are maintained in the United States. The in-creasing trade of this country in export flour, the enormous possibilities of that increase, the high quality of Hungarian The excursion train was a picture of indescribable horror. The locomotive, a cultivation need only be mentioned to convey an idea of the importance and convey an idea of the importance and significance of a successful outcome of this work of introduction."

the Infirm to Be Asked.

DETRIOT, Mich., Sept. 2-About 400 members of the National Association of Letter-Carriers had arrived this evening to attend the annual meeting of the asso ciation, to be held this week. The early arrivals came quite largely from the East and Middle West. The presence of the letter-carriers will result in two Labor day parades tomorrow.

Officers of the association announce that

It has now a membership of 16,000, with 765 local branches, and that all the Government letter-carriers in the country, with the exception of about 1000 are in cluded in its membership. As usual in the annual meetings, the principal subjects of discussion relate to possible legislation by Congress affecting letter-carriers. Increases of salaries to a uniform rate for sire is a uniform salary of \$1200.

The question of pensions for infirm and disabled letter-carriers, which has been discussed for some years, has resulted in the preparation of a bill providing for payment of such pensions by a specially ap-pointed officer of the Postoffice Department ut of a fund raised by assessing each carrier 1 per cent of his salary. The bill pro vides for the administration of the matter by the department without any further expense to the Government.

WRECKED IN BEHRING SEA Bark Mercury, Built Nearly Half Century Ago.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 2.-Tug Wallowa, from Nome, brings news of the wreck of the dismantled bark Mercury in Behring Sea. The bark was being towed to this city by the fug and sprang a leak in a heavy gale. She was stripped of some machinery and abandoned in Cook Strait, machinery and abandoned in Cook Standard where she sank. She was owned by Captain E. E. Caine, of this city, and was sent to Nome last June in tow of a tug sent to Nome last June in tow of a tug sent to Nome last June in tow of a tug sent to Nome last June in tow of a tug sent to Nome last June in tow of a tug sent to Nome last June in tow of a tug sent to Nome last June in tow of a tug sent last sent to Nome last June in tow of a tug sent last sent la with a coal and lumber cargo. She had been condemned as a sailing vessel. She was built 49 years ago in New York as a full-rigged ship.

Train Strikes a Carriage

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—A fast mail train from the West struck a carriage containing four people at Oswego June tion, four miles west of here, tonight. Patrick J. Foley, of Syracuse: Allen Foley, of Spilt Rock; his sister, and Josephine F. Blanchard, of Syracuse, were killed, and Michael Maroney was injured.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 2.— Charles H. Miller died today at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lindsay, at Fort Leavenworth. He was a noted character in the early days of Kansas, and was United States Marshal under President

Colonel Martin V. Moore. The American Packing & Canning Com-seny, Portland, F5,000; J. K. Sinnott, P. H. McDowell, Thomas Corbett, J. T. Sul-wan; object, to conduct a packing busi-less in Alaska.

Oregon Mineral Water Company, Port-

CHINA PAYS THE PENALTY

CIVILIZED WARFARE AS EXEMPLE FIED BY RUSSIANS.

Old Men and Women Clubbed to Death, Children Bayoneted, and Property Wantonly Destroyed.

TAKU, Aug. 30, via Shanghai, Sept. 8 .-The Chinese in the Pai Ho Valler are paying dearly for the folly of their gov-ernment. The retribution they are suffering exceeds the ordinary penalties of war. Along the river and the roads travwas. Along the river and the roads have eled by the foreign troops between Tien Tsin and Pekin an orgie of looting and destruction continues with much useless slaughter of unoffending inhabitants, while the international forces were advancing, the commanders, notably the Japanese, American and British, enforced a foreign degree of protection of property not needed for military purposes. At that time most of the population except the fighting men had fied. But now the people are returning to their homes, only

cousin of the Vanderhilts, by his sisters. Adele Elma Barker-Schmidt and Virginia Purdy Barker-Bacon.

STOCK MARKET CHEERFUL. Russia's Projected New Loan France Causes Uncasiness.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The stock exchange was more cheerful last week, owing to the end of the Taff Vale Railroad strike, to the belief that the war in South Africa is drawing rapidly to a close, and to the bability of the withdrawal of the allies

probability of the withdrawal of the allies from Pekin. Business, however, shows no signs of revival, although those who fancy themselves well informed argue that there must be large sums awaiting investment which cannot be held much longer, and that a boom will soon come, a feature of which will be the rise of consols and other glit-edged securities.

The principal dark spot on the financial horison is the probability of a big Russian loan contracted in France. It is known that Russia needs something like £40,000,000 to complete the trans-Siberian Railroad, 000 to complete the trans-Siberian Railroad the necessity of which has been demonstrated during the Chinese crisis. It is argued that if the Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, gets the loan in addition to supplying Russia with the sinto find no shelter, rice or occupation. In | ews of was, should he be disposed to break

AN INSTRUCTIVE PARALLEL.

BRYAN AT TOPEKA.

The Republican party nullifles every principle of the Declaration of Independence. And so today we are engaged in a controversy which will determine whether we are to have a Republic in which the Government "derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," or an empire in which brute force is the only recognized source of power. If this Nation enters upon a colonial career, it must repudiate the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

When such an issue is raised there can only be two parties-the party (whatever its name may be) which believes in a Republic, and the party (whatever its name) which believes in an empire-and the influence of every citizen is, consciously or unconsciously, intentionally or unintentionally, thrown upon the one side or the

officers.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'BOOK, VOL. II, PAGE 298.

The whole science of a Republican government is to be founded in this sentence from the Declaration of Independence: "Governments are instituted among men, deriving their fust powers from the consent of the governed." . . . Who, then, had a right to institute a Republican government for Louislana? Under what principles, then, could a citizen of Massachusetts, whether clothed in negimentals or civilian's dress, come into Louisians and attempt to set up a state government? Under no principles, but only by the power of the invader and the usurper. If the true principles of a Republican government had prevailed and could have been enforced when Major-General Butler appeared at New Orleans, he would have been hanged on the first lamppost, and his successor, Major-General Banks, would have been hanged on the second.

tricts away from the river their lives and small possessions are at the mercy of the small possessions are at the mercy of the bands of soldlers traveling about without

The conditions prevailing leave little ground for the favorable comparison of 1601 point. civilized warfare with Chinese methods. Robbery, ravishing and murder are so common that every responsible person one meets contributes stories from personal observation. The walled city of Tung Chow was the only town in the pathway of the international forces whose people remained and attempted to continue business. During its occupation the Japanese patroled the place, efficiently protected the people and prevented looting beyond the amount inevitable with any army. General Chaffee stationed a guard around the historic temple outside the wall for-

bidding his troops to enter. The com-manders encouraged the inhabitants to resume business, promising protection to all peaceful persons.

When the armies advanced, however the guards were removed, only a small British and American garrison being left outside the wall. A correspondent of the Associated Press returning from Pekin found Tung Chow stripped like a cornfound rung chow arripped the field after a plague of grasshoppers. Everything portable of the smallest value had been taken—goods from shops, clothing, food and furniture. Parties of soldiers of every nationality were roaning about unrestricted, and presumable LETTER-CARRIERS' MEETING the spirit of deviltry, smashing furniture and glassware and trampling books and pictures under foot. Most of the Chi-

ness were submitting to all this in ab-ject fear. The few who dared to protest were kicked about. Several bodies lay in the streets, apparently those of no batants. The inhabitants, without or clothing, were huddling in back yards in a pitiable condition. The villages to the southward are even worse despoiled. One week after Pekin was taken the travelers to Tien Tsin were eldom out of sight of burning houses Fires are started daily, although the shel-ters will be much needed if the troops are to hold the country during the Winter.

The soldiers are having "fine sport" in using natives who creep back to their houses or attempt to work in the fields as targets. The sight of a farmer lying where he was shot with a basket of grain or armfuls of other produce near by is quite common. The Russians are the creases of salaries to a uniform rate 135 chief actors to this style of carriers of both the first and second class but the French are remarkably consplcting to the urged. Carriers of postoffices of the first class now receive \$1000, and of the Indian troops and the Japanese are the Indian troops and the Indian troops and the Indian troops are the Indian troops are the Indian troops and the Indian troops are the Indian tro participants only when beyond sight of their officers.

From the beginning the conduct of the

Russians has been a blot on the cam-paign. The recital of notorious facts speaks more forcibly than could any ad-jectives. When entering Pekin corre-spondents of the Associated Press saw Cossacks smash down Chinese women with the butts of their guns and pound their heads until they were dead. The Cossacks would pick up children barely old enough to walk, hold them by the ankles, and beat out their brains on the navenus. payement. Russian officers looked on

While General Chaffee was watering his horse at a stream under the wall of Tung Chow, the Russians found a feeble old man hidden in the mud, except his nose, and dragged him out by the queue, shouting gleefully. They impaled him bayonets. General Chaffee re-"That is not war. It is brutal on their American officers at Taku, days after the fighting was finished, saw Russians bayonet children and throw old men into the river, clubbing them to men into the river, clubbing them to death when they tried to swim. The Russians killed wemen who knelt before them and begged for mercy.

Everybody was disposed to be friendly towards the Russians in the early days of the fighting at Tien Tain because of their bravery, but such incidents as the foregoing have been so prominent a feature of the campaign that no one who is

ure of the campaign that no one who to supposed to report important facts can ignore them. They are so numerous as to compel the conclusion that they are not isolated opisodes, but the ordinary practices of Russian methods of warfare. The Russians on the walls of Pekin would apparently shoot every Chinese within range outside. A correspondent of the Associated Press found many new killed in the fields outside of the Russian section of the wall. Some of the bodies were those of women, and none seemed to be the bodies of combatants. Coolies were killed while trotting along the roads with their loads, and farmers when trying to gather their grain.

Endowment for a Hospital. ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 2. — George Vanderblit has started an endowment fund for the Clarence Barker Memorial Hos-pital, at Biltmore. The hospital will be formally opened next Tuesday. It was erected in memory of Chrence Barker. A

the peace, the large amount secured would enable him to recommence his auremaniac policy of hording gold, thus disturbing the money markets of the world. On the whole, however, the week was a good one prices improving, although consols lost

Americans continued dull, largely due to the prospect of Labor day as affecting the New York market, but prices closed a fraction above parity. Southern Pacific shares rose % of a point; Baltimore & Ohio, %; Atchison, %; Erle, %; Norfolk & Western, %, and Union Pacific, %. Mining shares were steady, with unimportant variations. Rands rose % of a point for

Gold continues to flow in. Discoun rates, though harder at the beginning the week, closed fairly easy—until Monday 3 per cent; for a week, 3½, and on three months' bills, 3½,63%.

IMPROVEMENT AT BERLIN.

Germany Looks to America for Sup-

plies of Coal. BERLIN, Sept. 2.-Last week the bourse showed a decided improvement. Interest was concentrated chiefly upon industrials, and particularly upon coal shares, of which the standard lines showed gains of from 8 to 12 per cent. Iron shares also advanced upon reports of continued im-provement in the iron trade. This improvement on the bourse was aided by an unusually easy money market during the monthly settlement. Contrary to all experience, rates weakened during the settle ment. The financial press contrasts the present situation with that of last year, when the Autumn demands had already themselves strongly felt, and pre dicts that conditions will remain much more favorable than they were a year ago. Government funes again lost mod-erately during the week. Bank stock gained upon the publication of more favorable reports from several small insti-tutions than had been expected.

The coal scarcity continues, and is much discussed. An advance of 1 mark per ton has been made in Silesia. The burning of peat has begun in Berlin on a large scale. The proposed reduction of railway freights on imported coal, as the papers point out, cannot attract enough coal, ow-ing to dearness, but will leave the field open for American coal. The Berlin Tage-blatt says: "It would be singular if the "It would be singular if the enterprising Americans should let the present favorable opportunity pass without a powerful effort to increase the coal ex-

The Boersen Zeltung remarks: German demand must depend upon Ameri-can coal for the next few months." The situation of the iron market is some what improved. The sheet mills of Westphalia report increased orders. Germany's pig-iron production for July was 695,213 tons, against 685,484 tons for the previous

Hamburg's trade with Cuba is reviving the imports for 1899 being 12,300,000 marks, against 6,700,000 marks for 1898, and the exbeing 5,900,000 marks, against 1,700,000 marks for 1898.

The income of German railways for July aggregated 161,000,000 marks, an increase o 9,000,000 marks over the returns for June stripping the German in the matter of ton rage. Arrivals at Bremen have increased 11 per cent since 1894, and at Hamburg 34 per cent, while the increase at Antwerp has been 36 per cent, at Amsterdam 41 per cent, and at Rotterdam 56 per cent.

CALIFORNIA MYSTERY.

Men Found Murdered Ranches Near Folsom.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 2.-The dead bodies of William Taylor and Ransen Rasmussen were found today on adjoining ranches near Folsom. Both men had been murdered. Taylor was shot through the head and stomach. Two bul-lets were embedded in Rasmussen's head and one in his right side. Taylor was an elderly man, employed to care for the ranch of Prazzo Bros., who have taken their stock to the mountains to graze Rasmussen worked on the place of Willlem Carpenter, a mile distant. He was also alone on the ranch. Each man had been killed in his employer's house, and neither had been seen since last Thursneither had been seen since last Thursday, Nothing about the houses was disturbed, except a trunk in the Prazzo residence, but it does not appear that anything was taken. There is not the slightest clew to the person or persons who murdered the men, and the whole affair is wrapped in the deepest mystery.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists retund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's afgnature is on each box. 25c.

OOM PAUL ON THE RUN

Pretoria Believes the War to Be Nearly Ended, but Boer Raids Must Be Guarded Against.

PRETORIA, Sept. 1.—Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn have gone to Barberton. It is believed that they are preparing for flight. The general opinion is that the war is now very near the end, but, should the Boers construct strongholds in the bush, on the veldt, or elsewhere, and be-gin a system of raids, the British would require a further large supply of horses. General Buller moved 14 miles north-westward along the Lydenburg road and crossed Crocodile River to Badenfontein. He found the Boers concentrating in the Crocodile Mountains.

A force of Boers under Commandant

Theron broke through the British lines and captured and burned a supply train at Klip River Station, taking 35 ers. Brabant's Horse proceeded thither, recaptured all the prisoners, and drove the Boers into the hills.

Colonel Plumer dispersed a small comando under Commandant Pretorius west of Pinaar's River, capturing 26 Boers, a number of wagons, and a quantity of cat-

BOER CAMPS AT ST. HELENA. General Cronje and Other Prisoners

Well Cared For. YORK, Sept. 2.—The British steamer Masconomo, one of the Hogan line of steamers, arrived today from South Africa, stopping on the way at St. Helena and St. Lucia. The Mascono-mo took to South Africa a cargo of supplies for the British Army from St. John, N. B., and has been engaged about three months in the service. Returning home, the Masconomo stopped at St. Helena to make a few repairs to her engine. While there Captain Mann visited the camps of the Boer prisoners. He saw General the Boer prisoners. He saw General Cronje and Colonel Shiel and other notable prisoners at St. Helena. They are well cared for and are made comfort-

PART OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Report That Lord Roberts Has Formally Annexed the Transvaal. LONDON, Sept. 3.—It is reported that Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation formally annexing the Transvaal to the deminions of the British crown.

General Christian Dewet, according to the Daily Mail's Cape Town advices, is reported to have appeared along the raffway near Winburg.

FUNDS GONE AMISS.

Money Was Raised to Buy Spain a War Vessel. CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 2.—The popular organ, La Nation Espanola, wants to know what has become of the big patriotic fund raised here by patriotic Span iards for the purpose of purchasing a war-ship for the Spanish navy. It calls for an open statement of the unts and declares that the war contribution account will not be permitted to be liquidated in silence. The newspaper charges that there is a deep mystery about the fund which should be cleared up. The article has caused excitement in the Spanish colony, which liberally sub-scribed for an addition to the Spanish

INSIST UPON VACCINATION. Predicament of Americans Forced to

navy during the war with the United States.

Come Home in the Steerage. BERLIN, Sept. 2.-Owing to the unusually heavy westward passenger traf-fic, as well as to the interruption in sali-ings owing to the Hoboken disaster, and to the chartering of passenger steamers by the German Government for use in by the German Government for use in Chinese waters, many Americans have recently been compelled to take steerage passage in returning to the United States. The physicians of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company have insisted upon vaccinating all these to meet the requirements of the United States laws Recently, an American filed strong objections with Henry D. Diedrich, United States Consul at Bremen, who wrote to Washington for instructions, meanwhile forbidding the physicians in question to vaccinate Americans in the steerage, on the ground that the law was intended to apply to immigrants only.

NO CHINESE NEED APPLY. Peru Considering a Measure to Re-

strict Immigration. LIMA, Peru, Sept. 2, via Galveston.— The Peruvian Senate yesterday had under consideration a proposal for prevent-ing Chinese immigration, in view of a possible exodus from China as a result

PLAGUE AT GLASGOW. One Death, With 93 Cases Under Observation.

of the present disturbances

GLASGOW, Sept. 2-Another death, supposed to be due to the bubonic plague, occurred here today. Ninety-three cases of the disease are now under observa-

New Peruvian Tariff. LIMA, Peru, Sept. 2, via Galveston. The government publicly announced to-day that the new Peruvian customs schedule will come into force January 1

RACES AT VALESBURG.

Freeman Wins the Quarter-Mile Professional.

NEW YORK Sept. 2.-Vallsburg, N. J. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Valisburg, N. J., bleyele race summary:
Quarter-mile professional—Won by H. B. Freeman, Owen Kimble second, Frank Kraemer third; time, 0:27.
Two-miles professional handicap—Won by G. H. Collett, 90 yards; Jack Coburn, 210 yards, second; Willie Coburn, 210 yards, time, 4:45. third; time, 4:45,

MULTNOMAH WINS.

Portland Players Bunched Their Hits at the Proper Time. M'MINNVILLE, Or., Sept. 2.—With Whitehouse and Ainsile as the battery for Multnomah, and Redmond in the box for McMinnville, the Portland boys reversed yesterday's result. They piled up 14 runs while the home men put but nine men over the plate. Numerous errors were made on both sides, but the bunching of hits at the proper time won the game for the Portland boys. Score by innings: Multnomsh 3 1 0 4 4 1 2 0 0-14 McMinnville 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 4 0-9 Struck out-By Whitehouse, 5; by Red-

Bases on balls—By Whitehouse, 1. Passed balls—Ainslie, 2; Martin, 2.

Colorado Riflemen's Tournament. LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 2.—The fifth annual rifle tournament of the Colorado Rifle Association was held here today and crippie Creek, Pueblo, Trinidad and other points in the state. Aspen won the team shoot by a score of 49 points. Adams of Glenwood won the handicap shoot with a score of 80. Cripple Creek, Pueblo, Trinidad and other

The American Association. At Buffalo-Buffalo, 8; Minneapolis, 8. At Chicago-Chicago, 1; Detroit, 3.

********************************* NO MORE DREAD OF THE DENTAL CHAIR

NEWYORK DENTAL PARLORS

Fourth and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO SETTLE THE QUESTION WITH CHINA.

If the Problem Is Left Unsolved the Powers Will Have to Step in Every Few Years.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.-William Woodville

Rockhill, special Commissioner of the United States Government to investigate and report on conditions in China, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, emphasizing the importance of the harmonious action of the powers as a measure of self-defense, said:
"If the Chinese Government is able to break the concert of nations, and bring about a disagreement on the part of any government in such a way as to secure any relaxation of the joint demands, all foreigners in China may as well pack up and leave. This is the best opportunity to settle for all time the status of foreigners in China. If that matter is not eighers in China. If that matter is not settled now, the Chinese will be encour-aged to persist in their present policy, and the powers will have the whole trouble to thresh over again every two or three years. I believe that all the govern are impressed with this truth, and I believe the majority of them realize that a definite and permanent settlement of the tatus of foreigners and the establishmen of freedom of trade are more important to them now than the acquisition of terri-

This has been a deliberately planned movement on the part of the Chinese Govarnment to expel all foreigners. The derees printed in the Imperial Gazette prove The movement has been practically successful, since every foreigner in the in erior has been obliged to seek refuge in the treaty ports. The Imperial Govern-ment merely utilized the Boxers as convenient accessories to its schemes. The relief of Pekin is merely an incident of the crisis. The really important work remains to be done. Marquis Ito,

probably the best-informed man alive on Pastern politics, said to me that the present was the greatest crisis in the history of China, and that all preceding Eastern juestions sunk into insignificance beside Are civilized nations to yield to the Chinese the consent of their own superior-

Mr. Rockhill and other officials in Shanghai, like the public, are utterly ignorant of the course of diplomatic and military events in Pekin. The Consuls of the various governments have sent frequent tele-grams to their respective Ministers, but have been unable to get replies. It is suspected that the messages are tampered with between Shanghai and Che Foo. The attitude of the southern Viceroys in protecting foreigners commands confidence in their good faith; and negotiations will be conducted through them.

ANCIENT MAGIC.

The Tenacity of Superstition-The Rites of Aryan Sun Worship,

Westminster Review. We have many survivals of ancient magic in popular folk-lore, as, for in-stance, in the belief that the barking of a dog is a foreboding of death; that it is a dog is a foreboding of death; that it is unlucky to spill sait, and that we can see a winding sheet in the dripping of a candle. The notion that the person who loses a tooth is about to lose a friend is another survival of the past; it is to be found in the Dream Book of Artemidorus. We can trace one of the rites of Aryan sun worship in the deisil of Highland su-perstition. Ghosts have a history almost perstition. Ghosts have a history almost as ancient as the dawn of creation, and it is manifest from the strange story of Saul and the Witch of Endor that even the Jews believed the phantoms of the dead could be evoked by means of sor-cery. Shakespeare makes the witches in "Macbeth" conjure up spirits, and with admirable impartiality he makes the ghosts both in "Julius Caesar," a play fealing with pagan Rome, and in "Hamlet," a play dealing with medieval Den-mark, behave in much the same fashion. The ghost of Hamlet's father was "doomed for a certain time to walk the night," and it was at night also that the murdered Caesar "walked. It is not so certain that the belief in the unluckiness of rats, in the approach of a storm whenever a cat's fur stands erect.

and in the ominous ticking of the "death-watch" can boast of a respectable antiquity. There is a semi-scientific basis for the horror engendered by a visitation of rats, for it is associated with bad drainage. When sailors say that a cat has "a gale of wind in her tail" they may not be far from the truth, for the fur of the cat is highly electrical, and is therefore extremely sensitive to atmospheric changes. But there is not muc reason to anticipate svil when we hear the watch-like click of the little insect known to the learned as scarabaeus galeatus pulsator. It has its abode in dust eatus pulsator. It has its abode in dust and decayed wood, and if its ticking "goes on our nerves," we can end the trouble by taking Dean Swift's advice and pouring on it a "kettle of scalding-hot water." The world has happily seen the

STATUS OF FOREIGNERS end of witchcraft. In its gloomer to it prevailed longer in Scotland than in England or Ireland.

Made a Burglar Disgorge.

Ellensburg (Wash.) Capital. The town has been literally overrun by hobos since the circus came. On Wednesday no less than six houses were burglarized, and thefts have been common. A so-called beggar entered Mrs. Ackley's rooms in the Honolulu block, and, being refused money, stole her gold watch. She soon missed it, and mount-ing her wheel, she overtook the ruscal at Wright's mill and, blocking his way, demanded her watch. He hesitated, but she convinced him she was in earnest and he handed it over to her. She then rode up town and took Marshal Maxey down and pointed the fellow out to him and he was quickly landed in jall. Ho

pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was

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