DARK DAYS IN CHINA

Graphic Story of the Assault on Tien Tsin.

FINE COURAGE OF ALLIED TROOPS

The Powers Must Exert Their Authority-Desolution Following the Battle.

TIEN TSIN, Sept. 2 .- (To the Editor.)-The press cable dispatches regarding the progress of events in North China, and especially the attack, defense and capture of Tien Tsin, can give your readers only a very partial and incomplete idea of one of the most interesting and dra-matic incidents of this strange cam-

Tien Tsin is the entreport and gate-way of Pekin, situated about 30 miles up the Pel Ho River, and 80 miles below the capital, and it has an important com-merce. The European section is sub-stantially and handsomely built of brick and stone, with broad, macadamized roads, a park, library, large Astor House Hotel, Gordon Hall (used during the bombardment as a hospital. It was the tar-get for many shells, and was then called "Gordon Hell"); there are handsome for-eign consulates and stores, and the place has much the appearance of a well-todo European town. Beyond this lies the native city, a far-stretching vista of strange, fantastical Chinese structures, and of one-storied mud-brick dwellings, formerly sheltering half a million or more of the native population. Today I have en wandering through the desolation this once thriving and busy center of human life—now utterly in ruins, a solitary waste of burned and dismantled dwellings, amid which famished Chinese wonks (balf-wild dogs) were until reently hungrily tearing the bodies of the hinese killed during the bombardment, the great fire, and the still greater slaughter following the capture, when such scenes of terror and of destruction were enacted as might have characterized the of Attila and his Huns. It is mpossible to give stay-at-home people in Oregon any adequate impression of this dy; one must personally see the far-ing vista of blackened ruins, a sol-Stary waste miles in circumference where was busy life, the walls shattered lis, the dwellings ravaged by troops of all nations, the fine temples turned into barracks, the handsome houses of wealthy Chinese now used for stables, and the echoing solitude of streets once full of ousy people, in order to comprehend the errible desolution of war. In what has been said of the ravages.

of war, I don't wish to be understood as criticising the punishment meted out to the Chinese. That it was just and neceseary no one cognizant with the facts at close range can for a moment doubt. The great danger now is lest this punishment be weakly limited or lessened by a mawkish sentimentality, which, at this stage of case, would be not only short-sighted but criminal. Europeans are now fighting for standing-room, and for life and safety in this empire, and such a less-on must be taught as will settle this quesonce for all. In this respect, at least, the Russians deal more wisely with semicivilized people—their work once done is well done, and lasts for all time. The Chinese are controlled only by fear-kindess is mistaken for weakness. The whole history of the people shows this, and the experience of old residents confirms it. Possibly in the future social and moral evolution of the nation this may be changed, but that time is not yet. write, two new punitive expeditions are in progress, one by the Russians from New Chwang and the Amur River to Moukden, the capital of Manchuria, and the other from Pekin to Pao Ting Fu. the of Chi Li Prevince. Both cities are rich and old, and each numbers over 500.000 population. It is understood that the orders are to raze them to the nd. To "armchair" campaign-and theorists this may seem harsh procedure, but the best judgment of all Europeans in China ar a military necessity. The German Kalser was not very far wrong when he said to his departing troops: "Give them such a lesson that Germans will be safe in China for a thousand years."
But to return to Tien Tsin, the city

was first attacked by the Boxers in June, and Chinese servants who had been in the employ of Europeans for 20 years and were cognizant of the contemplated at-tack, gave no warning. Had the defense falled, they would have been the first to loot and murder every European in the The Chinese had built cages in which they proposed to exhibit their pris-oners before executing them by progresave slicing. Barricades were constructed of sand bags and timber, and every male in the European settlement capable of bearing arms was mustered into the volunteer defense corps, the brave-hearted missionaries taking up arms for the defense of the honor of the women and the lives of the children. After the capture of the Taku forts, the Chinere Imperial troops made common cause with the Boxers, and for days kept up a cruel artillery and rifle fire upon the Europ an quarter, with modern Krupp guns and Manlicher rifles. Soon Gordon Hall was filled with the wounded, and became the special target of the Chinese fire. This was before the expedition of the alied troops came to the rescue-after that the Chinese had enough to do in defending themselves. That was the time that tried men's souls. The Chinese had probably eight to ten thousand men engaged, and employed the best modern artiflery, and expert gunners trained to efficiency by Buropean officers. The fire was effective, and the casualties were large during the first terrible days: Quite a number women and children went through this never-to-be-forgotten baptism of fire, and with splendid, self-forgetful herolsm nursed the sick and cared for the wounded.

So near to nature is bur dust; so near to God is man, When duty says, "Thou must," the soul replies, "I can."

At several early periods of the attack. che Chinese, had they been less arrant cowards, could easily have rushed the imparatively weak defenses and captured the entire European settlement. Had they done so, the unnameable hor-rors and atrocities of the Indian Muthy would have been repeated and outdone, as the Chinese in victory are as cruel as in fight they are cowardly. Fortunately, they postponed direct assault until tec rendered it futile. Every one in Tien Tsin acknowledges that the coming of the Cossacks in the first instance contributed largely toward saving the Europeans from a massacre, though in the final operations the Americans and Japanese troops upon arrival fought with splendid dash and courage. The great arsenal was first captured, and from this the allies a very destructive enfilading fire to the attack of the fortified walls of the native The losses of the foreign troops in that first day's attack were over 50; the Chinese had occupied a large flour mill built of stone, piercing the solid walls of the compound with portholes, and keep-ing up a destructive fire, Here I saw thousands of the peculiar, square-chaped Manlicher cartridges used by the n lying in great heaps inside this wall, and from this point I looked out upon a wife, open plain, miles in extent, across which our oldiers came charging down toward to: city walls. The first gate was storm and taken about rightfall, and a great neap of the explosives was laid against the inner gate, which was the second line of the Chinese defense. The wires were

brave Japanese soldier, "to fortune and ed, crawled up to the mine and fired it, and was himself blown to atoms in the explosion fame unknown," already severely explosion.

Throughout the engagement, the Japanese troops acted with perfect courage and the highest efficiency—fully equal to any of the European troops engaged. They seemed to have no fear of death, and never hesitated to face the most difficult situations; so much so, that the officers of all nations commented admiringly on their splendid courage. The Russians also do good work in holding their position with stubborn determina tion, even when retreat was thought to be inevitable. It is needless to say anything in praise of the fighting qualities and fine record of the American and English forces-"They did their duty, as they always do," quite as a matter of course This was so clearly recognized that the canders of other forces depended on them for that sort of work, and they did not fail. On one occasion when storming was required, the Russian General asked for American soldiers to make the charge, evidently recognizing the fact that is own men were better adapted for holding

positions than for taking them. But there is no need to multiply words, The world knows what the American sol-dier is, and what he can do-witness his record from Bunker Hill to San Juan. During the night following this attack the Chinese imperial troops and their Boxer allies fied and the foreign soldiers mached into the native city, the fight was ended and Tien Tsin was theirs. I regret to say that in the sack of the city, and the general looting which followed, neither the English nor American troops entirely abstained. No doubt the tempta-tion was very great—rich Mandarins' houses wide open, destroyed and burn-ing-rich stores of silver and ornaments to be had for the taking, but none the less it was a blot on the fair escutcheon of a spiendid record, and it must be regretted by all. "It is a far cry to Lochinvar," and China is many miles away

Since the capture of Tien Tain by the

allies, all the powers have been pouring in troops, partly for the advance upon and relief of Pekin-now happily accomplished-and partly as a reserve for fu-ture contingencies, and to stand guard over each other, until at present writing quiet old Tien Tsin is crowded with thou-sands of the soldiers of all nations, and themain street is a more vivid and motley parade than the Midway Plaisance at the Chicago Fair. Before my hotel window all day long there moves an unending procession, showing most strangely and even fantastically "the pomp and circum-stance of war." Thousands of swarthy Sikh cavalry, natives of India, in flaming red turbans, splendid big men with coalblack beards and fiery eyes; behind them march the neat little Japanese infantry in their natty black and yellow uniforms looking by comparison like boys on dress parade from some military school, but fine fighters, nevertheless; then, with that characteristic free, swinging step, come company of our own Americans, in rough serviceable, blue flannel shirts and khak -fellows built for work and war, and thoroughly respected for their tremendous "get there" qualities. A moment's pause in the procession filing by, and then comes a long train of gray Syrian mules in the English commissariat service, guid-ed by Indian coolies, bare-legged and dusty, as well as dusky; then a squad of Russian officers dash past at a full gal-lop, in white uniforms with a flash of gold and crimson stripes, followed by the slower tramp, tramp of some Austrian in-fantry, with great fluttering bunches of cock's feathers of dark green half hiding their helmets. After these you may see a body of England's sturdy Jack Tars and marines, in blue, with brawny bare arms, and with the rolling gait of the sea, hauling along one of the big naval

And so the strange and fascinating proand so the strange and takenating pro-cession moves past, confinuously from dawn till night, a parade of all nations, sent here to teach John Chinaman that "it is not healthy to monkey with the buzz-saw"—a lesson he is fast learning, and one that he must learn still more thoroughly before life and property are safe in China. It is absolutely wrong, criminally wrong, to look on this pro-found crists from any sentimental point of view. Should any such mistaken policy prevail, Europeans cannot live safely in China for years to come, and the work

will all have to be done over again.

A witty mother, with many theories of child training, once remarked: "The first baby is a great disillusionizer." And so a visit to China reverses many of one's preconceived notions, especially when one not only sees the Chinese as they really are, but carefully gathers the ripened judgment of level-headed men who have lived here for twenty years. Among all classes of resident Europeans and Amerteans who know, there is but one opin-"The powers must ion, and that is: make a thorough job of this, and the old order must pass away." Within this great empire are untold possibilities of power of wealth and development and of good, and if the curse of an utterly corrupt and unserupulous officialism can be removed, and New China can be given her chance. No vacillating, native or weak-kneed policy will meet the situation. "The ax must be laid to the root of

The first exodus of the Pekin refusees is coming down to Tien Tsin, and in my next I hope to give you the story of their experiences. FRANCIS R. WARDLE.

THE NOTABLE SICK.

Condition of Downger Empress Frederick More Satisfactory.

KRONBERG, Oct. 14.-The condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick today is satisfactory.

LONDON, Oct. 14.-The following anuncement appears today in the Court

"The Queen has been in some anxiety for a week owing to the unsatisfactory accounts of the health of Empress Frederick. Reports now, however, are fa-

Youtsey's Condition Unchanged. GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 14.- The con dition of Henry G. Youtsey is unchanged today, but the general impression is that the prosecution will make a strong effort

vorable,

Commander Beeler Has Pneumonia BERLIN, Oct. 14.-Lleutenant-Commander W. H. Beeler, naval attache of the United States Embassy, is suffering severely from pneumonia.

to have the trial resumed tomorrow

Germany's Policy Unpopular at Home BERLIN, Oct. 15 .- Germany's China policy is growing unpopular among the great manufacturers in West Germany, owing to the severe reaction in business, the absence of orders and the heavy fall in industrial shares. Most of the papers to day discuss the expression "world empire" used by Emperor William in his speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the Imperial Museum at Saulberg. denying that Germany has any such i tention as might seem to have been im-

plied. The Vossische Zeitung says that time has passed when mankind generally would tolerate the acts of a single power The Cologne Gazette, the National Zel tung and the Nord Deutsche Allegelmne Zeitung, the Berliner Tageblatt and the Berliner Post give utterance to similar sentences. Referring to the action of the foreign envoys in Pekin, the National Zeltung says:

"The envoys have spoken. The next step is to enforce their decisions."

Yellow Feyer Will Increase HAVANA, Oct. 14 .- it is generally admitted that yellow fever will increase in Havana when the streets are opened for the installation of the sewers, which will probably require three years cut as soon as laid, and for time it looked Major Lodge, Paymaster for the Division as if the attempt must fall, but finally a of Cuba, is down with the fever,

BERLIN BOURSE IS DULI

FEARS THAT GOLD WILL COME TO UNITED STATES

Coal Shares Decline on Prospect That Supply Will Soon Exceed the Demand-London Market.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.-Last week the Bourse had a severe setback which wiped out the advance made the week before. There were numerous factors exerting an unfavorable influence upon speculation. The

the average for the five years previous. The Times thinks the facts given are "hardly likely to relieve the gloom pervading in Lancashire."

MORE HELP FOR GALVESTON

Employes of Postoffice in Distres Move for Their Relief. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-Postmaster-

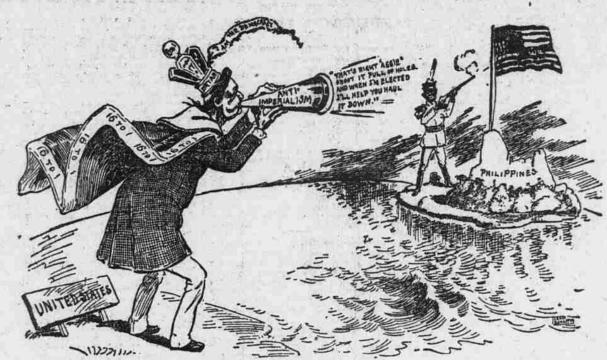
General Smith recently received from Postmaster Griffin, of Galveston, a letter telling of the pecuniary and personal loss which had befallen the employes of his office as a result of the storm of September 8, of the fearful strain under which they had been working day, and night they had been working day and night since then, and of the admirable spirit which animated the men notwithstanding Chinese situation is now considered un-favorable. The rise in New York ex-change and the unsatisfactory reports of officials, clerks and carriers could know

OUR SHEEP AND

HOW THE INDUSTRY HAS GROWN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Free Pasturage on Mountain Range Has Handicapped Sheepraising on Farm Lands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.-The Agricult tural Department has prepared an inter-esting pamphlet, written by J. R. Dodge, on the sheep and wool industry of the United States, past and present. An elaborate table embraced in the report shows that on January 1 last there were 41,883,000 sheep scattered over the various states



COMFORTING THE ENEMY.

-New York Tribuna.

the conditions of the iron and coal trades | the true condition of the men at Galvesdepressed values generally. Coal shares had the worst week, perhaps, of the last six months, Westphalian newspapers having asserted that the supplies are likely to outrun the demand after next April. Many standard coal shares fell more than 10 points.

The money market has grown apprehensive that German gold will go to New York, exchange having reached the point at which the demand cannot be satisfied. Nevertheless, nothing is known here of exports of gold to confirm the reports cabled from the United States, although it is admitted that New York bankers were making inquiries here during the early part of the week. There is high authority for the statement that no gold has been taken from the Reichsbank for ex-

port. Private discount rose to 44 on Friday in sympathy with London, but call mon-ey remains abundant at 3 to 3% per cent. While the Reichsbank statement showed a more unfavorable movement than in 1839, the status remains much stronger than then. The bank does not contemplate advancing the rate.

Government funds showed little change Three and a halfs improved slightly and remained about stationary. The loan is at 100 6-10, but no sales are reported at that figure. Bank stock fell 2 to 4 points during the week. Domestic rail-ways declined heavily during the early part of the week, but regained some what yesterday. Northern Pacific share, rose sharply yesterday, more than regain-ing the ground lost earlier in the week. Other Americans attracted but little in

terest.

The Dresden and Deutsche banks propose to list on the Berlin Bourse scrip of the Anatolian Railway to the value of

60,000,000 francs.

LONDON EXCHANGE UPSET. Fears That Money Will Become

Dearer-Bar Silver Down. LONDON, Oct. 14.-The Stock Exchange was considerably upset last week owing to the fear that money will become dearer, despite the fact that it is so plentiful that rates for short advances

were lower than they had been for months. This apprehension was due to the huge exportation of gold to America, together with the fact that about £1. 000,000 was withdrawn from Germany and Egypt, In consequence business was brought to a standstill and the tone of the market was heavy. To all this Berlin and Vienna selling contributed. The week closed however, with easier conditions consols rising to 98% and the war loan to Americans, after moderate declines, re

covered, and the changes of the week were not impostant. Union Pacific closed point up; Union Pacific, preferred, rose; New York Central, %; Baltimore & %; New York Central, %; Baltimore & Ohio, preferred, %; Baltimore & Ohio, ordinary, %; Louisville & Nashville, %; Atchison, %; and Northern Pacific, %. Eries and a few others fell % to %. Movements in mining shares were for the most part downward, Rands failing 9-16, and others 1-16 to %. All the old attractions falled to draw customers and the operators, trying to find new fields for their enterprise, succeeded in get-ting up a wild boom for jungles, as West Africans are called; but the whole movement was wholly professional, the public

at large remaining uninterested. Bar silver, which for some time past had been bought for India mintag poses, fell sharply on Friday to 29%d on the announcement that the buying was over. It remains dull and unchar Money was abundant on call at 1 to 11/4 per cent, for a week 2 to 21/2 per cent and on three months' bills 3% to 4 per

The London Wool Market.

LONDON, Oct. 14 .- At the wool auction sales the number of bales offered was 11,186, and they were practically all sold. Competition was brisk, especially for common coarse cross breds. Queens land scoured wools were in active de mand and some fine was sold to America together with suitable small sales of cross breds at steady prices. Merinos were in very firm demand by the con:inent. The week's general tone was go d for fine class grades, inferior stock moving slowly, the demand being principally by the home trade, who secured the bulk The freer bidding by the continent created

Australians Want Our Machinery. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- A letter re ceived at the United States Department of Agriculture from Penrith College, New South Wales, Australia, calls attention to the great need of improved types of agricultural machines in that colony. The writer states that there are not 2 half dozen machines for cutting and collecting maize in New South Wales and a machine for cutting sugar cane would be greatly appreciated by the canegrowers n the north of that colony and in Queens land. He suggests that there are great opportunities for American manufacturers of agricultural machines who are desirous of extending their business outside the United States.

The Indian Cotton Industry. LONDON, Oct. 15 -- An interesting re port upon the Indian cotton industry is published this morning by the Times. It shows that the output of the mills in was nearly 10 per cent above

ton a small amount from each might be cheerfully contributed, and would give the needed relief; otherwise, it was to be hoped a beneficent Government, "to whom we are loyal, will hear and answer this appeal."

To this communication Acting Postmaster-General Johnson sent the following re-

ply:
"The department is in full sympathy with the appeal of the postmaster at Galveston in behalf of the employes of that office, who have suffered through the terrible calamity which has over-taken them, and hopes that response by those who have not already contributed through some other channel will be erous and prompt. I am gratified to learn that the action taken in this direction by the National Association of Letter-carriers is meeting with hearty response. "Contributions may be addressed to John A. Merritt, Postmaster, Washington,

W. M. JOHNSON, "Acting Postmaster-General."

DEATH IN OPEN SWITCH. Wreck on Lake Shore & Michigan

Southern Last Night. CHICAGO, Oct. 14 -- An open switch at

Eighty-fifth street, South Chicago, be-lieved to have been purposely misplaced, caused the death of two men, seriously injured another, and made wreckage of the engine and forward part of the New York & Boston express train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad tonight. The engine was demolished and two mail and two express cars were piled up in a heap, but the five pas-senger coaches directly behind the baggage cars did not leave the track and their occupants escaped injury. The victims of the wreck are:

H. J. Jeroch, fireman of the train, 28 years old; lived at Elkhart, Ind. Caught under the wreckage of the engine and body cut in half. Unidentified man, a tramp, who was

stealing a ride on the first mail coach; body ground to pieces. Injured: Lewis Reynolds, engineer of the express, lives at Elkhart, Ind.; skull fractured and internally injured; probably fatal.

caused by some one who had deliberately broken the switch. The locks which are used to hold the switch in place had been broken and could not be found. The train was running 45 miles an hour when it struck the switch.

HEAVY ELECTRIC LOAD.

30,200 Volts Carried Through au derground Cable.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 14.-A remarkable series experiments was conducted here today by Henry Floy, of New York, who successfully accomplished the feat of carrying 30,200 volts of electricity through an underground cable three miles long The highest voltage hitherto attained with this class of conductor was 20,000 volts. which was secured at Niagara Falls and electrical engineers have long been experimenting with a view to attaining a maximum of 25,000 volts. The cable consists of three copper conductors, each about the size of an ordinary lead pencil, each being enclosed in a paper tube and the whole encased in a lead sheet and drawn through vitrified clay conduits. The cable is part of the system by which the St. Paul Gas Light & Power Company will utilize the water power at Apple River, Wisconsin, the other 24 miles of wire being overhead. As a result of this experiment they will carry an average of 25,000 volts, furnishing 5000 horsepower for lighting and power supply.

Street Railroad Convention. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 14 -C. T. Penning

ton, of Chicago, secretary and treasurer of the American Street Rallroad Association, is in the city to make final ar-rangements for the 19th annual conven-tion of that body, which will begin at Convention Hall next Tuesday, "The exhibits," said Mr. Pennington, "of electrical, manufacturing and supply companies will be more varied than ever before. Twenty thousand feet of floor space will be used for this purpose. It will be one of the largest meetings of the associa-tion ever held. There will be about 400 active street railway men here from every part of the country, as well as about

The exhibits are already in place, A big Eastern contingent, headed by H. H. Vrce-land, of New York, will arrive Monday night in a magnificently appointed spe cial train. The Street Railway Account-ants' Association of America, made up of auditors and chief accountants of the companies whose managers attend the street-railway convention, will hold its annual meeting here at the same time.

Natural Gas at St. Joseph, Mo. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 14.-Coal and gas in paying quantities were found east of this city today at a depth of a little more than 1000 feet. The gas will be piped to the city at once. A vein of coal that may reach two feet in thickness was

Avoid harsh, purgative pills. They make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the howels and cure you.

of the Union. The total value of these sheep is estimated at \$122,665,913, or an average price per sheep of \$2 93. In this list Oregon stands as the sixth sheepraising state in the Union, Idaho being fifth and Washington 'way down in the list. At that date there were 2,-

446,695 sheep in Oregon, valued at \$6,532,676, or an average of \$2.67 each. In Idaho there were at the same time 2,655,682 sheep, valued at \$2 80 each, or a total of \$7,444,254. The Washington flocks only aggregated 790,217 sheep, which were held at a higher figure, however, making the total number worth \$2,470,218. This report shows that the average price of sheep in the United States as a whole has fluctuated quite extensively, the

figure last January being the highest but one of any year recorded. In 1873 the average value was \$2.96, but in that year the total value was but \$97,922,350. Improvement by breeding and by better care has more than doubled the weight of the

The census of wool is perhaps not so accurate as that of sheep, but a comparison of the different enumerations shows a steady and rapid increase in weight, in dividing the reported quantity of wool by the number of sheep. In 1840 the average weight of wool per sheep was 1.9 pounds. It increased to 2.4 pounds in 1850, 2.7 in 1860, 3.5 in 1870, 4.4 in 1830 and 4.8 in 1890.

A great change has occurred in the distribution of sheep in 30 years. In 1870 the mountain-range country was just emerging from the control of the Indians, and, with the Pacific States and Texas, contributed only 22 per cent of the sheep of the entire United States. Now the Western section contributes 65 per cent of all the sheep, or more than 27,000,000. This indicates a gradual decline of the sheep industry in farming sections. The free pasturage of the range country han-

Speaking of the outlook, the report says: The question has been repeatedly asked. Can we produce all the wools required for domestic manufacture? There is no doubt of the capacity of the country to produce more wool than is now consumed in any form. There are economic reasons that will doubtless prevent the production of very low-grade wools,

"For the past 10 years the wool supply of this country, domestic and foreign, has been about 430,000,000 pounds annually, which is about the same as that of Ger-many now, and nearly as large as that of Great Britain, exclusive of the stocks of shoddy and wastes of all kinds. The annual wool supply for the last 10 years has averaged 444,514,274 pounds. The annual imports of manufactures of wool are valued at \$32.013,407, against an annual average of \$43,345,961 for the 10 years ended with 1890. And these figures include, be-sides wool and manufactures of wool, a large proportion of shoddy and shoddy

goods,
"A total of 60,000,000 sheep, producing 360,000,000 pounds of fleece and 60,000,000 pounds of butchers' wool, would have furnished very close to the supply for manufacture during the last 10 years, without considering shoddy or substitutes. Should we reach a total of 80,000,000 sheep in a decade or two, a volume of 550,000,000 pounds of wool would be produced-more real wool than any nation in the world, except possibly France, has ever manufactured in a single year. When we reach 100,000,000, if we should, with 700,-000,000 pounds of wool, fleece and pulled with the substitutes that must be counted in manufacture, there would be a liberal and ample supply for a population of 100,000,000. This does not make allowance for a considerable quantity of carpet wools that are quite certain to be im-ported, and any other imports that manufacturers might fancy in their quest for novelties or preferences in wools, which must always reduce domestic require-

PANAMA CANAL GOING AHEAD

Will Be Built Even If United States Takes Nicaragua Enterprise.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-M. Hurin, director-general and president of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company; General Abbott, chief engineer. W. N. Cromwell, counsel for the canal company, were passengers on the steamship La Lorraine from Havre.
"The Panama Canal Company," said
General Abbott, "is waiting for the recommendation of the Walker Commission to Congress and for the action of that body. I believe that the decision will be in favor of the Panama Canal as being more feasible and economical and giving better results. If the decision is against the Panama Canal the company will neverthefess go on building it. I believe that if both the Panama and Nicaragus Canals are built nine-tenths of the vessels will choose the Panama Canal as being the better. What the Walker Commission heard when in Paris was a reve four million cubic yards have been taken out down there and two-flifths of the work has been done."

King George at Paris. PARIS, Oct. 14 .- King George of Greece, accompanied by General Reineck, his aide-de-camp, and Nicholas Thon, intendant of the civil list, arrived this morning to visit the exposition.

Concentrating at Shanghal. ROME, Oct. 14.-According to a dispatch from Taku to the Tribuna the ex- four years ago

pedition to Pao Ting Fu aims to assure, in addition to the chastisement of the Boxer chiefs, the exploitation of the railway. It is expected to last about 40 days. The Italian cruiser Vesuvio, the dispatch says, has left Taku for Shanghai, "where the powers are concentrating numerous warships in view of possible trouble,"

ADVERTISED. .

List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observ-ing the following rules: Direct plainly to the street and number of

he house.

Head letters with the writer's full address. including street and number, and request answer to be directed accordingly.

Letters to strangers or translent visitors in the city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the left-hand correction. ner, "Transient." This will prevent their being delivered to persons of the same or simi-

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised. October 15. They will be charged for at the rate

WOMEN'S LIST.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Adams, Miss Teney
Anson, Mrs Lucile
Anderson, Miss
Armstrons, Mrs Geo
Barker, Mrs S
Benson, Miss Esther
Billis, Miss Chrisa E
Billis Billis Billis Billis Billis Billis Billis Billis B Anson, Mrs Lucile
Anderson, Miss
Armstrong, Mrs Geo
Barker, Mrs Geo
Barker, Mrs S
Benson, Miss Ester
Benson, Miss Ester
Bownell, Mrs Em
Bowman, Mrs Lizzle
Brown, Miss Louisa
Clarke, Miss Mary
Coates, Mrs Emma
Clarke, Miss Mary
Contey, Miss Moley
Cresswell, Mrs Nottle
Cummings, Mrs
Gertrude
Dunsmulr, Miss Lottle
Edwards, Miss Alma
Elliott, Miss Alma
Elliott, Miss Mahael Dunamuir, Miss Lottie
Edwards, Miss Alma
Elliott, Miss Mabei
Epperiy, Mrs (300%
Jefferson)
Fair, Miss
Ferris, Miss Laura
Ferguson, Mrs R M
Foster, Mrs L M
Gunnon, Mrs Lillie
diddings, Mrs Ada M
Gullham, Mrs Emina
Gurdon, Mrs C T
Graham, Mrs Emina
Guerin, Miss Fannie
Hamilton, Mrs I Edna M
Guerin, Miss Fannie
Hamilton, Mrs Edna M
Harris, Mrs J E
Hardwick, Mrs
Harris, Mrs J E
Hines, Mrs Jennie
Hosack, Miss Maud
Howland, Mrs S
Hughes, Mrs O
Hupphries, Mrs John
Jackson, Miss Neille
Jennings, Miss Mary
Johnson, Miss Ann
Keethers, Mrs J A
Keenters, Mrs J A
Keenters, Mrs J A
Keenters, Mrs J A
Kenters

Flainerty, Miss Ann
Flaiherty, Miss Ma
Flamiles, Mrs Alic amiles amiles, Mrs Alexan
Poak, Mrs Alexan
Rae, Miss Manu
Rice, Miss Mau
Rices, Miss Mona
Rices, Mrs Hora
Rach, Mrs Mona
Richardson, Mrs Booling, Mrs Ann
Rac, Miss Anna E
Rach, Miss Manu
Rach, Mrs Alexan
Poak, Mrs Alexan
Rac, Miss Anna E
Rach, Mrs Alexan
Rac, Miss Anna E
Rach, Miss Mona
Richardson, Mrs Booling, Mrs Ann
Rach, Miss Manu
Rach, Miss Mona
Richardson, Mrs Booling, Mrs Ann
Rach, Miss Mona
Richardson, Mrs Booling, Mrs Ann
Rach, Mrs Alexan
Rach, Miss Manu
Rach, Mrs Alexan
Rach, Parker, Miss Mae Peas, Mrs Peak, Mrs Alexander Potter, Miss Manud Puter, Vivian Rae, Miss Anna Belle Rambo, Mrs Harriet Rees, Miss Mona Richardson, Mrs B B Roberts, Mrs Lidey Mrs Emma Richardson, Mrs B B Richardson, Mrs B B Mrs F Robison, Mrs Chas E Miss Bertha Rowan, Mrs B Miss Fannie Schlegel, Henrietta Mrs I Schooling, Mrs Annie

Sprat, Mrs Boyd N Spriller, Mrs Maty P Stapleton, Miss Carrie Stevenson, Miss F M Snover, Miss Huldah Jackson, Miss Neille Steward, Mrs Jenie Jennings, Miss Mary Stuart, Mrs D W Johnson, Miss Jennie H Teal, Mrs Mary E Keethers, Mrs J A Thomson, Mrs Anna Kenny, Jennie Thomson, Mrs Alice Thomas, Miss Daisy L Killen, Miss Margaret Town, Mrs A B Toler, Mrs De Krause, Miss Anna Fownsend, Mrs J W La Teaure, Miss Emily Voutrein, Olive

Killen, Miss Margaret Town, Mrs A
B
Toler, Mrs De
Krause, Miss Anna
La Teaure, Miss Emily Voutrein, Olive
Lage, Mrs
Lane, Miss Emily Voutrein, Olive
Lage, Mrs
Lane, Miss Emily Voutrein, Olive
Lage, Mrs
Lane, Miss Emily
Voutrein, Olive
Walker, Miss Sophis
Varner, Miss Sophis
Lee, Miss Maud
Lindsey, Mrs Cora B
Willired, Mrs
Lynch, Miss Lou
Wise, Mrs Bertha
WcClure, Miss Suan
Wright, Miss Stella
MacClure, Mrs Dr Wm Younger, Miss Carrie
WcCourtney, Mrs L E Zimmerman, Josia

HcKean, Mrs MEN'S LIST. Chas Osman Mackle, James Marina, Antuny Marshall, Harry Marshall, Harry
Marsh, Levi M
Mason, Mr and Mrs
George C
Mayes, Sherman
Mayer, Frank
Mathiesen, W F
Mattilinger, C
Morl, R V
Meridian, George
Millier, Charles
Miller, Charles
Miller, Charles
Miller, S
Montgomery, J H Brattin, H
Brereton, R M
Brownfield, Wm
Burpee, M C
Burple, Matt
Burgnes, Mr
Burkhardt, E
Burn, Sall
Cooke, J J
Crawebaw, E R
Cummins, Frank Brattin, H

Montgomery, J H Montague, James Morgan, Thomas Muller, Frita Murray, E. G. Nicolo, Soffiotto De Forest, R 8 Northwestern Lum Nussbaumer, Jos Donohoe, M C Ewing, W L Ostlund, Otto Ostiuni, Otto
Owen, Charles
Ogilvie, R G
Pafuet, Wm L
Pershin, G S
Pettus, Elder E L
Peterson, Gust E (2)
Pollard, Ealia
Portland Land & Improvement Co Elliott, Fauntieroy Espy, Willard For, J Fair, J Fords, Howard & Hul-Frysinger, Bert Franklin, Clarence Gongier, M

Co

Randolph, W O
Romayn, Dex
Ross, H
Rowlan, W H
Scandy House Rest
Schillig, Frank
Schaffer, Will
Senterfitt, J F
Seabors, Henry
Shanaban, M J
Shaw, Cap
Shoren, C W, Ir
Slocum, Ray C
Smith, H L Gongler, M
Gloser, C B
Green, Fred J
Grimes, W
Guide, J P
Hambrook, E W (2)
Hamilton, Elmer
Harwood, Frank
Harding, C E
Harlem, C A
Harrell, Master Wille
Harvey, Col J F Handerson, George Hickethier, August House, James Hull, James R Hunje, Maurice Imperial Gas Light Ingles, J E Justenson, Henry Snow,

Snow, W Billson, John Stevenson, John Stevenson, Albert Stravens, Rev M E Surryhone, Frank V Sullvan, D Swift, W F Thorne, T J Thomas, Seth B Thomas, Fred R Thomas, Fred R Turney, James M Tuck, Robert Urfor, T G Youtrin, Oliver Justenson. Henry James, Richard F Johansson, Carl Johnson, Mr James, Carl Jones, A G Jones Brothers Kasdorff, U' Kearns, Wood Knight Brothers Koehler, John La Hlanche, Mr Lambert, E M Lang, Geo Lawson, A C McAllister, W T McAllister, John McDonald, John Voutrin. Oliver Wade. J R Walleford. S J Wegner, J Whistier, Edward E Wheeler, Homer Wilson, B H

fcDonald, John fcElroy, S H

Willion, Gus Wold, Albert McGregor, Wm PACKAGES. Klepper, Mrs L Allison, A J Brewer, Mrs M A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

St. Louis Beats Cincinnati. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.-St. Louis made Cincinnati look like a minor league club his afternoon. The visitors never had a St. Louis is now tied with Chichance. cago for fifth place. Attendance, 5300.

St. Louis 7 17 1 Cincinnati ... Batteries-Sudhoff, Criger and Stanton; Umpire-Emslie.

May Not Break Record.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-Miss Marguerite Gast, who is attempting to break Will Brown's record for 2000 miles, finished 1700 miles at Valley Stream, N. Y., today in 192 hours and 10 minutes. This was at 1:10 P. M. She continued riding, and at 4:10 P. M. had 1756 miles to her credit. She then continued riding throughout the night. When she had finished her 1700th mile she was one hour and 35 minutes behind Brown's record.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Oct. 14-John Korble, a farmer; Ellen Korble, his daughter, aged 10, and Annie Korble, another daugh-

ter, aged 7, while crossing the Pittsburg & Lake Erie tracks near Carbon last night in a wagon, were struck by a train and killed. Oscar Kospi, the fourth occupant of the wagon, was seriously in-

Again Driven From Mansfield. MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 14.-The Dowlette Deacon Homer Kessler, of Chicago, made another unsuccessful attempt to hold services here today. He was taken in charge by the police while holding services at the home of F. D. Calver and was sent out of the city on the west-bound Pennsylvania passenger tarin at noon.

Said Same Thing Before.

Gold Hill News. Sylvester Pennoyer says Bryan will be elected. If our memory serves us, Syl-yester made some remark similar to this

BODY FOUND AT BACK DOOR OF HER HOME.

A Surprise Party Was in- Progress and She Stepped Out and Was Quickly Killed.

DATTON, O., Oct. 14.-The dead body of Ada Lants, the 12-year-old daughter of Charles F. Lants, a carpenter, was the rear of her father's residence last night. A surprise party had been tendered her parents and while the guests were playing cards the little girl left the house. Her absence was not dis-covered for half an hour and after a search of the premises her body was found. Circumstances indicate that an assault had been committed upon, the child and this was borne out today by the Coroner's investigation. The body was terribly mutilated.

Mexican Brigands Kill Postmaster. CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—A disputch to the Record from Guadalajara, Mexico, mays: A band of brigands, under the leadership of the notorious Pedro Flores, has been committing numerous murders and robberies in the Autlan district of this stare for several months. News has just renched here that the robbers made a bold raid on the town of Audian and killed the Postmaster. Following this unprovoked murder they looted the place and terrorised the populace. They have a stronghold in the mountains and a detachment of rurales has gone in pursuit

No Tidings of Defaulter Schreiber. NEW YORK, Oct. 14-No news has William Schreiber, the defaulting book-keeper of the Elizabethport National Bank. All the principal gambling resorts across the Atlantic are being watched, as it is thought Schreiber's love of betting naturally will lead him to such places if he is in Europe. The belief grows, how-ever, that he is in or near New York. Detectives today assured President Heid-ritter that they had clews which showed that Schreiber was in New Jersey, not far from his old home.

Efficacy of Spraying.

Corvallis Times.
The efficacy of spraying as a remedy against codlin moth has been demon-strated in the Berlin orchard, north of the college campus. A portion of the orchard was sprayed under direction of Professor Cordley at the college, as a test. All trees east of the house sprayed, while those west of it were not. Last week the fruit from most of the trees treated was gathered. Of several hundred bushels less than half a dozen apples were affected. The fruit on the trees west of the house, which were not sprayed, was so wormy that it was unfit for use. None of it was gathered. The facts in the case are so marked, that all familiar with the details are thoroughly convinced of the advisability of thorough and patient spraying. In the test the trees were sprayed six times. The first application was April 5 and 6, just as the flower buds were opening. The second was May 12 and 14, a week after the blossoms had all fallen. The third was June 25; the fourth, July 26 and 37; fifth, August 31, and the last September 18. In the first application Bordeaux mixture, con-sisting of four pounds of copper sulphate and six pounds of lime to 50 gallons of water was used. In the succeeding appli-cations a fourth of a pound of paris green was added to the former mixture

HOTEL ARRIVALS. THE PORTLAND.

C L Stancata, Philai A W Williams, S F Mark B Williams, New York
Geo H Torry & wf, New York
W B Peck & wf, New York
G L Jackson, Pendleton, J M Elmer, Yukon P W Osborn, do Geo G M Stark, Saginaw I J A Tiedemann, Lloyd Jones, Omaha W E Crowley, Lockport, Ill James A Riordan, St Louis M Michael, San F F H W Wilkinson, New York
W Hecht & wf, Chicago Miss Hecht, Chicago W H Morthrup, S F J M Wells, St Louis M W Hocht & wf, Chicago W H Northrup, S F H A Tatum, St Louis L J Simpson & wf, Mas Wadhams, do Geo S Hurd, B C W P Bird, Tacoma Miss Hecht, Chicago W H Northrup, S F H A Tatum, St Louis L J Simpson & wf, Astoria Geo W Sanborn & wf, Astoria Geo W Geo H Gravea, S F Columbia River Scenery. THE PORTLAND.

Columbia River Scenery. Regulator Line steamers, from Oak-street dock daily, except Sunday, To'clock A. M. The Dalles, Rood Biver, Cas-cade Locks and return. Call on, or 'fone agent for further information.

THE PERKINS.

J J Enos, Dawson City L E Bond & wf, S F W B Brown, do Edwin Evens, Seattle W H Sherod, do W H Sherod, do W H Douglas, St Paul J K Budwan, Penditn J C Lundry, do W J Young, San F J W Korr, do H A Coapable, do L Cohen, do A Harth, The Dalles R Roberts, Spokane F H Rainton, do M K Harth, The Dalles R Roberts, Spokane F H Rainton, do M K K Er, San F Perris Hartman, "Ship-Ahoy" Co Tom Ferese, do Miss Harth, San F Perris Hartman, do Miss Bernice Holmes, "Ship-Ahoy" Co Tom Ferese, do Miss Bell Heath, do J E Martin, Seattle Miss L Liawton, do Gladys Graham, do Miss Julia Catits, do Miss Bell Heath, do J E Martin, Seattle Miss L Liawton, do Gladys Graham, do Miss Julia Catits, do Miss Sulla Catits, do Miss Lacits, do Miss Hayes, do Miss Hayes, do Miss Hayes, THE PERKINS.

Master Klein, do Ja Morehead.

Ed Elen, do Mrs L. A Loomis,

Will E Rapson, Seattle Miss Loomis,

Win Stark & wf, St Louis

Louis H Kallmerge, Chice THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

John F Holden, B. C. Lois Bergsvik & wf,
W. D. Smith, Vancuvr
W. J. Wife, Philippines
W. R. Ramsdell, Span H. H. Johnson & wf,
L. I. Bond & wf, S. F.
William Robinson, S.F. Charles Johnson, N. T.
Chas. J. Dobbs, Topeka J. R. Smith, New York
P. E. Campean, Tacoma T. J. Conger, Long Ck.
B. S. Richardson & wf,
Skagway
Miss Richardson, do
Dr. R. T. Hoople, Vale
Walter Lyon, Salem
Dalsy Dwyer,
"Kelly's Kids" Co.
Anna Lyme,
Gonna Lyme,
Gonnagevilke, Idaho
G. Grassmiller, Tacoma
Nellie Nice, do
Nellie N C. W. Knowles, Manager.

Hotel Brunswick, Scattle, European; first-class, Rates, Tic and up, no block from depot, Restaurant next

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma. American plan. Rates, 33 and up.

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

The prune season is in full blast in the Palouse country and driers and evap-orators are running day and night, cur-ing the biggest crop of prunes ever grown in that country.