PART TWO

The Sunday Oregonian.

PAGES 11 TO 20

VOL. XIX. PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1900. NO. 29.

Wm. Gadsby

THE HOUSEFURNISHER

Cor. Washington and First Sts.

Is This Weather Warm Enough for You?

Don't you want a Refrigerator? We have a good line and can sell you a good Century Refrigerator for $8.50. Others as high as $25.00.

This is a new style of Canopy Top Sideboard, very popular just now. Won't you call and look through our line? We have oak sideboards as low as

$10.00

For the Beach

Bedsteads	$1.50
Springs	1.75
Mattresses, excelsior, soft top	2.50
Wire Cots	1.90
Canvas Cots	1.50
Reclining Chairs	1.35
Camp Chairs	.75
Wood Chairs	.50
Kitchen Tables	1.25
Tables, 6 feet long	2.50
Straw Matting, per yard	.15
Cottage Carpet, fast colors	.39
Camp Stoves	1.75

Largest complete house-furnishing stock in Oregon.

We carry a good medium class of goods and our prices are always reasonable.

Parties in country contemplating furnishing throughout should write for our catalogue. Free.

WM. GADSBY, THE HOUSEFURNISHER

WHY 16 TO 1 WAS PUT IN.

Thought It Would Be More Conspicuous Absent Than Present.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, chairman of the Democratic Congressional committee, on his return to Washington from Kansas City, discussed in a brief way the ticket and the outlook. He expressed satisfaction with the two nominees, and thought both would be acceptable to the Democrats of the country generally. The fact that Bryan was criticised four years ago and Stevenson eight years ago, he regards as an advantage, as he says no new criticisms can now be raised against either.

In speaking of the 16-to-1 feature of the platform, he said: "The controlling reason for using the phrase 16 to 1 in the platform was because some thought that while free silver was not the issue of this year, yet, were it omitted, the very fact of the omission would give it more prominence and possibly cause it to be discussed more than if it were simply repeated in the platform. The argument was that if it were left out of the platform it would be an issue, but if it were put in the platform it would be superseded by the great issue of imperialism."

Mr. Richardson declares that the great majority of the Democratic press is once more in line with the party, and does not hesitate to say that the Democrats can carry enough of the Eastern and Middle States to win the election.

Politics in Missouri.

Missouri at the present time has 12 Democratic and three Republican representatives in Congress, but this fact does not discourage Representative Joy, one of the three, who declares that it would not be surprising to see Missouri cast her vote in the Republican column in the Fall election. He figures it out that it will require but a change of 20,000 votes in an aggregate of 600,000, which, in view of the tendency of Missouri towards Republicanism, would not, in his opinion, be very difficult of accomplishment. He attributes the growth of Republicanism to the marked degree of prosperity that is being enjoyed by Missourians, and the consequent dissatisfaction with Democratic doctrine and principles. Representative Joy predicts success for the Republican nominee, Flory, for Governor. Referring to the National campaign, he predicts the election of McKinley and Roosevelt. It is his opinion that the Democrats, although attempting to smother 16 to 1 as the issue in this campaign, are at heart anxious to fight it out on that issue in preference to expansion. The Gold Democrats, he asserts, are driven to support McKinley, although on a conservative platform they might have been induced to follow Bryan.

CADETS WENT SUPPERLESS

Disciplinary Measures at West Point Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 21.—Trouble growing out of the punishment of Cadet Bunker for hazing Cadet Morris has resulted in severe disciplinary measures being taken by the Commandant. As a means of punishment for disrespect to Lieutenant Lindsay, the officer in charge, the cadets were deprived of their supper last night, after having taken their accustomed seats at the table. They were also promptly marched back to camp and required to stand at attention for half an hour. This was followed by an order from the Commandant that the entire corps consider themselves in arrest and that they be confined to the limits of the camp for an indefinite period. There was no hop last night and there will be none hereafter until the order is rescinded.

HUNTINGTON ON CHINA.

Says Commerce Is King and Must Rule There.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A decidedly novel and striking attitude towards the Chinese situation is taken by Collis P. Huntington, so well known on the Pacific Coast, and whose knowledge of the Chinese and China is greater than that of most men. He was recently interviewed by an Eastern paper as to his views on the Chinese situation, and made the following statements in reply:

"If China should pay in land for the wrongs she has committed it would harm her comparatively little. I believe that the Chinese should pay in kind for what they have taken from us, namely, in life, and I think the nations should demand of China, as a government, that she give up to death those who have committed these dark deeds; and if she refuses I believe it is then time to take 10,000 of them, as we can catch them, and cut off their heads. We must have the guilty ones, or else we must punish those who shelter them. Such a penalty as that would be felt by those who suffered, and remembered by those who were left. Then let the nations demand of China that she shall select one of her own people to be at the head of her government—one who shall be best fitted by training, by education and, above all, by character, for such a high position, her choice being subject to the approval and ratification of those who have been outraged and who have the power to right their wrongs. Let the Chinese frame, as a guide for their people, a constitution that will be satisfactory to the powers that are to assist them in reorganizing and rehabilitating their government.

"Commerce is king and must rule in China as it rules everywhere else where civilization is the basis of government. I hope to see China kept intact, for I believe the partition of the empire among the nations would be the most costly and irretrievable blunder that has been committed in the last 500 years, for there would result from it, in my judgment, disagreements over divisions, the very thought of which raises the dark shadows of danger in every man's mind.

"I hope we shall stand by the good people of China, who deserve better of the world than to be crushed for the crimes of irresponsible mobs. I hope we shall uphold their hands in the formation of a better China; that we shall take to them our best articles of commerce, our finest products of mechanical arts, and receive from them the best of theirs.

"I hope we will not try again to teach the Chinese people that we know more about the land beyond the river than they do until we are quite sure that we do know it. Until then the Chinese can get along quite well under the teachings of their own great lawgivers. If they will follow religiously the wise, moderate and kindly precepts of Confucious or of Buddha, they can become the very best people on the face of the earth, just the same as the people of the United States and of European countries can, if they will but follow the wise teachings of their own great lawgiver, who spoke only words of love and wisdom.

"We have enough work at home for all the missionaries who can be spared, and, what is more, we know it, if we would but admit it. The same can be said of Europe, and with equal truth."

Chinese in Mexico.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 21.—Reports from the border say hundreds of Chinamen are being landed in the Republic of Mexico, and are making their way to the border in an effort to get into the United States. It is said thousands of Chinamen are coming to America to escape the war raging in the Chinese Empire.

WAR AGAINST RUSSIA

Dangerous Situation on the Siberian Border.

CHINESE COMMAND AMUR RIVER

The Czar's Army Preparing for a Separate Campaign Against Pekin—Mumm's Mission.

BERLIN, July 21.—The Chinese situation takes on a radically different shape from news which has reached here from Russia. What Europe hitherto knew about the troubles in Manchuria was what the Russian Government chose to let pass. Now a number of reports, some of them official, but a majority private, have reached here from St. Petersburg which tally in the main and paint the situation in Chinese Manchuria and along the 1500 kilometers of border land on the Siberian side of which the Amur River forms a frontier as much more dangerous for the Russians than has hitherto been supposed.

The Associated Press correspondent has obtained at the Russian Embassy here a partial, though cautious, confirmation of the above statement. A military contributor of the Tageblatt says official Russian news showed that Chinese regular troops, aided by irregulars, in all numbering about 120,000, are in open war against Russia. They not only demanded the withdrawal of the Russians from Chinese territory, but after the Russian refusal to withdraw, the Chinese assumed the offensive and drove off the Russians from the railroad construction and are undertaking operations against Harbin, Blagovestscensk and other towns, shelling the last named place. What makes the Chinese hostilities extremely dangerous, however, is the fact that the Chinese, by a series of recently constructed redoubts, absolutely command the navigation of the Amur River for a distance of 20 versts, thus preventing Russian troop transports on the the only route open, at least until the fortifications shall have been taken by the Russians.

Though the Russian censor is again most severe regarding telegrams, news reached here today from St. Petersburg that Blagvoestchensk had been taken by the Chinese, who seized large amounts of money in the Russo-Chinese bank there.

All reports agree that the Russian Government now considers that Russia is actually at war with China: that the shilly-shally policy hitherto maintained will be dropped; that Russia is now hurriedly preparing for a serious campaign in North China, separate from the powers, and that Russia will not be able nor willing, under these altered circumstances, to bear an adequate share in the Tien Tsin-Pekin campaign. The Russian forces available along the border and throughout China are said to comprise 26 battalions of the line, 27 battalions of reserves, 17 Cossack regiments, and 12 field batteries, making a total of about 73,000 men.

The Lloyd line steamer Suchisen, which has arrived at Genoa from China, reports being fired upon by Chinese coast forts and slightly damaged while going from Yokohama homeward.

Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein has gone to China nominally as the German representative for East Asia, because Germany has not yet been officially informed of the death of Baron von Ketteler. Dr. Mumm goes, not accredited to the Chinese Government, but empowered to negotiate with single or joint Viceroys or Governors.

The German newspapers have this week made much editorial comment and news regarding the American political campaign and mainly complimentary, except as regards imperialism. The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"The United States is now in a new era of political activity and encountering unsuspected great hindrances and differences which can neither be removed nor overcome hurriedly. Spread-eagleism is a species of expensive luxury."

The Chinese Embassy here late today communicated to the Foreign Office the decree of the reigning Emperor, Kwang Hsu, the decree which the Embassy received this morning form the Viceroy at Nankin. The decree is a long document and was addressed to the Viceroys, ordering them to suppress the Boxer movement and to protect foreigners. It expresses regret for the murder of Baron von Ketteler and the Japanese attache, but does not mention any of the other members of the Legation.

A report from Hamburg says that detectives have arrested Secretary Kettenburg, of the United States Consulate at that place, for the embezzlement of 29,000 marks. Two American ladies, in 1898, commissioned the Consulate to collect a legacy of 200,000 marks, of which 50,000 has been already collected. The ladies being unable to obtain their money, called in the local police, with the result above stated.

The Berliner Post complains of America that the policy of the United States, in the matter of China, is indefinite. This the newspaper attributes to the fact that the Presidential election is approaching.

The German Fleet Society will send, August 5, a news expedition to China for the purpose of reporting events entirely independent of English or other news gathering concerns. The expedition will consist of from 15 to 20 men equipped with field telegraph apparatus, auto-wireless telegraphs and heliographs.

Ambassador White's suggestion that the European Governments unite in establishing some system of regular intercourse with Pekin has been received by the Foreign Office in the most friendly spirit. Ambassador White was assured that Germany would do everything in her power to assist the United States, but the Foreign Office admitted that it would be impossible at the present time to carry out such a plan.

The alleged dispatch from Minister Conger and all the other reassuring Chinese advices received here are viewed by the German officials with extreme skepticism and Ambassador White has cabled the Washington authorities.

Army in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—General Wood, Governor-General of Cuba, had a conversation today with the Secretary of War, with the result that it was determined to keep a force of about 5000 men in Cuba for several months yet. This decision will prevent the withdrawal from the island of another regiment. The first regiment of infantry posted in Pinar del Rio and Guanajay has been selected as the fourth regiment to come home, and orders were telegraphed to Cuba by General Wood. It was also decided that the constitutional convention should be convened during the early Fall, the date being left to General Wood.

General Wood says that peace and quiet prevail in Cuba, and that troops are kept there simply for their moral influence. He expects to sail for Havana to resume his official duties next Saturday.

TIEN TSIN BATTLES.

Narrow Escape of the Allies—How Liscum Died.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Evening World publishes the following from its Tien Tsin correspondent under date of Che Foo, July 13, via Shanghai, July 21:

The attack on the native city of Tien Tsin on July 13 resulted in the narrowest escape from what seemed up to midnight would be a terrible disaster for the allies. The Russians swinging north and the other allies south at daybreak, the Russians were to take the forts near the native city wall and the other allies the city itself.

General Fukushima, the Japanese commander, promised that the Japanese engineers, after three hours' shell fire from all guns, would cross the bridge over the wall and, by blowing up the great south gate, make a breach for the infantry to enter. Upon this depended everything. General Fukushima had not scouted the bridge and in 24 hours had not scouted the ground over which the charge on the bridge had to be made.

The Chinese destroyed the bridge and flooded the land around it. The allies' shell fire in no wise subdued the Chinese rifle fire from the loopholed wall, which was 30 feet high, with a moat 20 feet in depth around it. An outer wall of mud made it impossible for the infantry and marines coming on the field to reply to the Chinese fire. They lost 50 men in 10 minutes, then rushed back from the mud wall, which they had reached.

General Dorward, the British commander, hastened forward with a fragmentary instead of an integral skirmish. The American marines and the Welsh Fusiliers, together under command of Waller, were on the extreme left. Then the British marines and the French advanced with the Japanese along the road toward the gate in the mud wall.

Dorward's plan for the Americans to support the Japanese was not made clear to Colonel Liscum, of the Ninth United States Infantry. Dorward lays the blame for the blunder and sacrifice of life on Liscum, but Dorward's chief of staff was heard to say when Liscum arrived: "Get in dowr the road anywhere quickly."

Colonel Liscum hurriedly led his men through the gate in as open order as possible. They were immediately under fire. The staff saw them pass over the bridge leading to a field which proved to be a cul de sac. Before the two battalions of Americans, numbering 426 men, could extend themselves, they were subjected besides the fire from the loopholes in the forts, to a fierce fire from the embrasures in a line of fortified mud houses on their flank.

Three thousand rifles probably were turned on them with an accuracy which has amazed every officer among the allies. The blue shirts of the American troops made them distinct marks, whereas the khaki uniforms of the allies could not be seen. Colonel Liscum, guiding his men, walked up and down the line, not even ducking his head while the bullets fell around.

The Americans charged into the flank fire with rushes. The ground over which they charged was marshy and lined with ditches. It was evidently Colonel Liscum's intention to rush the houses from which the flank fire was coming, and thus get a position for flanking the wall.

At 12:30 o'clock the line had just reached the shore of the canal and 50 yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell. Colonel Liscum picked up the colors and stood looking around apparently for a ford.

"Better get down or they'll hit you," shouted Major Regan.

"I guess not," was Liscum's reply.

The next instant a sharp-shooter's bullet went through the Colonel's abdomen.

"I've got it," he said, as he fell.

"Get at them if you can," the dying officer said, and added as his last words: "Don't relent, boys; keep on firing."

Regan was hit immediately afterward.

All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun was beating on them, and they had nothing to drink but the salty marsh waters.

Meanwhile the wounded came struggling and crawling through the gate in the mud wall. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry the litters. The doctors were hit by the sharp-shooters while trying to attend the wounded of the Ninth. They could not attempt to carry off the wounded from the bloody field.

Major Regan, Captain Bookmiller and Captain Noyes were all hit twice. Noyes, who was Adjutant, was hit in the arm before going from the field, and then hit in the leg. He crawled back through the ditch with the water to his neck to report the situation to Colonel Dorward.

At 1 o'clock General Fukishima reported in writing to Dorward that the Japanese were in the city. Loopholes could be seen blazing bullets and lyddite shells. No infantry could charge in the face of this fire from 2 o'clock until 5. Thus, acting conjointly, neither Dorward nor Fukushima knew each other's whereabouts. Under cover of darkness the men of the Ninth crept back from their dangerous position bearing their wounded. They executed this movement with a loss of one man killed. The casualties were 91 men and five officers, out of 426.

The marines lost 30, including Captain Davis, who was shot through the heart, while talking to Colonel Meade, on the night of July 13. It was decided to withdraw when news came that the Chinese were evacuating. The Russians were not so successful as hoped during the day, and the total loss of the allies was 700.

The Japanese losses were severe. The Japanese were most gallant in the fight. But for the Americans stopping the flank fire the Japanese loss would have been much heavier. The French, Japanese, American and British entered the city at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 14. Their entry was unopposed.

The American flag at half mast was hoisted over the south gate. The walls were strewn with the corpses of Chinese soldiers killed by the shell fire which caused their flight. None, apparently, were hit by bullets, the damage being done by lyddite shells.

There is a terrible row over the burning of the town. Several foreign officers are reported lost.

The tired soldiers remained on the wall. The natives went looting through the Chinese town. The bank and the arsenal were the heavy sufferers.

An advance movement on Pekin is not contemplated soon. The American wounded crowd the hospital, but all are doing well. The flags of the allied armies are all half-masted.

Colonel Liscum was buried at Tong Ku.

Arcos at G. A. R. Encampment.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Duke of Arcos, the Spanish Minister at Washington, will be in Chicago Monday, August 27. General John C. Black, chairman of the invitation committee for the Grand Army encampment, has received a letter from the first secretary of the Spanish Legation that sets at rest all doubts on this point. The Duke will arrrive on the date mention, accompanied by the Duchess and his secretary, Juan Rio.

WAS DRIVEN INSANE

Why a Portland Volunteer Took His Life.

CAMPAIGN HARDSHIPS TOO SEVERE

Details of the Death of Prestwood B. Craddock, Who Enlisted From This City.

Details of the death of Prestwood B. Craddock, of Portland, son of Mrs. L. M. Woodin, have been received by the mother from the Captain commanding the troop in which the young man served. While temporarily insane from hardships endured he committed suicide January 6, 1900. Mrs. Woodin for a considerable period was not fully informed whether her son was dead or alive, as this troop was stationed at Norzagaray at the time, which is many miles out from Manila, and mail service between the two places is not very regular. Particulars are contained in two letters written by Captain F. R. Rivers, Troop F, Fourth Cavalry, one to Mrs. Woodin and the other to a friend of the family named Dr. R. F. Hamblin, in San Francisco. The latter is as follows:

PRESTWOOD B. CRADDOCK.

"Norzagaray, P. I., March 25, 1900.—Dr. R. F. Hamblin—My Dear Sir: Your letter of January 21, asking about Prestwood B. Craddock, has remained unanswered so long because I have been sick in the hospital for several weeks, and am but very recently out. It is a hard thing to write, doctor, but it is true. The boy took his own life at this place on January 6 by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. His death was painless beyond a doubt. As to the cause, there could be none except temporary insanity, brought on from the hardships of our northern campaign. From October 16 to December 16, when we reached here, I think we endured as great physical hardships as most any command had ever undergone. You have no doubt read the papers about it, so I will not attempt a description. You see, being cavalry, we cut loose from everything, all transportation, tentage and rations, and just went through. Of course, there was some fighting, but that was the easiest part for every one. It is this country during the rainy season that is the greatest enemy here. Craddock went through it all, and with comparatively little sickness, too, at the time, but what he endured simply temporarily unbalanced him at the end. He was a quiet, gentlemanly, good soldier in every way, had never been in any trouble, and his act cannot be accounted for on any other ground than temporary insanity. His body was sent to Manila for burial. I am not sure, but I think the Government is, fast as possible, sending all bodies home for interment in the National cemetery at the Presidio, near San Francisco. You can find out definitely about that by writing to the War Department at Washington. That is a beautiful cemetery, and if his body is sent there, I would let it rest there. I had to write to Mrs. Woodin (his mother) once, and will do so again in a day or two. You know it is hard to express sympathy to relatives under these circumstances, but believe me, I do sympathize with all his family. Very sincerely,

"F. R. RIVERS,

"Captain, Fourth Cavalry, Commanding Troop F."

The letter to Mrs. Woodin was as follows:

"Mrs. L. M. Woodin—My Dear Madam: Your letter of February 2, asking about your son, Prestwood B. Craddock, has not been answered sooner because I have been sick in the hospital. Your son was a good, true, gentlemanly soldier, and only temporary insanity, produced by the hardships of our campaign, caused him to commit the deed. So don't blame him; he gave his life for the country. Since he has been in my troop there is not a blot on his name. His body will undoubtedly be sent from Manila, where it was interred, for final burial at the National cemetery at the Presidio, San Francisco. Just when this will be done I cannot tell, as it is not under my control. By asking the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco you could no doubt be notified when his body would arrive, if it has not been received there already. Just as soon as I can send it down by some reliable person to mail, I will send you his watch, by registered letter. When you get it, please acknowledge its receipt, as I want to know that you have got it. The fountain pen was not found in his effects. All other effects, like clothing, have been sold and the money turned over to the Treasury. You being his next heir, I presume you can get it by application to the Treasury Department of the United States. I know that sympathy is useless to a mother, but, madam, be sure that I feel for you from the bottom of my heart. Very sincerely,

"F. R. RIVERS,

"Captain, Fourth Cavalry, Commanding Troop F."

The young soldier was employed in Portland by Sanborn, Vail & Co. for nearly a year before leaving to enlist. When he first offered himself he was too light and narrow across the chest. He took a course at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium until he had broadened his chest to the requisite degree, when he was accepted, and was ordered to Manila, spending the Fourth of July in Honolulu. These were the first American troops to celebrate the National holiday there after the flag was permanently raised over the Islands.

BENEFIT OF ARMY CANTEEN

Saves Soldiers From Poisonous and Debilitating Beverages.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—If the testimony of officers and soldiers who have seen extended service in the Philippines counts for anything, the Army canteen is not only desirable, but an absolute necessity. But it is not only the testimony that comes from the Philippines that establishes this fact. Take for instance the cases of the army camps during the Spanish War. When some of those camps were first established they had no canteen, and mooshiners would sneak into the lines with "rot-gut" whisky, which without fail worked dire results among the troops. When the canteen was established, the men drew beer checks, and there was a noted decrease of drunkenness and general debility in the ranks. But in the Philippines there is something worse than "rot-gut" whisky, a drink known as "bino" being common among native groggeries, which can be had for 5 cents a quart, a half pint of which is guaranteed to set any man crazy. When our troops first went to the Philippines they had no canteen, and many of them took to drinking "bino." The disgraceful scenes that followed need no comment. But with the establishment of the canteen, the men abandoned the native dives and instead drew their beer checks, with the result that drunkenness has been reduced to the minimum; in fact, there is far less of it in proportion than in the larger cities in the states. Some of the more sober-minded and broad-gauged of the temperance men who are acquainted with conditions in the Philippines, pronounce the canteen a wise provision, and stand by the canteen rather than for its abolition, knowing that such action would certainly throw the men back on native drinks, that are so much more disastrous and deadly than the beer which they obtain in the canteen.

NEGRO SELLS TOO CHEAP.

Georgian's Reason for Wishing to Disfranchise Colored Men.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A gentleman from Georgia was recently explaining the reason the South favors the disfranchisement of the negro, and his statements seem to be founded on fact, which will be readily appreciated by those who know the negro. This gentleman says that one visit to Georgia during election would explain the stand taken by the white voters of that state, and the South generally. "The buying and selling of negroes as slaves was abolished because the world believed it to be wrong," he said. "In elections the negro now holds himself ready for sale to the highest bidder, and he doesn't bring so good a price, either, as he used to in the ante-bellum days. The fact is the negro, or rather the negro's citizenship, is cheap, so cheap that one candidate for Congress in a recent contest could afford to ferry 9000 of them across the river and vote them in one of the counties of his district. It is this wholesale purchase and barter of the negro vote that has determined the South to place restrictions upon the ballot. It is corrupting the politics of the Southern States, for it is well known that where men are ready and anxious to sell themselves, buyers are always to be found. By control of the negro vote, unworthy and disreputable men are enabled to get in power, and a system of corrupt bossism is to be found in most misgoverned cities. Surely there is no just cause for complaint if the state takes from the negro a thing he values so little himself, and the possession of which by him is a curse and a menace to society. The illegal voting of negroes has grown so common that men who deal in that sort of thing no longer attempt to conceal it."

Young Vanderbilt Arrested.

MILTON, Mass., July 21.—It developed today when the case was called in court that William K. Vanderbilt, the young millionaire, who yesterday made a flying trip from Newport to Boston in his automobile, was arrested yesterday forenoon by Park Policeman O'Neill for violating the Blue Hill Park regulations concerning the speed of vehicles. Mr. Vanderbilt was taken to the station here, and, after an hour's delay, was released on $35 bail. Today a fine of $15 was imposed, which was paid.

Snow in Michigan.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A special to the Record from Marshall, Mich., says:

Snow fell here last evening for a few minutes during the course of a hard wind storm. The wind did much damage, blowing down orchards, barns and unroofing houses and breaking glass.

Ten Assistant Surgeons.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Ten assistant surgeons have been ordered to San Francisco for duty in the Philippines or China.

MEDALS NOW READY

They Will Soon Adorn Breasts of Volunteers.

EACH WILL BEAR NAME OF WEARER

Adjutant-General Calvin U. Gantenbein Will Begin to Distribute Them Monday.

The medals to be presented by the state to the volunteers who served with the Oregon troops participating in the Spanish War or Filipino insurrection, except the Engineer Corps, are now ready for distribution. Yesterday they were turned over by Butterfield Bros. to Adjutant-General Gantenbein for this purpose, and were being arranged alphabetically. Adjutant-General Gantenbein will begin distributing them Monday evening, commencing at 8 and closing at 10. His office will be open the same hours both Tuesday and Wednesday evenings for the same purpose. He has chosen this time as the most convenient to the men residing in Portland, who will be expected to appear in person for their medals. To all those residing outside of Portland the Adjutant-General desires to state that he will mail medals upon an application for the same in writing, giving clearly the address to which it is desired that the medals be sent.

A great amount of work is involved in this distribution. For a time it was the purpose to deliver the medals at some kind of a public ceremony. This would necessitate all the members assembling at some common point, or the Governor or his agent traveling over the state wherever any of the ex-soldiers are to be found, both of which are regarded impracticable. The easiest method of distribution will be delivery to those calling and mailing to others on application. It has been suggested that the medals be turned over to the company commanders or senior officers, and have them distributed by such officer, aided by the old First-Sergeant, with his knowledge of the whereabouts of all the men of that command. This is objectionable because the company commanders might be averse to assuming such responsibilities and undertaking the work involved, and because there would probably be dissatisfaction if any of the medals happened to become lost or misplaced. While it is not one of the ordinary duties of the Adjutant-General's office to make the distribution, Governor Geer's anxiety to have the work done methodically and well, and the purpose of General Gantenbein to aid in whatever manner is possible, caused the selection to be made.

The medals were expected much earlier than the present date, but two things in particular have combined to delay their completion. At the time of letting the first contract the Governor was not aware whether it was the custom among other states to engrave the name and company of the recipient on the medal. This information he asked Adjutant-General Gantenbein to obtain, which was done. It appeared that many of the states donating such medals were not having the inscriptions engraved, but the Governor concluded it would be a very graceful thing on the part of Oregon to do so, and asked the manufacturers to make the engraving. This necessitated considerable additional time. Then while work was still progressing on the medals manufacture of the souvenir buttons for the aid of the monument fund commenced. At the beginning there was such a tremendous demand for the monument fund buttons that all work on the medals was stopped until that supply could be filled. These causes have operated to delay delivery over a month longer than was at first expected.

There are three different medals. One is for the members of the Second Oregon Volunteers, who served in the Philippines, another is for the members of Light Battery A and Light Battery B, who enlisted for the Spanish War, and the third is for the members of the Oregon Engineer Corps, which went to the Hawaiian Islands. For the latter there are 93 medals, for the battery boys 217, and for the officers and men of the regiment, 1369. Many of the men for whom medals were made are dead. Their parents or nearest relatives will be entitled to receive the medal upon application. Several of the volunteers are now in the Philippines, and will not be heard from for months, perhaps years, and maybe never. Their medals will be held subject to their order, if living. Any other person than the living ex-soldier must get authority to receive his medal, in writing, otherwise any one might claim it on behalf of the owner, and lose or misplace it through carelessness or willfulness.

The inscription on the medal for the members of the Second Oregon, aside from the name and command appearing on the two bars, is as follows: "From the State of Oregon, to the Second Oregon, U. S. V. Infantry, for gallant services in the Philippines, 1898-99." For the battery and engineer men the inscription is changed to fit their service. The style of the medal is two bars, connected by a link, and to which is suspended a disc the size of a $20 gold piece. On the upper bar is the name of the recipient and on the lower one rank, if an officer, and command, if an enlisted man. On the front of the disc is the above inscription neatly arranged around the state seal. On the reverse side of the disc is a wreath of laurel, encircling a soldier and a sailor, each supporting the flag, and with a small field piece in the background. All of these medals are made of bronze taken from the Spanish cannon sent by the War Department to the state some time ago.

The medals for the Engineer Corps are not quite ready yet but will be in a short time, when they will be delivered like those now finished.

Diaz Slightly Ill.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A special to the Record from Mexico City, says:

President Diaz is slightly ill with neuralgia and confined to his rooms at Chapultepec, where the Cabinet members consult him. The family physician reports the President better today, and says he will be able to come to town Monday.

American Minister Powell Clayton returned from the United States today via the National Railroad. He attended the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia.

The Stilwell survey party commenced Monday the survey of Chihuahua to Presidio del Norte, a distance of 150 miles. Three other surveying parties are in the field between Presidio and Kansas City.

Governor Allen at Boston.

BOSTON, July 21.—Governor Charles H. Allen, of Porto Rico, in the converted yacht Mayflower, arrived off the navy-yard today, and, after the appropriate salutes by the Mayflower and the land battery, Admiral Sampson and Governor Allen exchanged official courtesies. On shore the marines greeted the Governor. This was the last official duty of the marines at this yard, as they left this afternoon en route for China.