BLOODY DAYS IN PEKIN

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF EVENTS THAT LED TO THE SIEGE.

A Refugee Describes Daring American Exploit at the Gate-Death of Von Ketteler.

TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, Pekin, China August M, 1900.-Since the slege of Pekin has lifted and the besieged fully realize the extent of the governmental conspiracy to wipe out all foreigners, they look back with astonishment upon the daring Americans who locked the great Ha-ta gate in the face of a raging mob, under the eyes of the imperial soldiers. Five days later Baron von Ketteler was killed, and the bloody slege began that laid in their graves 56 brave soldiers and wounded 100 others, out of a total of 400 allied

This is how it happened: On the morning of June 18-the bloody 12, as it will go down to history—the native Christian converts in Pekin found their gate posts smeared with blood, a mark put there by the fanatic infuriated mob of Box-era, so that there should be no chance

for them to miss their victims.

Many of these marked quarters were the new homes of the native Christians, who had left their old quarters because apprehensive of coming evil. But so per fect was the system of esplonage planned by the Empress and Prince Tuan that not only had they a map of every Christian "compound" (walled enclosure con-taining a group of Chinese houses), both foreign and native, but the spies had also been able to track each Christian family as it moved about. Only in this way can the accurate knowledg of the Boxers as to the whereabouts of every one of their victims be accounted for. Some few Christians fled and escaped, but absolutely none were undiscovered, and no quarters they had rented or used escaped destruction

All on the List.

In addition to these, shopkeepers who sold foreign lamps, heathen teachers who taught in legations, bank managers who had business connections with foreigners, icine, were all put on the persecution list. So great was the fury against the foreigner that a scrap of foreign paper, an old foreign medicine bottle, often meant death to its owner.

In the night of June 18, the knife fell.

Foreign compounds were looted and burned. The streets ran with the blood of native Christians. The "rice" Christian and the pretender paid the penalty of "following the foreign devil," while the true Christian died as giorious a death as Christian martyrs ever did at the stake of Sero, or in the torture chamber of the

The large Methodist Episcopal missionsituated half a mile from the United States legation, down a side street from the great Ha-ta-mun street-was the only one out of nine or ten mission compounds in Pekin that was left standing. Its street chapel was burned the evening of une 13, but a further attack was repulsed by the advance of the United States Ma-rines, 30 having been sent by Minister Conger to help guard the mission, where were gathered for protection 70 missionaries and 600 native refugees from country districts. The little band of 20 sol-diers and 18 armed missionaries were busy night and day warding off desultory attacks of Boxers and attempts to fire the buildings, which covered an area of four or five acres.

An Infurinted Mob.

On the night of June 14 a great mob had gathered on the south side of the wall, and began beating at the great outer gate of Ha-ta-mun street. The night was calm, the sky was clear except for the lurid flames and smoke rising from foreign compounds; but the din and uproar in the southern city held every heart terrified. A pack of bloodhounds in wildest rage could not have sent forth the demoniacal din and clamor of the in-furlated Boxers and their sympathizers. They had already broken through the double gates. Fully 200 armed Manchu soldiers on Ha_ta-mun wall, overhanging the gate, surveyed the proceedings with interest and curlosity. "Kill, kill, kill, kill the foreigners!" the

mob shouted. "Climb the wall! Kill, kill, kill!" Such demon-like yells and shrieks rising and falling wa... the beating of the drums, almost unnerved the bravest. Every moment the Christians locked in the foreign compounds waited to hear the mob rush through the last gate.

It was a peculiar scene within the mis-sion compound. All tried to smile. Many veteran missionaries and most of the men succeeded, but few there were who felt no tremor on apprehension of alarm. Young women could be seen standing alone or in groups, pale and resolute; but most pitiful perhaps were the moth-ers back in shadowy corners clasping young babes to their breasts, or with their arms about half-grown children. Some were bending over sleeping infants; one was telling her little girl a story, another singing a hymn in which the childish voices joined only to be drowned by the raging voice of the mob outside.

After three hours of this awful sus-pense the cries in the Southern city suddenly ceased, and apparently no further was made to enter the Northern

City that night.

Capturing the Key. On June 15 a runner went the rounds mission compound that night. Up to this time from June 10 all provisions had been forced from shopkeepers at the point of gun or revolver, no strong opposition to this method of procedure having been made. Four Americans, therefore—Messrs. Tenksbury and Ingram, of Tung-chow: Irving, of the American Board of Missions in Pekin, and Dr. Inglis, from the Pekin Presbyterian Mission—shouldered their guns, and in the early evening set out for Ha-ta gate, a distance of a quarter of a mile. But their errand had another object than to obtain provisions. They reached the gate without mishap, forced the huge key from the gatekeeper under the curious eyes of 200 armed Manchu sol-diers on the wall above them, locked the carrying with them a key that could be ompared only to a crowbar.

That night the mob rose in redoubled

fury. They began early in order to effect an entrance before the closing of the gate at dark, but the Americans had been there first. The insurgents beat upon the iron covering of the old gate; they screamed and yelled in a fury of disappointment, but to no avail, and about 2 o'clock in the morning, hourse and crazy, they ceased and went back to their hovels and palaces to contrive new plans for reaching the foreigners.

The key was returned the next morning at daylight, and taken away every night following by military order. It rests in the United States Legation

of foreigners in Pokin never question that From thence all removed to the British

June 19, at 4 P. M., the Tsung-li-Yamun informed the foreign Ministers by letter that they would be expected to leave Pekin within 24 hours under protection of Chinese soldiers. Baron von Ketteler was the only Minister who did not think this request an evidence of Chinese enlightenment and understanding of inter-national courtesy. The French Minister Con-Sir Claude MacDonald and Minister Conger all favored going, but Baron von Ketteler, more suspicious of Chinese treach-ery and diplomacy, saw massacre for all outside the city gates in a country swarming with red-handed Boxers and uncertain

He remarked at dinner that night: "I

Baron von Ketteler's death was the final legation, and that afternoon of June 20, at 4 P. M., which was to have seen a train of 1000 carts full of half armed men helpless women and babies insufficiently guarded by 400 marines, found almost every foreigner in Pekin safe in the Brit-ish legation, the native Christians finding lodgement in the palace of the hereditary Prince, guarded by the brave Japanese

This palace was just opposite the British legation. Its owner had fied. The missionaries had been throwing up entrenchments, digging ditches, building walls and barb-wire fences and making loopholes for two weeks. In fact, they had made an excellent fort of the M. E. mission property, but not one foot of sod had been turned up for defense in He remarked at dinner that night: "I amy be nervous or overworked or something, but I am apprehensive of evil if native converts, under command of Mr. Gamewell (into whose hands fir Claude The following morning, the 20th, he

PORTLAND'S FIRST EXULTANT SHOUT.

When its Supremacy in the Northwest Was Established Fifty Years Ago.

Portland did not establish its positionas the metropolis of the Northwest without a struggle. For many years it was under the shadow of Oregon City's greatness. Other near-by towns also vied with it for the supremacy, but they were soon distanced. Of late years the rapid development of Washington has brought Seattle to the fore, but the Federal census just taken leaves it a respectful distance in the rear of Portland. When Oregon City was in its prime and Portland only a landing-place, this unique advertisement appeared in one of the issues of the Oregon Spectator for January,

Just received per Toulon, of New York, on consignment, the following goods,

20 cases wooden clocks, &c., &c., &c.; for sale at reduced prices for cash by F. W. Pettygrove,
At the Red House, Oregon City; and at Portland, twelve miles below Oregon

As will be seen by the above advertisement, taken from the Oregon Spectator of 1846-six years ago-the spet on which Portland now stands, was only known as being 'twelve miles below Oregon City,' and had, as we are informed, but two or three log huts to bless itself with. And now what a change!

We may all look back upon Portland now, in 1852, with pride, and congratulate ourselves upon the rapid strides it is making towards becoming a large city of great commercial importance. So rapid, indeed, is itt growth that, were it not for San Francisco, we might almost imagine ourselves living in the days of the fabulous Aladdin, with his wondrous working lamp, raising up palaces in a single night by his

The history of San Francisco dissipates our unbellef in the supernatural.

Buildings are rising up about and around our city as if the hand of of some Eastern magician was at play.

Six years ago the paddie of the Indian cance alone rippled the surface of the Willamette's waters; but now the ploughing ocean steamers and our numerous river steamers make our noble river dash on either side its waves, as if in very madness at their intrusion upon the bo som of her waters.

We hear nothing now of the senseless gambling song of the stolid Indian; or if heard at all, the grated sounds are drowned by the more welcome song of the jolly, working sailor, the wild shricks of our busy steamers, and the thunders of the Columbia's cannon, telling us of thousands of treasure are send-monthly arriving and departing.

Portland at this time is emphatically a city. It seems now no "twelve miles-below-Oregon-City" designation to tell its whereabouts in Oregon. Our merchants are men of enterprise and means. Our mechanics, the bone and sinew of the country, are industrious and have abundance of work to keep them busy. "All the sounds of advancing civilization are The sound of the woodman's ax is heard, heralding the approach of the indomitable industry that conquered America's primeval forests.' The sound of the church bell is heard, proclaiming that the institutions of religion are here. The sounds of children "just loose from school" are here, showing that education is doing its double work. It is but yesterday that the great poet wrote of this as the land Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound

Save its own dashings. but it is no longer that the "dead are only here." The living are here. And here, too, the ease-loving bon vivant can be regaled with the viands of our cafes, and the latest style from Paris dispensed to tripping belles and elegant beaux.

The woods changed to this in the short space of six years. The Weekly Oregonian of April 3, 1852, reprinted the Pettygrove

advertisement, accompanied by the following exultant comment: Portland's supremacy rests upon its population, the enormous resources tributary to it, its large mercantile capital and the great extent of the field in which its merchants operate. Its jobbing trade is greater than that of Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane combined, Its annual wheat shipments are double those of all Puget Sound. In manufactures it surpasses any city of the Northwest. It is what Seattle, Tacoma or Spokane can never hope to be-the mining center of the Northwest. It is on more cordial relations with its tributary country than ever before in its history. And it can be depended upon to hold the prestige that has cost 50 years of the hardest kind of work.

Tsung-li-Yamun. A brave man always, he started on his errand accompanied only by his interpreter, Mr. Cordes, They rode in the sedan chairs used by all Minrode in the sedan chairs used by all Min-isters when calling upon Chinese officials. Story of the Murder.

Before leaving his house, about 10 A. M., he bade his wife, to whom he was most devotedly attached, a first and then a second farewell, saying as he did so: "Do not worry if I am gone long; be sure that I am succeeding, and that the officials are listening to me." But the Baron did not reach the Yamun, for when only two-thirds of the way there he was shot down by the Chinese imperial troops who were to form the promised escort to Tien Tsin. Mr. Cordes was also shot in the leg. Nevertheless he ran forward, looked into Baron von Ketteler's chair saying that the Boxers would take the and saw that he was quite dead, a ghastly bullet wound in his neart. Mr. Cordes then turned, followed by a shower of bullets. He fied down a small side street. The people along the narrow atreet refused to reply to his questions as to the exact location of the American Methodist Episcopal mission, which he knew was somewhere in that neighborhood. Final-ly he met an old bread peddier, who, not daring to stop in conversation with him, sang in his street calls the direction in which he was to turn. Mr. Cordes turned north instead of south. The old fellow sang out "South" again. Mr. Cordes, almost dead and given out, turned south, the northeast barricade of the Methodist Episcopal mission, where were gathered gate to prevent a Southern City mob en- all the American missionaries in Pekin and Tung Chow, over 70 in number The brutal murder of the German Minister ran like wildfire over the entire for-eign community. The missionaries, who were endeavoring to stifle their fears and pack small trunks, as commanded by

Minister Conger, for the afternoon's start to Tien Tsin gathered a few things into the smallest compass possible. Some took steamer trunks, some hand bundles, mothers took baby food. Captain Hall, in charge of the 20 United States marines, sent by Minister Conger for defense, ordered all to march to the

American legation, the native Chinese

March to the Legation.

What a march! Out through their own

refugees to follow in the rear.

now rests in the United States Legation as the first trophy of the war.

Suspicion of Von Ketteler.

The young Baroness von Ketteler was probably the most unhappy person of all the number who endured the trials and handled the probably of the sizes of Parks.

Afrests have already commenced for violating the dog license law. In each case so far the person arrested has turned the dog over or paid the amount of the license. Fair warning now having been given that the sizes are the person arrested has turned the dog over or paid the amount of the license. Fair warning now having been given that the law whose second-story balustrade hung a the city officials that a penalty will be

aghast at the thought of their contens-plated journey and hurriedly ordered all to the British legation.

A Massacre Averted. The world yet has heard little of this, but praise and thanks and public acknowledgement should not be withheld from brave Baron von Ketteler's memory. All know now (as many did whose hearts falled them when the order to prepare to leave Pekin was read) that certain massacre by Imperial order awaited us outside the city walls, massacre only averted by Baron von Ketteler's death. Alas, that it took so much, after months of trickery and inaction on the part of the Chiese part of the Chinese officials, to convince the body of Ministers that in such a

crisis they could not trust to Chinese promises of protection. Many who were unknown to her, mourned with the young Baroness and many an eye filled with sympathy when, after the troops for relief came, she was seen, tall, slender, statuesque, her face drawn with suffering, moving about like one from whom the spirit had almost fied.

fied.

And all felt glad when, nearly nine weeks after his death, the Baron's body, lying in a magnificent Chinese coffin, was recovered from a mound in the Tsung il Yamun identified by friends and physiclans and laid to rest in the German ie-

There had been days and nights of wildest grief, acutest agony when Baroness von Ketteler imagined her husband only von Ketteler imagined her husband only wounded, a prisoner among enemies whise delight is to torture; times when she and all his friends thought, even if dead, his body would be mutilated, but the subsequent recovery of it, intact, save for the wound in the head, was cause for deep thankfulness. Not only his young wife's sad heart was comforted with the privilege of laying her dead away, but many more rejoiced in the decent burial of Baron von Ketteler, whose death at the murderous hands of the Empress' imperial soldiers saved from the Empress' imperial soldiers saved from general massacre a thousand souls.

J. MARTIN MILLER. Must Pay Dog Licenses.

Arrests have already commenced for most to the great Ha-ia-mun gate, over whose engineers in Pekin. There are those who was compared a vicasifus for all the suffice for all the suff

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION

OVER 90,000,000 REPUBLICAN DOCU-MENTS SENT OUT TO VOTERS.

fumber Four Years Ago Was Almost Twice as Large-Translated Into Several Languages.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Republican National Committee this year sent out 90,000,000 documents of all kinds and characters to be distributed among the voters of the United States. Four years ago, 168,000,000 documents were sent out. Many of them were translated into 18 different anguages besides English at that time but this year only nine languages were used. These nine were Gorman, Norwegian, Swedish, Bohemian, Italian, Polish, French, Spanish and Finnish. It was decided by the National Committee that these nine languages and the 90,one these line languages and the 80,000,000 documents would reach all persons
that it was necessary to reach in the
conduct of the campaign. Of the four
languages dropped, three were kind of a
dialect from the European principalities,
the most important of the four dropped
being Hebrew. It was found upon investigation that it was a waste of time to vestigation that it was a waste of time to translate documents into Habrew, be-cause every Hebrew voter almost without exception could read the English lan-guage. The sending out of documents is quite an interesting part of the conduct of a campaign, but on the whole it is doubtful whether they do much good, but they give the spellbinders an opportuni-ty to get statistics and ideas which they can use in making speeches. At the same time people are probably reading documents now more than they did form-erly, for there have been demands from various districts for different kinds of speeches and public documents which have a bearing upon the political issues. Whether these documents influence vot ers to any great extent or not cannot be ascertained. But they form the basis for arguments in every voting precinct in the United States, and that is why they are used to such a large extent.

Will Make Use of Philippines. The United States is going to make use of the Philippines. Officers of the various departments who have investigated the possibilities of the islands have made re-ports which show them to be very desirable possessions. Already attention has been called to the great variety and spiendid possibilities of the various woods that grow in the Philippine Islands, and which, when prepared, will be very val-uable for furniture of the kind that is now brought to this country from South America and other foreign countries. Recently there have been selected two islands, many miles distant from each other, but found to be immensely valuable on account of the great rubber-tree forests which they contain. They are the Islands of Taui Taui in the Sulu group, and Rombien, which is near Luzon. Rombion has something like 800 square miles of territory, and Taul Taul about twice as much. The discovery of these great rubber forests is very welcome because the great use to which rubber is now put has resulted in the destruction of a great deal of the South American forests, and it was feared at one time, as rubber became more and more useful every day, that it would soon be impossible to obtain a sufficient supply. It is said by those who have investigated the islands those who have investigated the islands in the Philippines that there is a sufficient supply of rubber to furnish the world for many years to come. An army officer was telling me the other day something of the woods of which they make fooring in the Philippines. He says that it easily takes a high polish, and when the forests are developed so that the timber can be procured, there is little doubt but this timber will form an important part of the exports from the Philippines. Rubber for Cables.

Talking of these islands of rubber trees with an officer of the Signal Corps who is very much interested in the laying of cables, not only in the Philip-pines, but elsewhere, I learned that Eng-lish companies have been using gutta percha, while the United States uses rubber as an insulator. Rubber is considered the best, but the English companies adopted gutta percha for the protection of their cables because they feared that the supply of rubber would become exhaust-ed, as it takes a large amount for every cable that is made, besides the vast de-mands that were made for rubber in other directions. "With these two Islands we will have all the rubber that is neces sary for years to come," remarked this officer, "and we will go on using rubber for our cable construction." In this connection he spoke of the transport Burnside, which has been fixed up as a cable ship since the Hooker was destroyed. The Burnside will soon be on her way to the Philippines with 600 miles of cable, to be used in connecting the various islands where the United States forces are sta tioned. In order to carry the cable to the Philippines, three large tanks were constructed in the ship and 200 miles of cable put in each one. It appears that in transporting this cable it has to be placed in tanks, and when the ship is in port salt water is pumped in until it is completely submerged. It is pumped out again after the ship leaves port and gets on salt water. The rubber which protects the cable is prepared especially for salt water, and it is apt to be destroyed if it is not in contact with sait water. While the vessel is at sea the sea air is con-sidered a sufficient protection for the greater part, although some water is lift in the tank continually. It seems that when the cable ship Hooker was destroyed many miles of cable were taken from her and placed on shore. Although it was impossible to keep it in salt water, being constructed of rubber, it was not destroyed, and in this it is superior to the gutta percha cables of the English companies, which go to pieces when out of water. The Gulf Port.

For many years efforts have been made to secure a great port on the Gulf of Mexico below New Orleans. The General Government has expended \$5,523,000 at Gal-veston, and the recent storm has practi-cally wiped that city out as a port, and made it impossible to be considered in the future as a deep-water harbor. This money was expended at various times, although provision was made for \$6,000,00 in one lump when a number of continuing contracts were authorized in the river and harbor bills that passed during the fist Congress. At that time all Western people were greatly interested in the possibility of a deep harbor on the Guif of Mexico. It was thought that this would furnish an outlet for the grain that was produced in the States of Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado, and even people in the Dakotas and Minnesota became interested, especially as it was proposed to build direct railroad lines from these states to connect with the in one lump when a number of continufrom these states to connect with the deep-water port when it should be an accomplished fact. Deep-water harbors have become a necessity for the great commerce of the United States, and all efforts are now made in that direction

New Orleans and the Mississippi. For more than a century New Orleans has been the port on the Gulf of Mexi-co, although it was quite a long distance from the mouth of the Mississippi. The Mississippi River was supposed to be the great artery of commerce for the whole Western country, and the improvements which have been made in the river and the fact that it has been available for heavy freights, has been very useful to the people of the whole country in secur-ing reasonable railroad rates along the river, where it was navigable. Adjacent

develop very much as a great grain port. It is below the level of the Mississippi, and for that reason is not as secure as could be wished. Perhaps since Galveston has been destroyed, it may again come to the front as a Guif port. But its location is not satisfactory to the grain interests, and the construction of large elevators has not been deemed feas-

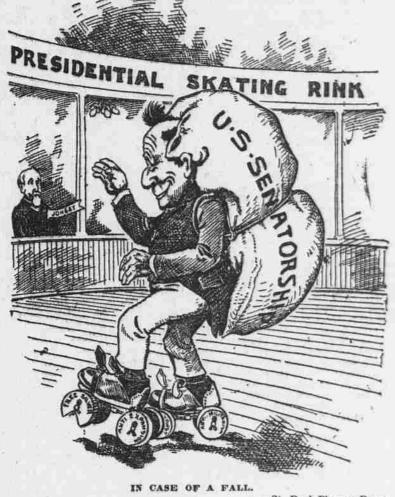
Looking for Other Ports. Although large sums of money have been expended in making Galveston a harbor, it alone has not been relied upon, and recently large appropriations have been made for a port at Sabine Pass. It was here that one of the direct lines of railroad from the North and West had its terminal, and there has been a great deal of talk show Port Arthur becoming deal of talk about Port Arthur becoming the great shipping point on the Gulf. Port Arthur and Sabine Pass grew in popularity as it became evident that the jetty system at New Orleans was not successful owing to the vast amount of sand washed into the channel by the heavy winds and tides of the Gulf. But even at Sabine Pass it is doubtful if the same trouble does not occur, and it will be found impossible to keep the necessary deep water for the large sea-going ships. Cities on the Sand.

lieved that this sort of advertising will be excellent for trade, inasmuch as, while a person may not read a sign, he cannot help hearing the howl of the phonograph. One of the novelties in phonographs is other newly patented contrivance has panorama attachment which shows a series of photographs as the custome games through an eyehole. The story be-longing to each picture is told by the talking machine in a sort of running commentary, the arrangement being such that the verbal description is given coincidently with the exhibition of each pho

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Galveston is a city on the sand, as has in his opening campaign speech at Clin-been shown by the recent disaster. It is not only upon the sand, but upon a sand of the Senate for N years, and has been island, very low, and so located that it one of the recognized leaders in that is almost impossible to protect it. The body for most of that time. He knows washing away of the fortifications is an all about the attitude of every member evidence that even the Government en-

an automatic instrument which enables a person, after dropping a nickel into a slot, to make a choice among half a dozen or more cylinders by pushing the button controlling the one he wants. In this manner one machine is made to do the duty now performed by a number. An-SENATE IN DOUBT. One Serious Incidental Danger o Senator Allison made a tremendous hi



-St. Paul Pioneer Press.

gineers cannot give the city the protec-tion from foreign foes that would be nec-essary if it should again be rebuilt. But Galveston is not the only city on the

Atlantic City, N. J., which is the only city thus far in the United States that has surpassed Portland in great growth in the last 10 years, is also a city on the sand, and some people have feared that a storm such as caused the havoc in Galveston would also wipe out Atlantic City. be very apt to submerge Atlantic City just as Galveston was submerged. However, Atlantic City is better situated, because while it is somewhat on an island, and there are vast marshes back of it, yet it does not have behind it the large bay nor is there the deep channel which was dredged to make Galveston a great har-bor. Some miles up the Atlantic coast from Atlantic City there was another sand island years ago, and in one of the flerce Atlantic storms it was completely washed away and destroyed. To the north of Atlantic City is now a low flat island called Brigantime. Four feet of water above the normal would completely submerge it, and although it is something of a resort, people are always afraid

that the heavy storms may destroy it at any time. Safe Harbors Best. The lesson from Galveston is plain. Safe harbors will hereafter be sought by all people looking for investments and for building wharves, warehouses and other structures necessary for a large shipping depot. A harbor several miles inland is much superior to one upon the ocean side, which is in danger of being washed away by a flerce storm such as caused the destruction of Galveston. New York. while on tide water, is thoroughly pro-tected from any such storms. So also are the great shipping points on the opposite side of the Hudson River and down the Jersey coast. New York is really many miles from the Atlantic ocean proper, and could never be subject to serious ocean disturbances. Philadelphia is also many miles inland, and, although reached by tide water, is a harbor on a river, and when the deep channel is obtained which even there is not free from doubt, and the Government is making, it will be a even the silver states that elect Repubvery good port. Baltimore, of course, is lican Senators may require them to vote away at the head of Chesapeake Bay and absolutely substantial. Near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay are the growing towns states would elect free-silver Senators of Newport News, Portsmouth, Norfolk, and the ports on York River, which are developing into great shipping points, because there is plenty of deep water, and the harbons are so far inland that there is no danger of being injured by storms. Hampton Roads is really one of the very best harbors in the world. ARTHUR W. DUNN.

THE CELLULOID CYLINDER.

New Fields of Usefulness for the Phonograph.

Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. The final perfecting after much travail by inventors, of the celluloid record cylinder for phonographs has opened up en-tirely new fields for usefulness for the alking machine. It will soon be widely utilized for advertising purposes, thanks to this new invention—an idea much thought of hitherto, but which could not be carried out owing to the perishable character of the waxen tubes. One man, for example, wished to construct a talk-ing crow, which would utter exclamatory remarks regarding his wares, but it was found that the record cylinder inclosed in the bird's stomach became indistinct at the end of a week or 10 days. A wellknown company, a few years ago, put some talking dolls on the market, and they spoke very intelligently, but their conversational powers lasted so short a time that their manufacture was discon-

The celluloid cylinder is made in a very simple way. An electrotype is made of the wax record, and from this a perfect impression is taken in the celluloid. The resulting cylinder of celluloid is practi-cally unbreakable—a great advantage.

The customer who opens the door of a shop will thereby pull a string that ac-tuates a phonograph, which will yell out a few suggestions as to accessible bar-gains. A man who operates a cigar-cutter streams have also been improved with a view to securing good shipping for the products of the Mississippi Valley. But some way New Orleans never seemed to

elected the probability is that in the Congress elected at the same time he will be supported by a Democratic Senate as well as a Democratic House, ready and willing to repeal the gold-standard law and open our mints to free coinage of silver, the statement will be accepted with the respect due to the deliberate judgment of probably the best authority in the cour try on that subject. But it is not the respect due to his wisdom and experience which alone gives weight to his conclu-For he supports them by facts which leave no doubt whatever of the reality of the danger of which he warns the country. These facts are that the currency law of the last session was passed by 18 majority, Senator Kyle, a free-sliver man, being absent and not voting. Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, and Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, who voted for the bill, go out of the Senate on March 4 next, their places having already been filled by free-sliver Senators. This would reduce the majority of 18 to 14. Standing off Pennsylvania against Utah, each now having a vacant seat, it would require only a gain of six Democratic Sen-ators, with Senator Kyle voting for free silver, to wipe out the Republican majority in the Senate, making a tie vote between the parties. In that case, Vice-President Adial Stevenson, a free-silver man of the most pronounced type, would have the casting vote. Is there any possibility that the Democratic party can make a gain of six Senators in the states to elect Senators next Winter? Senator Allison thinks there is. In the following six states which were carried by Bryan in 1896 Senators are to be elected to fill the seats, one in each, now occupied by Republicans, to wit; Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana and Idaho, The Republicans hope to carry most of these states, but the chances are that the Democrats will carry Nebraska, Colorado and Montana, and possibly Wyoming and Idaho. While the probabilities point to a Republican triumph in Kansus, the result would be greatly increased by the same conditions that would make Mr. Bryan's election. If he should carry these states in 1900 as he carried them in 1898, they would almost certainly elect free-silver So that the danger of a free-silver Sen-

ate in case of Bryan's election is far more serious and imminent than has heretofore been figured as possible, and Senator Allison's conclusions are commended to the careful consideration of Bourke Cockran and Carl Schurz, whose only excuse for voting for Bryan is that there will be a safe and sure Republican majority in the Senate, which can be depended upon to protect the country from the fanatical and revolutionary monetary theories which he is pledge to carry out. That excuse will not now avail then Nor will all the efforts of the Democratic leaders to sidetrack free sliver avail to disguise the fact that it is the "paramount issue" of this campaign, as it was

NEW TODAY.

Mortgage Loans ved city and farm property. R. LIVINGSTONE, 224 Stark of

House OF 6 ROOMS AND LOT 25x 100 on East Sixth, near Morrison st. \$1170 casy terms.
C. H. KORELL, 238 Stark st.

Bonds, Mortgages, Warrants Will purchase approved bonds, warrants, and make loans at lowest rates. W. H. Fear, Chamber of Commerce.

Beautiful CORNER LOT. 50x1000 ft., east 15th and Taylor ats. \$1100; only \$850 cash, balance long time. C. H. KORELL. 235 Stark at.

Li Hung Chang 5-cent cigar!" It is be- DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT. PORTLAND, Oct. S. - S P. M. - Maximu temperature, 00; minimum temperature, sf; river reading at 11 A. M., 2.3 feet; change in the past 24 hours, 0.00; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M. trace; total precipitation since Sept. 1, 1900, 2.02 inches; normal procipitation since Sept. 1, 1900, 2.36; deficiency, 0.34 inch; total sunshine Oct. 5, 1:42; possible sunshine Oct. 5, 11:30.

Pacific Coart Weather.

E. Temp	n last bours	Velocity	Direction	ta of
54 58 48	0,00 0,00 0,00 0,16	6	W NW BE	Cloudy Cloudy Fr. cloudy Clear Rain
74 66 72	0,00 0,00 0,00	8 1t ft	NW	Clear Clear Clear
52	0.00	Id lt	SW	Clear Cloudy Rain Pt. cloudy
	52 58 48 48 60 74 68 72 52 52 52	56 0.00 58 0.00 48 0.10 48 0.00 60 0.00 74 0.00 62 0.00 52 0.00 52 0.00	52 0.00 lt 56 0.00 lt 58 0.00 6 48 0.1d 6 48 0.00 lt 60 0.00 lt 68 0.00 6 72 0.00 lt 52 11 08 0.00 16 52 0.00 lt	520,00 lt S 540,00 lt W 55,000 6 NW 480,01 d BE 480,00 lt W 600 * S NW 74,000 lt N 660,00 ft W 72,000 lt W 600,00 lt W 600,00 lt W

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The barometer is highest over the Great Salt Lake Basin, and lowest over California. Fair weather has prevailed in the North Pacific States during the last 12 hours, except over Northwestern Washington, where light showers have occurred. It is slightly warmer in all districts this evening, but the temperature still remains abnormally low exceptable over still remains abnormally low, especially east of the Cascades in Oregon and Idaho. The in-dications are for fair weather in this district

Sunday. WEATHER PORECASTS. Forecasts made at Portland for the 38 hours ending at midnight Sunday, October 7:
Oregon—Fair; warmer in east portion; variable winds.

Washington—Fair; warmer in east portion;

Idaho-Fair; warmer in north portion; varishie winds. Portland and vicinity—Pair; winds mostly northerly.

A. B. WOLLABER. northerly.

AMUSEMENTS

FREDERICKSBURG-

SEVENTH AND ALDER

Forecast Official.

FAIRBANKS BROS., Kings of Club Swinging. THOMPSON. Chinese Music Specialist. MORRISON, Vacalist. AGNES FREED, in the Latest Songs. GREENWAY. Comedy Juggler. MAE LECONDER, Vocalist. ADMISSION FREE.

MEETING NOTICES.

HALL OF INDUSTRY LODGE, NO. 8. A. O. U. W. Members, take notice and useomble at lodgerooms, in the Hirsch-Selling block today at 12:30 o'clock P. M., from whence we will proceed in a body by cars to Mount Tabor, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Henry E. Battin, and conduct estempties at the grave. Members of sister lodges are requested to meet with us.

L. A. WHITCOMB, Master Workman. Attest; JOHN W. PADDOCK, Recorder.

CAMP HARRINGTON, LADIES AUXIL-IARY, NO. 2, S. A. W. V.—Regular meeting Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, d o'clock, Co. E's room Arrange, 110 oct. B's room, Armory. All mambers requested the present, JENNIE E. MUNK, First Sergt.

PORT INDUS LODGE, NO. ST. DEGREE OF HONOR, A. O. U. W.-We will receive a fraternal visit from Butte Lodge, No. 41, of Tigardville, on Wednesday evening, October 10. A full attendance in desired.

ETTA DE LURY, KATE N. SLOAN, Chief of Honor. KATE N. SLOAN,

DIED.

MATLOCK—At Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 29, T. J. Matlock, aged 60 years.

BATTIN—At Mount Tabor, Oct. 4, 1900, H. E. Battin, aged 53 years. Funeral from residence Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Friends invited. Interment at Lone Fir cematers.

EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th

and Yambill sts. Rena Stinson, Indy assistant. Both phones No. 507. Finley, Kimball & Co., Undertakers, Lady assistant. 275 Third at. Tel. 9.

F. S. Dunning, Undertaker, 414 East Alder. Lady Assistant. Both phones. Floral pieces; cut flowers. Clarke

NEW TODAY.

GREAT CARPET SALE Just received an immense line of the Brussels curpets, all the latest patterns, regular \$1 grade, Monday only 700 yard. I. GEVURTZ

The Homefurnisher, 173-175 First st.

ECLIPSE STEEL RANGES. Why dun't you buy a six-hale steel range, with a high closet? They are guaranteed to be perfect bakers, and will not warp or burn out in 15 years. The price is only \$32.56, \$5 down and \$1 per week. I. Gewurtz, the Homefurniaher, 173-175 First at.

HAMS, HAMS, SUGAR-CURED, 12C PER ib.; picnic hams, 9%c ib.; pure lard, in bulls, be ib. (fetch path); flour, 15c per sack; our famous Java and Mocha blend, only 25c per ib.; good, eweet, dairy butter, 40c roll, always fresh; eggs, fresh Oregon, straight from the ranch; 10 lbs fresh rolled oats, 25c; pure rock candy drips, only 40c gallon in bulk; 17 lbs, granulated augar, 25, with all general orders of groceries. City Grocery Co., 412 Washington et., opposite Gliman's Big Auction House. Columbia 3; Clay 807 (Huwlit, the Grocer, is here).

THE BIG IDAHO MEAT MARKET, 18T and Main sts., has secured the services of Chris Long, who was formerly with the California Cash Market, 185. Third st. Mr. Long will be glad to meet all his old friends and customers, where he will retail the finest ments at wholesale prices. This market will carry a full line of fish, fresh and sait, also chickens, every Saturday.

12 CANS DEVILED HAM, 45c; 7 LBS, ARM and Hammer soda, 25c; Schillings' basing powder, 1-lb. can, 35c; 5-lb. can, 20c; 12-lb. box soda crackers, 55c; 6 bars Habbitt's Rest scap, 25c. McKinnon Grocery Co., 173 Third street.

FOR SALE — ALL OR PART OF HALF block, South Fortland, with modern 8-room house and 6-room cottage; one block car line; easy payments. Call Oregon phone, Front 972.

\$3000-WEST SLOPE MOUNT TABOR; OVER 2 acres and 7-room house; very desirable home; best buy in Portland's best suburk. Hart Land Co., 167 Sheriock building. NOTICE OF REMOVAL-I HAVE MOVED

my real estate and insurance office from Al-bina to 264 Stark at. John M. Pittenger, Agent Royal Exchange Assurance.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, RINGS, beautiful designs. Jewelry made to order. Old gold taken in exchange. Tingry's, 245 Morrison, over the Famous. MORTGAGE LOANS, CITY OR SUBUR-ban; no commission. W. S. Ward, attorney

For the voyage to United Kingdom; wages £6 per month. Apply to P. L. Cherry, Astoria, or Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Portland.

PORTLAND Auction - Commission Co.

OPENING SALE

Will be held tomorrow, Monday, at 352 Morrison, Lewis block, at 10:30 A. M. A full line of A1 Household Furniture.