STORE CLOSES AT 7 P. M. EXCEPT SATURDAY.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS

A Great Clean Up Sale This Week...

BIG CUT IN PRICES TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK

The A. Dunbar Co

Headquarters for Dry Goods on the Lower Columbia.

CLEVER TRICK OF THE HOP-SCOTCHERS

(Continued from Third Page.)

to work an injury to Oregon that a score of congressmen could not repair in a dozen years. Moody's election is considered a certainty, and it is no vain party boast when that is said.

* * *

The attempts made to show that the county officials have been extravagant and derelict in their duty falls flat in the face of official figures. Why don't the hop-scotchers tell where and how the money was wasted, when they make their wild statements? If there is no accounting for wasted money, then the official must be a thief and it is their duty, as good citizens, let alone opposition candidates, to publish the fact to the world. But not the hop-scotchers. You don't catch them making any positive statements. They stand in too shaky a position themselves to be positive about anything. They get up and make sweeping charges against republican officials and let it go at that. Surely if there has been so much waste and extravagance they should be able to point out at least one or two instances where the officials have been to blame. It's easy to call a man a thief but it's hard work to prove it some times, and in the case of the republican officials, it is impossible, or it would be done.

AGAINST JAPANESE PAUPERS.

Authorities in the Northwest Have No Use for the Little Men.

The Japs brought over by the steamer Breconshire are having a hard time of it trying to pass the immigration inspectors at Tacoma. The work of examination has hardly begun, yet forty of the would-be immigrants have been set aside for further inspection, with the chances against them of ever being allowed to land. The inspection seems much more rigid than formerly, and the Jap is put through a long cross-fire of questions. If he does not state clearly where he is going, what he intends to do and give a good reason for coming, he is asked to step aside and his case will be taken up later. In speaking of the immigrants, the Tacoma Ledger says: "For instance, yesterday afternoon there were a number of them who stated that they were going to Portland. They had transportation no farther than Tacoma, and in answer to questions said that if they could find work here they would not go to Portland. They had no particular reason for going to Portland aside from the fact that they had been told on the other side that Portland was a "good place." They had no friends there, and did not know what they would do after reaching there. Men of this class will not be allowed to land without further examination. Forty-five Japs, brought on the steamer Victorian from Victoria Tuesday night, were examined and the whole number was rejected. They could give no satisfactory reason for coming to the United States, and some of them could not pass a rigid physical examination. They will likely be sent back to Victoria, unless they raise a purse among themselves and take an appeal to Washington. They have the advantage of their brothers on board the Oriental ships, that, if they are rejected, they cannot be sent farther than Victoria, and they will still have left to them the chance to smuggle across the border in case they still want to come to the United States. Of the fifty Japs rejected on the steamship Glenogle, only nineteen went back to Japan when the ship sailed Wednesday. At the present rate of rejections there will be seventy-five or one hundred of the Japs brought over on the Breconshire who will be refused a landing, and they, with the thirty-one left by the Glenogle, will have to be taken care of on shore until their cases are disposed of. They cannot be sent back to Japan on the Breconshire, for she goes to Manila this trip from Tacoma, and the first steamship they can go away on will be the Queen Adelaida, which will probably arrive in Tacoma next week.

GEN. OTIS STILL IN QUARANTINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Major-General E. S. Otis is still on board the transport Meade at the Angel Island quarantine station. It is not expected that he will land before Sunday or Monday. He will probably leave for the east on Tuesday next as Pullman car accommodations have been reserved for that date.

PRETORIA MAY NOT HAVE BEEN TAKEN

(Continued from First Page.)

in the official chain. Hamilton's column which was supporting French's cavalry brigades, was confronted on Tuesday with a Boer force strongly intrenched among the kopjes west of Johannesburg. Hamilton attacked the position with vigor, although it was defended with two heavy guns and other artillery. The Boers fought with persistent courage but the kopjes were cleared before nightfall. The Gordons, who were nearly cut to pieces at Magersfontein, showed how well they could fight by capturing one position after another and the City Imperial volunteers, at the opposite end of the line, displayed equal gallantry. Hamilton's column, after clearing the hills, advanced to Florida, on the railway between Johannesburg and Krugersdorf, and halted there on Wednesday night, while French was on the road to Pretoria, a few miles away.

General Roberts had deferred for 24 hours his entry into Johannesburg, but the seventh division was holding the hills north of the city and a portion of Hamilton's column was guarding the western approaches. Johannesburg was defenceless and the local authorities had arranged for the British occupation and protectio nof the mines. The city had been surrendered and General Roberts and Commandant Kraus were co-operating to prevent an outbreak of violence and the destruction of valuable property.

The chief breaks in the continuity of this story were caused by the lack of information respecting French's cavalry force and Pole-Carew's division with the Guard's brigade. Both forces were known to be moving in the direction of Pretoria, but not so rapidly as Lord Rosslyn's imagination had pictured. Pretoria was at the mercy of the advancing cavalry and the infantry and arrangements had been made for the surrender of the capital and for the release of the British prisoners, but there was no official news respecting these two events at midnight.

Johannesburg had been occupied on Thursday, the British troops under General Roberts having marched in, and the flag having been raised over the Gold Reef City. The occupation of Pretoria is a foregone conclusion, even if it has not occurred already. There are two theories here respecting the complete collapse of the Dutch defense. One was briefly summed up by a prominent official yesterday in these words:

Kruger has been forced out. The people of Pretoria are unwilling to follow his fortunes longer and have taken measures to protect the city against a siege and devastation. He has gone to Lydenburg in a final attempt to rally the Boers in that mountain stronghold and the burghers are now saving their property and separating themselves from a lost cause.

Johannesburg has looked after its interests in the same way and the Boer generals are not disposed to sacrifice their business investments.

The other theory has already been referred to in these dispatches, as supported by members of parliament and military men. It assumes that Kruger, Botha, Kraus and other Boer leaders have entered into a secret arrangement with either Sir Alfred Milner or Lord Roberts, by which the march of the British columns has been expedited and the Boer commandos scattered and kept under restraint with a view to the protection of property and the prevention of needless bloodshed.

If President Kruger has made terms of his own, it has been the deepest game ever played by him, but there are members of parliament who believe that this has been done, and that he has retired to Lydenburg for the purpose of concealing his own arrangements for bringing the war to an end, and obtaining guarantees of personal security and immunity from imprisonment.

The Boer powers of resistance have weakened so unexpectedly, and the British successes have been so rapid and complete, that this theory helps to explain what is happening in South Africa.

Possibly a more accurate summary of the case would be the sample statement that from 15,000 to 20,000 burghers have found the on-rush of an army of 250,000 British soldiers irresistible, and have suddenly abandoned a hopeless undertaking.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

TACOMA, June 1.—A special to the Ledger from Winlock, Wash., says:

A. W. May, a well-dressed stranger, walked into the depot this afternoon, sat down and immediately cut his throat from ear to ear. He then walked into the street and fell dead. From papers in his pocket it was learned that he was from Emporia, Kan., where he has money on deposit in the Citizens' Bank.

GEN. WOOD TALKS ABOUT CUBA.

No Guilty Man Shall Be Allowed to Escape—The Island Peaceful, the People Happy and Electing Their Own Officials.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A dispatch to the World from Havana, says:

General Leonard Wood, military governor-general of Cuba, authorizes the World correspondent to cable the following statement from him relative to the frauds in the Cuban postal service and the general condition of the island.

"I firmly believe that the irregularities in the Cuban postal service which amount to plain theft only, are all that will be discovered," he says. "The postal service has not been under my jurisdiction. I learned of the frauds, instituted an inquiry and took steps to secure the punishment of the men implicated.

"I have since inaugurated a thorough investigation into all the departments and am confident that conditions of the affairs of the postal service does not exist in any other of the branches. Of course there have been many rumors, inspired by the postal scandal, of fraudulent transactions in the other departments—the custom's service, the engineers department and the departments of parks. I have every reason to believe that these departments have been conducted in a most business-like and honest manner.

"If there is one department I am sure of, it is the customs bureau. You can readily understand that men who have been in the habit of swindling the government under the Spanish regime, do not take kindly to the introduction of the methods inaugurated by the United States. I think that on the whole the entire public service of Cuba has been improved."

"Should you discover the existence of irregularities in any other department, general, what would be your action?"

"I would institute a thorough investigation and punish the offenders," replied the general, firmly.

"Has an intimation been conveyed that the administration at Washington would, for political reasons, rather that no other scandals be disclosed, and that the full extent of the irregularities in the postal service be kept a secret as long as possible?" was the next question.

"I have not received such an intimation," was the answer. "It is my place to find out whether the government service is properly administered. If I find it is not, I shall insist upon the immediate punishment of any offender, no matter who he may be, or what influence, political or otherwise, may be exercised to protect him. I am responsible for the honest conduct of the government of Cuba and any person found guilty of wrong doing will be punished."

"What have you to say regarding the reports of unwarranted extravagance on the part of the officials sent by the United States government?"

"There is nothing in the condition of affairs to justify such a statement. I know a number of officials who have been compelled to send for more money in order to maintain the dignity of their rank and country, than the United States has allowed them. They have drawn upon their private incomes to do so, and the government has not been called upon to foot their bills."

"How many have been found guilty of fraud and either been quietly dropped from the service or placed under arrest?"

"Very few and, with one exception, all were in civil branches of the service. One of sixty thousand soldiers sent to the island, but one man has been directly charged with embezzlement. He was a volunteer officer and the amount of his stealings was $180. He was tried, found guilty and sentenced for three years."

"Aside from Neely, Reeves, Rich and other men implicated in the postal scandal, there a number of men awaiting trial for perpetrating frauds in the custom's service. If guilty they will surely be punished."

"How about the general condition of the island?"

"It is most satisfactory. The revenues are in excess of the expenditures. There is less discontent than you imagine and while the advancement of the people is slow, it is undoubtedly more satisfactory than the old condition. A most significant indication is furnished by the fact that the preparations for the election of municipal officials on June 16, have been conducted in a most orderly manner. I have not received a single request for troops.

"The registration of voters foots up 15,000, one-half of the voting strength. In order to preserve the best feeling, I decided to give the minority party representation on every board of aldermen and other elective bodies. I do not anticipate trouble of any characters as a result of the elections."

GERMAN MEAT BILL.

American Contractors Fear That It Will Be Put Into Effect At Once.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A special to the Herald from Washington, says: While encouraged to believe, from reports received from Andrew D. White, ambassador at Berlin, that the German government will prevent the enforcement of the new meat inspection act until after the present contracts held by American packers are filled, the authorities confess that they are without absolute assurances that this will be done.

Mr. White has informed Mr. Hay that, in pursuance of his instructions, he has called the attention of the German government to the desirability of delaying the time when the law shall enter into operation, or at least amending it in such manner that the contracts of American packers, now in force, will not be affected.

It is said at the state department that Mr. White has not cabled it any information confirmatory of the advices received by Morrice Epstein, president of the German-American Provisioning Company; that the bill will not go into effect until October 5 and officials fear that there has been some mistake.

THEY HAVE SAVED INSTEAD OF WASTED

Record of Republican County Officials in the Handling of Public Moneys.

Have Reduced the County Debt Thousands of Dollars. Besides Bearing Additional Burdens--The Strictest Economy Practiced in Every Department--What the Books Show.

ASTORIA, May 31.—Editor Astorian—I have received letters and requests from all parts of the city and county for a copy of my statement of the financial condition of Clatsop county, in answer to the charges of the "Citizens" which read as follows:

"1st. The reckless extravagance of the county court, the wanton expenditure of the people's money, and the constantly increasing indebtedness of the county, the employment of unnecessary deputies in the various county offices demand a change in the administration of county affairs. The indebtedness of the county is over $100,000, necessitating the payment of a large interest account, and no effort has been used to decrease this indebtedness, while the taxpayers are burdened with excessive taxation."

Briefly answering the above clap-trap, I wish to again inform these would be leaders that the present county administration found Clatsop county $103,329.83 in debt when it took charge July 1, 1894. Upon this amount there has been paid $40,911.97 interest, and the county's debt was reduced $20,351.62.

In the semi-annual sworn statement of the county clerk, dated December 31, 1899, the following showing was made:

Outstanding warrants December 31, 1899	$106,630.92	
Warrants issued since January 1 to May 7, 1900	9,778.75	
Total warrants outstanding May 7, 1900		$116,409.67
G. F. warrants paid since December 31, 1899	$ 28,477.37	
Y. B. bridge warrants paid since December 31, 1899	5,155.83	
Special road " " " " " "	458.89	
Public road " " " " " "	55.05	
Warrants paid since December 31, 1899		$ 34,147.14
Total warrants now outstanding May 7, 1900,		$ 82,262.53
As follows:		
Y. B. bridge non-interest bearing warrants	$ 10,311.66	
General fund and road warrants	71,950.87	
Cash on hand to pay warrants called		$ 82,262.53
As follows:—		
Cash in hands of treasurer, general fund	$ 8,903.05	
Cash in hands sheriff, general fund	2,107.75	
Cash in hands county clerk	225.43	
Cash in Y. B. bridge fund	134.43	
Cash in special road fund	313.34	
		$ 11,684.00
Total warrant debt less cash on hand		70,578.53
Balance due state, tax 1892		7,399.68
Estimated interest outstanding warrants general fund		5,000.00
Total county debt May 7, 1900		$ 82,978.21

SUMMARY.

Total debt July 1, 1894	$103,329.83
Total debt May 7, 1900	82,978.21
The reduction of the county debt is	$ 20,351.62
The present county administration has paid interest upon debt prior to July 1, 1894	40,911.97
Chargeable to former administrations	$ 61,263.59
And the Y. B. bridge costing	20,891.82
	$ 82,155.41

The above total represents the amount which should be credited to the present administration as compared to former management.

This statement can be verified by any competent "citizen" who wishes to know the truth, if he will call on the county clerk and treasurer, who keep a complete set of books and the cash, or warrants required to show that they are correct. If it is doubted, I invite Col. E. C. Hughes, Duncan Stewart and Thos Dealy, or other competent democrats to call, and with me examine them at any time.

Very truly yours,

J. H. D. GRAY,
County Judge.

BATTLE FOR THEIR CAPTAIN.

Honduras Soldiers Killed While Attempting To Board An American Yacht.

CHICAGO, JUNE 1.—A special to the Tribune from New Orleans, La., says: A private letter from Porto Cortez, Honduras says that Allen Jackson, captain of the American yacht Theresa, accused wrongfully of stealing gold dust at Truxillo, was put into prison there.

His crew, without waiting to ask assistance of the American consul, broke open the jail and rescued him, taking him aboard the yacht.

The yacht made for Utila, where the commandant was informed of the occurrence and put out in a boat to retake Jackson. The commandant and his soldiers were warned off by the crew of the Theresa, but answered by firing shots.

The Americans on the yacht then opened fire with rifles and two Honduras soldiers were killed and three wounded. The Theresa then put out to sea and subsequent events are unknown.

The most desirable pew in some churches is the one farthest from the pulpit.

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The new schedule of the O. R. & N. which went into effect April 22nd, shortened the time to Chicago 12 hours, and gives a double daily service between Portland and Chicago.

Train No. 2, leaving Portland at 9:15 a. m. is known as the "Chicago-Portland Special." Its equipment is new throughout, making it fully the equal of any train now in service from the Pacific coast to the East.

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