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LADIES' HOSIERY

Lisle Thread Stockings---

Vertical stripes and "all-over" fancy lace designs--black and various shades of blue. Plain, wedgewood blue, gauze lisle, with high spliced heels, double soles and toes,

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The A. Dunbar Co

Headquarters for Dry Goods on the Lower Columbia.

OUR EXHIBIT DISCREDITABLE.

General Dissatisfaction With Our Display at Paris.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Paris says President Loubet, accompanied by M. Millerand, minister of commerce, and M. Picard, commissioner-general of the exposition, made his official visit this morning to the United States National Pavilion.

It was 9.30 o'clock when the presidential party appeared at the threshold of the American National Building. The president was received by Ambassador Porter. Commissioner-General Peck was not present. General Porter walked beside President Loubet, who seemed pleased with the plaster statue by Borglum, representing a stampede of three American bronchos, which has recently been placed in the centre of the large octagonal hall of the pavilion.

There are also some stray canvases by American painters, but all badly hung. The United States postoffice box was duly inspected, and also the registers where the Americans write their names and addresses. The president looked up at the postboard shields hung on the tiers of balconies, representing the Union.

Ambassador Porter then took the president to see the elevator, which, however, did not happen to be working. General Porter looked at President Loubet, who looked at Minister Millerand, who in turn glanced at Picard. All smiled and the presidential party, after cordially shaking hands with the ambassador, walked off to visit other national pavilions.

The presidential visit at the American building did not last more than five minutes the reason being unfortunately, that there was nothing of particular interest to see there. Just as Minister Loubet left the building, Commissioner-General Peck arrived to welcome the president. Ambassador Porter remarked: "The president has gone."

Mr. Peck replied: "I am sorry the president came ahead of time," and looked at his watch which marked 9:30 o'clock, which was correct according to railway schedule time, but five minutes later than the time indicated on the pneumatic street clocks and the clocks on the exterior of the railway stations.

This is the sixty-seventh day since the exposition opened, and patriotic Americans have so far refrained from caustic criticism of their national pavilion in hopes that something would be placed in it to put it on an even footing with other countries, but after today's presidential visit, it is impossible to conceal the fact that in the opinion of 99 out of a hundred Americans who have seen it, the United States National pavilion, as far as its contents are concerned, is unworthy of our country and causes unpleasant impressions when compared with the German pavilion, with its art collection of Frederick the Great; with the British pavilion, and with the pavilions of Italy, Spain, Russia, Hungary and Austria, admirably displaying their respective native industries. The American pavilion is not only far inferior to the national pavilions of first class countries, but discreditable even when compared to the pavilions of microscopic states like Monaco or the Republic of San Marino.

Under the American pavilion is a third class American restaurant with French waiters and a soda water fountain, but where one cannot obtain American wines nor porterhouse steaks nor terrapin nor buckwheat cakes.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

President Schurman Has Confidence in American Justice.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 22.—In his address to the graduating class of Cornell University today, President Schurman said:

"The most imminent danger in modern politics is the exploitation of the weaker races by the stronger races into whose power they have fallen. It may be done by regulations of trade and commerce, or it may be done in more insidious ways. But, however done, it is certain to prove a bane to both.

For the world is a moral world, and history is governed by moral laws, and oppression and injustice never fail to bring as their nemesis unending discontent, chronic revolts and impoverished treasuries. Good policy prescribes absolute justice in dealing with weaker races who have come under the sov-

erignty of stronger races. In the case of us Americans it would be an unpardonable thing if we forgot our own ideals and conceived that we had any mission in relation to foreign peoples who may come under our flag, except to train them up to the exercise and enjoyment of the privileges and liberties which the flag symbolizes and guarantees.

Our true greatness consists in the character of our intellectual and moral ideals and the energy with which we train them up to become shapers of these ineffable blessings. To seek our advantage and not theirs would be to repeat the criminal blunder which, in the last century, cost England her American colonies.

"I feel sanguine, however, about the future of our enlarging republic, and the ground of my confidence lies in the nature of the ideals of the American people and the devotion with which they pursue them. The great American nation loves order, justice, liberty and intelligence, and desires them for others as well as for itself. See how sensitive public opinion was on the Puerto Rican legislation and how, in response to the demands of independent citizens irrespective of party, a bill was passed giving the Puerto Ricans home rule, and providing for free trade with the United States, necessarily, in two years, and just as much earlier as the Puerto Ricans themselves desired."

WORST EVER KNOWN.

Failure of the Wheat Crop an Agricultural Calamity.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Times-Herald tomorrow will publish a crop report prepared by Snow, the crop expert, who has just completed a two weeks' tour through the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota. He declares the situation to be a national calamity and claims the wheat failure to be the worst ever known.

He estimates the Dakotas are promising only 20,000,000 bushels each and Minnesota about 35,000,000, a total of 75,000,000 against 200,000,000 last year, and 225,000,000 in 1898.

July wheat closed today at \$2.15, 1/2c over yesterday. Speculators had to swallow long wheat in heavy chunks throughout the session, and at times July was dipped by yesterday's figures. Trade was active, not to say excited, and the market pulse was rather feverish.

NEW YORK, June 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

"The damage to the wheat crop of the Northwest is the event of chief importance. How extensive the loss may prove, in view of the widely conflicting accounts, can only be judged from the speculating markets. Information gathered in the West has caused the remarkable advance at Chicago of 15 cents in ten days and the price here has advanced 11 cents per bushel.

"Failures for the week have been 179 in the United States against 178 last year, and 25 in Canada against 18 last year.

PORTLAND, June 22.—Wheat, Walla Walla and Valley, 57 1/2 @ 58; bluestem, 60.

NEW TUG BEING BUILT.

To Be Used to Tow Lumber Barges From Nehalem River to Astoria.

Evening Telegram
Craft of exceptional strength seem to be in vogue at the present day, and besides the strong steam schooners now being built at Supple's, there is another of greater strength being built at the yard formerly occupied by the Hale & Kern Company.

This is a tugboat, and will be the property of C. H. Wheeler, a well-known sawmill owner who has business interests on the Nehalem river. The craft was designed and modeled by J. Johnson, the well-known shipbuilder. The work is being done under the supervision of Edwin G. McKay, one of Portland's early boat-builders, and an expert in his line. It is intended to use the boat as a tow craft, for the purpose of bringing lumber barges from the Nehalem country to Astoria.

Her dimensions are 55 feet over all, 10-foot beam and 5-foot depth of hold. The frame-work is the most astonishing portion of her many advantages. The material used on the ribs is 10 by 12 inches, and placed at an interval of 6 1/2 inches. The work was begun the first of the present month, but some delay has been experienced because of the nonarrival of a portion of the material.

Her machinery is of an old model, and will be secured from another craft in the upper country. Her boiler will

be new, however, and is now being placed together at the shops of the Willamette Iron Works. It is not known at just what time she will be launched, as the repairs to the machinery will hold the work back.

BIG FIRE AT PITTSBURG.

A Blaze Destroying Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—A fire in the heart of the business district of this city this afternoon caused an estimated loss of several hundred thousand dollars and for a time threatened to wipe out the entire square of handsome buildings bounded by Fifth avenue, Diamond, Wood and Market streets.

At 1:30 flames were discovered issuing from the rear of the Eichbaum building, No. 242 Fifth avenue. The structure was of iron and brick, six stories high and occupied by Duff's college and the Holes Electric Company. The first floor was vacant and was being remodeled by the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company for occupancy.

Ten minutes after the fire broke out the entire building was in flames and the adjoining structures, the Exchange National Bank, the Husse building, Platt's saloon and restaurant and A. M. Murdoch's flower store were on fire and the flames were burning so fiercely that little hope was entertained of saving any of them. Five minutes later, the flames leaped across Fifth avenue and the roof of the magnificent eight-story iron building of the First National Bank was seen to be on fire. Fortunately, however, the fire was discovered before much headway had been made and it was extinguished without much damage. Firemen were then stationed on top of the building with chemical extinguishers, but their services were not again needed.

In the meantime the flames were leaping 50 feet in the air from the burning buildings and the firemen who were working with might and main seemed powerless to stay their progress and it looked as if the whole square was doomed, as large burning cylinders were flying in all directions, setting fire to roofs 200 feet away. Finally, at 2:30 o'clock, the flames were controlled without getting beyond the first limits. The Eichbaum building was destroyed and the other buildings were badly damaged. It is impossible to give anything like a fair estimate of the loss at this hour, but it will very likely exceed \$300,000.

When the fire broke out 50 students of Duff's college were on the fifth floor of the Eichbaum building and the flames spread so rapidly that they barely escaped with their lives, losing their books and some of their other effects. In the panic, a number received bruises, but no one was seriously hurt. During the progress of the fire great excitement was created by a report that a number of lives had been lost, but, happily, this is now thought to be untrue, although quite a number of the known occupants of the building have not yet been accounted for. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CABINET MEETING.

MacArthur Asked How Many Troops He Can Spare.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The only news from China laid before the cabinet meeting today was a telegram to the secretary of the navy giving the movement of vessels in Chinese waters. The text of the message, however, was not made public.

That the president and the members of the cabinet regard the situation in China as extremely critical is shown by the fact that the preliminary preparations are being made to send forward additional troops in case of need. A telegram will be sent to General MacArthur at Manila this afternoon, asking how large a force he can spare, should it become necessary to send them to China. No answer to this inquiry is expected before tomorrow, when instructions may be sent to have transports and troops in readiness to sail.

It is said that it is not the purpose of the president to dispatch these additional troops at once, except in the event that the situation becomes even more grave than at present. The cablegram to MacArthur was a precautionary measure, taken with a view to being in readiness to meet any emergency.

The cabinet session was largely occupied by the postmaster-general, who had returned from the Philadelphia convention, in telling the story of the convention.

REVOLUTIONISTS ACTIVE.

Land and Naval Battles in Colombia.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

Authentic news from Colon has been received by the French steamship Lab-

PROMINENT EDITOR RELIEVED BY PERUNA.



HON. HOBART BROOKS, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hon. Hobart Brooks, editor and owner of the Washington "Capital," 1508 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman says:

"Dear Sir—It is with great pleasure that I can testify as to the merits of Peruna. After suffering over a year with catarrh I began taking Peruna. I took one bottle, and so great was the effect that I rapidly recovered and am now enjoying good health. To all who suffer from debility of any kind I recommend Peruna as a most valuable tonic.

Hobart Brooks.



Prof. J. F. Turner, Edgemoor, Tenn.

Prof. J. F. Turner, Principal H. B. High school, Edgemoor, Tenn., in a recent letter says: "I suffered for nine years with catarrh, and after trying several remedies I gave up, and concluded that there was no cure for me. I noticed so many testimonials from prominent men relative to Peruna that I concluded to try one bottle, little expecting any help. I had grown rather to believe that all catarrh cures were nothing but frauds, but your remedy Peruna is the greatest panacea to-day

for those suffering with catarrh. I do not hesitate to recommend it. Before I had used one bottle I noticed a great change in myself, and four bottles cured me entirely. I would not be without Peruna for any consideration.

The reason so many people get chronic catarrh is, the disease gets firmly established before it is recognized. They fool themselves by calling it some other name than its proper one—catarrh. When people get acute catarrh they call it a cold. If they have acute nasal catarrh it is called coryza. Endemic catarrh they call influenza, and epidemic catarrh they name as grippe. When the catarrh reaches the throat it is called tonsillitis, or laryngitis. Catarrh of the bronchial tubes is called bronchitis; catarrh of the lungs consumption. Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other location. This is why Peruna has become so justly famous in the cure of catarrhal diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures remain. Peruna does not palliate; it cures.

Mr. W. B. Steffy, Gloucester, O., writes: "I was afflicted with hereditary catarrh, and grew worse as I grew older, until my whole system seemed affected. After trying many doctors and different positive (?) cures, I had almost given up hope, when I was induced to try Peruna. After trying one bottle I felt a general strengthening of my system and after a few months' use of Peruna I was cured. That was two years ago. I use Peruna every spring, so as to get my system in good shape for the summer."

For a free book address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.



Mr. W. B. Steffy, Gloucester, O.

rador. According to the latest advices there is great excitement in Baranquilla and Cartagena, because of the appearance of Boca de Cenozas, an inlet near Baranquilla, of a torpedo boat, a steamship and several sailing vessels. The craft are fully armed and carry two thousand revolutionists who are under command of General Duran. The revolutionists intend to attack Baranquilla by land and water.

There are only about 2000 troops in Baranquilla. General Uribe has reported at Ocaña with 5000 soldiers. He will proceed along the Magdalena River if General Duran should capture Baranquilla. This would mean a decisive conflict.

There is neither cable nor steamship communication with Baranquilla. The result of the fighting will therefore not be known for several days.

EUROPEAN CAPITAL INSURED.

Companies Will Have to Pay for the Fun of the Boxers.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Inquiries at the New York office of several British insurance companies, which are said to have large commitments in China, showed that most of the railroad, manufacturing and commercial interests of European capital are fairly well insured, and that many members of the diplomatic service of the several western nations carry a certain amount of life insurance. The marine insurance companies, particularly those insuring craft entering Chinese waters, are also affected.

No demands for insurance against "war risks" have been made at Lloyds, London, by shippers and consignees yet, although a number of inquiries have been received.

WORK FOR STARVING INDIANS.

Arizona Tribes Will Be Employed on Vineyards.

LOS ANGELES, June 22.—Both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific officials are conferring with Thomas J. Hughes, a large vineyardist of Fresno, in regard to a plan to relieve the destitute Pima and Papagoes Indians on the Gila reservation in Arizona. Labor for the vineyards is difficult to obtain, and

Hughes promises to transport the Indians from Phoenix to Fresno at his own expense, provided the roads will make a low rate, and he will pay them good wages for labor. The superintendent of the reservation has consented to the plan, provided the authorities at Washington agree, and they have been appealed to.

VESSELS OVERDUE.

Anxiety Being Felt for Several Sailing Vessels.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Fears are entertained for the safety of several overdue vessels. The British four-masted bark Hillston left Honolulu for Puget sound on April 1, in ballast, and nothing has been heard from her since. This is the same voyage on which the bark Dominion started, over a year ago, and never reached her destination. The Chilean bark Cambuco left Iquique with a cargo of nitrates 209 days ago for Puget sound, and has not been heard from since. The four-masted schooner Americana is now out 111 days from the same port for San Francisco, and 35 per cent reinsurance is being paid on her.

ALPHA MAY BE SEIZED.

Should It Be Learned That She Lands Passengers at Nome, Government Will Act.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding, in speaking today of the report that the British steamer Alpha had landed freight and passengers at Cape Nome on May 25, in violation of the law, and had since escaped capture by the United States steamer Albatross, said that he had telegraphed for a report of the doings of the Alpha, and if it developed that she had landed a cargo and passengers at Nome, as reported, she would be seized at once upon her reappearance in American waters.

MURDEROUS MINERS.

Attempted Assassination of a Mine Manager in Idaho.

WALLACE, Ida., June 22.—Two men in ambush fired four shots at Joseph

NEW ZEALAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of New Zealand

W. P. THOMAS, Mgr., San Francisco.

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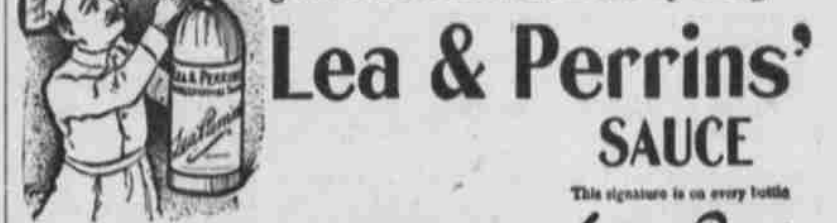
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IMPROVED SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT.

The new schedule of the O. R. & N., which went into effect April 22nd, shortened the time to Chicago 13 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.

The "Overland Express" leaves Portland at 5:20 p. m. and furnishes complete service both via Huntington and Spokane to the East, together with the best of service to all local points on the O. R. & N. lines.

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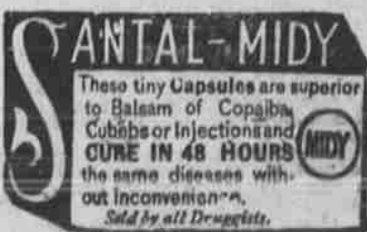
See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them. For rates, pamphlets or other information, address, C. J. EDDY, J. W. CASEY, Trav. Pass. Agt., Portland, Oregon. Portland, Or.

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