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WILL WAGE COLD WATER CAMPAIGN

Prohibitionists to Go Before the People on a Single Issue.

TO PUT UP SEPARATE TICKET

Either "Fighting Parson" Swallow or Editor Wooley Will Lead the Party for Presidential Honors—Bitter Fight in Committee on Resolutions.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The national convention of the Prohibition party met today in the First Regiment armory. Of the 1034 delegates entitled to seats, more than three-fourths were in attendance when Chairman Oliver W. Stewart, of the national executive committee, called the convention to order. It is expected by tomorrow, when the nominations for president and vice-president will be made, nearly a thousand delegates will be present. Nearly all of the Eastern and Central Western states had full delegations, the absentees being mainly from Southern and Pacific coast states.

The galleries were filled with spectators. Just previous to the fall of the gavel, the delegates from the New England states marched into the hall in a body, carrying a canteen with the letters "U. S." inverted and bearing the legend "Anti-Canteen." They were liberally applauded.

After the convention had come to order, Chairman Stewart delivered his formal address. He said the Prohibition party was wide awake and should poll a million votes this year.

"It is not an easy thing," he said, "to prepare a platform upon which a great reform organization is to go before the country, but our duty is so clear and so plain that this convention could not get far astray. We are agreed that the saloon ought to die, and upon that declaration we are ready to face the world."

The National Prohibition party will make its national campaign this year upon a platform of a single issue, the liquor traffic, all other issues being subordinated to this question. Upon this platform it is probable that either Rev. S. C. Swallow, the "Fighting Parson" of Harrisburg, Pa., or John G. Wooley of Chicago, editor of the New Voice, the Prohibition national organ, will be nominated for president.

The national convention of the Prohibition party met here today and in three sessions this morning, afternoon and evening, cleared up all the business except the nominations for president and vice-president, which will be made tomorrow morning. This convention in point of numbers and enthusiasm shown is considered one of the greatest ever held by the advocates of cold water.

Thirty-seven states were represented when Chairman Stewart of the national committee called the convention to order at the First Regiment armory today, nearly 700 delegates being present, while scores of others are expected tomorrow, when the party names its national candidates.

The platform as adopted by the convention bears solely to the question of the suppression of the liquor traffic. In connection with this, however, the administration, and President McKinley in particular, are bitterly arraigned for the position taken on the anti-canteen law, action on this being denounced as "treasonable."

A bitter fight took place in the committee on resolutions before the platform was finally agreed upon, members being sharply divided over the question of a single party, or a "broad" platform. Advocates of woman suffrage were particularly emphatic in demanding a suffrage plank, but after a session lasting several hours the matter was compromised by reporting a separate resolution favoring the granting of the franchise to women, and in this form the report of the committee on resolutions was adopted by the convention.

LOCKOUT ENDED.

Fifteen Thousand Men Will Return to Work in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The backbone of the great building trades strike in this city is broken. It is now only a question of hours when the 50,000 workmen who have been idle for many months will be arranging agreements for their return to work.

The initial move for ending the lockout was taken at 2:15 o'clock this morning by the Bricklayers' and Stone Masons' Union, the strongest labor organization in the building trades, which voted, after an all night meeting, to withdraw from the building trades' council. The council will be notified this morning of the withdrawal of the bricklayers. This afternoon the arbitration committee of the bricklayers will meet the arbitration committee of the Chicago Masons' and Builders' Association and sign a working agreement to extend to April 1902, and the bricklayers will immediately be given work.

The action of the Bricklayers' Union was the result of the report of the conference committee, in which a recommendation was made that the union sever its connection with the central body because that organization had been unable to bring about a settlement of the labor troubles.

As the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Gas Fitters, Plumbers, Plasters and Hod Carriers' Unions have been on the verge of quitting the Trades Council for over a week, they will not, in all probability, follow the course of the Bricklayers' Union.

The Bricklayers' Union has a membership of over 3,000.

TO NOMINATE A GOVERNOR.

Michigan Republicans Have Too Many Candidates.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 27.—The Republican state convention settled down to business this afternoon and began balloting for governor this evening, and, at 10 o'clock tonight, it being apparent that the convention was in a deadlock, an adjournment was taken until tomorrow. Six names were placed in nomination—Aaron T. Bliss, of Saginaw; Dexter M. Ferry, of Detroit; Justus S. Sterns, of Ludington; Chas. E. S. Osborne, of Sault Ste Marie; Jas. O'Donnell, of Jackson, and Milod Campbell, of Cold Water.

Ferry was in the lead on the last ballot, having 294 votes, the number required to nominate being 521.

AMERICANS AND BRITISH IN DESPERATE STRAITS

(Continued from First Page.)

square with the women and children in the center, and, dragging along, fighting and repelling the onslaughts of the Boxers, they made their way to Pekin.

The Boxers of this party were without firearms, being armed only with poles shod with iron, and knives and spears. They were kept at a distance by the rifles and revolvers of the railway men, who killed a number of them.

The eight heroes who were left behind to guard their retreat were slain by the Boxers. There were three Frenchmen and one Italian among them, the others being Belgians and Swiss. The fugitives on their arrival at Pekin were in a terribly destitute condition.

American marines lead the way of the relief party to Pekin. Despite the viceroy's edict that no foreigners should be allowed to pass Taku fort, 40 United States marines landed and made their way up the river, by lighter.

Reading the Chinese papers, one would come to the conclusion that China herself was making an effort to suppress the Boxers' uprising. Referring to the battle of June 7, between troops under General Nieh and the Boxers, one paper says that several hundred Boxers were killed and five buildings were burned down during the conflict, and the local railway station was destroyed. This was at Loha, the third station from Tien Tsin. Another paper says the Boxers lost 500 men in this engagement. General Nieh, who commanded the imperial troops, took a prominent part in the Chinese-Japanese war.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, dated June 27, says:

The optimists, who have been in the background for a week, have turned out in force at the house of commons and the political clubs, and are talking cheerfully about China.

So marked was the reaction from depression last night that men of influence did not hesitate to say that they believed that the public had been deceived by sensational newsmongers and Chinese liars, and that as soon as communications were reopened it would be known that the foreigners had not been murdered at Tien Tsin; that Admiral Seymour's force had been blocked, but not cut to pieces, and that the legations had not been attacked. One view which found considerable support was that the empress, by avoiding an open conflict with the Boxers and instructing the generals to make common cause with them, had regained control of the situation, and that the legations had escaped attack in this way, and that the ministers had been escorted out of Pekin, and that Seymour's force had been shut out of the capital, but had not been in serious danger. There was little evidence in support of this theory, yet many men of good judgment were disposed to credit it, and to assume that the empress, after making use of the regular army in dispersing the Boxers, after sympathizing with them would not oppose the entry of the foreign forces, but would appeal for Russian support and depend upon a speedy break-up of the concert through jealousies and intrigues.

Owing to the sluggishness of the admiralty in giving out dispatches, the American press is able to get official news from China in advance of the English public, since nothing is held back by the navy department in Washington.

Press dispatches available at midnight were meager, but it was fairly clear that the allied forces had been greatly strengthened by French, German, Japanese and Russian troops; that the march to Tien Tsin had not been attended with serious loss, and that the plight of the foreigners there had not been so serious as had been supposed. It is not known with definiteness here whether Admiral Seymour's force marched into Pekin and carried the ministers and refugees out with them, or whether they were sent out under the escort of their own guards, but the opinion prevailed at midnight among well-informed members of parliament that catastrophe had been averted and that the military and naval forces, while not sufficient to secure permanent occupation of Pekin, were adequate for the immediate protection of the foreigners in Tien Tsin.

Mr. Broderick and Mr. Balfour were closely questioned in the house of commons respecting China, but their information was apparently second hand. The government was clearly unprepared for the crisis which has arisen, but has pulled itself together and is hunting in the dark for a policy.

COREA ALSO HOSTILE.

Japan Appropriates Seven and One-Half Million Dollars For War.

YOKOHAMA, June 27.—The emperor has sanctioned an outlay of 15,000,000 yen toward the cost of military operations in China. It is reported in Seoul that there is increasing hostility towards Christians in Corea. Corea, it is said, repudiates the land contract which gave to Russia a site for a coal depot and a naval hospital, as Russia wished to apply towards the price the amount of the pending claims against Corea.

GERMAN SCHOOLS LEAD.

American Consul Praises Germany's System of Industrial Education.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 27.—Addressing the university convocation, J. C. Monoghan, ex-United States consul at Chemnitz, said of industrial education in Germany:

"It may be best to plunge right into the midst of the German industrial system by saying it is excellent in its results. It is composed of industrial, art, commercial, high and technical schools. Because we have built up the richest nation on earth without such a system, some are saying the talk of great need for tecanical education is nonsense. The question is not so much what we are as, with such schools, what we might have been. We have no hesitation in saying, lacking these schools Germany, instead of occupying her present proud position at the head of continental states, would be struggling to maintain the integrity of the empire.

"Germans are practically the only people on earth who have first-class training schools. They were wise enough to put the practical machinists side by side with the practical tanner. The reactions not understood by the one were understood by the other. The result is that Germany leads the world in many, if not all, leathers. It will interest American readers to learn, however, that the tanning school at Freiburg, Saxony, is fitted with machines invented in this country, while the head director was for fifteen years foreman in a famous Milwaukee tannery. Germans send their boys out to learn languages and to study foreign markets, and Germans are better known in the modern world than the Romans were in the ancient world.

"Germany has had the schoolmaster abroad at every step in her progress. The schoolmaster was at Ludwighafen when Dr. Lear and his chemists took the refuse matter of the world's gas houses and converted it into a hundred different colors for the dyes of this and other countries. Dr. Caro told me 12 years ago that the dream of German chemists at that time was grander than that of any ancient alchemist or philosopher, being above book or alembic, for theirs was a hopeless task. Dr. Caro and his chemists made no effort to turn the baser metals to gold, but to find an artificial substitute for indigo. Twelve months ago they succeeded; and so successful were their efforts that the United States appraisers put their product as high in the duty schedules as the natural product of India or Ceylon."

Mr. Monoghan spoke of the technical schools, their places in helping forward the empire, and commercial education. In 1870 Germany had 64 per cent of its people on farms. Today it has only 33 per cent, and in this connection he said it was hardly necessary to add that the empire's continued success is due to the marvelous methods of education. Then the speaker said:

"The German schoolmaster has done his work well. The broken fragments of an empire, once discordant states, were welded by his power into the most compact forces since Napoleon sank into his island grave. He has changed the empire from a slow-moving, hard-working, almost poverty-stricken agricultural state to an industrial and commercial one, rich in material wealth beyond all that her best and most ambitious statesmen believed possible."

TEDDY TO STUMP IN THE WEST.

Roosevelt Will Make a Vigorous Campaign For the Ticket.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Governor Roosevelt will leave New York for Oklahoma to attend the annual reunion of the rough riders. After the reunion he will, on July 4, visit Kansas, stopping at Wichita and Topeka. On July 5, Governor Roosevelt will make another stop at Quincy, Ill., where also he will speak. Then he will return home to prepare his letter of acceptance and to receive formal notification of his nomination, on July 12.

Roosevelt is undecided whether to attend the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs in St. Paul on July 17. He will abide by the decision of the national committee in that matter. But later in the campaign Roosevelt will make an extended tour through the west and then he will talk real politics and arouse the enthusiasm of the voters. National Committeeman Henry C. Payne, who has just returned from a conference with Governor Roosevelt, speaks highly of the governor's determination to make a vigorous campaign, and thus do his part for victory at the polls in November.

"Our candidate for vice-president," Mr. Payne said, "certainly intends to bear his share of the burden. When the great political storm of the campaign sets in motion and sweeps across the country, all disappointments, personal preferences, disagreements and differences of opinion will disappear. We are going to have a great campaign.

"The Chicago headquarters," Mr. Payne continued, "will be the center of hard work this year. We will cover the entire section west of the Alleghany Mountains. We will make an active campaign this year in every one of the western mountain states, for we believe every one of them will be carried for McKinley and Roosevelt. I am going to Cleveland to see Mr. Hanna, and then will go home to Wisconsin for a few days. Then I will go to Chicago, open the headquarters and start right in on the campaign. New headquarters, I think, will be selected, instead of the rooms we had in 1896, in the Auditorium. We shall get going well about the middle of July."

WOMEN STUDENTS NOT WANTED.

Remarkable Action Against Co-Education By Wesleyan University.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 27.—The trustees of Wesleyan University have adopted regulations by which women students are limited to a number never exceeding 20 per cent of the whole number of students; barred from all privileges that may interfere in any way with their educational interests and developments; barred from receiving degrees at commencement with male students; barred from holding class exercises in conjunction with male students; limited to a separate place in the catalogue.

The advocates of the co-educational system were all older members of the alumni, the younger members protesting against the increase of female students.

When opinions were demanded from the alumni, three per cent answered in favor of abolishing or minimizing the presence of women at the university. The association was then asked to produce some plans or a series of regulations. This was handed in and voted on last night.

The chief contention of the opponents was that co-education was weakening the resources of the university. It was shown that prospective students in preparatory schools refused, as a majority, to enter a college where women were accepted in common with men. This argument was the strongest produced and had the most effect. It was pointed out that a large number of men went to other universities and colleges who would have entered Wesleyan University but for the disdain of co-education.

As the matter now stands, co-education at Wesleyan University is reduced to a much lower level than at either Columbia or Harvard University, where Barnard and Radcliffe are institutions of university foundation.

The regulations put into force by last night's meeting will permit about 20 young women to enter next fall.

MURPHY NOT A CANDIDATE.

Will Not Be Vice-President But Is in Accord With Bryan.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Ex-Senator Murphy, jr., was asked by a reporter if he were a candidate for the democratic nomination for vice-president.

"I am not a candidate," he replied, "and I do not see how my name comes to be mentioned in connection with the nomination. Certainly I have done nothing to warrant the idea that I am a candidate."

"In case, however, you should be nominated, would you accept?" he was asked.

"That question is absurd," he replied. "There is absolutely no reason to consider my name in connection with the nomination."

"Will Tammany present the name of George B. McClellan?"

"Tammany has no candidate—none at all."

"Are you in full accord with Mr. Bryan on the platform on which he is expected to be renominated—opposition to imperialism, opposition to trusts and advocacy of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1?"

"I am unqualifiedly with Mr. Bryan in the position in which he stands before the country. We have seen the idea of territorial expansion made, and there is bound to be a reaction. As to the silver question, what else can the Kansas City convention do but to reaffirm the Chicago platform on that point?"

ANOTHER MILLION FOR BRYAN.

Prohibitionists Will Vote for Him, Provided a Prohibition Plank Is Inserted in the Platform.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Record says:

It has developed that the prohibitionists of the United States expect to go before the Democratic national convention at Kansas City, July 4, with a list of one million voters pledged to support William J. Bryan if the democratic party will adopt a prohibition plank in its platform. The advocates of this movement do not expect the democrats to favor such a plank, but they believe and insist that it will be the entering wedge which will finally split one or the other of the two great parties and build up on the ruins the foundation of a new party.

The plan of pledging one million voters who signed an agreement to support no candidate who did not stand firmly on the prohibition issue originated with the Ram's Horn, a magazine which is recognized as the mouthpiece of prohibition. It is said the National Prohibition Convention today will endorse the effort of the Ram's Horn.

Many of the delegates upon hearing of the action to be taken at Kansas City wanted to know today why the matter was not taken up with the republican convention at Philadelphia. Inquiry, however, showed that the list of pledgers was not complete at that time.

BLISS A "HOT GUY."

Michigan Republican Leader Proves Himself a Shrewd Guesser.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 27.—Bliss workers were undoubtedly the most confident people among the delegates, politicians and spectators when the Republican state convention assembled at 11 o'clock. Those engaged in pushing the gubernatorial candidacy of the Saginaw colonel seemed not only to have held their delegates together, but it was conceded that their strategy is making combinations had proven more clever than the large and influential following of D. M. Ferry, of Detroit, or the crowd which had come in from Lansing and many Western Michigan towns, to boom the candidacy of Secretary of State Stearns.

It seems improbable that nominations will be reached today. The convention will continue two days and perhaps longer. The convention was called to order by Gerrit J. Diekma, of Holland, Chairman of the state central committee. Hon. Daniel P. Markey, of Port Huron, was introduced as the temporary chairman.

"It will be found that the financial legislation embraced in the act of March 14, 1900, is the crowning glory of McKinley's administration," he said. "The world now knows that every dollar issued by our government is just as good as a gold dollar. A Democratic-Populist victory this fall would be a calamity because it would be a threat against our currency, to be carried into effect at the first opportunity. The attack on this line will be largely under cover of other issues, and therefore, more dangerous.

"There is no problem now before the people for solution that needs the attention of the Republican party more than trusts. It is a question upon which all people are agreed, and all political parties should be agreed. Only the demagogue will attempt to say that it is a party question. We must meet the demagogues and demonstrate even to him that as a party we have no sympathy with any institution that would either enslave or rob the people, but that, on the other hand, so far as in our power lies, we will, by statute and constitutional amendment, if the power is given, regulate and control these combinations in the interest of all the people."

DEWEY INTERVIEWED.

Willing to Be President But Not Vice—Bryan Will Be Elected.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—Admiral Dewey, in an interview last night, said:

"I stand just where I was some time ago. If the American people want me as their candidate for president, I am ready."

Asked if he would stand for the nomination of vice-president, he replied he would not.

Concerning the political outlook in the west, from which part of the country the admiral recently returned, he said:

"There is a strong feeling in the west for Bryan, and if he runs for the presidency I believe he will be elected."

Admiral Dewey paid a high tribute to President McKinley. He spoke of the mental strain under which the chief executive labored, and cited the case of the present crisis in China, which is very serious, he said.

AGAINST THE ICE TRUST.

New York Court Decides Against the "Freeze Out" Game.

ALBANY, June 27.—Justice Alden Chester handed down his decision in the American Ice Company case, which was against the company on all points, and vacates and sets aside the writ of prohibition issued by Justice D. Cady Herrick, which restrains Referee Meyer Nessbaum from examining the officers of that company in the proceedings instituted against them before Justice Chase. Under this decision, Referee Nessbaum can go on with his investigation of the company's affairs.

RISE IN PRICE OF CRACKERS.

National Biscuit Company Announces an Increase.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The dispatch from Chicago stating that the National Biscuit Company, beginning this week, would increase its prices on special lines of goods, in order to cover the additional cost of production due to the rise in the price of wheat, was verified at the offices of the eastern department of the company in this city. It was said there that the prices of all materials entering into the manufacture of their products had risen, but until the price of flour was raised no move was made by the company to advance its prices.

The changes are an advance on all soda biscuit, with the exception of high grades, of half a cent a pound. A similar increase is made on a few lines of sweet grades, into the manufacture of which flour and lard enter largely. On the other lines of sweet goods the box price is increased to the tin price, which is equal to one half to one cent a pound.

JAPANESE DRIVEN OUT.

Two Hundred California Miners Put Twenty-One Railroad Workers Out of Their District.

REDDING, Cal., June 27.—Two hundred miners and smelter employes of Keswick and vicinity last night drove twenty-one Japanese laborers out of town. The Japanese were put on a train for this place and at this point the railroad conductor put them off. There was no violence. The miners object to the Japanese who were employed to take the places of white men.

MEXICANS TOUR UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A party of 15 men and girls sailed from here today bound, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. They are Mexican school teachers, and have just completed an extensive tour of the United States at the expense of the State of Vera Cruz, in quest of knowledge pertaining to the management of primary and lower-grade schools. Their investigation was very thorough, and much good will undoubtedly result.

NEW CRUISERS READY.

Atlanta and Kentucky May Be Sent to China.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The cruiser Atlanta, at the navy yard, is now about ready for service. It was rumored at the navy yard that the Atlanta and the Kentucky would be sent to European waters and possibly to China. The Kentucky is expected at the navy yard today, her official trip having been finished yesterday.

NORTHWEST CROP HOPELESS.

The Price of Wheat Went Up Again Yesterday.

CHICAGO, June 27.—July wheat closed today at 83¾c, 1¾c over yesterday. There was light rain in the Northwest, but the opinion is general that the Northwest crop is practically beyond hope.

PORTLAND, June 27.—Wheat, Walla Walla and Valley, 60c; bluestem, 62c.

NO BONUS ON EXPORTS.

Arrangements Made for Handling the California Fruit Crop.

SAN JOSE, Cal., June 27.—The California Packers Company has finally arranged with the California Fruit Association for handling the coming crop. The fixing of prices is left to the directors of the association. There will be no bonus on foreign exports.

LORD KENSINGTON KILLED.

Dies At Bloemfontein From the Effect of Wounds.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A dispatch from Bloemfontein announces the death there of Lord Kensington, of the Life Guards, aged 37, from wounds.

IMPROVED SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT.

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.

The "Overland Express" leaves Portland at 6:20 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.

The apparel oft proclaims the man—or the new woman.

J. A. Fastabend,
General Contractor and Builder.

...The Esmond Hotel...
PORTLAND, ORE., FRONT AND MORRISON STS.
European plan, 50c to $1.50 per day. American plan, $1.00 to $2.00 per day.
OSCAR ANDERSON, Manager.
J. C. PENDEGAST, Chief Clerk.

THE ASTORIAN....
Delivered at your office, store or residence, 60c per month.

BLOOD POISON.

Mercury AND Potash Make Wrecks, Not Cures

In some cases the external signs of Contagious Blood Poison are so slight that the victim is firmly within the grasp of the monster before the true nature of the disease is known. In other cases the blood is quickly filled with this poisonous virus and the swollen glands, mucus patches in the mouth, sores on scalp, ulcers on tongue, sore throat, eruptions on skin, copper colored splotches, and falling hair and eyebrows leave no room for doubt, as these are all unmistakable signs of Contagio is Blood Poison.

Doctors still prescribe mercury and potash as the only cure for Blood Poison. These poisonous minerals never yet made a complete and permanent cure of Contagious Blood Poison. They drive the disease back into the system, cover it up for a while, but it breaks out again in worse form. These powerful minerals produce mercurial rheumatism and the most offensive sores and ulcers, causing the joints to stiffen and finger nails to drop off. Mercury and potash make wrecks, not cures, and those who have been dosed with these drugs are never after free from aches and pain.

S. S. S. acts in an entirely different manner, being a purely vegetable remedy; it forces the poison out of the system, and instead of tearing down, builds up and invigorates the general health. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this specific virus, and therefore the only cure for Contagious Blood Poison. No matter in what stage or how hopeless the case may appear, even though pronounced incurable by the doctors, S. S. S. can be relied upon to make a rapid, permanent cure. S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy; an experience of nearly fifty years has proven it a sure and unfailing cure for this disease. It is the only purely vegetable blood medicine known.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do me no good I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large, red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass."

SSS

Send for our Home Treatment Book, which contains valuable information about this disease, with complete directions for self treatment. Our medical department is in charge of physicians who have made a life-time study of blood diseases. Don't hesitate to write for any information or advice wanted. We make no charge whatever for this. All correspondence is held in the most sacred confidence. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.