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### "ISSUES GREATER THAN THE MEN"

Bryan and Towne Address Thousands at Lincoln.

### SILVERITES ARE IN HARMONY

Campaign Being Planned, Committees Appointed, Disappointed Candidates Soothed and the Talking Machine Started in Good Running Order.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—An informal opening of the Democratic political campaign took place in Lincoln today. Two ratification meetings were held, one in the afternoon, conducted by the Populists and Silver Republicans of Nebraska, and one this evening, conducted by the Democrats.

William J. Bryan, C. A. Towne, Gen. J. B. Weaver and other leaders of the parties outlined the work of the campaign in the interest of Bryan and Stevenson. Probably 15,000 people, a good portion from distant points in the state, listened to the speeches and paid homage to the leaders of the parties to which they owed allegiance, nearly 3,000 people filling the auditorium in the afternoon while 10,000 gathered in the capitol grounds in the evening.

Bryan and Towne spoke at both meetings. At the afternoon meeting Bryan and Stevenson were given a tremendous greeting by the crowd. Both were cheered again and again as they appeared on the platform. Towne delivered the most extended speech of the evening meeting, outlining the campaign arguments on which the Democratic party will fight the campaign of 1900. Towne gave his first attention to the monetary question, admitting that that issue had changed in importance since 1896, but insisting that it was still a live issue and that the principles of bimetallism are as true now as in 1896.

Bryan, among other things, said: "I know that some of our allies felt grieved that they were not given the second place upon the ticket, but I am sure they cannot feel unkindly toward one who, like Mr. Stevenson, was loyal to the ticket named at Chicago and who is able to defend the magnificent party creed set forth at Kansas City. In this campaign the issues are greater than the men."

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Chronicle says: National Chairman Jones, D. I. Campau, of Michigan; ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri, and Chairman Johnson, of the national executive committee, are expected here today, Tuesday, from Lincoln, Neb., when in all probability the new executive committee will be announced. It is settled definitely, although not formally, that Chicago will be the headquarters of the national body; but the present rooms in the Union building will be abandoned and new ones situated in the Auditorium, Palmer house, or Grand Pacific hotel.

The following members of the national committee probably will be appointed by Senator Jones to act on the executive or managing committee: John G. Johnson, Peabody, Kan., chairman; Adair Wilson, Denver, Colo.; Thomas Gahan, Chicago; Thomas Taggart, Indianapolis, Ind.; Urey Woodson, Owensboro, Ky.; George Fred Williams, Boston; D. J. Campau, Detroit, Mich.; T. D. O'Brien, St. Paul, Minn.; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph Daniels, Raleigh, N. C.; J. M. Guffey, Pittsburg, Pa.; John T. McGraw, Grafton, W. Va. Secretary Walsh is secretary of all sub-committees of the national committee.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the local democrats that the campaign will be fought out in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION. Mr. Kondo Thinks It Can Never Be Extensive.

NEW YORK, July 10.—R. Kondo, president of the Japan Mail Steamship Company, says in an interview in the Journal of Commerce, that there has been a great deal of exaggeration concerning Russia's and Japan's attitudes both in China and Korea. The Masampo incident, concerning which so much has been said, is an instance in point.

been a great deal of exaggeration concerning Russia's and Japan's attitudes both in China and Korea. The Masampo incident, concerning which so much has been said, is an instance in point.

All that there was in that affair was that the Russians desired to obtain a piece of land in Masampo wherewith to provide some facilities for a steamship line to be run in connection with the Eastern China railway. The Japanese owner of that much-talked-of piece of land was no other than the Japanese Mail Steamship Company, of which Mr. Kondo is president, which desires to use it for precisely the same purpose as the Russian company. The incident has absolutely no political significance whatever. Nothing could be farther from Japan's desire, Mr. Kondo adds, than to fight Russia, and he believes the same may be said of Russia's feeling toward Japan.

The question which attracted Mr. Kondo's attention on his arrival at San Francisco, was the agitation against Japanese immigration. Naturally he took great interest in the matter, and investigated the condition of affairs which had given rise to the agitation. He found some of the Japanese in a deplorable condition. Many of them had evidently come to this country under the impression that money is to be earned without much effort, leaving their homes, where living is much cheaper by comparison, and where they could live simple, happy lives, without any definite idea of what they were to do on arriving, but with a hazy impression that they would improve their condition, just as many Americans go to Cape Nome or the Klondike. The disappointment in many cases is bitter, and the hardships which such experiences entail will doubtless have a deterrent effect upon Japanese immigration.

The Japanese government has no desire, Mr. Kondo states, to have such immigration continue, as was shown in the recent restrictive measures adopted in Japan. On the other hand, Mr. Kondo found many employers of Japanese laborers who pronounced them obedient, honest and hard-working. That such labor would be of benefit to this country in districts where labor of all kinds is scarce and where the natural resources richly repay all toil expended upon them, he does not entertain the least doubt. Nor can he conceive of anything like general opposition, in such a country as the United States, to the free and voluntary coming of useful laborers because they belong to a different race, least of all when it is remembered that their number can never be very great.

Mr. Kondo does not believe that the United States would ever take any restrictive action against Japanese immigration which could be construed as an affront to Japan's prestige; but if that should ever be done he thinks it no more than probable that Japan would adopt retaliatory measures. That result, he thinks, would be a matter of deep regret in the case of two nations whose friendship has always been so cordial, and to both of whom even closer ties in the future would be of so much advantage.

PACKERS GO TO THE SOUND. Alaska Association May Leave San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—There is a report current in business circles here that the Alaska Packers Association may remove its headquarters to Puget Sound, if the assessment of its franchise at \$600,000 is insisted on. W. B. Bradford, secretary of the company, says that the directors have considered the matter and are aware of the advantages of the Sound, where coal, lumber and freight rates are cheaper. Sentiment keeps them here where their homes are. He added: "All I wish to say is that the insistence on some such unjust tax as that on our franchise would make final the decision of the directors to change their business headquarters."

NEGROES FOR HAWAII. Kohala Plantation Will Get Three Hundred From New Orleans.

HONOLULU, July 1, via San Francisco, July 10.—It is to the colored people of the Southern states that the plantation owners of the Hawaiian Islands will turn for relief in the matter of the vexed labor question. John Hind and J. B. Collins, of Kohala plantation, leave today for the Southern states, in quest of negro laborers. They have assurances that three or four hundred can be recruited at New Orleans. The plantation will pay their expenses to the country and give them \$30 a month. If enough negro labor can be secured, the services of the Japanese will be dispensed with altogether.

### TIEN TSIN BOMBARDED.

(Continued from First Page.)

The Foo this morning from Wei Hai Wei, to obtain more guns for Tien Tsin, which is weak in artillery. The immediate object of the allies is to take the native city and stop the bombarding and sniping.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Chicago Chinamen are beginning to receive letters and papers, the first news from home of the trouble now existing in the northern provinces of their native land.

One of the most intelligent celestial in Chicago is in receipt of a letter from his brother, who is an officer in the Chinese navy. Although the letter was written several weeks ago, at the first outbreak of the trouble, much that was written as to what would probably take place has transpired.

In regard to the contents of the letter he said:

"That the bloodiest war ever known in its history is now breaking out in China, I have no doubt. The man who is now in charge of the military affairs in the region where the Boxers abound is well versed in the arts of modern warfare. Before this war ends I would not be surprised if 1,000,000 Chinamen were killed. How many foreigners will meet death I cannot conjecture, but the number will be great. Ever since the Chinese learned a lesson from Japan they have been training themselves in the arts of warfare. They have as fine guns as our government, and well trained men behind them.

"My brother writes me that the great majority of Chinese in the southern provinces are against the ruling powers and the Boxers. There is a large class in China called pensioners, who will be with the government, and as they are well trained soldiers they will surely do terrible execution.

"I would like to see the trouble settled without war, but if it must come it will be a good thing for the future of China. The ignorant Chinamen are of the belief that the missionaries are sent there to rob them of their land and consequently this war will be for the home. The Chinese have seen where Russia, France and Germany have taken parts of their country, and the taxes greatly increased under European rule. They are going to fight for their homes and life, and will not fight with knives or swords, as a great many people suppose. The Chinaman is slow to anger, but when once aroused nothing can stop him.

"China needs a change, a good religion to sweep away all those old superstitions. I believe the day is not far distant when the southern part of China at least, will be Christianized."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Horace Herzfelder, of Vienna, Austria, an engineer and newspaper correspondent, has arrived here after a 10 weeks' tour through China.

"I was in Peking on May 28, 27 and 28," said he, "and at that time there was no local trouble with the Boxers. As for the Chinese soldiers, they are absolutely the most cowardly men I have ever encountered. A mere stamp of the foot and a threatening wave of the arms are sufficient to scatter a band of 50 Imperial soldiers.

"Every one in China knows that the government is behind the Boxers. That was the sentiment I heard expressed everywhere. The government does not openly support the movement, it lets the Boxers go on and shuts its eyes. I was informed in Peking that government officials had been near by at the massacre of Chinese Christians in the Interior, and had turned their heads that they might not bear witness to a deed which they took no steps to prevent.

"While I was in Peking a lady from one of the embassies was grossly insulted in the streets by a mob. She was riding in a sedan chair, when a lot of coarse fellows closed in around her and subjected her to the most offensive phrases known to the Chinese language. It had come to such a pass that the foreigners did not venture out from their residences, or limited their promenades to Legation street. The Chinese had a disagreeable way of closing in on a man in the street and barring his way. They would press up close and feel of a fellow's coat and of his hands and face.

"I had a conference with the French Catholic bishop in Peking. He was the only one in the foreign settlement that expressed genuine apprehension for the safety of Europeans and native Christians. He told me that there are, all told, about 150 Europeans in Peking. There are between 50,000 and 70,000 Chinese Catholics in Peking. They are the people who are in danger from the Boxers, probably as much as are the Europeans. There are four Catholic churches in Peking.

"The British embassy is surrounded by a high wall, but in the street is a great filthy pool. I was told that was where the sewage from the embassy was allowed to flow.

"It seems to me that the inrush of the Japanese troops is dangerous. Where they go they stay. They may enter China to cooperate in putting down this uprising, but they will remain there holding some territory when their work has been performed."

Swettenham, "I am amazed at the absurd reports which have been sent out from Shanghai. I was at Shanghai recently and know that many false stories were sent out from there. It is in fact a hotbed of idle rumors.

"I think the Boxers' movement has reached its climax, now that the foreign nations have begun to assemble troops at the door of China. The most serious trouble at present, and for some time to come, perhaps, is the insurrection that has already arisen as a result of the Boxer uprising. General Nieh, who, by the way, was the first man to go against the Boxers, is now in Tien Tsin, helping to protect the foreigners. He is assisted by many Chinese."

Referring to the famine in India, Mr. Swettenham said that there was no actual starvation resulting in death, and that the authorities were fully able to care for the sufferers, and were doing so.

### TAILORS WILL STRIKE.

Twelve Thousand Men Complain of Hard Treatment.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The members of the Brotherhood of Tailors, who are said to number some 12,000, are again getting ready for a general strike. They say that all the advantages which they won several years ago have been gradually lost and that the contractors have in most instances returned to the task system, under which a man has to work a day and a half or two days for one day's pay.

The leaders, however, are trying hard to prevent the men from going out, as they think a general strike would be ill advised at present. Secretary Henry White, of the United Garment Workers, said that if the men were to strike now, the United Garment Workers, with which the brotherhood is affiliated, would not recognize the strike.

"It is true," continued White, "that the condition of the men is as bad as it was some five years ago, when the first big strike occurred. The contractors have violated their agreement with the brotherhood, but, nevertheless, the time to strike is not now."

Joseph Bardones said he had addressed several mass meetings of tailors and had advised them not to strike, but the strike spirit was strong, and he was afraid the leaders of the men would not be able to restrain them.

### CHEROKEES ENROLLED.

Commissioners at Work in Indian Territory.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A special to the Record from Fairland, I. T., says: The United States commission to the Five Civilized Tribes began the enrollment of the Cherokees at this place Monday. The members of the commission present are Thomas R. Needles and Clifton R. Breckinridge. Only 29 families were enrolled the first day. The roll now being made is the final roll of the tribes, on which allotments of land and division of the funds of the tribe are to be based. The commission will quit here Friday afternoon and go to Fastville, I. T., where it will again take up the work of making the final roll of the Cherokees.

### IMBECILE BOILED.

Forgotten by His Attendant While Taking a Hot Bath.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 10.—George A. Morse, an aged and absolutely helpless patient in the Agnew's Insane Asylum, was slowly boiled to death in a bath in the men's ward of that institution last night. He was placed in a bath tub and after the hot water was turned on the attendant left the room for a towel, forgot his patient and did not return till the imbecile was fatally burned.

### DR. SWENSON REMAINS.

Will Not Accept Presidency of Bethany College.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A special to the Record, from Selma, Kans., says: Dr. Carl K. Swenson, president of Bethany College, Lindenberg, has announced that he will not accept the presidency of Augustana College at Rock Island, Ill., to which he was recently elected, but will remain at Bethany. He has notified the trustees of Augustana College of his decision.

### MOHICAN WILL CRUISE.

Two Hundred Landsmen to be Broken In.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The training ship Mohican, Captain Drake, is about to go into commission at Mare Island today, and within a few days will take on board about 200 landsmen who have been recruited in the East and are daily expected by train. The Mohican will then go on an 18-months' cruise, which will probably extend to Australia and the Philippines.

### BACK FROM CHINA.

Commander Sperry, of the Concord, Detached.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Commander C. S. Sperry, who has been until recently in command of the gunboat Concord in Chinese waters, has arrived in this city on his way to Washington. He was detached from his ship just before the trouble developed in China.

### SUMMER RESORTS.

"To the mountains our people in increasing numbers yearly look for those days of relaxation and recreation necessary to maintain the human machine in fair working condition. The languorous sloth of the seashore proves

very seductive while it lasts, but many have decided that the annual outing should provide not only radical change of air and surroundings, but also such stimulation of flagging energies as will provide brawn and vigor for the return to labor. For this they urge the mountain climb and ramble, the balsam of the mountain pines, and the clear, unadulterated mountain air.

"In this direction the Shasta Route now affords a wealth of attractions. The entire line of road from Ashland to Redding is studded with charming and accessible hotels and camps, where are cheer and comfort and healing at reasonable cost, and where you can hunt, fish, ride, loaf, or play with equal facility.

"Or if you look for healing waters, none better can be found, hot or cold, than the springs of Ashland, Colston, Anderson, Bartlett, Byron and Paso Robles.

"Before visiting Europe, the people of the Northwest should see the glories of Yosemite valley, and the wondrous groves of Mariposa and Calaveras; the Parisians are likely to make inquiries concerning these attractive resorts."

Send to Mr. C. H. Markham, general passenger agent, Portland, for new booklets on "Castle Crags, Shasta Springs, McCloud River, Yosemite, and excursion routes thereto."

### PERSONALLY CONDUCTED WEEKLY EXCURSIONS.

An experienced excursion conductor whose duties are to look after the wants and welfare of passengers will be in charge of Tourist sleeping car to Chicago via Union Pacific. This car leaves Portland on "The Portland-Chicago Special" at 9:15 a. m., making close connections at Chicago with similar service to Boston and New York. Elderly people and ladies traveling alone or with children will find this service very convenient and satisfactory.

For tickets, berth reservations and full information, call on G. W. LOUNSBERRY, General Agent, O. R. & N. Co., Astoria, Oregon.

### 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 6:30 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. line.

The man, always kicking for a raise, should try one of his kicks on a can of dynamite.

The man who never argues with women, children or fools, has but few arguments.

### EVENT OF THE SEASON

### Fisher's Opera House

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

### THE GREAT COMEDY

### "HOME"

And the One-Act Play

### "A HAPPY PAIR"

Played by a competent company headed by Miss MARY SCOTT, formerly leading lady with the Frawley and B. L. Stockwell Companies, and Mr. LAWRENCE GRIFFITH, of the Richard Mansfield and Claimant-Stockwell Companies, assisted by prominent local talent.

### For the Benefit of the Public Library.

### "THE MILWAUKEE"

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. "The only perfect train in the world." Understand: Connections are made with all transcontinental lines, assuring to passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric light, steam heat, of a verity equalled by no other line.

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Spokane Flyer 9 p. m.	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Missoula, Ft. St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	6:40 a. m.
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7 a. m. Ex Sunday	Columbia River Steamers To Portland and Way Landings.	4 a. m. Ex Mo. day
6 a. m. Ex Sunday	From Portland WILLAMETTE RIVER Oregon City, Newberg, Salem & Way-Landings.	4:30 a. m. Ex Sunday
7 a. m. Tues, Thurs and Sat.	Willamette and Yamhill Rivers Oregon City, Dayton, & Way-Landings.	1:30 p. m. Ex, Wed, Fri.
Riparian Leave daily 7:45 a. m.	Snake River. Riparian to Lewiston.	10:30 a. m. daily
6 a. m. Tues, Thurs Saturday	WILLAMETTE RIVER Portland to Corvallis and way landings.	4:30 p. m. Mon, Wed Friday

G. W. LOUNSBERRY, Agent, Astoria. W. H. HURLBURT, Gen. Pass. Agt., Portland, Or.

Leave	Depot Fifth and Overland Express Trains for Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, Sacramento, Ogden, Salt Lake, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans and the East	Arrive
*7:30 p. m.	At Woodburn (daily except Sunday), morning train connects with train for Mt. Angel, Silverton, Brownsville, Springfield, and Nantona, and evening train for Mt. Angel and Silverton.	*9:15 a. m.
*8:30 a. m.	Corvallis passenger.	*7:00 p. m.
11:30 a. m.	Sheridan passenger.	11:30 a. m.

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