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OUR GREAT SALE OF LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

Is fully inaugurated. Every desirable modern style and wash fabric is represented in this, the most complete Shirt Waist stock in Astoria. Every waist feels the price cut.

YOU KNOW THE VALUE OF FIRST CHOICE.

The A. Dunbar Co

Headquarters for Dry Goods on the Lower Columbia.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS NATION'S DEFENSE

Declaration by the National Educational Association.

RICH AND POOR HERE EQUAL

Foundation Stone of American Democracy—The System Should Be Quickly and Thoroughly Established Throughout Our New Possessions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—In accordance with established custom and in order to better enforce those beliefs and practices which tend most powerfully to advance the cause of popular education and civilization based on intelligent democracy, the National Educational Association, assembled in its thirty-ninth meeting, makes this declaration of principles:

In the common school is the highest hope of the Nation. In developing character, in training intelligence, in diffusing information, its influence is incalculable. In last resort the common school rests not upon statutory support but upon the convictions and affections of the American people. It seeks not to cast the youth of the country into a common mould, but rather to afford free play for individuality and for local needs and aims, while keeping steadily in view the common purpose of education.

A Democracy provides for the education of all its children. To regard the common schools as schools for the unfortunate and the less well-to-do, and to treat them as such, is to strike a fatal blow at their efficiency as democratic institutions; it is to build up class distinctions which have no proper place on American soil. The purpose of the American common school is to attract and to instruct the rich, as well as to provide for, and to educate the poor. Within its walls American citizens are made, and no person safely can be expected from its benefits.

What has served the people of the United States so well should be prominently placed at the service of those who, by the fortunes of war, have become our wards. The extension of the American common school system to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines is an imperative necessity, in order that knowledge may be generally diffused therein, and the foundations of social order and effective local self-government laid on popular intelligence and morality.

The provisions of law for the civil government of Porto Rico indicate that it is the intention of the congress of the United States to increase the responsibilities of the bureau of education. We earnestly urge upon congress the wisdom and advisability of reorganizing the bureau of education upon broader lines, erecting it into an important department on a plane with the department of labor; of providing a proper compensation for the commissioner of education, and of so constituting the department of education that while its invaluable function of collating and diffusing information be in no wise impaired, it may be equipped to exercise oversight over the educational system of Alaska and of the several islands now dependent upon us, as well as to make some provision for the education of the children of tens of thousands of white people domiciled in the Indian Territory, but who are without any educational opportunities whatever. Such reorganization of the bureau of education and such extension of its functions we believe to be demanded by the highest interests of the people of the United States, and we respectfully but earnestly ask congress to make provision for such reorganization and extension at their next session. The action so strongly recommended will in no respect contravene the principle that it is one of the recognized functions of the National government to encourage and to aid, but

not to control, the educational instrumentalities of the country.

We note with pride the rapid extension of provision for a separate secondary and higher education, as well as for technical, industrial and commercial training. Industrial prosperity and our economic welfare in the years to come will depend in no small measure upon the trained skill of our people, as well as upon their inventiveness, their persistence and their general information.

Every safeguard thrown about the profession of teaching, and every provision for its proper compensation, has our cordial approval. Proper standards—both general and professional—for entrance upon the work of instruction, security and tenure, decent salaries and a systematic pension system, are indispensable if the schools are to attract and to hold the service of the best men and women of the United States, and the Nation can afford to place its children in the care of none but the best.

We welcome the tendency on the part of colleges and scientific schools to co-operate in formulating and administering the requirements for admission to their several courses of instruction, and we rejoice that this association has constantly thrown its influence in favor of this policy, and has indicated how, in our judgment, it may be best entered upon. We see in this movement a most important step toward lightening the burdens which now rest upon so many secondary schools, and are confident that only good results will follow its success.

The efficiency of a school system is to be judged by the character and the intellectual power of its pupils, and not by their ability to meet a series of technical tests. The place of the formal examination in education is distinctly subordinate to teaching and its use as the sole test of teaching is unjustifiable.

We renew our pledge to carry on the work of education entrusted to us in a spirit which shall be not only non-sectarian and non-political, but which shall accord with the highest ideals of our National life and character. With the efforts and public support of opinion and the press for the work of the schools, higher and lower alike, we shall enter upon the new century with the high hope born of successful expedience and of perfect confidence in American politics and institutions.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, New York, Chairman. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, Louisiana. CHARLES D. M'IVER, N. Carolina. W. W. H. POWELL, Dist. of Col. ALFRED BAYLISS, Illinois. J. A. FOSHAY, California. JAMES H. VAN SICKLER, Maryland. WILLIAM R. HARPER, Illinois. CHARLES F. EWING, Ohio. "Committee on Resolutions."

BURGLAR ARRESTED. CHICAGO, July 12.—O. P. Dillon was arrested in this city early today, charged with being one of the burglars who robbed the American Express Company at Storm Lake, Iowa, of blank orders that could be filled out to aggregate \$20,000. The theft was committed a week ago. Dillon, with a companion, came to Chicago four days ago and obtained employment as a telegraph operator. Since the burglary was discovered special officers for the Express Company have followed both men from Iowa. Dillon's companion escaped. Orders aggregating \$500 in face value, and made out on some of the stolen blanks, led to Dillon's arrest.

Pears'

Pretty boxes and odors are used to sell such soaps as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of it.

Pears', the finest soap in the world is scented or not, as you wish; and the money is in the merchandise, not in the box.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people are using it.

NOTHING NEW FROM PEKIN

(Continued from First Page.)

Chinese rumors to the general massacre of the foreigners at Peking.

There is no immediate prospect of an advance upon Peking, and the combined forces lack unity of direction and control.

There has been, without doubt, considerable shrinkage of confidence in the defensive resources of the allied army at Tien Tsin. The Chinese forces are standing by their guns and serving them well, and until the Terrible's 12-pounders were brought into use the artillery of the allies was outclassed. Detailed descriptions of the fighting are lacking, but the allied forces appear to be barely holding their ground, and they may be compelled to fall back upon the seaboard, if the navigation of the river be interrupted and their supplies cut off.

It is not probable that Sir Alfred Gaselee, who will arrive at Taku this month, will command the allied force. He has the rank of Brigadier-General, and has been 43 years in the British army, serving mainly in Abyssinia and India. He will command the Indian troops, but a Japanese or Russian general will have direction of the entire allied force. Sir Alfred has the reputation of being a safe, rather than a brilliant officer.

The opinion prevails in military circles here that, apart from the relays of artillery which are already in motion for Cape Town for shipment to China, there will not be an immediate dispatch of troops from South Africa, and that when several battalions can be spared by Lord Roberts they will be sent to India, to take the place of the native regiments ordered to Taku.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo, July 9, says:

The situation at Tien Tsin is desperate. The commanders are calling for more troops, but the troubles brewing elsewhere render it improbable that they can be sent.

Germany has been obliged to withdraw from Taku troops that were to have been hurried to the aid of Tien Tsin. The reason for this is a report that a large body of Boxers is marching on Kiao Chou, German territory.

So far as can be gathered the foreign troops will have difficulty in getting out of Tien Tsin. They are fighting incessantly day and night and the losses must be heavy, for the Chinese keep up a bold, well-directed bombardment with heavy guns.

It is certain that Tien Tsin will be abandoned as soon as retreat is possible.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Shanghai says:

The viceroy of Fuhkien has received dispatches from Peking, dated July 7, announcing that General Nieh, with 8,000 men has reached there from Lushan by making a long detour to the north. He met and defeated Prince Tuan's army and rescued Prince Ching, but lost 250 men in the operation.

He is now trying to rescue General Yung Lu, and thus save what may be left of the legations in Peking. Nieh is favorable to the foreigners.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo, July 9, says:

Great joy reigns in Che Foo, inspired by the safe arrival of every white missionary and every native preacher in the Tien Tsin district hitherto unaccounted for.

The steamer Shin Ping, of Chinese registry, but officered by Americans and English, brought in the refugees, to the number of more than 200. They report that more than 15,000 refugees to Tien Tsin and Taku have been rescued from certain death by the allied forces of the powers.

The missionaries who arrived by the Shin Ping are:

Perkins, Crawford, Lewis, Parker, Blackock, Crawford, Hudson, Dawes, Tedder, Parich, Burnham, Fitch, Farles, Parker, Hayes, Porter, Moon (Boon?), Yowe, Thompson, Luce, Irwin, Mator, Hartwell, Print, Stephen, Dutton, Owen, Neal and Cooper. Every missionary in Shan Tung province and every native preacher in the Methodist Tien Tsin district is now accounted for.

The steamer sailed from an obscure coastwise port with her destination secret. The Rev. P. D. Bergen, one of the refugees, made a gallant rescue of foreign miners near his station at Taintan, 100 miles southwest of Che Foo. Mr. Bergen and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Neal are among the refugees arriving on the Shin Ping. At Feng Tzi three Chinese converts were killed. Mrs. Crosslet, of Weheln, brought on with her party, Davies and Johnson. Fleming also escaped.

Watts and Fenton made a gallant ride to Taku to bring the news of the critical conditions in outlying Shan Tung villages. They swam the Pei Ho river twice and were fired on by the natives at every village they passed.

Hopkins, Parich, Luce and Ewing left for Japan by today's steamer. The Rev. Cornwall, of Che Foo, has greatly distinguished himself by making three trips into the interior to rescue missionaries. The English mission at Cheng Chow has been looted and burned.

NO INCOME TAX PLANK. Mr. Morse Explains How It Was Omitted From the Democratic Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—Samuel E. Morse, Indiana's member of the resolutions committee at the democratic

convention in a signed interview makes showing explanation of how there came to be no income tax plank in the democratic platform. He says:

"The platform as adopted by the committee on resolutions of the Kansas City convention contained a declaration in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendments authorizing an income tax and providing for the election of United States senators by the people. No objection was made to this resolution, and I am convinced that the omission of reference to the income tax was the result of an oversight due to the haste with which the sub-committee was obliged to act to put the platform, as unanimously adopted, in shape to be submitted to the convention. The idea that the declaration for the income tax was purposely omitted by the sub-committee, out of deference for Senator Hill or any other person, is preposterous.

"When Senator Tillman had nearly finished the platform some of the Indiana delegates said to me that nothing had been read about the income tax. I said to them that the platform as agreed upon by the sub-committee contained a declaration for the income tax, and that if it had been omitted it was due to oversight either by Senator Tillman in reading or by the copyist who had transcribed the document.

"I went to the Illinois delegation and asked Mayor Harrison of Chicago, who was the Illinois member of the committee, if he had noted the omission. He said he had not. I was about to go on the platform to call attention to the matter, when Mayor Harrison called to me and said that Mr. Abbott told him that the income tax declaration had been read by Senator Tillman. Unless Mr. Abbott's ears deceived him it was read and the omission occurred by accident in the copies furnished to the press. I have no doubt that Mr. Bryan will define his position and that of his party on this subject in his letter of acceptance. Mr. Bryan has long been an advocate of the income tax, and the democratic party of the country is united in advocating it."

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. Tenants Want to Pay Rent But Can't Find Their Landlord.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Record says: Checks for a large amount are supposed to be lying in a pile of unopened mail that awaits the return of John F. Woolensak, and tenants are anxious to pay thousands of dollars due for rent, but no one can tell the whereabouts of the business man who disappeared last November and left no agent to act for him in his absence. Mr. Woolensak is 60 years old and is estimated to be worth half a million dollars. January 10, a letter dated San Francisco was received from him by an insurance firm. Since then many efforts to find him have proved unavailing.

Mr. Woolensak up to last fall was a manufacturer of hardware specialties, and he had been in the business for many years. He was an inventor, and a number of specialties which he patented brought him large returns.

Last fall Mr. Woolensak retired and leased his eight-story building to Morley Bros., saddlery manufacturers. He re-leased one floor, the third, from them, for use as a storage room and office. When the time came to pay the rent for December, Morley Bros. sent him a check for the amount due from them. The check has never been cashed and is supposed to be lying in Woolensak's mail pile.

On the first of each month for the last six months, Morley Bros. have been going through the form of sending a check from their office on the second floor to Woolensak's office on the third floor. An immense pile of mail is said to be increasing in size every day.

STEAMSHIP LINES UNITE. Big Company Formed for the West Indies Trade.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 12.—Judge Simon E. Baldwin, of the supreme court of this state, sitting in the superior court, has handed down an order granting a new corporate name for the Southeastern Steamship Company, known as the Plant Steamship Line. The new name, as requested by Judge Lynde Harrison, counsel for the company, and at the vote of the directors, is the "Peninsula and Occidental Steamship Company," to be known as the "P. & O."

The order amalgamates the two steamship lines known as the Plant and Flagler systems, the one running from Tampa to Havana, and the other from Miami to Nassau. Under the new consolidation the company is capitalized at \$2,000,000 and will be run under one management with the central office at Jacksonville, Fla. The Southeastern Steamship Company was incorporated in this state in 1895 and is one of the largest assets of the well-known Plant estate.

CATTLE DIE BY THOUSANDS. Great Water Famine in Arizona Causes Heavy Losses to Herders.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 12.—Reports from the drought-stricken sections of Arizona are to the effect that every water hole and most of the wells have gone dry. In consequence cattle are dying by the thousands, and their shrunken frames dot the desert country of Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yuma, Cochise and parts of Maricopa counties. The loss to owners of herds cannot be computed, as in their present gaunt condition no market can be found.

Rarely in the history of the territory has the water in the Gila and Salt rivers been so scarce. Not a drop is reported in the Gila, and there is none in

the San Pedro from Benson to its confluence with the Salt river above Phoenix.

At Casagrande the immense reservoir is dry, the supply having long since been exhausted. Crops of alfalfa, barley and wheat between Florence and Casagrande, as well as on the Indian reservation at Sacaton, where the Pima dwell, are beyond hope. Added to this ail, is the destruction of timber by the forest fires which continue to rage in the Santa Catalina mountains.

CHINESE WANT COMPENSATION. Two Million Dollars for Damages Received by San Francisco Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The Chinese residents of the recently quarantined district of this city are preparing to demand compensation for losses alleged to have been sustained owing to the action of the health officials. Detailed lists of losses are being prepared which are expected to form the basis for a suit for damages, estimated by the attorneys as about \$2,000,000, against the City of San Francisco, or of a claim for about that amount against the federal government.

Consul-General Ho Yu says it has not yet been determined which course to pursue. The attorneys will claim that the bubonic plague never existed in Chinatown, and that there was no justification for the action of the national and municipal authorities.

NO GOLD TICKET. Gold Democrats Will Affiliate With Other Parties.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

"The gold Democrats will not put a ticket in the field this year," said W. D. Bynum, chairman of the Gold Democratic Executive Committee in 1896.

"We cannot get our electors on the official ballot in New York, because the votes were cast for the party candidate for governor in 1895, and the state law requires that a certain number of votes shall have been cast for state officers in the preceding election, before the nominees of any party can go on the official ballot in the pending contest. Our party organization in New York was abandoned two years ago, members of our party voting other tickets.

"The only way we can have candidates for electors put in the official ballot is by petition of a certain number of voters in each county, an exceedingly difficult thing to do in the present case, as the members of the gold democratic party have affiliated themselves with one or the other of the old parties.

"New York is the one state where our ticket might do the republicans some good, and if we cannot get in on the official ballot there is little use of nominating a national ticket. The new Australian ballot laws in other states also operate against independent movements."

CORBETT ALLEGES BLACKMAIL. Files His Answer to the Damage Suit Brought by Peterson.

PORTLAND, July 12.—Ex-Senator H. W. Corbett returned today from Seattle for the purpose of filing an answer to the suit brought against him for \$100,000 damages by E. E. Peterson for the alienation of his wife's affections. Mr. Corbett said:

"It is not wish to prejudice the case by publicly discussing it before it is heard in court, and can only repeat what I have said before that, while I am willing to contribute to charity, I will defend myself against blackmail to the bitter end. I am in receipt of numerous letters from different parts of the state, all expressing a belief that this attack upon my personal character is a game of politics and is gotten up for the purpose of affecting me politically."

\$50,000 CHANGED HANDS. Exciting Races at Washington Park Yesterday.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Jockey Bullman kept up his star performances at Washington park today by winning the first three races, and the spectators who have been following the rider hit the bookmakers hard, while the commission books were nearly put out of business. Wads of greenbacks poured into the commission bank roll on Boney Boy, Sly and Kid Cox, all to win at odds of 15 to 1.

In the opening race Boney Boy got off absolutely last and was pocketed but a furlong from home Boney Boy was on even terms with the pacemakers and Bullman, fairly lifting his mount at every stride, passed the wire a length to the good.

COLLISION AT FRISCO. British Ship Runs Against a Chilean Bark.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—As the British ship Sir Robert Fernie was entering the harbor about midnight it came into collision with the Chilean bark Yosemite, which was at anchor. The Yosemite's gub boom was carried away, and part of the bulwarks of the ship were stove in.

PLOT TO BURN PARIS PALACE. Grand Palace of the Champs Elysees Endangered.

PARIS, July 12.—Inquiries are being made into what may possibly turn out to be a serious attempt to destroy the grand palace of the Champs Elysees Wednesday night. A watchman of cellars which were filled with package cases and a large quantity of other in-

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Decorative Art Room. Miss Bertha Martin's. Full Line of Newest Embroidery Materials. Initials a Specialty.

MOUNT ANGEL COLLEGE AND SEMINARY. Conducted by the Benedictine Fathers. Local 4-10 miles south of Portland, on one of the most beautiful and attractive spots of the Willamette Valley.

Lea & Perrins' SAUCE. "It has justly won its laurels." Soups, Fish, Game, Hot and Cold Meats, etc., are given a most delicious flavor by using Lea & Perrins' SAUCE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank OF ASTORIA, At Astoria, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, June 29, 1900.

RECIROCITY WITH ITALY. New Commercial Treaty Just Ratified by the Italian Chamber. NEW YORK, July 12.—The commercial treaty between the United States and Italy, just ratified by the Italian chamber of deputies, is an agreement similar to those already made with France and Germany, under section 3 of the Dingley act.

"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.