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Headquarters for Dry Goods on the Lower Columbia.

FORTY FOREIGNERS AND 100 NATIVES MASSACRED

(Continued from First Page.)

sure of Li Hung Chang and for his imprisonment at Hong Kong pending his deportation to some place in India. In the event of his carrying out his project of proceeding northward by sea, in compliance with the summons which he received from Peking. English gunboats and cruisers are hovering off the coast of the Province of Kwan Tung with orders to intercept any vessel, no matter what flag it flies, having the viceroys on board, and to secure his person.

It is resolved to hold Li Hung Chang as a species of hostage, and, moreover, it appears that Sir Henry Blake, the governor of Hong Kong, has obtained strong proof that the old viceroys of Canton, in spite of his professions of friendship for the foreigners is in thorough sympathy and league with his old friend and patriot, Prince Tuan.

Sir Henry cables that no less than 50,000 Mauser rifles and a quantity of quick-firing guns have reached Canton since the beginning of the year, and have, with the knowledge, and approval of the viceroys, been judiciously distributed among those most likely to do execution therewith against the foreigners.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says: The most serious development of the situation is that the Chinese official sources indicate that the Boxers have been advised to come South, and that they intend to make Ching Han Po, at the head of the Grand canal, their objective point. Five regiments have started for that place with the idea of gathering recruits on the way.

This is likely to be the beginning of a big movement directed against the foreigners in the centre and south of China. An imperial edict, dated July 1, has just been received by the viceroys and governors, ordering them to begin war against foreigners without delay, declaring that officers of all ranks who refuse to obey the edict will be summarily executed.

Another dispatch dated July 7, gives information of the departure of five regiments of northern soldiers for the south and intimates that more will follow.

The fact that troops can now be liberated is, of course, explained by the massacre of all foreigners in Peking, for the need no longer exists to keep large bodies of men in the capital. Many of the generals in command of the Yangtze district are Tartars and Manchus and are in full sympathy with the northern rioters.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A special cable to the Record from Moscow says: According to a dispatch from Port Arthur, the Manchurian Railway guard of 4,000 Cossacks together with 500 infantry is concentrating at Kharbin, where it will wait for re-inforcements that will swell the force to 20,000 before attacking the Boxers collected in that region. M. Yousevitich, chief engineer of the Manchurian Railway, is supervising the fortification of Kharbin with trenches and barricades.

Admiral Alexief has ordered several cruisers to guard the Gulf of Pechili in the hope that some of the Chinese warships may appear and give battle.

The Russian loss in the field during the last two weeks is reported as follows:

Killed and wounded, officers seven; infantrymen 230; troopers 30.

The European warehouses at Niu Chwang have been pillaged and burned. The loss is \$3,000,000 (150,000). The tea merchants of Ke-lan are taking refuge in Port Arthur.

CHICAGO, July 17.—According to H. Schwelger, acting consul-general resident in China, Baron Moritz Czikaun Von Wahlborn, Austro-Hungarian minister to China, escaped the fate accorded the representatives of foreign powers in Peking. Herr Schwelger says the minister left Peking long before the trouble began, on a leave of absence, and he is at present in Austria. Only two members of the legation were in Peking at the time of the massacre. Arthur Von Rothorn, Ph. D., charge d'affaires, secretary of legation, and Rudolph Natiesta, vice-consul.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Lieutenant Smedley Darlington Butler, who was wounded in the engagement between the allied forces and the Chinese, is a son of Congressman Butler, of Westchester, Pa. He has just passed his twenty-first year and was appointed lieutenant in the First regiment of marines two years ago.

HONOLULU, July 10, via San Fran-

cisco, July 17.—Lung Chiao, the noted Chinese reformer on whose head a reward of \$50,000 was offered by the emperor dowager, has returned to Honolulu from the Island of Maui.

The reformer has been in the islands about three months, organizing the How Wong movement, which has as its object the overthrow of the emperor dowager's regime and the reinstatement of the young emperor. Societies have been organized here and a large amount of money raised. In speaking of how China may be governed in the future, he said:

"For the opening up of China so that the Chinese may be able to assimilate foreign ideas of progress and that foreigners may share with the Chinese in the development of the wealth of this vast empire, the power in China must be centralized to prevent jealousy among factions; and for the best interests of China and the world the emperor should be reinstated.

"Last year the United States proposed to the other powers to open up China and to protect her territory from partition. Such a course will be found most beneficial and a policy most appropriate to modern civilization."

CHICAGO, July 17.—A special to the Times-Herald, from Ottawa, Ont., says: At today's session Mr. Bourassa asked whether it was the intention of the government to send Canadian troops to take part in the present war against China, and if so would action be taken without first consulting parliament.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought that the allied powers of Europe would be able to handle the business in China without any assistance from Canada. He, of course, could not say that there might not arise such a state of affairs in China and such a popular demand be made throughout the country, similar to that in regard to South Africa, as would call for immediate action. In any event the government did not intend to propose any new legislation this season.

"We do not intend," the premier added, "to have any war or to send any contingent to take part in any war in the Chinese war, but should the occasion arise and I hope it may not, and a feeling should take shape in the country of sufficient strength and importance to call for action, the government will then consider itself in duty bound to summon a special session of parliament for the purpose of considering the advisability of contributing Canadian aid to the allied forces in China."

NEW YORK, July 17.—Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, said last night that he knew of no particular necessity for President McKinley's return to Washington.

"Do you think there will be an extra session of congress?" General Grosvenor was asked.

"No," he answered. "I can see no reason for haste. Seneca E. Payne, chairman of the committee on ways and means; John Daisell, of the committee on rules and about 30 other members are in Europe. Then we need more light on the true condition of affairs. That is bound to come soon. I guess everybody is reasonably sure that every foreigner in Peking was killed, so nothing is to be gained by marching on that city now because there is nothing there to save."

"What of the condition of affairs at Tien Tsin?"

"There, again," replied the governor, "there is room for doubt. Some say the allies began the attack there; it was a great mistake if they did. Every day Minister Wu at Washington is issuing some kind of a statement, but in every one of them there is the same purpose cunningly presented to throw the responsibility on the foreigners for the present state of affairs. In the July number of a leading magazine Minister Wu has a 25-page article telling of the great love China bears for America, and asserting that this country should reciprocate. I don't think he would write such an article today."

"The Chinese seem to fight desperately," the reporter suggested.

"Yes," General Grosvenor answered. "For some inscrutable reason the Germans have for years been drilling the Chinese and furnishing them with arms and ammunition. The war department has long been aware that China is well equipped with modern armament and ammunition. Now she is using them against Germany. It is too bad that the navies of the world cannot be utilized in the present trouble. While I believe the government will act promptly and effectively, I do not see how matters can be improved by undue haste. Better know all the facts; then we can proceed advisedly."

NEW YORK, July 17.—A special to

the Herald from Washington says:

President McKinley upon his return to Washington will promote Brigadier-General Adna R. Chaffee to be a major-general of volunteers, in consequence of the decision arrived at by the cabinet meeting to retain General Chaffee in supreme command. It was made possible by the late decision that the promotion of Lieutenant-General Miles and the resultant promotions caused a vacancy in the grade of major-generals of volunteers.

Lieutenant-General Miles has recommended that Major-General John C. Bates be sent to Taku, but members of the cabinet are well satisfied with General Chaffee. It is expected, in view of the large increase in the American force, that at least three brigadier-generals will be sent to command brigades under General Chaffee, and among those mentioned are Brigadier-General Frederick D. Grant, Brigadier-General R. H. Hall and Brigadier-General J. M. Bell.

NEW YORK, July 17.—W. T. Stead cables from London to the Journal and Advertiser:

The Pope is said to have remarked as he saw the Italian troops departing for the far East that this was the first war since the crusades in which all nations had united to make war for the Christian cause.

The illusion is more apt than felicitous, for the struggle between the East and West, which began when steel-clad Europe hurried itself upon the Pnyon horde which defiled the Holy Sepulchre, lasted for over 4000 years, and at the end of that prolonged death-grapple of continents, the combatants were left face to face, very much as they were at the beginning.

It is to be hoped that we are not on the verge of another 600 years war, at the other end of the Asiatic continent.

The gravity of the crisis in China hitherto has never been realized, even faintly, in Europe. Otherwise England would have long ago patched up any kind of a truce in South Africa, which would have enabled her to have used her army for the defense of the threatened outposts of western civilization.

Even now, when the massacre of the legations has sent a thrill of horror through the world, few dream of the immensity and hopelessness of the struggle upon which they are invited to embark with such loud cries of vengeance.

The fact is that the white world is face to face with a determined effort, by no means confined to China, on the part of the colored races, to assert their rights to live their own lives in their own ways, without the perpetual bullying of palefaces.

The colored races have awakened to the fact that the supremacy of the white man is due to no inherent superiority, but solely to the fact that he has superior weapons. Hence the Chinese have provided themselves with the best artillery and magazine rifles, and have employed expert instructors.

Lord Wolseley told me long ago he considered the Chinese the very best fighting material in the world. They are better even than the Russians, whereas the Chinese are the most obstinately of men.

The destruction of the legations, however, terrible as it may seem to be, was nevertheless natural.

It was the result and inevitable corollary of the seizure of the Taku forts and the massacre of their garrisons. Human nature is much the same the world over, and if we had been in a similar position the white men would have acted very much the same as their yellow-skinned brothers.

Christianity may be stamped out of China as completely as 300 years ago it was stamped out of Japan. It will be well if this is all that we have to face as the result of forgetting the Golden Rule in our relations to the Chinese. One of the awful possibilities of the near future is that the allies will quarrel among themselves, and that we may have a worldwide war which may lead civilization backward.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Congressman J. cause of Russian soldiers drink, A. T. Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on military affairs and author of the Hull military bill, is at the Auditorium for the summer, as a member of the Republican national congressional committee. Of the Chinese crisis he said:

"I believe that there should be an extra session of congress. I believe the American people will not shirk their duty. They are strong and they are not cowardly. They will not permit Russia, Germany, England and France to bear the brunt of the battle and themselves to come in after it's all over to claim a voice in the settlement. America has its own citizens to protect; its own commercial interests in China are at stake. Perhaps as an Iowan, a citizen of the state in which Conger was loved and honored, I feel more intensely than do Americans in general; but I do not believe it.

"The adjutant-general of Iowa tells me Iowa can raise two regiments in 24 hours. General Wheeler tells me the whole south is aflame and that they cry out to be allowed to go to China."

"An extra session of congress may be needed to give the Nation the power to exert its force in China. Under the present law unless there is a declaration of war by congress the president has not the power to raise volunteers.

"I believe China has deliberately planned the whole movement. I think she has been arming herself against the world ever since the Japanese

war. We know she bought 400,000 German Mausers and it appears she has also Krupps and Creusots. The arms we have been believing were sent to Hong Kong for secret shipment to the Philippines, I feel certain were destined for China herself."

NEW YORK, July 17.—While hope for the missionaries in Peking was practically abandoned several days ago, there still remained a gleam of hope that the little band reported on July 6 as at Pao Ching Fu might have escaped the fate of their colleagues in the capital, and that some who were reported to have gone to Peking were detained and are still at their station. But the lack of further news has caused grave anxiety for the safety of those at Pao Ting Fu.

The Belgian engineers who fled in the first part of June and reached the coast, said that the missionaries had taken refuge in the house of the Chinese ruler, but uprisings started in the Shan Tung Province, and the Boxers, in order to reach the capital, marched northward through and past Pao Ting Fu, which lies 100 miles southwest of Peking and is the capital of the province of Chi Li. Unless secreted by the Chinese rulers, there seems little chance that they have escaped.

There were two missions at this place, that of the Presbyterian church, which also supported a hospital, and that of the Congregational church. Several from both missions escaped during the first part of the disturbance, and three of the Congregationalists were reported to have gone to Peking to attend the annual conference of their church. But they may have been prevented going and be still at Pao Ting Fu. These three were Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, Miss Mary Morrill and Miss Anna Gould.

The six Presbyterian missionaries reported on July 6 to be still in Pao Ting Fu were Rev. F. B. Simcox and Mrs. Simcox, Dr. G. Yardley Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Cortland Van Rensselaer Hodge and Dr. Maud A. Mackey.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Civilization is confronted with a terrible war with the forces of barbarism. One of the turning points of history has been reached. Peking will be erupted after an arduous campaign in the autumn, and the bloodstained dictator and emperor, in sympathy with the anti-foreign movement, will be overthrown, but the only vengeance which civilization can carry into execution is the humane policy of governing China in an enlightened way through the partition of the empire. The Boxers will gradually be dispersed and the assassins driven into the interior, but Japan, Russia and the other powers will be compelled to accept responsibility for conducting the administration of China.

The last engagement at Tien Tsin is a significant proof of the arduous work which now lies ahead of the powers. The Chinese are fighting with determination and skill, which they never once displayed during the war with Japan.

The fighting powers, equipment and marksmanship of the Chinese are spoken of by the Mail's correspondent as positive revelations. It is rumored in diplomatic circles that the German emperor has advised the appointment of the French General Doda as commander-in-chief of the allied forces, but that the Paris government has not assented to the proposition. Unity of direction in the campaign is a source of weakness when there are so many contingents.

The only source of consolation respecting the Peking massacre is the utter worthlessness of all the detailed accounts which have been or may be published. The true story of the closing scenes at the legations will never be told, for no foreigner is left to relate it and all the Chinese versions will be regarded with suspicion.

The enterprise of half penny journalism has its limitations. It cannot bring the murdered foreigners back to life to startle the world with a record of their own suffering. It can only piece together dark hints and excited surmises of the Chinese officials who were not witnesses of the tragic scenes.

Two facts which are beyond doubt are that the legations made a most gallant fight and that the foreigners were massacred. The value of the assistance rendered by Prince Ching and General Wang Shao is open to question, since the Chinese authorities may have invented or exaggerated these details in order to exculpate or condone their own lethargy.

ARBITRATION ON SEALING. Agreement to Settle Claims Has Been Reported. CHICAGO, July 17.—A special to the Record from Ottawa, Ont., says: The minister of marine has announced that after several years negotiation an agreement has been reported among the governments of the United States, Great Britain and Russia as to the terms of arbitration of claims arising out of the seizure of American and British sealing vessels by Russian cruisers in the North Pacific in 1892. An arbitration will therefore be proceeded with.

FIGHT 175 FEET IN THE AIR. Exciting Spectacle Afforded by Desperate Men in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The exciting spectacle of two men fighting fiercely 175 feet above the ground, with a constant danger of being plunged to certain death, was witnessed by a great

crowd about the new Coliseum building.

Richard Collins was distributing cinders about on the roof of the big structure, while J. R. Howland was at work on the ground 175 feet below. A brick from above dropped and grazed his head. Angered, he went to the roof and accused Collins of dropping it. They soon began to fight. The roof is only 24 feet wide and slants at an angle of 20 degrees. The fight took place on the west side of the apex of the roof. A misstep would have hurled the combatants to certain death on the stone work below.

The attention of Charles Wilson, foreman in charge of the expanded metal work, was attracted by the struggle of the two men. Calling to several laborers, he rushed to the scene of the conflict. He arrived on the scene in time to seize the fighters as they were in imminent peril of falling together over the edge of waiting death.

The men were separated and Foreman Wilson sent for assistance from the police, who arrested the fighters. Howland was seriously injured.

WAR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. Three Hundred Japanese Put 500 Chinese to Flight and Capture Many Queues.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A special to the Record, from Vancouver, B. C., says: A desperate fight took place last night at the fishing town of Steveston on the Fraser river, between 800 Japanese and Chinese. There is a big fishing strike at Steveston, involving 7,000 Japanese and white men and 3,000 Chinese, and the Japanese and Chinese were idle.

A street row between a Japanese and a Chinaman occurred over a dispute as to whether or not a Japanese army of 10,000 men could whip a Chinese army of 100,000 in the present war in China. The Japanese cut off the Chinaman's queue to emphasize his argument, and in five minutes 300 Japanese engaged in a hand to hand fight with 500 Chinese. The small posse of police was powerless to interfere, and thousands of white fishermen watched the fun. In 20 minutes the Japanese had broken so many Chinese noses and cut off so many queues that the Chinamen fled.

LIST OF GALLANT FIGHTERS. General Grant Submits Names of Manila Heroes.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Brigadier-General Fred D. Grant, United States volunteer, in submitting to the war department an interesting account of the fighting around Imus, in Cavite province, from September 29 to October 8, last, closes by saying: "All the officers and men under my command behaved well in all engagements, unless I except the movement of Captain Hollis' battalion of the Fourth infantry from Imus on October 3, which was not well conducted. Some deserve special mention for their bravery and energy. Among these I would mention Captain Kelly, of the Fifth artillery, who conducted the move against Binacayan, October 6; Lieutenant Knatsenshue, my aide de camp, who commanded the scouts during the whole time; Lieutenant Penton, Fifth cavalry, aide de camp, who conducted a company through from Bacoor to Imus on October 3 and 6, and Captain Cowley, who commanded the reconnaissance October 8, which resulted in a fight at St. Nicholas. Major Lee and Captains King and Fuller, of General Lawton's staff, who were with me on October 3 and 6, deserve special mention for their gallantry and my personal thanks for the assistance they rendered me."

CHICAGO PROTECTS CHINESE. Celestials Much Frightened and Police Receive Special Orders to Protect Them.

CHICAGO, July 17.—No sooner had the news spread that Chief Kipley had issued an order to his officers instructing them to protect the Chinese residents of Chicago, than hundreds of them swarmed into the center of the city in search of encouragement and advice. Of the majority of the Chinese laundrymen and truck farmers who go to make up the Mongolian population of the city, comparatively few are aware that trouble existed in the flowery kingdom until informed by their so-called leaders a few days ago.

Timid to the extreme when alone, most of the Celestials closed their places of business Saturday afternoon and sought protection in the police stations. So numerous did they become that the police were attracted, and the result was the order issued by Chief Kipley. The intelligent Chinese of Chicago who may be counted on finger ends, have too much faith in the power of the municipal, state and federal governments to fear an outbreak in large cities, but the rank and file, upon being apprised of the conditions in the Orient, became apprehensive that harm might befall them.

The streets included in the Chinese quarter of Chicago were filled with chattering Celestials last night. Hearing Chief Kipley's orders, the police were more active than usual but there was no demonstration of any kind.

In regard to the order issued by Chief of Police Kipley, Mayor Harrison said: "We have taken this step, not because there is any trouble now, but to prevent any trouble arising in the future. I believe that the Chinese have a right to demand protection and that all we are trying to give them. The police have imperative orders on the subject and I believe we can rely on the proper attention being given."

SALMON ON THE MARKET. A View on the Situation as Expressed by the San Francisco Trade Journal.

The San Francisco Trade Journal, in its last issue, views the salmon situation as follows:

"Quotations for Columbia river continue on the basis of \$1.50 to \$1.70 for talls, but so far as can be learned first hands are oversold. No prices have been named for Puget sound sockeyes but it looks like \$1.40 or \$1.45 for talls. Fraser river, River Inlet and Skeena river sockeyes are quoted on the basis of \$2.00 a case for Fraser river talls, \$4.75 for Skeena and \$4.50 for River Inlet. Four dozen to the case. No price is hinted at by the Alaska Packers Association for its new pack, but we still think it will not be less than \$1 for reds and it may be even more. The market for 1899 pack has been cleaned up for all sorts. The east reports that the last sales made there were at \$1.17 for reds but at the close \$1.20 was asked. The stock there has been practically cleaned up.

"Preparations are being made for a large pack on the Oregon coast and in Grays Harbor, Washington. Last year the same thing was done but the pack was light. Columbia river sockeyes state that the run was still very light although there was more being caught by traps in Baker bay, but not by seiners. The pack to July 18 is estimated at 130,000 cases. This makes a shortage compared with the lifetime in 1899 of over 45,000 cases. The season closes August 15. For Puget sound we learn that a good sized run of sockeyes came through Deception pass. This is said to be the result of the hatchery at Baker lake. The schools of fish seem to be getting smaller, a part going through Deception pass en route to the Skagit and another portion going around the west side and the south end to the river. The latter is the old route.

"In British Columbia there will be four canneries in operation this year, but the pack will be controlled, as heretofore published by us, by the combine of the three Japanese. They report some trouble between Japanese and other fishermen, owing to the Japanese asking 20 cents a fish instead of 25 cents.

"At last accounts the Japs had withdrawn but whether they will again come in and sell at the 25 cent price we are not advised. If this should prove to be the figure at which all fish will sell, then the price for the canned product will be advanced.

"Southeastern Alaska advises state that fishing was well under way, but nothing is reported by which to form an idea as to the run compared with last year."

CITY OWNERSHIP OF LIGHTS. Advantages of the Plan Clearly Demonstrated at Jacksonville, Fla.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Florida, furnishes evidence of the advantages of city ownership of lighting plants. It is as follows: "After a long fight some years ago the city purchased the electric light plant. Much has been said regarding municipal ownership of utilities of this sort, but so far the question remains unsettled, though in favor of the plan. The past year the plant has been under the board of bond trustees. Their annual report shows the following: Commercial lighting, \$54,219.24; public lighting, streets, etc., \$26,000; total, \$80,219.24. Operating expenses, \$41,550.52; interest on bonds, \$7,500; extensions, \$5,000; depreciation, \$15,000; balance, P. & L., \$19,269.72; total, \$80,219.24. The charge is 30 cents per light for each 16 incandescence light, though no bill is less than \$2. The municipal ownership shows a good advantage in this city, and 'phone and street railway ownership is now advocated. The electric lights are much better than when owned and managed by an outside company."

OREGON EDITORS MAY COME. Regatta Press Committee May Get the State Editors' Convention.

The press committee, recently appointed by Chairman Stockton of the regatta executive committee, held a most important meeting yesterday afternoon. A general plan of work was outlined and an invitation was drawn up to be extended to the executive committee of the Oregon Press Association, inviting the association to hold its annual state convention in this city during regatta week.

An elaborate plan of entertainment is under consideration for the editors in the event the convention takes place in this city. The Oregon Press Association has held most of its conventions in this city in the past few years and general satisfaction has been expressed by the visiting delegates. It is the purpose of the committee, should the convention be held here this year, to outdo all past efforts in the way of making the visit of the delegates pleasant.

CALL FOR WARRANTS. Notice is hereby given to all parties holding Clatsop County warrants endorsed prior to July 1, 1898, to present the same to the County Treasurer at his office, 164 Tenth Street, for payment. Interest ceases after this date. H. C. THOMPSON, County Treasurer.

Dated, Astoria, Or., this 13th day of July, 1900.

VESUVIUS HAS LOST ITS CONE. This fiery crater, now suddenly silent, was explored by scientific men who discovered that the cone had disappeared. Several theories are propounded as to why the eruption ceased, also regarding the disappearance of the cone. The general belief is that it was due to subsidence, and which is looked upon as providential. It was as unexpected as are the stomach disorders with which people suddenly find themselves afflicted. Slight symptoms are neglected, until dyspepsia is chronic. The remedy to take is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This valuable medicine is unequalled in all cases of constipation, indigestion, biliousness, or malaria, fever and ague. It brings about a healthy condition of the bowels, and improves the appetite. Be sure to give it a trial.

TROUBLE WITH INDIANS. Full-Blooded Indians Don't Want to Be Enrolled.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A special to the Record, from Westville, I. T., says: The United States commission to the Five civilized tribes enrolled 500 Cherokee Indians here today. The full-blooded Indians refused to be enrolled upon the final rolls and trouble is expected.

Pears' Soap

What is wanted of soap for the skin is to wash it clean and not hurt it. Pure soap does that. This is why we want pure soap; and when we say pure, we mean without alkali.

Pears' is pure; no free alkali. There are a thousand virtues of soap; this one is enough. You can trust a soap that has no biting alkali in it.

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

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.

RESOURCES.

Table with 2 columns: Resource Name and Amount. Includes Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, U. S. Bonds, Stocks, etc.

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Liability Name and Amount. Includes Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, etc.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Clatsop.

I, S. E. Gordon, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. E. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1900.

V. BOELLING, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Jacob Kamm, W. F. McGregor, William M. Land, Directors.

The leaders are preparing to hold a green corn dance in order to keep the Indians away and prevent enrollment.

INCENDIARY FIRE. Several Small Shacks Destroyed at Centralia.

CENTRALIA, July 16.—Incendiaries set fire to a house here tonight and several small shacks were destroyed. Small loss.

OREGON FLOUR HELD UP. Cannot Now Enter the Chinese Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—"The troubles in China will cause a suspension of our trade in flour and other commodities," said William Whaley, the Hong Kong representative of a big California milling company, who has just arrived from the Orient. At least two million sacks of flour were at Hong Kong that could not be delivered in the interior, and a great quantity of flour has gone forward since and that is also held up. Most of this is from Oregon.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The death of Colonel E. H. Liscum, of the Ninth infantry, resulted in the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. F. Robe, of the Seventeenth infantry, to be colonel of the Ninth infantry and Major L. W. O'Brien, of the Ninth infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel of the Seventeenth infantry. Colonel Robe is now in the Philippines.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Society of Christian Endeavor Elects Its President and Secretary. LONDON, July 17.—Rev. Francis B. Clark and John White Bear were today re-elected respectively world's president and secretary of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

CALLED TO PORTLAND.

Presbyterian Minister Coming From Kentucky.

HENDERSON, Ky., July 17.—The Rev. Dr. Dalton, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church here, has accepted a call to Portland, Oregon.

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, July 17.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 55c @ 57c; Valley, 55c @ 56c.