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CORSET TALK

About Good Kinds

We pay particular attention to our corset stock. We select those brands which in our opinion are the best. One thing is certain—no miserable, mean corsets can enter here. We leave the trash to others. We are satisfied to handle only worthy corsets.

The A. Dunbar Co

Headquarters for Dry Goods on the Lower Columbia.

OPERATIONS INDECISIVE.

Neither British Nor Boers Appear to Be Accomplishing Anything.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

There is much inclination to believe that the operations in which Lord Roberts is now engaged against General Botha are destined to form the final stage of the South African war, from a Pretoria report cabled to the effect that the Boers at the capital believe that Botha will abandon the contest if beaten on this occasion and that Presidents Kruger and Steyn will then flee to Delagoa bay. But these rumors have been repeated and proved fallacious frequently enough before, and it is impossible to pronounce definitely that the Boer leaders believe the limit of resistance to have been reached. The reappearance of De Wet in the Orange Free State and the activity of the Boers on Buller's communications in Natal would rather point the other way. If it had been determined to stake everything on the result of Botha's stand in the eastern Transvaal, it would hardly seem worth while to revive the campaign in other quarters.

So far, the operations between the Boer and British main armies have been somewhat undecided. Lord Roberts says in his dispatch on Monday evening that the operations are now necessarily slow on account of the difficult nature of the country which forms the scene of the battles. He however considers his advance going on satisfactorily and records General Buller's engagement of the 27th as an important success. The result of the day's fighting was that the Boers withdrew their line by some two miles, allowing Buller to capture a strong position within their outer semi-circle of defenses west of the Dalmanutha railway station.

The question now arises whether the British will be able to force the fighting so as to keep the enemy in position and compel him to accept the defeat which superior numbers and more perfect artillery should be able to inflict, or whether the nature of the country is such that General Botha can go back from one advantageous position to another and possibly be able to retreat in time to save his guns and transport. If previous experience is a guide, the Boers will delay the British advance as long as they can do so safely but will then retire at leisure before the invaders can secure a decisive victory.

Charles Williams, the well-known military expert, believes Lord Roberts has the present intention of returning to England in the course of October so as to be ready to relieve Lord Wolseley on November 1, as commander-in-chief of the British army. In such event General Buller may be asked to resume command of the forces in South Africa.

General Warren writes to the Times to say that various statements which have recently appeared in the press purporting to be views expressed by him as to recent events in South Africa have been made entirely without his authority; that he has not expressed any opinions with a view to publication and that some of the statements attributed to him are contrary to the fact.

NEGRO SUPPLY HOUSE.

Seven Colored Men Incorporated the Capital Investment and Supply Company.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state in Trenton by the Capital Investment and Supply Company of New Jersey. All of the seven incorporators are colored men.

The articles of incorporation of the company permit the corporation to furnish supplies to families and establish stores, deal in real estate and deal in commercial pursuits.

It is further stated in the papers that the company will carry on a portion of its business outside of New Jersey, and that places where the business is to be conducted are New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Wilmington, Del., and Richmond and Norfolk, Va., and in such other places in the several states and territories of the United States and in such foreign countries as may be found necessary.

The capital stock was placed at \$75,000, divided into 75,000 shares of the par value of \$1, and the amount paid in at the time of the incorporation was \$1400.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE. Attempt of Russia to Make a Loan in Paris May Break It Down.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to

the Times from Paris says:

With regard to the rumored visit to Paris of the Czar, the French press on the whole seems firmly persuaded that it is undertaken with a view of raising another Russian loan in Paris. As evidence of this the preliminary visit of M. De Witte, the Russian finance minister who was here recently, is quoted.

La Libre Parole declares that it knows for certain that an attempt was recently made by Russia to raise a large loan in America and failed, and, as money is absolutely necessary to the Russian government at this moment, a determined attempt will be made to raise it in France.

This impression is altogether changing the popular attitude with regard to the Franco-Russian alliance, and many papers representing the most diverse opinions declare that France is paying far too high a price for the friendship of her northern neighbor.

At the present juncture this attitude of France is important, as if the Franco-Russian alliance breaks down the whole face of European politics is changed.

WILL EXPORT COAL.

Companies Preparing to Do a Big Business With Europe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—In an interview, William Salomon, chairman of the executive committee of the Baltimore & Ohio, said that that road is not building ships to transport coal to Europe. He expressed the opinion that the railroads generally would "keep off the water." He said that the facilities for shipping coal which were being constructed at Curtis Bay, near Baltimore, would be completed in about thirty days, and that their cost including the cost of improvement of the trade and road bed from Baltimore to Curtis Bay would approximate \$500,000.

"These facilities will be useful to the company," said Mr. Salomon, "whether the prospective coal trade of the United States materializes or not. A large amount of coal is transported by ship to New England and other points on the North American continent. If the European export trade comes along, we shall also be prepared to meet it, but the business of the Baltimore & Ohio would, as heretofore, control the transportation of the coal from the mines to tidewater. All I am willing to say regarding the possibilities of a European market for American coal is that if the price of coal in England continues high, there will undoubtedly be a profit in shipping American soft coal to the Mediterranean ports of Europe. At present the difficulty is to secure vessels to carry the coal, but if the price of English coal remains high new ships will undoubtedly be provided."

William L. Sweet, general sales agent of the Fairfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, says:

"We regard hopefully the possibilities of opening up an extensive coal export business to Europe. We have done no exporting ourselves and do not anticipate such action in the near future, but we have received, however, inquiries for coal from Germany, France, Italy and Egypt. These inquiries come from coal dealers who supply the product for manufacturing and domestic purposes. While we are not exporting coal ourselves, we are selling our product to brokers and exporters, as it would require a great deal of capital to engage directly in the export trade. A large organization would be required and there would be a risk in collecting money."

HEAT PROSTRATED ACTRESS.

Change From Alps to New York Made Virginia Harned Ill.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Virginia Harned (Mrs. E. H. Sothern) has been prostrated by the heat, and her condition has caused her husband much uneasiness. She recently arrived from Europe, and the contrast from the snows of the Swiss Alps to the tropical humidity of New York made her ill and a physical collapse followed. She is cast for the part of Ophelia in "Hamlet," which Mr. Sothern presents next month, but she has been unable to attend any of the rehearsals.

ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

Believed to Have Been Implicated in the Assassination of Empress Elizabeth.

HUDA PEST, Aug. 29.—Giuseppe Tommaso, a Venetian who is believed to have been an accomplice of Luigi Lucheni in the assassination of Empress Elizabeth of Austria, has been arrested here. He was seen with Lucheni shortly before the assassination but disappeared. He has been living here under the name of Josef Gress.

ENGLAND WILL NOT HELP RULE CHINA

(Continued from page one.)

reports the arrival at Peking, August 28, of a German convoy with provisions.

The railroad from Tien Tsin to Yang Tsun is working, but from the latter place to Peking the road is in bad shape.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A cabinet meeting was called this morning at 10 o'clock. It was devoted entirely to a discussion of the diplomatic phases of the situation in China. No definite conclusion was reached on any point. No statement as to any of the questions discussed was made public. There will be another cabinet meeting this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

No information can be obtained here of various sensational stories telegraphed from foreign capitals in reference to the Chinese question. There is a report from St. Petersburg that a battle has taken place within the walls of Peking and that the allies were compelled to fall back, losing 1500 men. This alarming story produced no effect on the stock exchange or elsewhere because it was not believed; nor is there anything to support the statement cabled by a Washington correspondent to a London newspaper that Russia has informed the United States government that she proposes to annex Manchuria. But whether any such declaration has actually been made to any power, not much doubt need be felt that it embodies Russia's intentions subject only to her ability to meet the opposition which the annexation of Manchuria would be sure to encounter from Japan.

In fact the process has already begun since Russia is quietly assimilating Chinese territory south of the Amoor river. In some quarters it is thought that the landing of the Japanese troops at Amoy is the Japanese answer to those Manchovite moves. The British consul at Shanghai has been appealed to by the viceroy of Roo Kien to prevent this aggression.

The Tokio government may possibly reply to any protest by alleging that if the integrity of the government of China is inoculated by Russia Japan is entitled also to seek acquisitions in the Celestial kingdom.

Some outspoken critics here are beginning to recognize that the outcome of the present crisis will eventually be that slices of Chinese territory will certainly pass into the hands of Russia, Germany and Japan. The first named will seize Manchuria on the plea that China declared war and invaded Siberia; Germany will claim Shan Tung as indemnity for the murder of von Ketteler, and Japan will take Corea if she can get it or, if not, Amoy. What the British policy will be in this event is not known.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

TIENTSIN, China, July 17.—The ancient stone walls of the Chinese city of Tientsin surrounded, on the days of its occupation by the allied troops, a square mile of such filth, ruin and death, such turmoil and pillage as history could hardly duplicate. Under normal conditions the place was no better than a huge cesspool festering with the accumulated rubbish and slops from a population of nearly a million packed into a labyrinth of hovels around the palaces of viceroys and petty Tao Tais who absorbed their wealth and gave them not even sewers in return. Now it is the incarnation of all the suffering horrors and waste of war. The European soldiers, when they fought their way up to the walls, saw floating in the canals and ditches entire dozens of Chinese slain by their own people because they refused to fight. The bodies were headless and their hands were tied behind their backs. The heads were discovered afterwards. Rows of them decorated the outer walls, hung by their pig tails.

Five flags were flying from the high pinnacles of the city walls when the newspaper correspondents entered: the French, Japanese, American, Russian, and British.

"It was hard enough to get those flags up there," remarked a foreign officer, "but the real trouble will be to get them down."

The suburbs of the city presented a forest of what was inside. Shells had torn the huts and plowed the ground, while the dead men scattered about among the dead horses, pigs and dogs testified how thoroughly the bullets had swept the region the day before.

The sights inside compelled respect for the fighting qualities of the Chinese. Their dead were everywhere. Dressed in the coast blue coolie blouse, and trousers decorated with characters guaranteed to render them invulnerable to foreign bullets, they were strewn along the top of the wall wherever they had fallen. Walking a quarter of a mile along the embankment the bodies averaged one in ten feet and the wall was nearly ten miles long. Throughout the city demolished houses and hundreds of killed gave evidence of how vastly more effective had been the foreign shell fire within the walls of the city than the Chinese bombardment of the settlement which lasted for a month and had killed only a dozen people.

The viceroy had constructed in the palace yard two comfortable and impregnable bomb proof excavations guarded by sand bags, but the common people were less fortunate. Many women and children were lying dead in the streets, torn terribly by shrapnel. The living populace were utterly indifferent to them. They would not take the

trouble to drag them out of the street or even cover them with matting as a foreign soldier did afterwards, but trampled them under foot without bothering to turn aside. Before the shooting in the streets was finished, thousands of Chinese had emerged from their burrows carrying white flags or the flags of foreign nations, principally the Japanese. Most remarkable of all the sights was the looting of the city. The middle of the place was like an ant hill kicked open. Chinese swarmed everywhere—thousands and thousands of them: diving into the flames of the burning shops, getting under falling walls and into choking clouds of smoke. Most of them were half naked, grimy with smoke and sometimes dripping with blood. They were piled upon one another. The Chinese who would win a prize must fight his way, for other Chinese would spring upon him, and pluck his plunder. They rolled among the corpses, pulling and tearing, while children being trampled down cried for help and the mob poured right over them.

The palaces, the mint, the pawnshops, the stores of silks, furs and jewelry were the first objects of attack. Near the middle of the city was the most prosperous pawnshop, an institution that had probably existed for centuries. Wealthy Chinese were accustomed to store their winter clothing there for safe keeping. When the doors were battered down the mob flowed in like a tidal wave. There were British officers, naval and military soldiers and sailors, but principally Chinese. In a twinkling all was pandemonium. The Chinese knew where the best treasure was to be found and the soldiers followed them. Two forces collided in the gateway, a rush line of Chinese struggling to enter and another line fighting to get out with great armfuls of loot while an occasional soldier went through the crowd like one of the Broadway squad.

Looters flourished for three days. On the first day it was entirely unrestrained. Many white people accumulated stacks of goods by simply standing at the gates of the city and holding up the best laden Chinese from the endless procession that flowed out. Pack horses, carts, coolies, loaded with trunks and sacks and piled with loose silks, furs and bronzes, crowded all the roads leading down to the settlement. English officers rode with their horses concealed under dry goods boxes and soldiers slung bundles on their bayonets.

On the second day a conference of commanding officers decided to adopt repressive measures. The commanders, except the French, empowered the British, who were doing the provost duty, to seize all loot. This order the British attempted to execute by holding up the looters as they entered the foreign towns. They took all bundles and reported the names of claimants for further inquiry. Naturally this step provoked grumbling, particularly among the soldiers of other nationalities. Captain Bailey, the provost marshal, explained that the prohibition was designed to restrain civilians from getting the spoils which should go to the men who did the fighting. An official statement is that all seized loot will be sold, the proceeds to be divided among the soldiers as prize money, but soldiers wise through their former campaigns comment skeptically.

The Japanese, so far as the casual observation showed, did the least looting. The Americans had all to themselves one large arsenal which they occupied on entering the city. It contained not only cannon, but a fine store of small arms, swords of curious and rich patterns, rifles of various makes, with stands of the long two man guns, which are simply giant rifles throwing a ball which from the report and whistle the soldiers thought to be one-pounders. All this stuff is to be sold or shipped to Washington as spoils of war.

In the third day of the occupation a different method was followed by compelling looters to give up their loads at the city gate, but even this measure did not prevent the loss of much gold and silver. The Americans seized a million taels worth of precious metals, which is piled up in the marine barracks.

Today the walled city looks as though a tornado had struck it. Enough valuable property has been destroyed to stock a big city, and enough has been seized to give every soldier a considerable sum if the distribution is honestly administered.

YAQUIS STILL FIGHTING.

Another Mexican General Is on His Way to Exterminate Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The steamer Curacao, from Guaymas, brings news of the activity of the Yaqui Indians in Mexico.

"The Yaquis had another uprising about two weeks before we left Guaymas," said a passenger on the Curacao, "and they were on the warpath when we left. They were on the Yaqueri river and within a few miles of Guaymas. It is understood that an able Mexican general is on his way from Mexico City to take command of the Mexican forces and wipe out the Iridians."

CORBETT AND M'COY.

Both Men Confident of Winning the Fight Tonight.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Corbett and McCoy have practically completed training for their fight tomorrow night in the ring of the Twentieth Century Club in Madison Square Garden.

Corbett has done his work at Bath Beach and has trained more carefully for this mill than he did for his battle with Fitzsimmons in Carson City or for his bout with Jeffries at Coney Island.

"I'm so confident of winning from McCoy," he said, "that I'm ready, as I have always announced, to meet either Fitzsimmons or Jeffries on the night following my battle with the 'Kid.' I think I will be in the lead all the way and I am ready to bet that the 'Kid' does not go the limit of 25 rounds with me."

A dispatch from Saratoga says of McCoy:

"Kid McCoy has no doubt of the result of his fight with Corbett and believes that he will win within 10 rounds. He will start for New York today (Wednesday). "I will be the most surprised man in the business if I do not win," said the Kid. "I think I will win because, if I do so myself, I believe that I am a cleverer man than Corbett and everybody admits that I can hit harder than he. So that if I am cleverer and can hit harder it can end only in one way and that is in my being returned the winner."

TAMMANY BOSS WINS.

New York Primaries Result in Complete Victory for Croker.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Returns from yesterday's primaries in Greater New York show that New York county Republican organizations were successful in all except the 21st assembly district, where Abraham Gruber, who opposes the county committee, was successful. Tammany Hall was successful in holding control of the Democratic organization in all districts. John C. Sheehan failed to recapture the leadership of the Ninth district from Frank Goodwin, who had the support of Richard Croker.

In the Seventh district, James W. Boyle was defeated by Richard Keshon. This contest was carried on inside the organization, but it was generally understood that Mr. Croker favored Mr. Boyle.

In Brooklyn (King's county), the regular organizations won except in the 15th assembly district, where the present Republican leader, Assistant Postmaster William J. Taylor, was beaten by Naval Officer Robert Sharkey. Michael J. Dady retained the leadership of the first district.

On the Democratic side, Hugh McLaughlin won in all districts, and will have a solid delegation of 83 in the state convention. The candidacy of Eld S. Cole for governor did not figure in the Brooklyn primaries.

REPUBLICAN BANQUET.

Speaker Henderson and Senators Davis and Dooliver Spoke in Chicago Last Night.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Prominent men from all parts of the country gathered around the tables in the banquet hall of the Auditorium hotel tonight to attend a feast given by the Hamilton Club, a Republican organization of this city. Speaker Henderson of the house, Senator Davis, of Minnesota, and Senator Dooliver, of Iowa, were among the speakers.

BENEFIT FOR SULLIVAN.

Large Sum of Money Raised for the Ex-Pugilist Last Night.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—John L. Sullivan was given a rousing benefit in Madison Square Garden tonight. The sum realized from the sale of tickets and subscriptions will be larger than was expected. It will be held in trust by a committee who will invest the money and pay the interest to Sullivan.

CALIFORNIA OIL WELLS.

Standard Oil Company Will Purchase Their Product.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 29.—It is said that the Standard Oil Company will soon be purchasing the product of California wells, now having obtained in the East a number of tanks for the storage, which will be located at Bakorsfield where ground has been secured for them.

TO CARRY EXHIBITS FREE.

Southern Pacific's Generous Offer to State Fair.

The Southern Pacific Company set a mark for liberality on progressive lines when it offered to carry all exhibits to and from the state fair free. This action of the company places every county on its line in easy reach of the state fair this year, and will enable the Southern portion of the state to exhibit her famous fruits, vegetables and grains at a small expense. The following letter is so plain and to the point that it needs no further comment other than Portland, July 26.—Mr. M. D. Wisdom, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Portland, Or.—Dear Sir: In order to encourage exhibitors and attendance at the state fair this company will transport exhibits originating at points on its lines within the confines of the state to Salem and return to point of origin free of charge. Exhibitors will be required to pay the charges on shipments to Salem, which charges will be refunded when goods are delivered to the company's agent for reshipment to point of origin.

THE LOUVRE.

Strangers visiting in the city will find the Louvre an attractive resort where to spend the evening. The Amine Sisters Ladies' Orchestra is still on the bills and presents nightly a musical program of exceptional merit. Handsome pool and billiard rooms are a feature in connection with the house. Palatable lunches will be served at all hours.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

MONMOUTH, OREGON.



Full Term opens September 18th. The students of the Normal School are prepared to take the State Certificate immediately on graduation. Graduates readily secure good positions. Expenses of Year from \$10 to \$150. Strong academic and Professional courses. New special Department in Manual Training. Well Equipped Training Department. For Catalogue containing full announcements address F. L. CAMPBELL, President. Or W. A. WANN, Sec'y of Faculty.

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A Delicious and Palatable Drink Absolutely Pure

The North Pacific Brewery, of which Mr. John Kopp is proprietor, makes beer bottled for family use or keg beer supplied at any time, delivery in the city free.

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Paid-up Capital, 1,000,000
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