

THE FIGHTING AT TIEN TSIN

**Chinese Attacked Allied Forces
with Great Vigor.**

A RUSSIAN COMPANY BADLY CUT

**The Japanese Army Prepared to Do
Valiant Service—A Long Cam-
paign Is in Prospect.**

LONDON, July 11.—No authentic news from Pekin, is still the burden of the dispatches from the East and, although the disposition is to believe the optimistic reports from Chinese sources, no real confidence is possible until the legations are permitted to communicate with their Governments.

According to a Che Foo dispatch, the fighting around Tien Tsin on July 3d and 4th, was the severest yet experienced. The Chinese had 35,000 men attacking simultaneously from the north, east and west, and made excellent practice with over 100 guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented a disaster. One Russian company of infantry, numbering 520 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily, and the British casualties were thirty.

On July 6th, the Chinese renewed the attack upon Tien Tsin with two batteries of 4-inch guns, but the allies, aided by two of Her Majesty's ship Terrible's guns, succeeded in silencing the artillery after eight hours of fighting.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

London, July 11.—The Che Foo correspondent of the Express, telegraphing yesterday (Tuesday), says: "The Japanese force is equipped with thirty-six heavy mortars and 120 field guns, and has pontoon and balloon sections. It is expected either Marshal Nodzu or Marshal Oyama will take command. The plan of campaign contemplates operations extending over two or three years."

"A further force of 13,000 men will be landed at Taku a week hence, and 10,000 additional soon afterward. Before the rainy season is well advanced, Japan expects to have 63,000 troops in China.

"These formidable preparations are viewed with great distrust by Germany, Russia and France."

ARE THEY SAFE.

Washington, July 10.—The following official dispatch was received here tonight from China:

"Che Foo, July 10.—Secretary of State, Washington: The Shan Tung Governor wires, he has reports dated July 4th that all legations in Pekin safe, except the German. (Signed) 'Fowler, consul.'

NO REPORT.

Washington, July 10.—Secretary Long said tonight, there was not a word of news for the press from China, but that he expected some tomorrow.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

SEVERAL WORKMEN AT ASTORIA LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Oil Works Near That City Destroyed Resulting in Death to Workmen Employed There.

ASTORIA, July 10.—The explosion of a boiler in DeForce's oil works near this city, this evening, resulted in the death of Jack Shaw, an employee and fatal injuries to Engineer Moore.

Chris Reutz, another employee who was in a boat alongside the factory, is missing and is believed to have been blown from the boat by the concussion and drowned. The accident is said to be due to a defective boiler. The factory is totally destroyed.

A LATER REPORT.

Astoria, July 10.—Engineer Moore died at the hospital tonight.

Almost at the same hour of the explosion at the DeForce oil factory, Mr. DeForce's handsome residence, over three miles distant on shore, caught fire and burned to the ground.

ASSASSINS PLAN WORK.

PLOT DISCOVERED TO MURDER PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Spanish and Cuban Conspirators Betrayed by an Accomplice—Guarded by Detectives.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The World today says:

A plot to assassinate President McKinley has been frustrated. It was concocted by a group of Spanish and Cuban conspirators, who had headquarters in New York.

One of the plotters weakened and sent a warning letter to a member of the National Republican committee. Detectives are now guarding the President.

THEY WILL FIGHT.

New York, July 10.—Two heavyweight boxing matches, between first-class pugilists, were arranged today to take place before the repeal of the Horton boxing law, which goes into effect the first day of September. The first match will be August 10th, between Fitzsimmons and Gus Ruhlin, who recently defeated Sharkey, and the second will be between Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey about August 25th.

WHEAT HAS SUFFERED.

Spring Grain Makes a Bad Showing in the Dakotas.

Washington, July 10.—The returns to the department of Agriculture show a further decline in the condition of winter wheat during June, it being 80.1 on July 1st as compared with 82.7

June 1st, and a ten years' average of 79.8. The average condition of spring wheat is 55.2, as compared with 87.3 on month ago, and a ten years' average of 89.5. The condition in Minnesota has fallen to 48; in South Dakota to 44, and in North Dakota to 30. The condition of spring and winter wheat, combined, July 1st, was 69.8, against 76.2 a year ago.

The amount of wheat in the hands of farmers July 1st is estimated at 51,000,000 bushels, or an equivalent of 9.3 per cent of the crop of 1899.

GOLD FROM THE NORTH.

THE ST. PAUL BRINGS NEWS FROM CAPE NOME.

Martial Law Declared to Prevent Lawlessness—Disappointed Gold Hunters Return.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The steamer St. Paul arrived tonight from St. Michaels, Alaska, with news that martial law had been proclaimed at Cape Nome. The St. Paul brought \$1,500,000 in gold, consigned to the Alaska Commercial Company, and fifty passengers. The necessity for martial law arose out of the jumping of mining claims, and other acts of lawlessness.

The St. Paul also reports a great many cases of smallpox and typhoid fever at Nome. Among the passengers from Cape Nome there were some who returned disappointed. These report about 30,000 men there, many of whom are unable to find employment. They say many will return by the next steamers.

BROUGHT DOWN GOLD.

Seattle, Wash., July 10.—The steamer City of Seattle returned from Alaska this morning, with \$900,000 gold.

KLONDIKERS RETURN.

Victoria, B. C., July 10.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived today, bringing a number of Klondikers and \$900,000 in gold.

SUPPLIES FOR SIX MONTHS.

Semi-Annual Opening of Bids at the State Penitentiary—Awards Will Soon Be Made.

(From Daily Statesman, July 11.) At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Superintendent J. D. Lee, of the state penitentiary, opened bids for furnishing that institution with supplies for the ensuing six months. The awards are not made in gross contracts, but rather by item, according to sample and figures submitted by the respective bidders. For this reason the totals of some of the bids was not given. The awards will be made within a few days.

The proposals submitted were as follows:

Dry Goods—Meier & Frank Co., of Portland.

Meat—Stensliff Bros., \$7.15 per 100 pounds; E. C. Cross, \$7.10.

Flour—Salem Flouring Mills, \$2.64½; Robertson Bros., of Turner, \$2.60; W. B. McAllister, of Enger Mills, \$2.57.

Plumbing Supplies—Knox & Murphy, \$55.80.

Woolen Goods—Thos. Kay Woolen Mill Co., \$1.25 per yard for suiting; 52 cents for shirting.

Drugs—G. W. Putnam, \$210; D. J. Fry, \$217.24; F. G. Haas, \$194.73; bid not yet computed.

Leather and Findings—Breyman Leather Co., of Portland.

Groceries—Bids received from Ford & Stonkes, of Astoria; John Hinges, Harritt & Lawrence and Weller Bros., of this city. These bids have not been canvassed or the samples examined.

The board of trustees for the insane asylum yesterday afternoon opened the bids for the supplies recently advertised for. There was a large mass of bids, and a force of clerks were set at work to segregate the bids, but it will be several days before the proposals will be tabulated, and the contracts awarded.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Uncle Sam has ordered nearly five billion postage stamps for use during the fiscal year which has just begun. These will be prepared at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and supplied to the Postoffice Department as they are needed. According to denominations, the stamps required are as follows: 1,078,186,000 one-cent stamps; 3,109,834,000 twos; 34,500,000 threes; 35,500,000 fours; 62,200,000 fives; 9,860,000 sixes; 16,800,000 eights; 21,000,000 tens; 3,500,000 fifteens; 70,000 twenty-dollar stamps, and 4,000 five dollar stamps. Of the ten-cent special delivery stamps, 7,850,000 were asked for. The postage due stamps asked for are 6,500,000 ones; 14,150,000 twos; 500,000 threes; 1,500,000 fives; 2,000,000 tens; 4,000 thirties and 2,000 fifty-cent stamps.

Senator Wolcott, who has just returned to this city, has been notified of his appointment to inform Gov. Roosevelt of his nomination as Vice President, and will perform that duty on July 12th at Oyster Bay. The Colorado Senator will arrive at New York City, on the evening of July 11th, where he will meet the other members of the Notification Committee. The next morning they will go to Oyster Bay and discharge the duty which they have been designated to perform.

As soon as the necessary authorization can be obtained from Spain, a board of naval officers will examine the big floating dock taken over to Havana just before the war and still retained in Spanish ownership. Commander Lucien Young will be present of the board. The commandant of the Pensacola navy yard has asked that the dock be sent to that establishment.

He points out the advantages of the station and the value of having the Havana dock transferred to that place. It may be sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, however. The board will

report upon the condition of the dock, which may be too badly corroded to be useful, in which event it will not be purchased by this government.

Designs for the Buffalo Pan-American exhibition exposition postage stamps have been submitted to Assistant Secretary Vanderlip of the Treasury for his approval. They are oblong in shape, similar to the World's Fair and Omaha exposition stamps, and will be printed in six denominations and two colors at the special request of the exposition promoters, seconded by the Postoffice Department. On the one-cent stamp will be an engraving of a large lake steamer. On the two-cent a railroad train will appear coming nearly head on. On the three-cent will be a picture of an automobile. About a billion in all will be printed.

Forty million dollars' worth of manufacturers were exported from this country last month and \$5,000,000 worth of manufacturers' material was imported. This is a higher record both in exportation and importation of manufacturers' materials than was ever made in any preceding month in the history of our foreign commerce. This assures a total exportation of manufactures in the fiscal year 1900 of fully \$425,000,000 and an importation of manufacturers' materials of \$300,000,000.

The full effect of the German anti-militia law will not be felt very seriously for about three years unless the German government decides to entirely abrogate its treaty with a number of the European countries. This can be done, of course, but the more usual procedure is to terminate them by negotiation and this cannot be accomplished in some cases for quite a while. Consul Worms writes from Munich to the State Department that Germany has a commercial treaty with Italy permitting the entry of such goods, which cannot be abrogated until the end of 1903, when the trade compact with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Roumania, Serbia, and Italy will terminate. The United States can, of course, send its men via one or another of these countries.

Grave injustice is being done to Perry Heath, First Assistant Postmaster-General, by continual reports that he will soon resign from the post office Department on account of the Neely scandal. It is probable that Mr. Heath will resign and resume his connection with the Republican national committee the latter part of July, not because of anything that has occurred in Cuba, but because his services in the campaign of 1896 were so valuable that they want him again. He will serve as secretary of the western branch of the national committee.

The War Department is receiving every day dozens of letters from individuals and organizations offering their services in case of war with China. It may be said for general information that there is only one answer possible. By the act of March 2, 1899, the President was authorized to raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers, which volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity for war and not later than June 30, 1901, and by the act of April 22, 1898, the volunteer army of the United States can be maintained only during the existence of war, and shall be raised and organized "only" after Congress has authorized the President to raise such a force or to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states. Thus there is no authority of law to accept any such offers and there can be no such until Congress so legislates.

The surplus for the government for the fiscal year just closed proves to be \$81,229,777. The receipts were \$56,988,948, and the expenditures \$48,759,171. The monthly statement shows that total receipts for June were \$51,435,832, and the expenditures \$33,540,673, leaving a surplus for the month of \$17,895,159.

For the fiscal year that has just ended the coinage executed at the United States mints amounted to 184,323,793 pieces, valued at \$141,301,900, as follows: Gold, 7,682,786 pieces valued at \$107,937,110; silver, 75,350,254 pieces valued at \$31,121,833; minor coins, 101,301,753 pieces valued at \$2,243,017. In 1899 the total number of pieces coined was 122,270,945, and the value \$136,855,675.

THREE TIMES WAS ENOUGH.

Webster Did Not Propose to Square His Account a Fourth Time.

Daniel Webster was notoriously careless in business matters. He did not seem to know the value of money and scattered it about with a lavish hand—when he had it—and borrowed it when he could. An incident illustrating the first mentioned trait of his is related. On one occasion a man presented a bill to him for payment.

"Why," said Webster, "I have paid that bill before."

The neighbor assured him that he was mistaken.

"All right, then; call again in the morning and I will settle with you."

As soon as the man was gone Webster called his son Fletcher and told him to look over his papers and see if he could not find a receipted bill. To the surprise of both, two receipted bills were found, showing that the bill had been paid twice. Webster put the receipts in his pocket and said nothing.

In the morning the neighbor returned for the money. Webster took his bill under the old elm and ordered Wright to bring out the decanter. Filling the glass to the brim, he handed it to the man and told him to drink. Webster then began:

"Mr. Blank, do you keep books?"

The man assured him that he did not.

"Then I would advise you to do so," said Webster, and, pulling one of the receipts from his pocket, handed it to him.

The man was covered with confusion, while Webster continued:

"And while you are about it you had better get a bookkeeper who understands double entry," at the same time handing him another receipt.

"Now," said Webster, "I am going to pay this bill once more, but I assure you upon my word of honor that I will not pay it the fourth time."

When you see a man carrying an umbrella," said Pegal, "it means prudence." "Sometimes it means dishonesty," said Pegal—Philadelphia Record.

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KING JOHN AND THE ABBESS

AN OLD WORLD STORY WITH A NEW WORLD MORAL.

The story carries us back to feudal times and has been cleverly done into verse:

"King John and the Abbess Anna."

Walked in the garden one day

When he cunningly sought to prove her.

And all of her nuns in gray."

"Good Mother," said the king, "You are shut in here in solitude and peace. But tell me, do the waves of worldliness which break against the high convent wall send no dash of spray above its top? Are there no dreams of love or ambition that creep past all your convent guards and nest in these maidens' hearts?"

"Just then, high over the garden

There flew to the wide free land

A bird, and the Abbess Anna

Followed its flight with her hand."

"We cannot hinder the passing
Of the wild winged bird o'erhead.
But well we can keep it from building
Its nest in the garden," she said.

No walls can shut the human heart
From thoughts which are born of
its very humanity. But no evil thought
can dwell and breed in the human

body. Medical Discovery has everything to do with cures of diseased lungs, diseased liver, diseased heart, diseased kidneys, etc., because it cures through the stomach diseases which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

ON THE WITNESS STAND