

# A BOXER FORCE DEFEATED

## American, British and Japanese Troops Engage the Chinese Near Tien Tsin.

### Over Three Hundred of the Insurgents Killed and Their Village Destroyed--The Allies Suffered No Serious Losses in the Engagement.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Five hundred American troops participated in the signal defeat of the Boxers outside of Tien Tsin, August 19th. This fact is briefly reported from Vienna. Details of the engagement came from the Reuter agent at Tien Tsin, in a dispatch, dated August 20th. In addition to the Americans, the force consisted of 375 British and 200 Japanese, all under the British General Dowdall.

The fight took place at a village six miles southwest of Tien Tsin, where the allied forces found a considerable number of Boxers, whom they engaged, killing over 300 and taking sixty-four wounded prisoners, who were sent to the hospitals of the allies. The village was burned. The Americans had five wounded, the Japanese six, and the British none. Hundreds of Boxers' flags, spears and swords were captured.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—From Shanghai comes the report, qualified by the assertion that it is from purely Chinese sources, that the Empress Dowager, after proceeding one day's journey from Peking, became terrified at the looting by General Tung Fuh Siang's troops, and went back to Peking. A Chinese telegram from Tsinan Fu says that Prince Tuan has been captured by a detachment of the allies.

IN PEKIN.  
Pekin, Aug. 17, via Che Foo, Aug. 22.—The Japanese command the gates of the forbidden city, and are awaiting instructions as to whether to hold them or destroy them. Prince Tuan, the leader of the insurrection, is reported to have been seen here and different search is being made for him. The Chinese cavalry are operating in the squares near Tung Chow, and a squadron of Sikhs and American cavalry have been sent in pursuit of them. It is believed that the Empress Dowager has established her court at Siau Fu, the ancient capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Chinese situation developed little of importance today. It is stated frankly by the officials in the State, War and Navy Departments, that no dispatches have been received bearing on the problem which has yet to be solved, namely, the disposition of China's affairs at the hands of the powers. It was stated at the Navy Department, however, that no advices have been received identifying that General Chaffee had left Peking. A cabinet officer is authority for the statement that there is no information in the possession of this Government that Russia had declared war or that she is pursuing a course in any way different from that of the other Governments represented in China.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Lokal Anzeiger, in a special from Che Foo, announces the finding of the body of Baron von Ketteler, the murdered German Minister, in a Chinese graveyard in Peking.

FROM GAZELLE.  
London, Aug. 24.—General Gazele.

## SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sore, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S.S.S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system a CONSTANT DRAIN all morbid effluvia. UPON THE SYSTEM. When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviating pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S.S.S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

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commander of the British forces at Peking, telegraphing from that place on August 14th, says, he hoped to assault the Imperial city that day.

NEW TORPEDO BOAT.  
Washington, Aug. 24.—The Navy Department has been notified by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del., builders of the 30-knot torpedo-boat Stringham, that the vessel made a very satisfactory trial trip. Her engines and boilers worked perfectly, but she failed to develop her full contract speed of 30 knots. They have requested permission of the department to fit her with higher speed propellers.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.  
Denver Falls, Pa., Aug. 24.—An electric car on the Riverview line jumped the track on a steep grade, last night, overturned and plunged into two trees, where it hung suspended 150 feet above the Fort Wayne Railroad tracks. The car contained about fifty passengers, many of whom were injured.

ROCKEFELLER RICHER THAN MONARCHS.

His Annual Receipts Nearly Equal to Those of All Europe's Crowned Heads Combined—Gets \$20,000,000 a Year.

John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world, is conservatively estimated that Mr. Rockefeller's income is \$20,000,000 a year. It is a bold declaration to make when it is said that Mr. Rockefeller is the richest man on earth, yet financiers say that the figures will bear out the assertion. He may be the richest man who ever lived, for there was Solomon, who, by controlling a considerable trade in Ophir gold, Lebanon cedar, granite, oils and such things, as well as by levying tribute on the selling concessions, managed to get together an annual income of 900 talents. That is \$17,592,480. Out of the savings from the king and voluntary contributions the temple was built. In the course of seven years the Hebrew king was bankrupt. He maintained out of his income 40,000 stalls of horses and 12,000 horsemen. Then there was Midas a half-mythological personage, who ruled Phrygia. Everything he touched turned to gold, including the viands which he planned to eat. He, too, suffered from indigestion. Croesus, whose wealth has never been calculated, felt piqued when Solon did not enthuse over his prosperity. He had too much gold. The fluid was poured over a pile of fagots on which he was compelled to sit. The kindly intervention of a rain storm watered it so thoroughly that the life of the Lydian monarch was spared. Queen Victoria is ordinarily supposed to be wealthy. Her income from her private estates is comparatively small, for she gave away some of the most valuable of her property upon her accession to the throne. Her annuity, which includes all the expenses of her household, is about two millions of dollars. The members of her family have separate annuities which are not included in the estimate. The income of the Czar of Russia, which is derived largely from vast private domains, is estimated at \$12,000,000. It is hard to determine the income of the Emperor of Germany, for, besides the nearly \$400,000 on his civil list as King of Prussia, he has a large income from vast estates in various parts of Germany. John D. Rockefeller lives simply. His table does not abound in luxurious food. His abodes are plainly furnished. Yet he has more money than monarchs who are surrounded by gold-laced functionaries and are hurried about in carriages ornamented with solid gold.

Those who wish to get an idea of the figures upon which the estimate of John D. Rockefeller's wealth is based need first to turn their thoughts to oil. Mr. Rockefeller owns about one-third of the \$100,000,000 stock of the Standard Oil Company. The stock pays dividends of forty-eight per cent a year, which would give him an annual income of \$14,000,000.

Aside from that he has an enormous income from iron interests in the Mesaba range. He has the controlling interest in a fleet of steamers upon the great lakes. He has large and select blocks of stock in gas and electric companies in the principal cities of the United States. The Standard Oil Company helps him to control gas and electricity in almost unlimited quantities.

Mr. Rockefeller's interests in railroad properties are extensive. He practically owns the Missouri, Kansas and Pacific Railroad. The stock is cheap, yet the bonds pay interest. It is generally understood that Mr. Rockefeller has stock in the Missouri Pacific, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the New York Central, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Pennsylvania, the Union Pacific, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Northern Pacific, the Chicago and Alton, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the National Transit Company. He also has stock in the National City Bank, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, The Amalgamated Copper Company, and scores of other mining properties are on his lists.

From a study of these properties it will be seen that Mr. Carnegie's estimate is a conservative one. N. Y. Herald.

HIS RICHES ONLY A MEMORY.

Robert Johnston, Once a Millionaire, Spends His Lonely Days in a Barn.

Robert A. Johnston, sole survivor of a firm of famous Broadway merchants has lived for years a hermit in what remains of his beautiful home at Riverside on the Hudson, says the New York World.

This solitary man, who 12 years ago was worth \$2,000,000, has made his home in a barn since last winter, and even that he owes to the kindness of the new owner of the property, a Wall street concern.

John Johnston came to New York from County Fermanagh, Ireland, many years ago. He opened a small dry goods business, which soon grew to great success. He brought his brothers Charles and Robert, from Ireland and made them his partners, under the style of J. & C. Johnston. Their great store was one of the finest in New York. Charles died in 1880 and John in 1887. Robert, the youngest brother, inherited all the property. His wealth was estimated at more than \$2,000,000. The suspension of the old house was announced in 1888. The millions accumulated in half a century began to vanish as if by magic.

## THE BELGIAN BOOM

INTEREST IN THE HUTCHES IS INCREASING DAILY.

A California Rabbitry Sends Out a Traveling Representative With a Number of Fine Hares.

The Belgian hare industry is attracting more attention throughout the Pacific Northwest every day, and more people are engaged in breeding the little animals this week than there were a week ago. From every portion of the Northwest comes report of activity in Belgian hare circles, and the indications are that, in the course of another year the fad—if it may be termed such—will have reached as great a height as it has in Southern California, where hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in the business and many a breeder has risen from poverty to affluence through this means.

Local breeders have some excellent and valuable animals in their hutches, and are selling many hares to new beginners to stock rabbitries, and the demand for stock of this kind is growing daily.

Among the efforts made to supply this demand and introduce choice stock in the Northwest Pacific coast states, a novel plan was adopted by a firm in Oakland, California, as shown by the following, taken from last Tuesday's issue of the Corvallis Gazette:

"A. E. Frampton of Oakland, California, arrived in Corvallis Friday. He has with him a number of very fine pedigree Belgian hares and is exhibiting them in the interest of the Sannyside Rabbitry, of Oakland. Mr. Frampton states that the foothold that this industry has gained in the Golden State is astonishing. There is a great demand for hares on all sides and everybody seems to be doing a rabbit. The meat is really finer than chicken, and while it commands a high market price at present in places where the industry is established it will be still be found quite profitable to engage in this business even when the supply is far greater. In other words, the greater the supply the better known will be the qualities of these animals as a table dish. Mr. Frampton is en route to the Sound and expects to establish a branch rabbitry at Seattle, which can easily be done as the Sannyside Rabbitry has some 500 thoroughbreds to draw from."

The following is a brief history of the origin and growth of the Belgian hare industry, which will doubtless be of interest to many readers of the Statesman:

The Belgian hare is supposed to have originated in Belgium some time early in the present century. It is said a few keen students of nature set about to produce a domestic animal that would resemble the historic English wild hare, with all its graceful outlines, beautiful color and size. They weighed well the different types of rabbit which were considered likely to produce the desired result—the prolific qualities of the rabbit and the color and beautiful markings of the wild hare. One was selected for his shape and another for color, the next for size and weight, and so on, until finally the production of a close counterpart of the outlines was developed.

Many persons have asked if the present type of Belgian hare is not to be found in a wild state in different parts of Europe. No; it is not. While there is a similarity in some respects, their habits and characteristics are entirely different. The wild hare is not given to burrowing and only breeds twice a year, while our Belgian delights in terrestrial exploration, and will, if permitted, breed five or more times a year, bringing forth six to twelve or more helpless young to a litter, their eyes not open for nine or ten days, and in every way showing their common rabbit tendency.

During the early history of the Belgian some enterprising breeder pretended to have succeeded in mating the hare with a rabbit. This theory, however, is groundless, and has never been substantiated. All attempts of English fanciers to cross the hare with a rabbit have been dismal failures.

The Belgian hare industry depends primarily upon its value as a producer of meat and fur, and the demand for good breeding stock, and for fancy stock. In Los Angeles it has become an established business under all these heads.

such high prices. Good does of this kind are worth from \$5 to \$100.

This demand for breeding stock and the consequent high prices will prevail for several years, until the whole of our vast country, as well as Canada, Mexico and other distant countries is well stocked with breeding animals. The Belgian is a new animal in this country; in many sections the people have not even heard of them and few indeed seen them. In California alone they are plentiful and even there the supply is not equal to the demand.

When one recalls the many uses of this valuable animal and the fact that they are destined to become as common and popular as poultry, it is seen that it will be a long time before the prices for breeding stock will decline. As a matter of fact, prices for good stock are better than they were a year ago.

The prices obtained for fancy stock will seem to many of the uninitiated as ridiculous, but when it is remembered that many of these animals bring from \$25 to \$100 for service and that a litter from a doe sells for, say \$500, it is easily understood how a single Belgian may be worth \$1500 or even more.

Lord Britain, when alive, was valued at \$10,000. The prices on fancy stock are on the up grade, and they will probably not decline to any great extent. Fancy Belgian hares, like fancy poultry or fancy animals, will always command high prices. To the breeder of fancy Belgians success is assured if he give it his attention and study. There is an interesting and profitable field here for any man or woman so inclined.

An expert's advice to all beginners in the business is to get good stock. Get the best pedigree animals you can afford to buy, then all the young from them can be sold for breeding purposes and will bring much higher prices than if sold for meat. All backs need not be for breeding purposes and there will usually be some poor ones not needed may be sold for meat. The does will be too valuable to sell for meat and should be kept or sold for breeding purposes. The does will be large and one will be able to prove the assertion that there is no better business for people of moderate means than Belgian hare production.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

In 1893, in the matter of making an appropriation for a rural free delivery service, the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads condemned the scheme as impracticable. Postmaster General Bissell in his report for that year stated that in his opinion "the Department would not be warranted in burdening the people with such a great expense." In his report for 1894 said that the \$10,000 set aside for the experiment had not been distributed because it was not believed the people were yet ready to involve themselves in an undertaking that would require for the first year about twenty million dollars more than had been allowed. In 1895 the appropriation for it was increased to \$20,000.

Mr. Wilson succeeded Mr. Bissell as Postmaster General, but he held the same opinion of the rural free delivery as did his predecessor. In 1896 the appropriation was increased to \$40,000 and the system put to a test. While the friends of the system have had a hard battle to fight they have won. It is now beyond the experimental stage. This stage culminated in 1899 with what is known as "The Carroll county Experiment." Previous to that time scattered routes had been laid out in widely separated portions of the country, and the Department determined to inaugurate a full county service, substituting rural free delivery for star routes and fourth class postoffices. Of this the Postal Magazine says:

"Carroll county, Maryland, whose county seat, Westminster, lies about twenty-five miles due north from Washington as the crow flies, and about seventy by rail, was selected for the experiment. It was chosen by reason of its being a farming community containing many scattered villages, but no large towns, thus forming ideal material for a network of rural routes; and at the same time presenting many topographical and other physical conditions likely to be met with in a general introduction of the service, which its opponent, still used as an argument against the further extension of the system. On December 20, 1899, the experiment started with four postal wagons and thirty rural carriers, the number of carriers being afterward increased to thirty-nine. As a result during the three months ended March 31, 1900, the quantity of mail handled increased 40 per cent; the number of letters registered, 57 per cent; the number of money orders issued, 40 per cent, and the postal revenues, 23.5 per cent. This have been demonstrated three principal and salient points: First, that the rural carrier service can successfully supplant the old system of star routes and fourth-class postoffices; second that it is an effective agency for the extension of the registry and money order systems; third, that it brings about a vast increase in the postal revenues of the Government, at a practically insignificant cost."

Since this, the system has been extended to many places. During the month of June, 1900, there were 77 free delivery routes established with 100 carriers.

There is no question but this system will practically do away with the fourth class postoffices and star routes. The fourth class postmaster and the star route contractors are about all that will have a "kick" coming. While it is true that the fourth class postmaster who has a little store will probably lose considerable trade, the great mass of farmers will be greatly benefited. They will be permitted to have their daily papers at the close of a hard day's work and know what is going on in the world. Perhaps most of them will have a chance to glance at the telegraphic reports during the noon hour while they are waiting for their teams to rest. There are but few farmers who have not a little time for reading. The rural delivery is for the purpose of giving the farmer the same privilege of getting his letters and papers without traveling several miles for them as is now enjoyed by the city merchant. He has just as much right to a consideration, too. The farmer should, however, meet the Department half way and provide suitable boxes for the reception of the mail where the carrier can deliver the mail without having to get out of his conveyance and tie his horse. Of course the young lady who is expecting a letter from her city lover will be at the gate when the carrier arrives, and he is expected to bring the coveted letters with uniform regularity. Carriers are permitted to receive money for money orders and to return the order or to include it in an envelope and post it for the sender. He is permitted to receive and deliver registry mail, seal stamps, envelopes, etc. In fact it will give the farmer the advantages of the city with respect to mail facilities. Farmers should not fear that the establishment of rural free delivery will entail an additional expense to them, and I am sure that their taxes will be no higher. Counting the pay received by the fourth class postmasters at present, the amount paid star routes, and considering the increase in the postal revenues by reason of additional sale of postage, the appropriations required from the Government will not, I think, be materially increased, certainly not beyond compensation for the services rendered.

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MIND MASTERY.

Fully one-half of humanity is impressed by the thoughts of the burdens and crosses they must bear, and should not fear that the establishment of rural free delivery will entail an additional expense to them, and I am sure that their taxes will be no higher. Counting the pay received by the fourth class postmasters at present, the amount paid star routes, and considering the increase in the postal revenues by reason of additional sale of postage, the appropriations required from the Government will not, I think, be materially increased, certainly not beyond compensation for the services rendered.

DEATH BROUGHT RELIEF TO HORRIBLE TORTURE.

Chambersburg, Pa., Aug. 15.—Naked but for her shoes and with her burned flesh falling from her in bits, Mrs. Katie Eberts, of Richmond, this county, managed to sit up and walk a half mile through the wooded mountains to her home yesterday afternoon. She died last night.

HE STOLE WOOL.—A young fellow about 21 years old, giving the name of J. C. Wilson, drove to Sabert Wednesday and put up the horse he was driving at the stable owned by Pege & Stevens, on Commercial street. He left the stable without giving any instructions for the care of the horse, but it was naturally supposed that he would return in due season for the animal and rig, but so far he has not appeared and it is hardly probable that he will. The owner, G. F. Elgin, a Corvallis livery man, came to Sabert yesterday, proved his property, and returned home with it. Since the young man's disappearance from Corvallis some very suspicious transactions, which, where last week, have been discovered, and it is believed that he stole large quantities of wool in the vicinity of Well's station and shipped it away, receiving quite a sum of money from the sale of the wool. Nothing is known as to his whereabouts, but it is probable that a strict search will be made for him that he may have a chance to meet his neighbors and explain some of his transactions.

TO REPAIR A BRIDGE.—The members of the county court of Polk county were in Salem yesterday to consult with County Judge John H. Scott and the members of the city council regarding the needed repairs to the joint bridge across the Willamette river. As a result of the consultation, Judge Scott last evening wrote letters to a number of bridge builders asking for proposals for the replanting of the approaches to the bridge, and various other repairs required, the bids to be opened August 31st, at the Marion county court house.

A NEW FILL.—County Judge John H. Scott a few days ago let the contract for a fill across a slough near Chemawa, to take the place of a 150-foot bridge. The fill will be made with a 16-foot bridge in the center. A ditch will be dug draining the depression so that a better roadway will result.

Cold Steel or Death.

There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation. Mrs. L. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., by her doctor, after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvelous power of Electric Bitters to cure Stomach and Liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, a voided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50c at DR. STONE'S drug stores.

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