

Any Size Any Quantity Any Style
MACKINTOSHES, RUBBER AND OIL-CLOTHING
Rubber Boots and Shoes, Belting, Packing and Hose.
Largest and most complete assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods.

Goodyear Rubber Company
R. H. PEARCE, President.
F. M. SHEPARD, JR., Treasurer.
J. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
73-75 FIRST ST.
PORTLAND, OR.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF
Photographic Goods
In the City—at Retail and Wholesale.
Newest, Best and Up-to-Date Goods Only.
Agents for Voigtlander Collinear Lenses.
BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., 144-148 Fourth St., Near Morrison

SUMMERS & PRAEL CO.
IMPORTERS
WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS IN
China, Crockery, Glassware
LAMP GOODS AND CUTLERY
Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Supplies a specialty.
111 THIRD STREET 267 WASHINGTON STREET

SHAW'S PURE MALT
The Condensed Strength and Nutrient of
BARLEY AND RYE
Blumauer & Hoch, 110 Fourth Street
Sole Distributors for Oregon

Established 1870 Incorporated 1898
G. P. Rummelin & Sons
Our complete line of ladies' fur garments now ready for inspection.
MANUFACTURERS OF **FINE FURS**
Jackets, Etons, Capes, Victorias, Collarettes, Muffs, Fancy Neckwear, Alaska Indian Suits.
Alaska Sealskins Our Specialty
FUR ROBES FUR RUGS
Highest price paid for raw furs.
Oregon Tel. Main 461.
126 SECOND ST., near Washington

HOTEL PERKINS
Fifth and Washington Streets PORTLAND, OREGON
EUROPEAN PLAN
First-Class Check Restaurant
Connected With Hotel.
Rooms—Single \$10.00 to \$12.00 per day
Rooms—Double \$12.00 to \$15.00 per day
Rooms—Family \$15.00 to \$20.00 per day

WHISKEY Everybody should order direct.
F. EPHRAIM & CO., Agents French Colony Vineyard Co., 18 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Exclusive uniform cash price house on the Pacific Coast.

St. Charles Hotel
CO. INCORPORATED.
FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON
American and European Plan.
American plan \$12.00 to \$15.00
European plan \$10.00 to \$12.00

The Oregon Agricultural College
A public institution maintained by the United States and the State of Oregon.
The Next Term Will Begin September 21, 1900
For catalogue address Theo. M. Gatch, President, or John D. Daly, Secretary
Board of Regents, Corvallis, Oregon.

Carnival Visitors Will find the
Studebaker Repository
One of the points of interest in our city. Our friends and customers are invited to make our house headquarters while attending the Carnival.
STUDEBAKER
Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Buggy and Trucks.
320-338 E. Morrison St.

Going to stay all Winter?
You have returned home and expect to stay here all Winter. Now, think a minute about buying a Piano. So that you can play brilliantly on the piano and delight your friends. Drop in and see the instrument. All are welcome. We also sell highest-grade pianos—the Steinway and A. B. Chase.
M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Aeolian Company
353, 355 Washington Street, corner Park, Portland, Or.
We are also agents for the Pianos.
It is exhibited only at our warehouse.

REBELS WAITING
Their Only Hope Is in the Success of Bryan.

OBJECT OF DISTURBANCES
Kept Up Solely to Influence the November Election.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION'S REPORT
Last Remnant of the Insurrection Will Disappear if the Present Policy is Maintained.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—August 17, Secretary Root called the Philippine Commission for a report of its operations to date. Following is the dispatch and the reply of the commission, dated August 21:
War Department Telegram, August 17, 1900.—To Philippine Commission, Manila: The President desires you to report by cable the views of the commission on the general condition of the islands as to peace and industry; business and revenue conditions prevailing; progress of education; disposition of the people toward the United States; what improvement in this particular; the present extent of the insurrection; how much of the insurrection is still in the hands of the rebels; the probable continuance of guerrilla warfare, and the influence operating to prolong it; how it can best be brought to a close; conditions and requirements of civil government.

ROOT, Secretary of War.
Manila, August 21, 1900.—Secretary of War, Washington: Replying to your dispatch, the commission reports that it has for two months and a half made diligent inquiries into the conditions prevailing. The mass of the people has aptitude for education, but is ignorant, superstitious and credulous. The insurrection is still in the hands of the rebels. The distribution of troops in 20 posts has by no means largely dispelled the hostility and steadily improved the temper of the people. This improvement, furthered by the abuses of the insurgents, affords a large number of the people for peace, and they will accept a government under the United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat have divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or become leaders. Nearly all the prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection, except Aguinaldo, have since been captured or have surrendered and have taken the oath of allegiance.

The policy of leniency culminating in amnesty has had a marked effect to induce surrenders until the United States, reported here in full, gave hope to the rebels. The policy of a changed policy and stayed surrenders to await the result of the elections. Disturbances in parts of the islands, kept up by the rebels, are insurrectionary propaganda and orders to influence the election, do not show an unfriendly attitude of a majority of the people of the provinces where they occur.
Only activity is among small insurgent bodies in mountain fastnesses, whence they issue for usually harmless night attacks, or murderous ambush of small parties, or recruit the people, terrorized by cutting out tongues, cutting off limbs, burying alive, murder and plunder. Difficulty of detection enables insurgents to maintain a precarious existence in some of the mountainous regions. Uncertainty as to future policy of United States and defenseless condition of people without arms largely prevent them siding American in suppressing outrages.

Despite these difficulties, the maintenance of the status quo makes for peace and order. All Northern Luzon, except in Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, are substantially free from insurgents. The people are busy planting, and are asking for municipal organization. The railway and telegraph lines from Manila to Dagupan, have not been molested for five months. In the exempted provinces and parts of the provinces of Southern Luzon, insurgents have been driven from mountain refuge to another and are in a state of trouble. Their activity in leading the guerrilla warfare, have succeeded in recruiting bands among the Visayans in Samar, Leyte and parts of Panay, which maintain themselves by robbery and kidnapping. Near Cagayan, in Mindanao, the old Tagal penal settlement, a considerable force of bandits makes the neighboring country dangerous, and disturbance exists at Surigao, but in the south of this large, sparsely settled island, at Zamboanga, Cotabato and other points, the country is tranquil.
Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of the islands have created unsettled conditions, and the unguarded American or foreigner traveling ordinary trails far from garrisons and attracting curiosity, runs the risk of violence, even in the pacified provinces. The native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this and the terror which has been the lot of the people. Native desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered there will be a sufficient force for the maintenance of order and it will permit an early material reduction of United States troops.

It is conceded by all but men in arms, and is implied in their proclamation, that if the election confirms the present policy, the remainder of the insurrection will disappear within sixty days by surrender of the leaders and fading out of the rank and file.
Ladrones, in part a heritage from Spanish rule, will continue, but can be suppressed by measures. The existing insurrectionary organization is now maintained with the greatest difficulty for the purpose of the election. The effort to suppress the insurrection to crush out the small guerrillas for political effect, but hitherto without result.
A change of policy, by turning the islands over to a civil administration, will bring the insurrection to an end. The prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and

property—secular and religious—most insecure, banish, by fear of cruel proscription, a considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in the well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government and reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under the despotic insurrectionary government during the eight months of its control.

The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify the active intervention of our Government or some other.
Business, interrupted by the war, is much improved as peace extends, but investment of new capital is retarded by doubt concerning the policy of the United States. In Negros, more sugar is in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give an impetus to the timber trade and reduce the high price of lumber. Cultivation of rice in some provinces is retarded by loss of draft cattle through disease and war. Meat is now in excess of a pound.

Customs collections for the last quarter were 50 per cent greater than ever in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. The total revenue for the same period was one-third greater than in any quarter under Spain, though the cedula tax, the chief source of Spanish revenue, has been practically abolished. Economy and efficiency of military government have created a surplus fund of \$5,000,000, Mexican, which should be expended in much needed public works, notably improvement of Manila harbor, the conditions of which, with consequent delay and expense in landing goods, is a greater embargo on business than many nearly prohibitory tariff rates inherited from Spain and still operating. With a proper tariff and facilities Manila will become the great port of the Orient. Spanish revenue laws, throwing the burden of taxation on the poor, give the wealthy comparative immunity. The tariff now prevents importations from America of canned goods, machinery and other necessities. The Spanish inland revenue was chiefly derived from the poll tax, tax on small business, fishing license and the like, but no land tax. We are formulating laws remedying these evils, and confident that by judicious customs laws, a reasonable ad valorem land tax and a proper corporation franchise tax, the imposition of no greater rate than that in the average American state will give less annoyance, and with peace, will produce a revenue sufficient to pay the expenses of an efficient government, including the military and constabulary.

The bad condition of the currency hinders business. Steps should be taken towards early resumption of the gold standard. We are preparing a stringent civil service law giving equal opportunities to Filipinos and Americans, with preference for the former, where qualifications are equal, to enter at the lowest rank and by promotion reach the head of the department. Municipal corporations are being organized on a popular basis. A much-needed reform in the civil and criminal procedure, the criminal code and judicial system, favored by the Filipino bar, will be effected.
Railroad franchises should at once be granted. Railroads will revolutionize life and business in these wonderful islands. Insurgent and insurrectionary propaganda, Forty-five miles of railroad extension under negotiation, will give access to a large province rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with a strictly temperate climate, and a fertile soil. Railroad construction will give employment to many, and communication will furnish a market to vast stretches of rich agricultural land.

Calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers are greater than the commission can provide until a comprehensive system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to a popular demand. Native children show aptitude for learning English. The standpoint of a small fraction of the people, and in a few years the medium of communication in courts, public offices and between different tribes will be English. The creation of a new system of government, like that of Porto Rico, under which substantially all rights described in the bill of rights in the Federal Constitution are to be granted to the people of the Philippines, will bring to the people the highest kind of work at the highest of wages, and will bring to the people the highest kind of work at the highest of wages, and will bring to the people the highest kind of work at the highest of wages.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS
Political.
Roosevelt spoke in Pocatello on trusts and labor. Page 1.
The proposed law was tested in Minneapolis. Page 2.
Montana Democrats split in state convention. Page 2.
Bryan closed his Kansas-Missouri tour. Page 5.
China.
The powers are divided on the Chinese question. Page 3.
Germany's reasons for leaving the recent note are announced. Page 3.
Sir Claude MacDonald has been transferred to Japan. Page 3.
Philippines.
The Philippine Commission reports condition in the islands. Page 1.
Twelve Americans were killed in a fight with rebels in Luzon. Page 3.
Hobson says the standards in Manila Bay scuttled their own ships. Page 3.
Domestic.
The number of strikers in the anthracite region is increasing. Page 2.
Governor Sayers says 12,000 persons were killed by the storm in Texas. Page 2.
The annual meeting of the Municipal League opened in Milwaukee. Page 2.
General McClelland is dead. Page 1.
Pacific Coast.
Fred Kane, of Sumpter, murdered his young stepdaughter and her mother; shot his wife, and then attempted suicide. Page 1.
Washington Middle-of-the-Road Populists have decided to nominate a full state ticket. Page 4.
Business men of Tacoma, tendered Senator Fairbanks a reception. Page 4.
Oregon Press Association holds its annual meeting at Ashland. Page 4.
Oregon Conference of the M. E. Church appoints a committee to conduct the trial of Rev. A. Starr, of Portland. Page 4.
Commercial and Marine.
Rain is causing serious damage to hops and prunes. Page 11.
Wheat markets are firm and higher. Page 11.
Sweden looking for a loan from America. Page 11.
Long-range chartering of oil cargoes. Page 5.
Captain J. D. Tackaberry dead in Alaska. Page 8.
The Jupiter to sail from Portland with the crew she brought down. Page 8.
John Wilson bequeathed his collection of books to the Portland Library. Page 12.
Oregon has contributed more than \$2000 to the Galveston fund. Page 8.
City Council will hold a special session next Wednesday to pass the blanket license. Page 12.

ROOSEVELT IN IDAHO

Spoke in Pocatello on Questions of Labor and Trusts.

NOW WAGES HAVE BEEN RAISED

Expansion, Not Imperialism, an Issue of the Campaign—Nation's Honor and Destiny.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Sept. 19.—The Roosevelt special train arrived at Pocatello a few minutes after 6 o'clock this evening. During the day stops were made at Rexburg, St. Anthony, Idaho Falls and Blackfoot.
Governor Roosevelt addressed two meetings here this evening.

BISHOP EDWARD G. ANDREWS.



Bishop Andrews, who presides over the Oregon M. E. Conference at Ashland, was born August 7, 1825, in New Hartford, Ontario County, N. Y. He pursued his academic studies chiefly in Cassius Seminary, and subsequently entered the Wesleyan University, where he graduated August 7, 1847. He became a communicant in his 19th year; was licensed to preach early in 1844, and after his graduation was employed for 11 months as assistant preacher on the Morristown circuit. In 1848 he joined the Onondaga conference, and was ordained deacon by Bishop James; was received into full communion and ordained elder by Bishop Scott in 1850, at Utica. Subsequently he was stationed at Stockbridge. His voice becoming affected by ministerial services, he accepted a situation as teacher in Cassius Seminary in 1854. In 1855 he became president of Cassius Seminary. In 1856 he was elected principal of Cassius Seminary. Eight years later he re-entered the pastoral work; was transferred to New York East Conference, and stationed at Stamford, Conn. He was a member of the general conference of 1864, and later years, and in 1872 was elected to the episcopacy. Under the arrangement of episcopal residences, he removed to Des Moines, Ia., and has since been constantly engaged in his official duties. In 1876 he visited Europe and India, organizing the conferences of Sweden, Norway and South India, and visiting Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Since then he has been transferred to New York City.

farmer who voted for free wool eight years ago who said he had come within 6 cents of getting it. Compare the prices you got four years ago with those you get now; compare the earnings of the wageworker now with what we got then, and see what it is for your interest to do now."

Expansion Is Our Law.
At Rexburg Governor Roosevelt in his speech said:
"Imperialism you hear talked of. What does it mean? It means nothing. There is not an imperialist in the country that I have met. Expansion? Yes—playing the part of a great nation. Why am I speaking to you? Because you and your forefathers expanded into this country; because you moved in here in your white-topped wagons and came across the plains and over the mountains of Utah to become miners and ranchmen, and when you got here you began to irrigate the soil. And that is one of the problems of the Nation, and the Nation has to help in solving it. Your forefathers came here to make the wilderness blossom like the rose, and as I came along this morning I saw the rising sun throw its light, not against the sagebrush, but against the

BISHOP EDWARD G. ANDREWS.



ings here this evening, one at Pavilion, and the other at Lewis' Hall. Both were largely attended. At Pavilion Hall, Governor Roosevelt said, in part:
"I have been traveling all day along the eastern border of your great state. I have been seeing what you have done in turning the wilderness into fruitful fields. In speaking to you this evening, I want to talk especially from the standpoint of the wageworkers and on the question of trusts. Four years ago, I am informed, that the amount of wages paid the wageworkers here was much less than it is now. I learned that you had some 600 men employed four years ago, whereas you have 800 employed now in the shops here. With trainmen four years ago the average wages was \$90 a month, whereas they now get an average of \$95 a month. In 1896 many mechanics had to be set at a lower grade of work or do nothing, whereas now they are employed at the highest kind of work at the wages I have named. Your engineers four years ago received an average of \$80 a month, and now from \$100 to \$200 a month. Firemen four years ago did not get but about \$20 a month on an average, whereas now they get from \$30 to \$150 a month. Conductors were receiving in the neighborhood of \$80 a month, and now they get about \$170 a month. The wages of bagmen have gone from \$40 to \$50 a month, then to \$100 a month now. If I am in error about the figures you can look them up easily. Now, what, substantially, what I have told you is the fact.
"We have seen in four years what has been the increase in wage-earning here. All I ask is that in your effort to cut down the trusts you do not also cut down the wageworker. You should not vote so as to bring ruin upon the wageworker's wife and children, for when hard times come, when disaster and panic are abroad in the land and times are hard, it may be hard for the men, but it is harder still for the women and children; it is harder for those dependent upon him. Do not vote to injure yourselves in your endeavor to get at the man you would like to get at, for I think we can get at them if we go honestly, rationally and quietly about it. The man of the trust will be hurt a good deal less than by any great commercial disaster. The speculator can do more to protect himself than you can, though it may hurt him. He may be badly off, but he will not be as badly off as the others.
"We will find out how to get at the trusts. It is not easy to point out how it can be done, but it is very easy to point out some way in which it cannot be done. The worst of these ways is to go into hysterics. Nobody ever gained anything by going into hysterics yet, and it is bad for the person indulging in them. Sometimes we have legislation that verges on the hysterical. Just think of the amendments to the anti-trust laws that have been passed during the past six or eight years and think how little most of them amount to. Compare the accomplishments with the promises on the part of the people who promised the most. Mr. Bryan said four years ago that you would have harder experiences. I ask you if wool did not sell at about 9 cents five or six years ago and whether it did not sell for about double that time? You may remember the story of the

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

Fred Kane Shot His Wife and Young Stepdaughter.

BURNED CABIN AND GIRL'S REMAINS

As a Final Chapter to Terrible Deed, He Attempted Suicide—Demented Man's Crime.

SUMPTER, Or., Sept. 19.—A terrible tragedy took place here today, the particulars of which are blood-curdling. Fred Kane, who resided with his wife and stepdaughter, a child about 7 or 8 years of age, about six miles northwest of this place, at what is known as McCulloch's Fork, in a fit of temporary insanity shot his wife and daughter and burned the body of the latter by setting fire to the cabin home. He then attempted suicide by shooting himself.
Persons passing on the road between this place and Granite found Kane and his wife a short distance from their home in a dying condition, and brought them to Sumpter. Both are thought to be mortally wounded.
Kane shot himself through one lung, and his wife was struck by a bullet, the ball entering the chest just below the heart. Both are in the hospital at Baker City. The tragedy took place some time about 7 o'clock this morning. It is thought that Kane became of unsound mind, and his crime was that of a demented man. The murderer is a son of Mrs. Dan Kane, a respected widow lady residing with other members of her family near Ashburn. He was married only a few months ago. His wife was formerly a Mrs. Toney, and is a daughter of Charles Nicholson, a pioneer of Baker County, engaged in farming on Muddy Creek, in Powder River Valley.
Kane had always been jealous of his wife since their marriage, and this is supposed to have unbalanced his mind. He was her third husband, and she married him within six months after the death of her previous husband. They are both well known in Sumpter, and the tragedy took place in the cabin that was built on the mining property owned by Kane.

GENERAL MCCLERNAND DEAD

Passed Away at His Home in Springfield Early This Morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—General John A. McClernand died at 12:10. His death was the result of old age and a general breakdown. He had been in feeble health four years, and two years ago suffered an attack which nearly ended fatally. About two weeks ago he was attacked with dysentery, and though this was cured, he never rallied. He had been unconscious for the past 24 hours.

John Alexander McClernand was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., May 26, 1825. In 1852 he began the practice of law in Shawneetown, Ill., and in 1855 established the Shawneetown Democrat. From 1856 to 1862 he was a member of the State Legislature, and from 1862 to 1865 served in Congress. In 1865 he was again chosen to Congress and served till the beginning of the Civil War, when he resigned and was appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers in the Union Army. He was made Major-General in 1862, and took part in the attack on Fort Donelson, the battle of Shiloh and the capture of Vicksburg. He was raised to the rank of Major-General in the Union Army, and was assigned to the command of the Tenth Army Corps in July, 1864, and resigned from the Army in November, 1864.

Belle Archer Dead.
WARREN, Pa., Sept. 19.—Belle Archer, the actress, died at the Emergency Hospital here tonight.

APPOINTED A SENATOR.

Acting Governor of Utah Took Advantage of Wells' Absence.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A special to the Tribune from Salt Lake City, Utah, says: While Governor Wells and Secretary of State Hammond were in Idaho last night to meet Governor Roosevelt and escort him to this city, Judge G. W. Powers, of Salt Lake, Democrat, was appointed United States Senator. The appointment was made by Aquila Nebeker, President of the Senate, who is acting Governor, according to the constitution. It was signed a little while before midnight, at which time the train bearing Governor Wells was expected to cross the line into Utah. The last Legislature was Democratic, and the constitution of the State provides that there be a little fight for the Senatorship between A. W. McCune, of Salt Lake, and Congressman W. H. King. An adjournment was taken without breaking the deadlock. The seat has remained vacant.
The Democrats discovered last night they had the Acting Governor, Mr. Nebeker, consulted a lawyer, and was told he had the power to make the appointment. He accordingly did so. The state seal was locked up and could not be obtained, but Mr. Nebeker's legal advisers maintain his action was valid anyway. The appointment was drawn carefully in legal form, signed and witnessed. A formal acceptance will be filed with the Secretary of State.

ATTACKED CHINESE FORTS.

Allies Began the Bombardment at Daylight This Morning.

TAKU, Sept. 20.—The allies attacked the Pe Tang forts at daylight. Heavy cannonading is going on.

THE ANGLO-BOER WAR.

British Occupy Nelspruit.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Nelspruit, Vaal River Colony, under date of September 18, that the town was occupied the previous day without opposition. He adds that he is in communication with General Buller and is able to send him supplies. Lord Roberts further says General Buller reports that the bulk of his opponents are now mercenaries and Cape Colony rebels.

Viljoen on the March.

SPITZKOP, Sept. 18.—General Viljoen, who succeeded Louis Botha in the supreme command of the Transvaal forces, is reported to be moving northward in the direction of Hectorspruit, with 3000 men and 30 guns. He is known as "the firebrand," and will endeavor to protect the war.

Last Balaklava Survivor.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 19.—The last of the Balaklava survivors, James A. White, is dead. He had lived near this place since 1857.