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GALVESTON RELIEF.

Seven Hundred 'Thousand Dollars He Says It is Bigger Than Any Po-

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 1 .- John Sealy, chairman of the finance committee, a sub-committee of the Galveston central relief committee, and custodian of the Galves-ton relief fund, has given out the follow-

"All supplies that have been turned over to me up to and including October 1, 1909, from all sources, amount to \$181,043 63.

This amount includes all money received by me direct, all received by Mayor Jones, and also \$509,500 remitted to me by Governor Sayers out of subscriptions made to him. The Governor has also ordered a further remittance to me of \$190,000, which should reach me in the next few days and he will send me from time to tim We are arranging in proper shape a full itemized statement of all receipts and ints expended, which will be duly

More Labor in Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 1.-One thousand of the laborers employed in removing the debris will be released tomorrow, as the work is sufficiently progressed to warrant this step. This will enable the rall-roads and other large corporations to get the laborers they need to continue the restoration of their properties. Workmen are beginning to arrive here in large numbers. The exodus has almost ceased while incoming train brings artisans and others. Official reports show 6387 bales of cotton and 60 cars of grain were received

Coal Mine Burning.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 1 .- The Sunmyside coal mine, in this city, the largest coal mine in Southern Indiana, is on fire, and it is feared the entire mine will be destroyed. The value of the mine is estimated at \$200,000.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- Today's state-

Fire in Chicago.

HANNA AND THE STRIKE.

litical Question.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1—Chairman Hanns, of the National Republican Committee, ar-rived today and until afternoon was closeted in his room at the Auditorium Annex with Perry S. Heath, chairman of the

"Any man who would put a straw in the way of a settlement of the great coal miners' strike now progressing in Penn-sylvania should be taken out to the nea-

set lamppost and hanged." This is the way Senator Hanna spoke today when asked for particulars regard-ing the success of his negotiations for ending the strike.

"I did not want to talk about the strike. I did not think that it should be mixed up in politics. It is a bigger question than any political party or political ques-tion, and should not be discussed from a political standpoint. No one should b rmitted to use it for political capital the duty of every man to do his ut most to end the deplorable trouble." On the outlook in New York the Sen-

ator was noncommittal. "The New York Republicans are wak ng up," he said, "and from now on the campaign is going to be very active on both sides. I am going to do everything in my power to win this election for McKinley and Roosevelt, and I believe we will win, too; but I will not give an estimate or predict majorities. I will re-main in Chicago during the remainder of the campaign, and will make no speeches outside of this city. Here, however, I may address the laboring men several times. I like to talk to the work. ingmen. They can understand me, and i understand them."

Clark and Dickinson Confer. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 1.-Genera Manager Dickinson, of the Union Pacific Railway, and Benator W. A. Clark, of Montana, were in conference here today, presumably with reference to the proposed Salt Lake-Los Angeles road. Later they both left for Salt Lake.

British Shelled a Village. HONG KONG, Oct. 1.-The British gun CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Fire tonight destroyed an eight-story brick building on Market street, doing \$500,000 damage. The principal loser is E. A. Rothschild & Co. boat Robin has shelled the village of Luk

MONEY FOR POLITICS

LIBRARY,

At Bottom of Friction Over Assessment Index.

ASSESSOR'S CLERKS DISCHARGED

Order of County Commissioners to Stop Certain Work-How Political Assessments Figure in It.

Assessor R. S. Greenleaf has received an order from the County Commissioners to suspend work on the index to the county taxroll for 1900 and turn over to them so much of the index as has been com-pleted, with all blanks and memoranda pertaining to it. The formal order required him to do this yesterday. He discharged two clerks who were working on the index. Then he had the combination changed on the lock to the vault in his office, put the index and appurtenances in the vault and locked it, and himself left town for several days, having some surveying to do in the northwestern part of the county. This action brings up the matter of the Assessor's charges for compiling the index and his expedient of asking contributions from employes for

captain Greenleaf was at his office early yesterday morning. When his mail came in he found a letter from County Clerk Holmes transmitting the following order of the Board of County Commissions. under date of Saturday:

It appearing to the Board of County Com missioners that the expense of making the index to the assessment roll for 1900 is far in excess of former years, and not yet completed; and, whereas, in justice to the taxpayers of this county, to curselves and all concerned, we deem it advisable to adopt other methods for prosecuting this work, it is hereby ordered: prosecuting this work, it is hereby ordered:
That the County Assessor suspend work on
the said index, and that he turn over to the
board at their office on Monday, October 1,
1900, the index so far as completed, together
with all cards, notes, memorandums or other
matter in his hands pertaining to said index;
also all blanks, papers or stationary procured
for the purpose of making said index.

W. B. STEELE,
J. G. MACK,
W. SHOWERS.

WM. SHOWERS, Board of County Commission

Two Clerks Discharged. He did not hasten to comply with the order. When the two clerks who had for the past few days been working on the index, Miss Jessie Samuels and Miss Ella Buddemer, came in, the Assessor had a little talk with each and discharged her. Miss Buddemer arrived first and as she departed met Miss Samuel in the corridor and told her what had happened.

The matter of levying assessments on employes to help defray campaign ex-penses is at the bottom of the difficulty. Reports that the Assessor was taking a "rake off" from the salaries of employes, taken in connection with the rapidly ac cumulating expense of preparing the in-dex to the assessment roll, induced the Board of County Commissioners to look into the matter. A month ago the As-sessor was before the board with a state-ment of the cost of the index to that time and an explanation of the cause of the extra expense this year.

Why Commissioners Acted "We found," said Commissioner Steele resterday, "that the Assessor's oral statement to us did not exactly tally with the figures shown by the records, and this Then we became satisfied that unnecessary expense was being incurred by him. In view of the reports that part of the expense was to enable the Assessor to liquidate his campaign expenses from the county treasury we concluded to take the matter into our own hands and relieve him of the work of compiling the dex, which is not part of his legal duty." "We have also concluded," continued Mr. Steele, and Commissioner Showers was present and assented to the statement, "we have also concluded to give him reasonable time to comply with the order. If he doesn't do it tomorrow, we shall take legal advice and proceed as seems best in the matter. Thus far there no question but we are within our ghts. Preparing the index is no part of the Assessor's duty. It has to be par-ticularly authorized and provided for by the Board of County Commissioners. If choose not to have an index, there would be none. We could hire anybody we saw fit to make it. When we order the index turned over to us we are in nowise interfering with the statutory du ties of the Assessor. We are simply taking possession of work we have specially arranged for. The Assessor's work can go on just as if no index had ever been

"Until last year the work was done by special contract, and cost about \$750 each year. Last year was the first under the new law, and Assessor Greenleaf was authorized to make it. He complained that the previous contract work contained many errors, and said it was very desirable that an extra revision should be made in order that names and references should be accurate. Once well done, he said, it would stand for the future, and the expense of future years for compli-ing it would be comparatively light. So we let him go ahead and make his careful and authentic index, and it cost the county over \$1200. Now this year the expense was plling up faster than ever. We had Captain Greenleaf before us three times to explain the matter, but could get no satisfaction from him. A month ago the expense of this year's index had reached between \$500 and \$1000, and it was only about half done. Another month's expense has been added to that without satisfactory result, and we thought it time to set."

Assessor Greenleng's Story. An Oregonian reporter saw Captain Greenleaf at his residence, 105 North Eighteenth street, yesterday afternoon as he was ready to leave town for a few days. He said he didn't think the matter of his relations with the Board of unreliable rumors in circulation concern ing them. He admitted that he had re but had taken no step toward compliwere employed on the work that was ordered discontinued. As to whether he intended to comply with the order, he said he would look into the matter. "It is a question with me," said he, "whether the Commissioners have any right to the records of my office. If they

can take the index to the asse can take the index to the assessment rolls, why can't they take the rolls them-selves, and then how would I do my work as required by law? They cannot de-prive me of my records, it seems to me. But I will not say that I will not comply with the order. I may do so after further examination of the subject.
"I haven't made anything out of the
Assessor's office. When I was given
\$6000 a year to run the office. I had to
figure mighty close to have anything left

for myself after paying the necessary ies. The index was then made by ctors, who sometimes sublet the

it. There were many inaccuracies in it. Even if defects were discovered in the index, the corrections were not made in the tax roll, and the subsequent advertising and sale of property was a farce. And the rolls being left uncorrected, the errors corrected in the index one year would appear in the index of the next year. Last year was my first oppor-tunity to improve the index, and I made

many corrections.
"This being my last year in office, I take pride in getting the affairs in shape so that my successor will have no trouble with them. I wanted to leave indexes reliable and practically perfect. The ex-perience I have had enables me to handle this work to much better advantage than a new man. The tracing of similar names to see if they are meant to be identical, looking up doubtful names to see that they are absolutely correct, etc., requires a good deal of hard work, and must be done by persons trained in it. To get a model index requires much heavier ex-pense than to make such an index as we pense than to make such an index as we have been accustomed to here, the defects of which cost the inxpayers much more money than it would more money than it would cost to make a correct one in the first place."

Contributions From the Clerks. "Have you anything to say about the report that you levied political assess-ments on your employes?"
"Oh, I know there has been a lot of talk about that. But that for the most

part blew over some time ago, and has nothing to do with this matter." "It is said to be quite closely connected with this case; at least, the report that has gone out couples the unusual expense of the index with the allegation that you levied assessments on your employes,

suggested the reporter.
"After last Spring's campaign, which was far more expensive to me than my other three," said Captain Greenleaf, with some deliberation, "I had nothing to look forward to to make my expenses good. Previously I had discounted the future. paying campaign expenses after getting the office, and I had asked nobody to help me. But this time I was beaten, was going out into private life, and had nothing in view from which such expenses could be met. It occurred to me that if those who had held good positions in my office for years by my favor, and who had never been asked for a cent to help pay the expenses of campaigns which continued me in office and them in good jobs-that if these should choose to help me a little in bearing the expense of this last and losing campaign, it would be no more than right. So I spoke to some of them about it. and they seemed to take about the same view of it. I did not demand any sum or make any threats to force payments. I spoke to them as friends, not as employes. It was to be a purely voluntary matter."

Sum That Would Be Right.

"Did you say what you thought would be about right?"
"I believe I did mention \$15." "Did you suggest this contribution the cierks whom you discharged today?" "I spoke to Miss Buddemer, who had been with me nearly six years. She re-ceived \$75 a month. I asked her how littie she could get along with, and she said she didn't know. Then I asked if she could get along with \$60 a month, and she said she thought she could. She didn't pay me, however, making some remark to the effect that she had had special demands for money that month—this was some time in August last. I'-

September, but she never paid anything."
"Did any others pay you?" Yes; a young man named Beatty paid ne \$15, but he afterward left my 'Did any others pay you?" "Well, yes; I believe some of the others

mentioned the matter to her again in

gave me something. To some I have re-turned the money, and am ready to re-turn it to all if they demand it. "Why, there is not much to this. We all know that it is an extensive practice in county and Federal offices and others. And it doesn't seem unfair that persons who are benefited should contribute what they can without discomfort to the campaign expenses of those who favor them by keeping them in good jobs. A good deal of the howl you hear over this matter arises from the fact that I have been identified with the Mitchell wing of the Republican party. For several years the county offices were pretty evenly divided, but now I am the only representative of that wing of the party, and the others feel free to jump on me. This is at the bottom of all the friction

"Do you care to say why Miss Samuels and Miss Buddemer were discharged?"
"They were let out because the County Commissioners ordered the work they were on discontinued. That left nothing for them to do, and I had an idea that they had given the Commissioners infor-mation about the affairs of my office that had led to the order sent me today, I understand that they will probably be employed by the Commissioners to com-plete the index. They are competent clerks, so far as that goes, and would probably do the work better than almost anybody else. They have the advantage of experience in it."

The Clerks' Side of It.

Miss Buddemer and Miss Samuels the clerks whom Assessor Greenleaf missed, were seen by the reporter. Both were afraid of unpleasant notoriety in connection with the affair, and shrank from telling their story for the public. When assured that nothing but a modest statement of the truth was desired, they consented to tell something of the cir-cumstances of the case.

"It was on the 9th of last August," said Miss Buddemer, "that Mr. Greenleaf spoke of my making a contribution to olp him out with his election expenses. I believe I was the first one he spoke to about the matter. He said he was going to make new arrrangements with his clerks; that he had been to great expense in his campaign, and that we clerks who depended on his favor for our positions ought to do something to help him. He said outside people had come to him and offered to pay him for jobs in his office, and that he was under no obligation to keep me then. He asked what would be willing to do. I told him ardly understood him. He asked me if could get along on \$60 a month, with as-surance that I could hold the position the remainder of the year, five months, and he counted them off on his fingers. I told him I would have to have a little me before giving him an answer. 'Well, take it,' said he, 'but I know what you'll The next day I told him that if all the other clerks were going to stand it 1 would, too. It turned out that I was the only one of the regular force that he asked for money, and upon the advice of others I did not contribute, though he

asked me twice for the money. "How long did you work for Captain Greenleaf in the Assessor's office? "This is my sixth year. I began work in March, 1895."

'Was any money contribution or assess ment ever asked of you before?" "No. That's why I was so surprised this time, and hardly knew what to do.' "What did the Assessor tell you today?"
"He asked me if I knew the indexing of the assessment roll was to be stopped County Commissioners to finish the work I told him no. He referred to my failure to pay the \$15 per month to him, and

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

Bryan's Chances for Carrying State Are Bright.

REPUBLICANS NOT DISCOURAGED

As Goes Baltimare, So Goes the State -Gold Democratic Vote Pretty Evenly Divided.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—(Staff correspondence.) — Unless the situation changes materially, Maryland will give her eight electoral votes to Bryan, yet the state gave McKinley 32,000 plurality over Bryan four years ago. One year before, Maryland elected a Republican Governor for the first time. The year McKinley carried the state, the entire delegation of six Congressmen were Republicans. Two years ago, the Republicans elected four, and the Democrats two Congressmen. One year ago, the state went Democratic by about 15,000 on the Governorship.

dreds of others. Generally speaking, thes people are going to vote for the Admin-istration that is in power, because they believe that a change may result in dis-aster to themselves.

Baltimore the Pivotal Point.

The eastern part of Maryland is Demo-cratic. The Republicans have carried the Congressional districts at times by narrow majorities, but as a usual thir eastern shore votes the Democratic ticket with a great deal of regularity. It is fair to say that the Eastern Democracy will about offset the Republican majorities in the west, outside of the City of Baltimore It thus appears that Baltimore is very likely to decide the position of the state in the Presidential contest. Baltimore has had a Republican Mayor. It now has a Democratic Mayor. Baltimore has voted both ways. It is a conservative city, and conservatism may save for the Republicans state The Republicans say it will. At this distance from the election, it looks the other way. If Baltimore should go 5000 for Bryan, it will be very apt to carry the state with it, and if, on the other hand, it should give 5000 for McKinley, it would pretty near carry the state for McKinley. Of course, a good deal of hard work can be done in a city like

out and work and influence the labor Maryland is a Democratic state, and vote to such an extent that it will give

OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR M'KINLEY SHOWN BY POLL OF STATES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1-The New York Herald publishes a poll of states. today, showing: McKinley, 258 votes; Bryan, 168; and doubtful, 21. The doubtful states are Indiana, Montana and Idaho, with the indications that they are more likely to go for McKinley than for Bryan. The states which voted for Bryan four years ago, and are given as sure to vote for McKinley, are South Dakota, Kansas, Washington and Wyoming. The states which voted for McKinley four years ago, and are placed in the Bryan column this year, are Kentucky and Maryland. The Herald says that the poll is made after a most careful investigation by its correspondents in every part of the country. Nothing but a great upheaval, of which there is no sign, could change the result, according to its view.

Oswold Ottendorfer, of the New York Staats Zeitung, has declared against Bryan. He is the most potent German influence in the country, and will probably prevent any wholesald defections of Germans from the Republican party.

always had been. It always cast its vote for the Democratic candidate for Presi-dent until 1896, when the people repudiated Bryan and populism and voted for McKinley. The explanation of its change

is interesting. For 15 years Arthur P. Gorman dominated the Democracy and the State of Maryland. He named the Democratic Congressmen, he named the Governor and state officers, he named his own coleagues in the Senate. No man held such imperialistic sway in any state as Gorman over Maryland in his palmy days. His ambition to become President led him into indiscretions. Outside of Maryland, Gorman was not popular, and Cleveland was. Some of Cleveland's popularity land was. Some of Cleveland's popularity extended to Maryland. Gorman felt that it was necessary to stifle Clevelandism in his earn state, and elsewhere, in order to gain the mastery of the Democratic party and the nomination of that party for President.

Gorman Bossism Meets a Reverse. All strict bossism meets a reverse sooner or later. The Democrats of Maryland rebelled, especially that class of Demo-crats which believed in the civil service the Baltimore Sun says there is no danger reform of Grover Cleveland. Gorman in Bryan's election, and that he can do he sollt with Cleveland on that rock, as on many others. There grew up in Maryland an in-dependent element when Gorman attacked Baltimore Sun led the assault against Cleveland. This independent element Gorman, and helped carry the state for flocked to Cleveland before Bryanism was fastened upon the Democratic party, the independent vote in Maryland left Gorman and his nominees, and, as a result, a Republican Governor was elected. This was in 1895. Wellington was elected to nate, as, being the temporary leader of the Republican party, he gained a prestige which was acknowledged in mak-

In 1896, the same independent element which had stood by Cleveland as against German was against Bryan and the organized Democracy of Maryland, which was still in the control of Gorman and his henchmen. Gorman himself did not bolt the party, but he did not take any active interest for Bryan. He never be-lieved in free silver. In fact he was opposed to it, as bitterly opposed as any man could be. But his belief in party regularity caused him to remain with the party, even after it became Bryanized. The Republican majority in 1896 was phenomenal. It would seem to indicate that Maryland was a Republican state. But it only showed that the business interests and sound money interests believed in voting for the party of sound money as against the party of Bryan and the Chicago platform. The sound money Democratic vote made it possible for the Republicans to carry Maryland by such a large majority in 1896. The independent anti-Gorman vote in the Democratic party made it possible for the Republicans to

carry the state before that.

Democratic Elements United. This Fall the tendency is towards the unification of the Democratic elements of the state, and it being a Democratic state, this unity should give it to Bryan. Of course, if the business interests become alarmed, if the sound money men of the state feel that Bryan's election means continued agitation of the silver queswill result in keeping finances of the country in an unsettled condition, possibly there will be a turn in the tide, and McKinley may carry the state by a small majority. There is also the manufacturing interests, which have gained a great deal of strength during the last four years, and these manufacturers, with the working men, may increase the Republican vote and make up for some of the losses which the Republicans will sustain. It is feared, however, that these increases will be offset by those who have been materially af-fected by the closing down of manufac-turing plants as a result of trusts and embinations. In several towns in Maryand in some of the western towns, some enterprises have been shut down because they have been absorbed by the trusts, and the product which they manufactured is now made in some central loca-

The western part of the state is still solidly Republican. The men in the mountains are Republicans. The farmers are generally Republicans. The railroad interests in these sections tend towards Republicanism, because there has been a great deal of employment along the lines of railroads which ran through that section of the state. Many improvements have been made. The Baltimore & Ohio important and valuable improvements which have been made necessary on ac-count of the increased traffic on the line. Prainload after trainload of coal and other freight passing over the road usually finds a market at tide water. This makes business for a great many classes

McKinley the required majority to carry the state.

Gold Democratic Vote. Gold Democratic vote is a factor in Maryland, but it is not a sufficient fac-

tor to carry the state unless it all goes one way. It did not all go one way four years ago. Some of it went for Palmer and Buckner, but the large majority of it was planked straight in for McKinley, and made the majority so large. The Republicans say they are going to get & per cent of the Gold Democrats that were with them four years ago. In view of the fact that the Baltimore Sun, a pronounced McKinley paper four years ago, has declared that imperialism is the greater issue, and has accepted Bryan and the Democracy, and is using not only its editorial, but its news columns, for the Democratic ticket, it is more than likely that there will be a larger failing off of the Gold Democratic vote than the Re-publicans estimate. It is more than likely that 60 or 70 per cent will go back to the Democratic party under these conditions, than that 60 per cent will ren with the Republican party. The fact that no harm to the finances, is accented as gospel truth by a great many Democrats Lowndes when he was elected Governor. and for the Legislature which defeated Gorman's partner in the Senate, and

later Gorman himself. The position which Wellington has taken is entitled to some consideration. He is not going to carry many Republicans with him, but, having always been a gold-standard man, and sound-money man, and a National banker, his position has encouraged the Gold Democrats in the belief that there is no danger to the finances of the country from Bryan's election. While he does not carry many Re-Democrats over. But, of course, Wellington is bound to carry some men with him. A man that gained the popularity he did, even in the short time in which he rose to be a Maryland boss, must have had some influence and some weight in his state, and while very few Republicans are going to follow him, still his loss will be fult.

The Republicans realize that there is great deal against them. But they are making a very enthusiastic campaign The apathy has generally disappeared and Republican leaders are working hard to get out a vote and to prevent any large defection from any cause whatever. At the same time, unless there should be a change in the situation that is not now apparent, it is likely that the electoral vote of Maryland will be cast

IGNORE THE MONEY QUESTION.

Democratic Speakers So Instructed-Attack Anything Else. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Democratic leaders in New York have given instructions to ignore the money issue during They have instructed their orators to attack the trusts and imperialism and, in fact, all issues except the money question. In order not to rouse the Gold Democrats to a fear that the money question is really before the people, they are to avoid it. It is the programme of the Republicans, however, to force Bryan to answer some questions on the 16 to 1 matter. The frank manner in which Governor Roosevelt answered questions put to him by Governor Thomas at Denver ought to force Bryan into some sort of a frank statement, even when he is campaigning in New York. He will probably try to dodge, but if the Republi cans keep after him they may force him to acknowledge whether he is still for silver, or is simply using that in the Western States and imperialism in the Eastern States.

Trial of Henry Youtsey. GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 1.-When Henry Youtsey's case is called tomorrow it is certain that the commonwealth will insist on a telal. Youtsey's attorneys are uncertain tonight whether or not they will move to continue until February, as some of their witnesses may be unavoidably absent. There will be no delay, however, on the score of Youtsey's health, as his condition is much improved. Some days ago Crawford, one of Youtsey's attorneys, secured an agreement to take tho deposition of ex-Governor Taylor Charles Finley by interrogations, the commonwealth's attorney having 100 days in which to prepare cross interrogations. Since that time Commonwealth Attorney Franklin has been too busy in the Howard trial to prepare those interrogations, so even if the trial proceeds it is likely that no depositions from Taylor or Fin-

Particulars of the Affair in Marinduque.

CAPTAIN SHIELDS WAS KILLED

Three Other Americans Lost Their Lives and Several Were Wounded-The Relief Expedition.

MANILA, Friday, Sept. 28, via Hong Kong, Oct. 1.—Persistent native reports, which are generally believed to have been current in Manila for several days, are to the effect that Captain Deversux Shields and Company F, of the Twentyninth Infantry, consisting of 45 men, stationed at Boag, Marinduque Island, em-barked September 13 on the gunboat Villalobos and landed on the Marinduque coast September 14, where 300 of the enemy, armed with rifles, supposedly from Luzon, surprised the Americans. The latter unition was exhausted, and they were verpowered and surrendered, relief being were killied, among whom, according to reports, were Captain Shields. Americans also had several wounded.

Lieutenants Relff and Bates, on board the gunboat Yorktown, left Manila Monday. After gathering troops at Batangas they proceeded to Marinduque to verify the reports regarding the fate of Captain Shields and his men, and in case the native rumors were well founded, to punish the rebels and release the captives. News from this expedition is awaited with some anxiety at Manila. In the meanwhile, the censor prohibits the transmission of news concerning the affair. Colonel Edward E. Hardin, of the Twen-

ty-ninth Regiment, who is now in Manila, admits it is possible that the native re-ports may be correct.

VATICAN AND FILIPINOS. The Pope Pleased With the Policy of the American Government.

LONDON, Oct. 1.-Archbishop Ireland, who has arrived here from Rome, on his way to the United States, in an inter-view today is quoted as saying: "In one of the audiences which he granted me, the Pope said: We are well pleased with the relations of the Amerin Government to the church in Cuba and the Philippines. The American rnment gives proof of good will and ex-

hibits a spirit of justice and respect for the liberty and rights of the church.

You will thank, in my name, the Presiient of the Republic for what is being "When I repeated to Cardinal Rampolla the papal secretary of state) my interwith the Pope, the Cardinal declared such statements were what he personally believed and knew to be and that I was at liberty to repeat them to the American people. Furthermore than three different occasions peritions had been sent to the Vatican, in the name of the Filipino leaders, asking that direct, official relations be opened be-tween them and the Vatican, but the Vatican had always refused to listen to such petitions, out of consideration for the American Government."

Transports at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-General Mac-Arthus cables the War Department that set Roleian King apprived at Marila Saturday and the transport Logan today. The transport Universal arrived at Nagasaki Saturday with forage for Taku, and the transport Argyll has sailed from Nagasaki for Manila.

Negro Soldiera Sail, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Over 900 men of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth (colored) sailed for Manila today

POPULATION OF LOS ANGELES

on the Hancock.

Census Returns Show It to Be 102,-479, Increase of Over 100 Per Cent. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-The population

of the City of Los Angeles, Cal., as an-nounced officially today, is: These figures show for the city as a whole an increase in population of 52,048, or 103.35 per cent, from 1839 to 1909. The population in 1889 was 11,183, showing an rease of 39,212, or 350.64 per cent, from

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Germany denies any agreement with France and Russia. Page 2 China names more peace commissioners, Page 2.

Philippines. Particulars are received of the Marin-duque capture. Page I. The Pope favors the American policy in the Philippines. Page I.

Pekin refugees tell of the slege. Page 2

Political. Roosevelt spoke to 30,000 or 40,000 Nebras-Bryan made a dozen speeches in Minne-sota. Page 2. Town elections were held in Connecticut.

Foreign. English elections yesterday resulted in Conservative victories. Page 3,

British recapture their guns from the Boers. Page 3.

Domestic. More operators grant an increase in wages, but men are still out. Page The strikers will discuss the situation at Wilkesbarre today. Page

Pacific Coast. Walla Walla Fruit Fair opened yesterday. overnor Geer issues call for special elec-tion November 6 in Multnomah Coun-ty. Page 4.

washington stockmen confer with Com-missioner Hermann regarding grazing on forest reserves. Page 4. Idaho miners convicted of conspiracy to obstruct mail train during big strike of 1899. Page 4.

Governor Geer's address at the opening of the Ashland Republican campaign. Page 5.

Commercial and Marine.

Flour advanced 10 to 15 cents per barrel in Portland. Page 11. Steamship Eva clears with largest flour cargo that ever left Portland. Page 10. Twenty-two German ships listed for Port-Comliebank rescues a shipwrecked crew. Page 10.

New river steamer N. R. Lang inspected. Page 10. Local.

County Commissioners demand tax-roll index from Assessor. Page L. District Attorney Chamberlain will bring charges against Henry St. Rayner be-fore Bar Association. Page 12. Many business men will join excursion to Walla Walla. Page 12.