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126 SECOND ST., near WASHINGTON
Fur Neck Scarfs, from \$1.00 and upwards.
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Dry heat, scientifically applied, at a temperature of from 200 to 300 degrees, has cured many sufferers from Rheumatism, Obesity, Chronic Inflammation, Lumbago, Sciatica and other diseases. Call and see our apparatus. First-class service for ladies and gentlemen. Henry De Vries, professional masseur, 318-320 Third street, Portland, Or. Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M.

Pianola Music Circulating Library
Our Music Circulating Library, now in operation at Portland, gives our customers in the Northwest, at a nominal cost, access to the Aeolian Company's full catalogue of Pianola music, including many thousand pieces, embracing all branches of music from Beethoven symphonies to rag-time selection. It would cost you at least \$100,000 to get the same pieces played by hand, even partially as well as you can play them yourself by means of a Pianola. Similar libraries have been established by the Aeolian Company in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, London, Paris and other large cities, and thousands of our customers have already joined. These libraries are the most powerful educational factor in the whole world of music today. Write us for explanatory book.
M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Aeolian Company
Aeolian Hall, 353-355 Washington Street, cor. Park, Portland, Or.

PORTO RICAN TARIFF. CARACAS SHAKEN.

Supreme Court Advanced Delima Case to January 7.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Supreme Court today, on motion of John G. Carlisle, advanced and assigned for argument January 7 next the case of Elias B. Delima et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George R. Eldred, Collector of Customs for the port of New York. The question involved in the case is that of the right of the United States to collect duties on imports from Porto Rico under regulations prepared by the Treasury Department before the act of Congress prescribing the rates to be imposed was passed. There are several cases now pending before the courts at New York in which the legality of the act is brought up, and if these are decided against the complainants, the intention of the attorneys is to appeal them to the Supreme Court, in which event they probably will be set for hearing January 7.
Another case before the Supreme Court seeks to prevent by injunction the collection of duty on Porto Rican imports. This is set for hearing November 12. It is possible this may be delayed until January and all the cases involving the constitutionality of the Porto Rican tariff in its several phases heard together.

Steel-Plates Advance.
CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.—The price of steel-plates today went from 11 cents per pound to 14 cents by agreement among the manufacturers, who have recently been conferring upon the subject.

IN HEART OF CITY
Serious Fire and Explosion in New York.

LOSS OF LIFE IS UNKNOWN

Tarrant's Establishment was the Scene of the Disaster.

DESTRUCTION WAS WIDESPREAD

Many Persons Were Injured and a Large Number Are Missing—Other Buildings Wrecked.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—As the result of a small fire, several explosions of chemicals occurred in Tarrant & Co.'s drug store, at Warren and Greenwich streets, today and blew down a dozen buildings, and badly damaged a score of others. The loss of life is not known, but from all sources of information it is gathered that there are perhaps the bodies of 30 persons in the ruins, though, because of the hot debris and the confusion of the moving of it, no body had been removed up to midnight. Chief Croker, of the Fire Department, said tonight that the loss is fully \$1,500,000. The buildings destroyed were: Seven-story brick and stone structure, occupied by Tarrant & Co., wholesale druggists; the F. T. White Hardware Company and Breitenbach & Co., manufacturers of patent medicines; a five-story brick building, occupied by Eppens, Smith & Weinman Company, coffee-roasting house; Five-story brick building, occupied by Locke & Co., cheese; Kahn, bakers' supplies, and Hopping & Campbell, broomsticks and broomstraw; Six-story brick, occupied by Aller, dried fruits; Haven's Drug Store & Spice Company; Flake & Co., and Acentina & Cuno, fruitdealers; Five-story brick, used as a hotel; Five-story brick, occupied by the Morris-Johnson and Hart & Co., butter and cheese; Five-story brick, occupied by Shiveley, printers' materials; O'Keefe & Shiveley, printers; Morris-Johnson Flag Company and Bowers, hatter and hatters; Four-story brick, unoccupied; Four-story brick, occupied by Behrman, produce, and Kornshausen, storage and screening; Four-story brick, occupied by Ernest, saloon; Hesse & Ohlsbuhl, supplies; Granatto, bananas; Seven-story brick, occupied by Eppens, Smith & Co., teas and coffees; Five-story brick occupied by Hartman, embossing and stamping, cardboard factory; Lifshitz, cigars; Rosenberg, saloon. The work of the firemen started at 11:30 p. m. The explosion did not spare the interior of stores, everything being heaped up in confusion. The explosion tore down the buildings to the west, the walls of those on the Washington-street side of the block falling in. Instead of a way at the Greenwich-street end of the block. It was thought, indeed, that explosions had followed in these buildings, but no cause for them could be found. The immense buildings of J. H. Mohlmann & Co., fronting on Washington street, were in the utmost danger, rails rolling out and making a pile that stretched half way across the street. At the time of the explosion, blazing barrels were hurled east across Washington street and fire to the buildings to the west, threatening an extension of the fire in that direction, but the firemen deluged the buildings and saved them. The first news of the fire sent out was that the Tarrant building, in its fall, had crashed down upon two crowded restaurants and buried 100 or more in each. Subsequent examination showed that if any persons were caught in these places, it was the kitchen help and very few outsiders, if any. Patrons of the Home-Made Restaurant were evidently saved, but witnesses say all escaped, and after the flames subsided, a clear view could be got into the dining-room and no bodies could be seen. The restaurant was destroyed by the collapse of the building. A man who watched the fire from across the street said that the crowd in front of the Home-Made Restaurant was swarmed out after the first explosion, everybody being out when the second explosion came. A restaurant on the south side of Warren street was in as much danger and the building was totally destroyed by fire, but it was said that the crowd got out of this also. It was thought that the cooks in the Home-Made Restaurant and some of the guests, who tried to escape by a rear alley, might have been caught. Outside of a few who were injured in the streets, the loss of life by the fire and explosion must have occurred in the Tarrant building mainly and possibly in the other buildings destroyed by fire. The number of persons in the Tarrant building was estimated to be in the neighborhood of 50. Secretary Allen, of the company, said that there were 45 employees and he thought several porters on the first floor. The only exception of one. People who saw the fire declare, however, that more must have been lost.

The Worst Explosion.

The second explosion occurred about five minutes after the first. From the accounts of witnesses, the building seemed to leap into the air, and in a moment masses of brick wall, timbers and stone were falling into the street. The force of the explosion tore away the walls of the big commission storehouses fronting on Washington street, and caused them to collapse, falling all at once in a mass of timber, boxes and barrels, while the flames burst out from the Tarrant building like the belching of a cannon. Across Warren street to the opposite buildings the flames leaped setting them afire at once, the work of the explosion demolishing windows and all wooden structures about the houses. Reports from the interior show that the effects of the earthquake were widespread. The disturbances were felt as far as the region of the Andes.

Fifteen Persons Killed and Many Injured by an Earthquake.
CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 29.—At 4:06 P. M. today, Caracas was visited by a severe earthquake. Fifteen persons were killed and many others injured. Great damage was done to buildings, including the Pantheon and the churches. The United States Legation was damaged, but all the occupants escaped unhurt. President Castro, who leaped from a balcony on the second floor of the Government building, had one of his legs broken. William D. Haggard had a narrow escape, the second floor of the British Legation having fallen upon him and buried him in the debris. Reports from the interior show that the effects of the earthquake were widespread. The disturbances were felt as far as the region of the Andes.

Colonel Girard's Denial.
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—T. C. Crenshaw, chairman of the Georgia Railroad Commission, has received a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Girard, of the United States Army Hospital, at the Presidio, Cal., denying that he repeated the words attributed to him concerning the death of Captain Frank F. Crenshaw, whom Colonel Girard was quoted as having said was addicted to the use of drugs. This statement was attributed to Colonel Girard in his denial of the charges that Captain Crenshaw had been maltreated at the hospital at the Presidio, where he applied for treatment on his return from the Philippines.

police were being pushed from all the lower precincts of the city to form lines, and many priests from near-by parishes were going here and there in the smoke-obscured thoroughfares seeking for injured who might need their aid. From the burning buildings a column of smoke was rising high in the air, mingled with flames that could not be controlled by hundreds of streams thrown upon them.

The second explosion caused destruction in every direction. That it did not cause wholesale loss of life was due to the fact that almost 10 minutes' warning came after the first one. The first explosion, five minutes occurred between the first and minor explosion, which warned every one within hearing, and the second one.

Elevated Station Demolished.

Just after the outbreak of fire from the windows of the building, a down-town bound train stopped at the Warren-Street Station, the "Flat" train of the Cleveland Railroad. It passed on in time to escape the explosion and the few people who were left on the platform of the station thought they had all escaped before the great explosion. The engineer, however, fled across the structure, carrying with him the receipts of the day and his unused tickets, while two women who had stepped on the platform to watch the fire, frightened by the first explosion, fled down the down-town tracks in safety. The big explosion completely carried away the station.

Immense masses of masonry, pieces of cornice, great beams, window casings, and an indescribable mass of wreckage of every description tumbled suddenly into the street in front of the building, all at once. The force of the explosion below had thrown the firemen back across the street, so that they were not caught, but their escape from the rain of debris across the street was a narrow one. The wreckage was thrown through the windows of the building in which is the Irving National Bank on the northeast corner of the street. The offices in the Irving Bank and Mecklenburg Bank, bankers and brokers, were nearly wrecked.

At the first explosion an attempt was made to gather all the money and paper that was lying on the counters together and to throw them into the safes and it was supposed that this had been done when the second explosion brought flying glass and plastering from the skylighted court down about the heads of everybody and caused them to escape in a hurry. Captain McCluskey, of the detective bureau, who hurried every available man he could get to the scene, went in to protect the funds of the bank, he being told that they were in the vault, the door of which was supposed to be un-locked. When the captain and his men went in, however, he found about \$100,000 scattered in confusion over counters and floors. This was hastily thrown into the vault and the door was locked. The bank will close tomorrow.

Other Buildings Wrecked.
The explosion completely demolished windows on Greenwich street on both sides for three blocks in both directions. The street was covered with fine bits of glass. The explosion did not spare the interior of stores, everything being heaped up in confusion. The explosion tore down the buildings to the west, the walls of those on the Washington-street side of the block falling in. Instead of a way at the Greenwich-street end of the block. It was thought, indeed, that explosions had followed in these buildings, but no cause for them could be found.

The first news of the fire sent out was that the Tarrant building, in its fall, had crashed down upon two crowded restaurants and buried 100 or more in each. Subsequent examination showed that if any persons were caught in these places, it was the kitchen help and very few outsiders, if any. Patrons of the Home-Made Restaurant were evidently saved, but witnesses say all escaped, and after the flames subsided, a clear view could be got into the dining-room and no bodies could be seen. The restaurant was destroyed by the collapse of the building. A man who watched the fire from across the street said that the crowd in front of the Home-Made Restaurant was swarmed out after the first explosion, everybody being out when the second explosion came. A restaurant on the south side of Warren street was in as much danger and the building was totally destroyed by fire, but it was said that the crowd got out of this also. It was thought that the cooks in the Home-Made Restaurant and some of the guests, who tried to escape by a rear alley, might have been caught. Outside of a few who were injured in the streets, the loss of life by the fire and explosion must have occurred in the Tarrant building mainly and possibly in the other buildings destroyed by fire. The number of persons in the Tarrant building was estimated to be in the neighborhood of 50. Secretary Allen, of the company, said that there were 45 employees and he thought several porters on the first floor. The only exception of one. People who saw the fire declare, however, that more must have been lost.

In the Tarrant Store.
In the basement were the engineers' department and the shipping room, where five men were employed. All these probably escaped. On the first floor were the office of the company and the retail dispensing department. There were about half a dozen persons on this floor at the time of the fire. On the second floor was Breitenbach's Patent Chewing Gum Factory, where 10 girls and six boys were employed. The third and fourth floors were storage floors for the Tarrant Company. There were several porters on the second floor. The fifth was used as a bottling department for one of the firm's specialties. Six girls were employed here. The sixth floor was the place of manufacture of one of the specialties, where three men were usually employed. One of these, a porter named John Phillips, is known to have escaped.

(Concluded on Fifth Page)

LONDON'S WELCOME

A Remarkable Demonstration on Volunteers' Return.

A NIGHT OF UNBRIDLED DEBAUCH

List of Casualties Among the Multitude Greater Than That of the Corps During the War.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The City Imperial Volunteers, who arrived at Southampton from South Africa Saturday on the British transport Aurania, reached here by

there was a short thanksgiving service at the Guild Hall for the civic reception.

After an eight hours' march, broken by a sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Bishop of Stepney, and a speech by Lord Mayor Newton at the Guild Hall, the volunteers sat down to a course dinner at the headquarters of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of London, where Lord Wolsey and many other notable persons received and addressed them. After the usual loyal toasts, Lord Wolsey, responding to "For the Imperial Forces," read the following telegram he had received from Queen Victoria:

"Please assure the City of London Imperial Volunteers that I heartily share in their feelings of joy and thankfulness which have been evidenced in the enthusiastic welcome accorded them today. Tell them with what pride and joy I have received the reports of their soldier-like conduct during the dangers and hardships of a trying campaign. While joining in the happiness of the many relatives and friends who celebrate the home-coming of their dear ones, I deeply sympathize

with those who look in vain for those who, alas, no longer stand in the ranks of their comrades. It is my wish to have to grieve over the loss of a dear and most gallant grandson, who, like so many of your companions, has served and died for his Queen and his country."

The members of the corps, then separated, they had to muffle themselves in their overcoats and use other disguises in order to avoid recognition by the crowds. As it was, several were nearly pulled to pieces by the rough embraces and handshaking of drunken men.

The list of casualties among the welcoming multitude was longer than that of the whole corps in its 28 engagements in South Africa. Partial returns from the hospitals and police stations indicate that more than 200 were badly hurt, three and possibly four being killed. There were 400 police and 25,000 troops on duty along the line of march, but they were unable to manage the crowds. Women and girls fainted and were trampled under foot. Stands overloaded with sight-seers fell on the heads of the marchers, but walked away himself apparently unharmed. Many of the soldiers on the line of march were hurt in combats with the crowd, and the worst elements of its population, killing one and maiming two others, but walked away himself apparently unharmed.

Indeed, the only surprising feature is that the Londoners were not twice as numerous, for when night fell the streets of London would have done credit to the Commune. It was a scene of unchecked naturalism that met the eye. Fighting and swearing thronged vainly among themselves for the right of way. Half an hour was needed to make 100 yards progress along the Strand, and the rest could only be accomplished at the risk of life and limb. The few lawless policemen in evidence were borne helpless on the tide of patriotic enthusiasm, whose invincible characteristic was drunkenness, partial or complete. Two night was a repetition of "Making night" without the redeeming excuse of that celebrated orgy, London was turned over to the worst elements of its population. Women were insulted, kicked or thrown down with impunity in street fights. Pursued by the sweet will of inebriate brawlers from the sidewalks, they streamed along historic thoroughfares, shouting, sobbing and brandishing peacock feathers with insane depravity. Many of them offered no exception to the rule of drunkenness. Countless different uniforms of soldiers of the empire, regiments, volunteers and colonials, added vivid color to an extraordinary spectacle the like of which was never witnessed in any American city.

In justice to the heroes of the demonstration, it must be said that few of them participated in the night's debauchery. Indeed, they seemed to be almost forgotten in the general desire to take advantage of the opportunity of unbridled debauch and the defiance of all law, order and decency.

More than 1000 persons were treated by the ambulance corps, although in most cases the injuries were not serious. There were, however, many cases where the injuries were serious and it is not unlikely that there will be other deaths. Two men fell from a scaffold in a building in Finsbury Circus and both were killed. After midnight a heavy rain began to fall which rapidly cleared the sidewalks and prevented a continuation of the scenes of debauchery.

Traffic Resumed at La Crosse.
LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 29.—Traffic on the various roads entering La Crosse, which was suspended all day yesterday, was resumed today. The storm was the worst since the flood of two years ago. The damage will reach \$100,000.

A BAD TRAIN WRECK

Seven People Killed and As Many Were Injured.

ACCIDENT ON NORTHERN PACIFIC

Caused by Broken Switch Rod Striking Split Switch at Siding—Partial List of Casualties.

ANACONDA, Mont., Oct. 29.—A special to the Standard from Livingston, Mont., says:

Seven dead, most of them mangled out of all resemblance to humanity; seven injured, one perhaps fatally, is the record of a wreck on the Northern Pacific Railway at about 11 o'clock last night, at Dehart siding, 27 miles from Livingston.

The train was Northern Pacific passenger No. 4 eastbound. It was nearly three hours late, and was making up lost time when it passed the switch at Dehart siding. The engine and two coaches passed over the switch in safety, but in some unaccountable way the rod connecting the rails at the switch snapped, and these three coaches jumped the rails, rode the ties a short way and then toppled over on the side and were dragged 200 feet before the train was stopped.

The force with which the cars fell on their sides threw several of the passengers through the windows, and crushed and ground them to jelly between the heavy coaches and the track. The two unknown women were killed, but the physician, who examined the bodies, found that the bodies were not dead, but were broken bones. All but one of the dead were instantly killed.

Assistance was summoned as soon as possible from Livingston, but the physician had little to do upon their arrival. A Coroner's jury at Big Timber absolved the railroad from all blame.

The train was in charge of Conductor Ott, Engineer Drouse and Fireman Mitchell.

Overcome by Powder Gas.
BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 29.—William Whitmore, Robert Campbell and Charles Blackie, three miners employed in the Smokehouse mine, were asphyxiated this afternoon by powder gas. They had fired 12 shots and went down to soon after. Nothing being heard of them for several hours, the foreman of the mine led four feet of water at the bottom of the shaft. All of the men lived many years in Montana, and were prominent in mining circles. The shaft is 200 feet deep, and the men had been at work sinking. Just before coming up for dinner they had fixed their shots. At 1 o'clock they again went down. The foreman went down and found the bodies lying together in the shaft's bottom. They had been working on the section to get the Prince of Wales, to avoid casting gloom on the City Imperial Volunteer festivities.

Prince Christian Dead.
Death Caused by Enteric Fever at Pretoria.
LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch received here from Pretoria announces the death from enteric fever of Prince Christian Victor, of Schleswig-Holstein, eldest son of the Princess Helena of England, and a grandson of Queen Victoria. He was born in 1867 and was a Major in the King's Royal Rifles.

William O. Stryker Dead.
TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—William O. Stryker, Adjutant-General of New Jersey since 1887, died at his home here today, aged 62 years.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.
Political.
Roosevelt was assaulted by Elmhurst hoodlums. Page 2.
Bryan broke his record, making 80 speeches yesterday. Page 2.
Eastern Republicans are having a bad scare. Page 2.
China.
Count Cassini explains Russia's attitude toward China. Page 3.
Secretary Hay answers the Anglo-German note. Page 5.
Domestic.
Many persons were injured and perhaps killed in a New York fire and explosion. Page 1.
Alvord, the absconder, was arrested in Boston. Page 3.
There was a general resumption of work in the Pennsylvania coal region. Page 3.
Foreign.
London welcomed the returned city volunteers with a night of orgy. Page 1.
Prince Christian Victor, of Schleswig-Holstein, died at Pretoria. Page 1.
Venezuela was visited by a great earthquake. Page 1.
Pacific Coast.
Seven people killed and as many injured in a Northern Pacific train wreck in Montana. Page 1.
Estimates of appropriations for Oregon and Washington rivers and harbors. Page 4.
McKinley stock in Marion County is rising rapidly. Page 4.
Fall fishing on the Columbia is about at an end. Page 4.
Democratic leader predicts that Idaho will give Bryan a majority of 5000. Page 4.
J. S. Ban Winkler, of Heppner, was severely out in a steam wood-saw accident. Page 4.
Commercial and Marine.
The New York stock market shifts a stump. Page 11.
Portland has loaded 12 wheat ships this month. Page 5.
Tacoma's grain-loading record. Page 5.
French bark Rosseau at Honolulu with master ill. Page 5.
Cyclones and waterpouts of the Oregon coast. Page 5.
Local.
Southern Pacific's new policy will be to keep out of politics. Page 12.
Majority of Multnomah delegation to Legislature in favor of relieving financial embarrassment of Police Commission. Page 5.



NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.