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Wholesale and Importing Druggists.

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America's ORIGINAL Malt WHISKY Without a Rival Today

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WARM AIR FURNACES

HOT WATER AND STEAM HEATERS, NICKEL PLATED, COPPER PLATED, BRASS PLATED, SILVER AND GOLD PLATED REGISTERS,

Write or Call on
W. G. McPHERSON, Heating and Ventilating Engineer
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First-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.

Rooms—Single	75c to \$1.50 per day
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American and European Plan.

American Plan	\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
European Plan	50c, 75c, \$1.00

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Generates gas for immediate use only, but is ready for lighting at once. It is safe—cannot explode under any circumstances. It is economical—cheaper than gas or kerosene. Call and examine.

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Agents for Oregon and Washington.

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HILL MILITARY ACADEMY

A private school for boarding and day pupils. Prepares boys for admission to any scientific school or college, and for business life. New and completely equipped building. Thorough instruction according to the best methods. Good laboratory. Manual training. The principal has had twenty-three years' experience in Portland. Office hours, 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M., at 321 Marshall street. For catalogue and pamphlet containing testimonial letters, etc., address:

J. W. Hill, M. D., Principal
P. O. Drawer 17
Portland, Oregon

It Probably Will....

In view of the rapid adoption of the Pianola as an aid in playing the piano, the following may prove to be a prophecy instead of a joke.

Time, 11:30—Little Boy (rushing into mother's room)—Oh, mother! Come quick! There's a man down stairs playing a piano with his hands!—Mail and Express.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

M. H. WELLS, Northwest Agent, Aeolian Hall, 353-355 Washington Street.

ARCTIC DRIFT CASKS. FIVE DAYS MORE.

Captain of the Bear Placed Fifteen of Them on Ice Floes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—News has been received by Admiral Melville that Captain Francis Tuttle, the commanding officer of the revenue cutter Bear, placed 15 of the Melville-Bryan drift casks on several of the largest ice floes to the northward and westward of Point Barrow. The first landing was effected August 19, in latitude 72°30' north and longitude 166° west. Five casks were placed on this floe. As the southerly winds had driven the loose ice against the main pack, the placing of the casks on the main floe was a hazardous undertaking. Captain Tuttle then steamed along the edge of the pack in a northwesterly direction, and, reaching a solid floe in latitude 73°30' north and longitude 172°30' west, placed five casks on that floe, and later placed five more casks on a floe in latitude 72°38' north and longitude 166°30' west. About this point the ice trended to the southward and eastward, making it extremely hazardous for Captain Tuttle to continue his work. Admiral Melville is greatly pleased with the character of the work done, and says he thinks Captain Tuttle worthy of a medal of honor from the Treasury Department, if not from Congress.

Johnson Most Discharged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—John Most, who was arrested September 22 at Coron, L. I., on the charge of violating the section of the penal code relating to unlawful assemblies, was discharged from custody today.

Liberal Victory in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 2.—The Nova Scotia provincial elections today resulted in the Liberals carrying every county, except Cumberland.

IN SCHLEY'S BEHALF

First Witness for the Admiral Testified Yesterday.

DEPARTMENT'S CASE UNCLOSED

Advantage Taken of the Presence on the Stand of a Watch Officer of the Brooklyn-Vixen's Commander Testified.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—An interesting turn was given to the Schley court of inquiry today by the production of the first witness in Admiral Schley's behalf. This was Lieutenant James G. Doyle, who was a watch officer on board the flagship Brooklyn during the war with Spain. The fact that Lieutenant Doyle was on the stand does not mean that the Navy Department has concluded the presentation of its side of the case. Mr. Doyle was called by the department, but it also had been the purpose of Admiral Schley to summon him, advantage was taken of his presence on the stand to question him as to the collection of evidence by the department. He was under examination by Mr. Raynor in the interest of the Admiral when the court adjourned for the day. Before undergoing examination at Mr. Raynor's hands, Lieutenant Doyle, at Captain Lemly's request, explained his part in the battle of July 3, and his original entry in the ship's log concerning the famous loop and his alteration of that entry when he subsequently discovered that his first entry had been erroneous.

Lieutenant-Commander Sharp, who commanded the Vixen during the Spanish War, also gave his testimony during the day, giving especial attention to the notes of the battle of July 3 made by Lieutenant Harlow, of his ship, Admiral Evans, Captain and Correspondent Dieudalle were all recalled for the purpose of correcting their testimony, as given yesterday, and all made additional statements, just before the adjournment for the day, the court announced its decision not to allow any questions concerning the blockade of Santiago after July 1, when the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sampson, ordered them.

The Proceedings.

The formalities of the day were begun with a brief explanation of the large chart of the southern coast of Cuba. This explanation was made by Captain Lemly, who said that the chart had been prepared in a room collected during the war with Spain, and was much more correct than former charts. Captain Parker, on behalf of Admiral Schley, said he was willing to accept the chart as authentic.

Admiral Evans appeared for the purpose of making corrections in his testimony of yesterday. Having made these corrections, Admiral Evans rose and formally addressed the court, etc. Thereafter, "May it please the court, in connection with the question asked me yesterday, unless Admiral Schley objects I will withdraw it and stop."

Mr. Raynor—"Could we look at the letter?"

"Certainly," handing it to Mr. Raynor.

"It is a matter entirely personal to me, sir. The way that I was treated in the matter yesterday put me in the position of having bragged of destroying the whole identical words were used in a letter purporting to come from the Brooklyn, and published in a Washington newspaper on July 25, 1898. I immediately went to the editor of the paper to ascertain the author of such a letter, and he ascertained that it was a woman who had given the information. At the same time I enclosed the article, and there is his reply. I should like that letter to go in the testimony in connection with the testimony, as the article, etc. There are words used in this scurrilous letter published in the newspaper."

Mr. Raynor—"I do not object to any explanation at all that you may make. There is nothing wrong in the question itself."

Admiral Evans—"The question was put to me as if I had stated I had 'shot the bow off the Pluton, raked the Theresa, knocked out the engines, etc.' There is Captain Cook's letter denying that such a conversation took place."

Mr. Raynor—"The point is whether the conversation was between you and Commander Schley."

Mr. Raynor said he would object to the presentation of the letter at this time, but not when Captain Cook is on the stand.

Admiral Evans—"I wish to see the letter. Mr. Raynor perfectly willing you shall submit it at the proper time."

After some further colloquy the incident closed.

Mr. Thomas M. Dieudalle, the newspaper correspondent, made an unimportant correction of his testimony of yesterday.

Yeoman Becker was then recalled and was excused after brief questioning concerning the dispatches prepared by him at Key West for Admiral Sampson for Commodore Schley.

Commander of the Vixen.

Lieutenant-Commander Alexander M. Sharp, who commanded the Vixen during the Spanish War, was the first witness of the day. He testified that he had first fallen in with the flying squadron the morning of May 24 off Cienfuegos. He said that the weather on the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago had been "squalid," but not sufficiently bad to interfere with the speed of the Vixen. The vessel had not, he said, been in urgent need of coal May 26.

"If I had been," he said, "and received orders to coal, I should have tried to do so, though it would have been an uncomfortable job because the Vixen was a very small ship."

Commander Sharp said that notwithstanding he had been on board the Brooklyn several times, he had never discussed with him the retrograde movement toward Key West begun May 26.

Describing the service of the Vixen during the siege of Santiago under Commodore Schley, Commander Sharp said that he had been on picket duty at the eastern end of the line on May 24 and had continued this duty afterward. He was about two or three miles from the mouth of the harbor.

Mr. Hanna—"Could you hear the vessel undertaking to pass over near the shore under those conditions?"

"If she had shown no lights and made no noise, I do not believe we could."

Commander Sharp said that the Vixen had carried Commodore Schley from the Brooklyn to the Massachusetts May 31 before the beginning of the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon, and that when he had asked what course he should pursue in the approaching action, Lieutenant Sears had replied for the Commodore that the latter had directed that Commander Sharp keep his craft clear, as she was

vulnerable and should not assume any risk.

Mr. Hanna—"Passing on to the battle of July 3, did you see any portion of the loop made by the Brooklyn?"

"When I first saw the Brooklyn I think she was headed about south and swinging very rapidly under her port helm."

"Did you at any time have any conversation with any person in the presence of Commodore Schley with respect to the direction in which the Brooklyn turned on that occasion?"

"Yes, sir."

"State the circumstances of that conversation."

"I took on board the Brooklyn a copy of the notes taken by Lieutenant Harlow, executive officer of the Vixen, during the engagement, and showed them to the Commodore. Captain Cook was there, I think, at one time. The navigator of the Brooklyn, Lieutenant Hodgson, came in also. I think Commander Eaton and Captain Barker were in at one time. I was talking to the Commodore about those notes, and at one part of the conversation, on the way, the helm of the Brooklyn had been put to form the so-called loop." I stated that the helm was put to port. Lieutenant Hodgson spoke up and said: 'No, you are mistaken; helm was put to starboard.' I said, 'No, no, you put your helm to port.'"

"Was it conceded finally," asked Captain

FROM ALL AMERICA

Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church.

SERMON BY BISHOP MORRIS

Oregon Has the Honor of Having the Senior Attending Bishop—Striking Feature of the Ceremonies Was March of Dignitaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The triennial convention of the Episcopal Church of America was formally organized today by the election of Bishop Dwyer, of Kentucky, as president, and Rev. S. Hart, of

Middletown, Conn., secretary of the house of bishops; Dr. John S. Lindsay, of Massachusetts, as chairman, and Rev. Charles Hutchings, secretary of the House of Deputies. No other business of importance was transacted during the first business session of the convention, which did not assemble until late in the afternoon. The initial services in connection with the convention were held this morning at Trinity Church, where the delegates will hold all of their sessions. Trinity is one of the finest religious edifices on the Pacific Coast, though a number of complaints have been made in regard to its acoustics. The most striking feature of the ceremonies, and one that will be remembered by all who witnessed it, was the solemn procession of bishops attired in their gorgeous vestments. The morning was cloudy, and a downpour of rain at the time first fixed for the service led to the report that this impressive outdoor feature would be omitted. The clouds lifted, however, shortly before 11 o'clock, and the original programme was carried out. Thousands of people crowded the sidewalk surrounding the church was inclosed with wire rope, the services of a squad of police were required to prevent any encroachment on the route of the procession. About 75 bishops participated, and in their robes of office made an imposing spectacle. After the prayers had entered the sacred edifice the laity followed, and in a few moments there was scarcely standing room to be found, although extra galleries had been erected for the occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Hutchings was unanimously re-elected secretary of the house. On motion of Dr. Fulton, the committee on rules was instructed to report as soon as possible the matters of chief importance that are to come before the house, and such order of precedents as it might suggest for consideration. This was substituted for a resolution submitted by Dr. Huntington, which would have made a report on the new constitution the first order of business for tomorrow.

The House of Bishops.

In the House of Bishops, Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, was elected chairman, and Dr. Samuel Hart, secretary. Bishop Tuttle presented the Right Rev. Dr. Jacob Lord, Bishop of Newcastle, who responded in his own behalf and also presented a greeting from the Archbishop of Canterbury, as well as invited worldliness and stupid indifference," the bishop said. "It is for the furtherance of this work by the use of the best means that the members of the convention are gathered here in this, to the most of them, far-off part of the country. As a resident of the Pacific Coast for 30 years, I feel that I can speak as one who knows its needs and its promises, and is aware of the slackness of the church in coming out to possess this good land."

The bishop quoted from a speech lately delivered by President Roosevelt at Denver, in which the then Vice-President showed how slow the statement of the earlier days of our country's history were to realize that the great West was to be an inhabited and civilized land within any reasonable period. This ignorance was reflected in the church. Opportunities were neglected because of it, and the consequence led to the church's irreparable.

Speaking of the suggestion from some quarters that the missionary organization needs reconstructing, the bishop placed himself on record as an unbeliever in the necessity of radical reorganization. He said he did not believe the church ever had a more efficient missionary administration than at present.

"It is the old story," he added, "of seeking some one else on whom to lay the blame instead of taking it home to ourselves. If all the clergy, bishops and laity had done as well as a few have done there would have been no occasion for this cry for the reconstruction of our missionary system."

The offertory was read by Bishop Nicholas, of California, the collection being for general missions.

The music was rendered by the vested choir of the parish, assisted by a large chorus, and was exceptionally fine. The service was Saint Saens' Communion in B flat, the Introit being Gounod's "Unfold, Ye Portals Everlasting." Although the

service was protracted until quite a late hour, no one left the church until it was concluded, and then with only expressions of commendation.

During the noon recess the drawing for seats in the hall took place. The result caused some dissatisfaction, as some prominent delegates were thrown into obscure positions. New York and Pennsylvania especially obtaining poor positions. This, however, was remedied later.

Afternoon Session.

It was nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon when Rev. Dr. Hutchings, secretary of the last house, brought the convention to order, and called the roll. As was expected, the results showed a large attendance of both clergy and laymen, though many new names were heard; still, there were such old members to answer to their names as Dr. Huntington, Dr. John Fulton, Dr. Hodges, Dr. Greer, Dr. Fair, Dr. Brundage, Dr. Park, Dr. McKim, Dr. Mackay-Smith, Dr. Cameron Mann, Major Hooper, E. L. Davis, R. T. Paine, S. H. Morehouse, Hon. J. M. Woolworth, Cortland Parker, J. Pierpont Morgan, W. B. Cutting, George C. Thomas, John H. Sines and Judge L. B. Prince. The secretary announced that a majority of dioceses were represented and that the first order of business would be the organization of the house.

Rev. Dr. Greer, of New York, arose,

and, after expressing the general regret of everyone that Dr. Morgan Dix was not present, and could not be unanimously re-elected as he certainly would be, placed the Rev. William Huntington, of New York, in nomination. Dr. Hodges, of Maryland, nominated the Rev. John S. Lindsay, of Massachusetts, and was seconded by Dr. Fulton. Other nominations were: Dr. Cameron Mann, Dr. Davenport and Dr. Reese F. Alsop. In a neat speech, Dr. Huntington declined the honor conferred upon him, and the responsibility of the position, especially when it is remembered that it is to succeed a man of such rare qualities as Dr. Morgan Dix—a man of such dignity, such graciousness, such delicate sense of humor, such absolute fairness. He spoke of the significance of this being the first convention on the Pacific Coast and urged that it make the most of the time of its session in devising schemes and passing laws for the furtherance of the church in our country. Dr. Lindsay's words made a distinctly good impression.

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STRIKE AT AN END

San Francisco Teamsters and Longshoremen Win.

UNIONISM IS RECOGNIZED

Governor Gage Acted as Intermediary in Bringing About the Settlement of the Controversy, Which Has Been on for Ten Weeks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The teamsters' and longshoremen's strike, which has been on for the past 10 weeks, was settled this afternoon. While the terms of the settlement have not been made public, it is understood that the Draymen's Association has guaranteed to fill all vacancies with union men. Nonunion men now employed are to be retained. The association also guarantees the union men that the present schedule of wages, hours and overtime is to be maintained for one year. It is also said to be stipulated that teamsters are to obey all orders relating to the disposition of freight. The Draymen's Association agrees that the question of the recognition of unionism is provided for in the settlement and that it has won every point contended for.

The stipulation that present wages will be maintained for a year is considered a concession to the strikers. Governor Gage acted as an intermediary in bringing about a settlement of the controversy. When the news was made public this afternoon a wave of relief swept over the city. It is expected that a large number of men will return to work tomorrow.

The machinists' strike, which has been on since last May, is not included in the settlement.

TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Schedule of Wages and Hours Shall Be in Force for a Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The call will say tomorrow.

The terms of the strike settlement are substantially as follows: The Draymen's Association, through its executive committee, guarantees that the wages, hours and overtime schedule in force before the inception of the strike shall not be disturbed within a year. Under these conditions employers shall be reinstated so far as possible, but does not promise the discharge of efficient nonunion men, and it agrees that there shall be no discrimination against union men. The City Front Federation and the Brotherhood of Teamsters agree that the teamsters' strike shall be declared off, and the men left free to return to work. Employers are to obey orders given by the employer in the regular course of business.

Strike at Port Costa Will Continue.

PORT COSTA, Cal., Oct. 2.—President Luce, of the Warehousemen's Union, arrived here today and notified the men tonight that the strike was called off, and that they could return to work. The employers say they will take the men back, paying them 30 cents per hour for 10 hours' work. The men will not agree to this proposition. Under these conditions the strikers will not be allowed to work through sympathy with the warehousemen. The settlement of the strike in San Francisco will not change the situation here, unless the employers agree to pay 30 cents per hour for nine hours' work and 40 cents per hour overtime.

A New Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The President today appointed Colonel William H. Buebe a Brigadier-General of the regular Army. He was recommended highly by Major-Generals Whetton and MacArthur for his recent service in the Philippines.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

- Schley Court of Inquiry.** Testimony in behalf of Admiral Schley was introduced. Page 1.
- The commander of the Vixen described the battle of Santiago. Page 2.
- No questions concerning Sampson's blockade will be allowed. Page 1.
- Federal Government.** General Corbin explained his connection with Hawkes and Healand. Page 2.
- Summary of returns relating to National bank reorganization. Page 2.
- The Industrial Commission issued a report on labor legislation at home and abroad. Page 2.
- Secretary Hay may resign. Page 2.
- Philippines.** Harrowing details of the slaughter of Americans in Samar. Page 2.
- The President of Balaosiga led the assault in person. Page 2.
- A heavy force is being sent to punish the rebels. Page 2.
- Beer War.** Beers attacked Keeweenaw's camp, near Fremont, and were repulsed, with loss on both sides. Page 3.
- In attacks on two British forts, 250 Beers were killed. Page 3.
- Martial law may be declared at Cape ports. Page 3.
- Sport.** Portland led to Spokane—11 to 7. Page 3.
- Tacoma defeated Seattle—8 to 3. Page 3.
- A strong wind is promised for the yacht race today. Page 3.
- Yacht races will be held on consecutive days. Page 3.
- Pacific Coast.** Teamsters' and longshoremen's strike at San Francisco has been settled. Page 3.
- Bishop Morris, of Oregon, delivered the sermon on the opening of the General Episcopal Convention at San Francisco. Page 1.
- Governor Geer will stamp Ohio for the Republicans. Page 2.
- Utahella County farmers evince great interest in the market fair to be held at Pendleton Monday. Page 4.
- Marine.** Steamship Queen makes a record run from Nome. Page 5.
- Several grain ships nearly ready for sea. Page 5.
- Steamship Indravelli en route from the Orient. Page 5.
- Portland and Vicinity.** Frederick W. Malkey resigns as Councilman from the Fifth Ward. Page 8.
- Franchise granted for railroad track in North Front street. Page 8.
- Miss Crookham loses a suit against Richard Williams. Page 12.
- Horse show draws the largest crowd of the season at Multnomah field. Page 8.
- Viewers recommend that White House road when widened be called "Everedale boulevard." Page 7.