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Michael Davitt Defends New York.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Michael Davitt writes to the Times today protesting against its correspondent's description of New York, which he characterizes as a "hell upon that city as gross and grotesque as ever was printed in a public journal." Mr. Davitt proceeds unhesitatingly to declare that the statements which he condemns are invented, saying: "Life and property are as safe in New York as in London. There is less crime of a serious kind than in any of the great cities of the world, and there is no more panic than there would be elsewhere on the eve of an election."

London Paper Praises Roosevelt.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Daily Chronicle prints a long article by Professor W. S. Scarborough, appealing for equality in the eyes of the law, and a fair field in education and the ways of livelihood for the negro. In the course of a sympathetic editorial the Daily Chronicle remarks that Great Britain, if she had a similar negro population, would probably act toward it much as the Americans do. The paper praises President Roosevelt's action regarding Booker T. Washington, however, as intended to check the tendency to look upon the negro as below the level of citizenship and public rights.

FOUL DEED AVENGED

Czolgosz, the Assassin, Dies in the Electric Chair.

MET FATE WITH COMPOSURE

He Refused to Accept Religious Consolation and to Renounce Anarchism—His Body Will Be Buried at Prison.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was electrocuted at 7:12:30.

The jury that witnessed the execution of Czolgosz and returned the formal finding in his case was composed as follows:

Foreman, John P. Jaekel, Auburn; Ashley W. Cole, Albany; H. H. Bender, Albany; Charles R. Skinner, Albany; George Weston, Norwich, N. Y.; D. L. Ingalls, Westfield; H. O. Ely, Binghamton; Charles J. Wallace, Syracuse; Charles R. Huntley, Buffalo; Dr. W. A. Howe, Phelps, N. Y.; Dr. G. R. Townbridge, Buffalo, and John A. Sleisner, New York.

LAST HOURS OF THE ASSASSIN.

Approach of Death Awakened No Consciousness of His Position.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Czolgosz suffered a slight nervous attack late this afternoon, but the prison officials do not regard it in the light of a breakdown. Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald and Prison Physician Gerin visited the cell at 6 o'clock. They found the prisoner suffering from extreme nervousness, that manifested itself in dilated eyes and free flowing perspiration. When they finished the examination the prisoner turned sullenly from them and retired into the corner of his cell, refusing to talk. They gave him no treatment, and were of the opinion that while he was very nervous he did not show signs of absolute collapse.

Czolgosz had just concluded a lengthy interview with Fathers Fudinski and Hickey. There had been considerable tension in the corridor leading to the death chamber, and the prison officials were inclined to ascribe the disturbance of the prisoner to those circumstances. Aside from the break at midnight Czolgosz spent his last day of life much as he did all the others since he passed into the hands of the law. The approach of death seemed to awaken no greater consciousness of his position. He again turned his back upon the priests who came to urge him to confess and recant, and was unresponsive in the presence of those of his kin who came to say a last farewell to him. When alone with his guards he remained silent and passed the time either lying on his bunk, or in slowly pacing up and down the cell. He talked when addressed to those admitted to his cell, but with his old deliberation and coolness. If he knew strong emotion at any time, he was successful in keeping it from those who watched over him.

Refused to Cremate Remains.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—F. L. Brady, an undertaker of this city, received a telegram from Howard W. Cameron, an undertaker of Auburn, requesting him to take charge of the body of Leon F. Czolgosz on its arrival here, and to make arrangements for its cremation. Today, Mr. Brady telegraphed to the officers of the crematory to ask to have the crematory reserved for Wednesday for the cremation of Czolgosz's body. Later the crematory company asked Mr. Brady to call, when he had Secretary Metcalfe informed him that they would not permit the body of the assassin to be cremated here. The secretary then sent the following message to undertaker Cameron: "Buffalo Cremation Company refuses to cremate the remains of the assassin of the President."

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

Execution of Czolgosz.

Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was electrocuted. Page 1.
He went to the chair unconfessed and unrepentant. Page 1.

Schley Inquiry.

Admiral Schley was given a thorough cross-examination. Page 1.
Schley will call two more witnesses in his defense, and the Judge-Advocate about 15 in rebuttal. Page 1.

Federal Government.

Lieutenant-General Miles submits his annual report. Page 2.
State Department is more sanguine of saving Miss Stone. Page 2.

Domestic.

Fourteen people killed in race riot in Louisiana. Page 2.
Senator Hoar asks to be excused from delivering a eulogy on McKinley. Page 1.

Foreign.

Chinese Government is being reorganized on conservative lines. Page 2.

Pacific Coast.

Testimony of prosecution in Noyes contempt case is nearly finished. Page 4.
Oregon Supreme Court decides three street cases against Portland. Page 4.
The Marion County Court refuses to entertain motion against inspection of books of county officials. Page 3.

Commercial and Marine.

New York stock market has another sinking spell. Page 11.
Rains in the Argentine weaken the wheat market. Page 11.
French bark will load California redwood at Portland. Page 10.
Two French barks in the office after fast passages from Europe. Page 10.
British bark Bowman. Law and Glenzie destroyed by fire. Page 10.
German bark Werra receives a full cargo in a single day. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity.

Suburbanites discuss annexation before the charter subcommittee. Page 8.
War Department orders the transport Grant to Portland. Page 12.
Port of Portland Commission and consulting engineer reach an understanding. Page 7.
Free night schools will be opened next Monday. Page 8.
Brigadier-General O. M. Standall arrived on the Seward from Alaska to take command of the Department of the Columbia. Page 8.
Portland Credit Men's Association entertain the National secretary. Page 8.

SCHLEY UNDER FIRE

Admiral Was Given a Thorough Cross-Examination.

THIRD OF GROUND COVERED

After Schley Concludes Today Two More Witnesses Will Be Called in His Behalf—Lieutenant-Commander Harlow Called.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The cross-examination of Admiral Schley began today before the court of inquiry, and hardly more than a third of the ground

RUMORS OF KING EDWARD'S ILL HEALTH.



LONDON, Oct. 28.—The pertinacity with which society discusses the rumors regarding the health of King Edward has had a serious effect on the court dress-makers, who expected ere now to have been busily engaged on the coronation robes, etc. They are keeping large stocks in almost complete idleness. The members of society have apparently made up their minds that they will not go to any extent until they feel sure that the coronation will really occur. There is a very clearly defined impression in the diplomatic corps that the King is threatened with some organic complaint. Some go so far as to say it is cancer, or Bright's disease, or both. Probably the true solution is that the cancer rages in his own family, and that whatever ailment may threaten him, it has not reached any definite or dangerous stage, "but he would be quite unable to keep up his incessant round of public duties and private pastimes with the regularity and zest which he continues to display. In spite of these facts, there is undoubtedly a very alarming premonition in court circles, especially among the women, that the King will never live to be crowned, which, however baseless or otherwise, is having a serious effect on trade. The favorite story in this connection is that a palmist told Queen Alexandra not long ago that she would never live to be crowned.

LONDON ALARMED AT HIS CONDITION.

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was covered when the court adjourned at 4 o'clock. After Admiral Schley will conclude tomorrow, two other witnesses will be called in his behalf, Admiral Farquhar and Captain Thomas Borden. The latter was an officer of the Marine Corps aboard the Brooklyn. The Judge-Advocate will then call his witnesses in rebuttal, of whom there are understood to be not more than 15. It is probable that Admiral Schley's counsel will call witnesses in rebuttal.

The crowd present today, while hardly so large as on Friday last, when Admiral Schley told the story of the battle of Santiago, showed unabated interest in the proceedings. Nothing sensational developed, and the only outburst in the court occurred when Mr. Raynor, Admiral Schley's counsel, objected to a line of inquiry of the Judge-Advocate designed to criticize Admiral Schley's alleged failure to formulate a plan of battle with the declaration that, as Admiral Sampson was in command, his officer had no right to plan an order of battle.

Admiral Schley concluded his direct examination, which continued only about 10 minutes after the court convened this morning, with a statement of the effect of the fire of the respective fleets at Santiago, showing that 93 per cent of the hits suffered by the enemy were scored by the Brooklyn's five-inch guns, while his ship received 70 per cent of the hits from the Spanish ships. Captain Lemly's cross-examination was very searching. Admiral Schley, however, appeared to be unflustered throughout the examination, frankly admitting to several occasions that he could not remember little details after the lapse of three years. One line of inquiry, which the Judge-Advocate tried to press to show that Admiral Schley did not proceed "with dispatch" from Key West to Cienfuegos, by attempting to contrast the speed between Charleston and Key West and between Key West and Cienfuegos, was curtailed by a decision of the court, which confined the questions to the time subsequent to May 19, the date on which the flying squadron left Key West. The Judge-Advocate, in his cross-examination, dwelt upon the interview between Admirals Sampson and Schley at Key West before the departure

NEGROES UP IN ARMS

Fourteen People Killed in a Louisiana Race Riot.

THREE OF VICTIMS WHITES

Trouble Occurred at a Campmeeting and Was Started by a Negro—Armed Men Rushing to the Aid of Both Sides.

AMITA CITY, La., Oct. 28.—Three white men and 11 negroes have been killed in a race riot in Washington Parish. The first news of the riot was brought here today by Cornelius Mison, who left Franklinton this morning. He stated that white men rode into Franklinton at 2 o'clock this morning seeking help, saying that the negroes were up in arms and threatening to exterminate the whites.

The scene of the trouble is at or near Balltown, where a negro was burned last week for criminally assaulting white women. This was not the cause, however, of the murders yesterday, in which three white men and 11 negroes were killed and several were wounded.

Mr. Mison stated that the trouble was started at a campmeeting and was started by a Negro—Armed Men Rushing to the Aid of Both Sides.

Mr. Carter arrived from Franklinton a little after dark tonight, and said the situation was terrible, and that more trouble was expected today, as armed men were flocking to the scene, and it was reported that the blacks were equally active in preparing for a battle.

P. B. Carter arrived from Franklinton a little after dark tonight, and said the situation was terrible, and that more trouble was expected today, as armed men were flocking to the scene, and it was reported that the blacks were equally active in preparing for a battle.

No Mississippi Troops Sent.

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 28.—Governor Heard received a message this afternoon from Deputy Sheriff Simmons, of Washington Parish, saying that a terrible conflict was in progress between whites and blacks in that parish, 30 already being dead, and requesting the Governor to send troops at once. Governor Heard wired Governor Longino, of Mississippi, for permission for armed troops to pass through the State of Mississippi, and Governor Longino answered promptly, granting the request. However, the Governor did not send, advised today saying that Balltown was quiet.

Six Negroes Shot to Death.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Columbus, Miss., says six negroes were shot to death at Live Oak Church, about three miles from Balltown, La.; that one white man was killed and another fatally wounded, and that two negro women and child, the Mississippi negroes, were taken to the woods and so further trouble is apprehended at present.

Mississippi Troops Will Be Sent.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 28.—Governor Longino, of Mississippi, has no authority to order troops to Balltown, La. He has, however, granted the request of the Sheriff of Marion County, asking that troops be sent to the state line near the scene for the protection of the Mississippi negroes, and for the suppression of the disorders should be Mississippi line be crossed.

Negro Narrowly Escaped Lynching.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 28.—A crowd gathered tonight to lynch Thomas Moberly, a negro, 25 years old, who attempted to outrage Gracie Short, a 15-year-old girl, today. The negro was arrested, identified and held for trial, and was set upon and beaten by men in the Justice Courtroom. Deputy Sheriffs spirited him away.

Governor Will Order Out Troops.

JACKSON, Oct. 28.—Governor Heard, of Louisiana, on learning of the race riot at Balltown, telegraphed Governor Longino for permission for Mississippi troops to pass through Mississippi. Governor Longino promptly granted the request.

Troops to Be Sent to Mines.

OWENSBORO, Oct. 28.—Governor Beckham, Adjutant-General Murray and County Judge Hall, of Hopkins County, held a long conference here today, at the conclusion of which it was announced that the troops will not be sent back to Hopkins County, but General Murray will get there to look over the situation. Murray said 400 union miners were under arms there.

Mining Promoter Sued.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Suits were filed in the Circuit Court today by Mark R. Chartrand, a well-known insurance agent of this city, against A. J. Shotwell, a mining promoter from Tucson, Ariz., for \$100,000. The claim grows out of mining ventures in which both men and other St. Louis people are interested.

of the flying squadron, at which the latter testified that Admiral Sampson instructed him not to expose his ships to shore batteries until the Spanish fleet had been destroyed; on the fact that Admiral Schley issued no written order of battle; on the question of coaling off Cienfuegos, and the steps Schley took there to ascertain the presence of the Spanish fleet. He was cross-examining the witness upon matters connected with the cruise of the squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago when the court adjourned. The retrograde movement, the firing upon the Colon and the battle of Santiago, the main features of the receipt, were not touched upon today.

Previous to Admiral Schley taking the stand Lieutenant-Commander Harlow was called to correct his testimony. This occupied but a few minutes and Admiral Schley took the stand about 11:30.

Admiral Schley Takes the Stand.

Mr. Raynor's first question related to an incident testified to by Lieutenant Grant of a melee the ships got into on the way from Cienfuegos to Santiago when they met a sailing vessel. The Admiral replied that he had an indistinct recollection of the incident. He said that whenever the squadron stopped it was always in conformity with signals previously made.

"If there was any mix-up as testified

to," he said, "it must have been the result of the carelessness of the officer of the deck in not carrying out the signals from the flagship."

Reverting to May 31, the day of the reconnaissance, Mr. Raynor asked the witness if he recalled any signal from the Massachusetts to the squadron to not go in any closer.

"I cannot recall that signal at all," replied Admiral Schley. "It would have been, of course, unnecessary in view of the fact that no vessel could have left the line without permission from the flag or commander-in-chief."

Mr. Raynor then asked Admiral Schley regarding the alleged conversations with Admiral, then Captain, Evans, on July 4 or 5.

"I did have a conversation with him," replied the witness, "but I do not remember whether it was on the 4th or 5th. I would say of Captain Evans, as I have said of all the others, I do not believe he would willingly misstate. I think his recollection is at fault. He did have a conversation with me in relation to shooting the bow off of one of the torpedo-boats and the stern off another and putting his helm to starboard and raking one ship and then to port and raking another. My recollection now is that preliminarily he said to me: 'Did you see Jack Phillip start to run away?' and I said, 'No, that he was mistaken. It was the Brooklyn that made the turn, and I asked him if he did not see the tactical movement for it.'"

Mr. Raynor then called Admiral Schley's attention to the testimony of Admiral Taylor, who, as Captain, commanded the battle-ship Indiana during the battle of Santiago, and Captain Dawson, who commanded the marines on that vessel, to the effect that the Brooklyn, when she made the turn, went southward a mile or a mile and a half.

"I think they are entirely and absolutely mistaken," replied the witness. "The Brooklyn did not pass to the southward of the line except the distance perhaps of her tactical diameter, which surely was not greater than 600 yards, and from that time she steered a course parallel to the Spaniards, and I do not think we were over 200 or 300 yards at any time from the Spanish line. I say emphatically—"

(Concluded on Third Page.)