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Makes Beautiful Complexions.

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It is invigorating, soothing and refreshing to the skin. A lady's toilet is incomplete without it.=

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

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THE PIANOLA ITS PART IN PIANO PLAYING

The Pinnola does not play the pinno. It simply strikes the right notes. With its assistance any one can play the plane, even though he may not know one note from another.

"Any one hidden in a room near by who will hear the Planola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuese that plays." MAURICE MOSZKOWSKI. Free public recital every Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

M. B. WELLS, Sole Northwest Agent, Acolian Hall, 353-355 Washington St.

People to Desperation.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 30.-News was received here today that at Purnan- illes lost their homes and \$50,000 worth diro. Mexico, October 28 a bread riot oc-curred, in which 20 persons were wounded, many of them fatally. The cause of the factory at Union street and Austin averiot is said to have been the action of nue. Fanned by a strong wind, the speculators in cornering the supply of flames got beyond control and spread to corn. A corn famine has existed in that

It is said that speculators cornered the shipments to Puruandiro and raised the price 100 per cent. The starving people, driven to desperation, attacked the ware-houses, women and children leading the living in the burned buildings escaped. smault. They were shot down by the guards. Those who escaped the bullets fied, appelled at what had happened. The conditions in that portion of the repub-lic south of the City of Mexico are de-scribed as terrible. The Government has sent troops to the scene.

Council, four of the five unions were required to vote in favor of a strike before one could be ordered. Tonight the weavers, slashers and carders voted in favor, but the spinners voted against it by a majority of 45 votes and the loom fixers by a majority of only four.

BREAD RIOTS IN MEXICO. MANY FAMILIES HOMELESS

Corner of Corn Supply Drove the Fire Caused a Loss of Three-Quarters of a Million at Chiengo.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 .- Seventy-five famsection of Mexico for months, and the Government recently removed the import dences adjoining. Two blocks of dwellings duty on corn from the United States as skirting Milwaukee avenue were wiped out before the fire was subdued. The Peter-

SUSPECTED OF ARSON.

Suspicious Circumstances Surround Burning of South Carolina Town. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 30.-Twentythree business houses, composing heart of the town of Timmonsville, were THERE WILL BE NO STRIKE burned early this morning, entailing a loss of \$100,000. There was an explosion in the store of Smith & Dennis that aroused the town, and then the flames burst out. Tonight W. F. Smith, of FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 28.—At a Smith & Dennis, general merchants, was mass meeting of the mill operatives here arrested on a charge of arson. Smith tonight two of the unions—the spinners had left the town when citizens called Because of the pe and loom-fixers—voted against the pro- at his place. Because of the peculiar posed strike on Monday next, and as a manner in which the fire started, susresult of this vote there will be no strike. picton rested on these men, and a search of their premises revealed boxes of goods the Catholic and Protestant clergymen, shoes, etc., stacked up in their houses according to the ruling of the Textile and barns. It is supposed these goods and barns. It is supposed these goods were removed from their store before the fire.

Bourke Cockran Better. NEW YORK, Oct. 30,-W. Bourke Cockran, who was badly injured yesterday by a fall from his horse, was reported today Heavy Snow in Arizons.

FLAGSTAFF. Ariz. Oct. 20.—Heavy snows are falling in various parts of northern Arizons. Ten inches have fallen at Williams and in the extreme north it is even deeper. It is of immense value in providing water on dry sheep and cattle ranges.

a fall from his horse, was reported today urement of the much better. His injuries, while painful, are thought to be not dangerous. Mr. Cockran's physician today sent word to the independent citizens' committee of one hundred that his patient would be well enough by Friday night to keep his engagement to speak at a meeting in Brooklyn, as announced before he was hurt.

The Ad the Judge

LONG ORDEAL OVER

Admiral Schley's Cross-Examination Ended.

COURT ASKED MANY QUESTIONS

Judge-Advocate-General Will Put About Fifteen Witnesses on the Stand for Rebuttal - Features of Yesterday's Session.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The long or-deal to which Admiral Schley has been subjected since Monday morning ended this afternoon, when his cross-examina-tion was concluded and he was allowed to leave the witness stand. When the Judge-Advocate finished the cross-examination shortly after 3 o'clock, the court pro-counted to the Admiral 24 questions orpounded to the Admiral 34 questions pre-pared by the members of the court. These questions fouched many points of the campaign of the flying squadron, but mainly centered about the difficulties encountered in coaling and the reasons for the retrograde movement. Not one of them related to the battle of Santiago. The Judge-Advocate's cross-examination today covered the retrograde movement, the reconnoissance of May 31, the loop of the reconnoissance of May 31, the loop of the Brooklyn and the alleged colloquy with Lieutenant Hodgson about the Texas. One of the most interesting features of the day was the development of the fact that the report of the battle written by Admiral Schley, July 6, 1898, was not the original report. The original report never has been published, and in accordance with a previous decision, the court today

with a previous decision, the court today declined to permit it to go into the record. Admiral Schley was allowed to explain, however, that Admiral Sampson declined to receive the first report because it did not mention the presence of the New York. "I felt that the victory." the New York, "I felt that the victory at that time," said Admiral Schley, in explaining the matter, "was big enough for all, and I made this condition out of gen-erosity and because I knew that if the New York had been present she would have done as good work as anybody else." Captain Thomas Borden, of the Marine Corps, who was aboard the Brooklyn, will be the last witness called for Admiral Schiey. After he testifies tomorrow morning, the Judge-Advocate-General will put on the stand the witnesses for rebuttal, of whom there are understood to be about 15, and it is expected that Admirai Schley's counsel will have several wit-

nesses in sur-rebuttal. Examination Resumed.

The first question Captain Lemly asked was whether the lowa was with the flying squadron at Hampton Roads when he gave the captains of the ships the verbal orders as to attacking the enemy's flect.
Admiral Schiely replied that the was not.
In response to questions he said that he
first fell in with the Iowa off Clenfuegos. Captain Evans was then ill and Comman-der Rodgers was in command. He did not recollect whether he had communicated the verbal orders to the latter. He first saw Captain Evans on May 29.

He was then questioned as to his conversation with Captain Folger when the latter suggested a circular blockade, such as existed at Wei Hai Wei. Witness said he thought the fleet was larger than that at Wel Hal Wel. He was asked whether he did not consider a circular blockade with the vessels pointing in as mobile as the other form, in that the ships could move either way by turning with the heim. The Admiral replied that he thought a circular blockade where all the vessels charged to the center would produce confusion and inevitably lead to a different arrangement according as the enemy moved east or west.

"The outcome," said he, "could only be nore or less confusing, such as did actu-

ally occur later." The Admiral's attention was called to Captain Folger's statement that the latter had advised him to go in closer at Santiago and his own statement in chiet that on the next day Captain Folger had signaled him that they were within range of the batteries. The Admiral in reply changed the date of the signal to a day later. He read Folger's signal, "I think the forts may open at this range." He said when Folger made this signal the squadron was in practically the same post-tion as on the day Foiger testified he had asked the Admiral to go in closer.

Coming to the reconnoissance of May 31, when the Spanish ship Colon was bombarded as it lay in the harbor of Santiago Captain Lemly asked Admiral Schley when he received notice that the Commander-in-Chief would be at Santiago. The witness replied the notice had come in the dispatch brought to him by Captain Cotton, which was dated May 29. This telegram was, he said, not received until May 31. Possibly, too, the New Orleans might have brought information of the coming of Admiral Sampson.

The Reconnoissance.

"Why did you wait two days after the discovery of the presence of the fleet in the harbor before undertaking your recon

"For the reason that I had used those two days for coaling the vessels of the fleet, so as to be prepared in case the enemy should come out." Relating the occurrences of the born

bardment he recalled that Captain Hig-ginson had asked after he (Schley) went aboard the Massachusetts, that th bombardment be postponed until after bombardment be postponed until after dinner. That he warned some people to get off the turrets, and that Lieutenant-Commander Potts had given notice that they were on the range. He did not recall, he said, the signal not to go in closer, but it was possible that such a signal had been sent, and it had not been recorded. It might be that it was with this as with other signals which had not been recorded, because the writing of

them was always done the next day, "No man," he said, "except press correspondents, who brave all dangers, can always have paper and pencil at hand while a battle is in progress, and as a consequence, there is a failure to record many occurrences that should be record-

Here followed an examination of the various signals of the Massachusetts on the day of the bombardment which the Admiral verified. At the same time he remarked he thought there were other signals unrecorded.

Admiral Schley said he had ordered the

range at 7000 yards for that day, but he had not supposed the Colon was so far up the harbor, "Of course," he said, "I left the measurement of the range to the executive "Does your letter to the Senate, dated February 18, 1899, plead the precautionary

order of the Department for not destroying the Colon?'
"I should rather think that is the in-The Admiral then, at the request of the Judge-Advocate, read what he wrote

to the Senate. The letter contained the precautionary order of the Department at the opening of the war. He again explained, as he had done before, that when he wrote his communication to the when he wrote his communication to the Senate he did not have all the records before him. He omitted to mention in that communication, he said, Admirai Sampson's caution at Key West. He had prepared it largely from memory. In further support of his position the Admirai read the Department's instruction of May 13, specifically warning the Commander-in-Chief against risking armored vessels to the fire of land batteries. He was cross-questioned closely as to all the orders bearing upon this subject. He said he had never seen them, until he saw them in the report of the orders of April 6 and April 28, modifying to some extent the original order, but he had been advised of their purport.

vised of their purport,
"In your report of June 1 to the department, concerning the reconnoissance you did not mention any purpose to sink or destroy the Colon?

"I did not."
"But in your telegraphic report you did say that your purpose was to destroy the Colon?" "Incidentally, yes."

The Admiral's Purpose. The Judge-Advocate then asked the Ad- recommendations made by Captain Lang-

\$600,000 FOR JETTY

Chief Gillespie's Recommen-

SAME AS THAT OF LANGFITT

Cut 25 to 33 1-3 Per Cent, and in Some Instances as Much as 50 Per Cent.

ple, Chief of Engineers, compare with the

HEIR TO THE BRITISH THRONE.



DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

George Prederick, Duke of Cornwall and Tork, who will succeed to the British throne in the event of the death of King Edward, was born in 1882 and to the second son or he King his elder brother, Abert Vester, Dase of Cisrches, having died in 1892. The heir apparent was married in 1898 to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, who had been betrothed to the Duke of Clarence, and they have four children, three sons and a daughter. The Duke and Duchess are now on their way to England on the royal yacht Ophir, after an extended tour of the British colonies, concluding with a trip across Canada.

provements include the following:

Gillespie's totals are as follows:

gencies Under California Debris Commission Prevention of deposits in New York

Enlargement of Governor's Island,

gon and Washington:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.-General Gilles-

pte, Chief of Engineers, in his annual re-port upon the river and harbor work, submits estimates for the fiscal year end-

National Park, \$250,000 is asked, General

Under continuing contracts......\$ 6,489,377 Rivers and harbors (general)...... 12,543,600 Examinations, surveys and contin-

More for Oregon and Washington.

The following appropriations are recom

mended for continuing work on the desig-nated river and harbor projects of Ore-

outaries of Puget Sound ...

Olympia harbor Swinomish Siough Okanoran River Pend d'Oreille

Defenses, of Harbors.

General Gillespie's report states that 25 of the principal harbors of the United States now have sufficient heavy guns

and mortars mounted to permit of effective defense against naval attack. He

briefly describes the original project

framed by the Endicott board for the coast defense, and shows how it has been

amended from year to year. The improve

ments were the change of rapid-fire guns and the elimination of armored defenses. Provision has been made for emplacing

125 heavy guns, 325 rapid-fire guns and 374 mortars. Now General Gillesple wants

mortars. Now General Gillesple wants sites for more new mortar batteries, and

more guns and mortar batteries, and asks an appropriation of \$4,000,000. An estimate of \$500,000 is submitted for

miral to tell exactly what his purpose was nit, in charge of the river and harbor

Mouth of Columbia. \$000,000
Canal at Cascades 150,000
Canal and Lower Willlamette Replying that he had testified fully on this subject before, he said the signals made indicated the purpose. The signals instructed the ships to use their big guns against the Colon. The New Orleans, with her lighter battery, was directed to fire at the shore batteries. The instruction was to go in to 7000 yards and he thought until several days afterwards that the ships had gone in to that distance.
"I directed the ships to follow the flag,

to operate against the Colon and to fire against the forts to develop them and I think the reconnoissance, so far as it went, was eminently successful. The hatwent, was eminently successful. The batteries were developed and the fact was demonstrated that the enemy was in port. With a squadron of only five or six about 100 per squadron of only five or six With a squadron of only five or six ships, I believed that only the strongest military necessity would have justified me in risk-ing the loss of a vessel that might have educed our squadron to a numerical force inferior to that of the enemy. If one or two of our ships had been crippled the enemy might have come out and engaged us with destructive results. The development of the fortifications as to the batteries and the ships was, in my opinion, sufficient. The enemy's ships could not get away and they did not get away. The Admiral was then asked whether he had informed Ensign Macy, Captain k and Correspondent Graham that the

affair of May 31 was to be a reconnois-He thought he had in a general way, and he thought he could be fairly said to

have informed the Captains by the signals "Did you signal to the commanding officers that it was to be a reconnoissance?"
"No, I think not. I think I signaled that

we should go in and fire our large guns."
"Did the affair develop without question the presence of the enemy in the harbor?" "I thought so, because of the large shells

fired at us and also because a number of vessels were seen." Referring again to the alleged signal not to go in closer, Admiral Schley said he did not consider it probable that if sent it was sent because any vessel had shown a disposition to go in.

"No one was more anxious than I was to go in on that day," he said.

Captain Lemly asked why the mouth of Santiago harbor had not been enfiladed and all the ships used on May 31. Protected the Ships.

Admiral Schley replied that he had not done so simply because the batteries would have been safe, while the ships used thus would have been placed in "This is like many arrangements which

we might make which we did not make. The question of coaling was so important and had been so strongly urged by the Commander-in-Chief I felt we should lose no opportunity of putting the ships in the highest condition of efficiency," he said, "Why did you not steam more slowly as you passed the mouth of the harbor?"

"Well, that is a technical error that which is less than one-half per cent of might have been remedied if some one else had been in command. Possibly the firing would have been more effective is made and appears of their value. During the year, negotiations have proceeded for the purchase of the purch firing would have been more effective if we had gone in closer, but if we had and had steamed more slowly there would have been no gain, as the range would have been no gain wo have been no gain, as the range would have been narrower. It was a case of tweedle-dee on the one side and of tweedle-dum on the other." Captain Lemly at this point passed to

the battle of July 3, stopping to ask one or two incidental questions about the circumstances of the evening of July 2. On (Concluded on Third Page.)

\$500,000 for mains and conduits is urgently recommended. The estimates submitted will fully equip with searchlights four more important harbors.

dation for the Columbia.

Estimates for Other Projects Were

The recommendations of General Gilles-

the subject of the report. ********** THE CANADIAN VIEW.

Canal Situation. NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—David Mills, Min-ster of Justice for Canada, has an article in the November number of the Empire Review, says the Tribune's London cor-respondent. In it the Monroe Doctrine and the inter-oceanic canal conditions, under which the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty negotiated, are described in detail, and the conclu-sions are drawn that the United States Government is assuming sovereignty over both North and South America, that it is striving to restrict the commerce of other states for its own advantage, that Canada will never be content to submit to any other rule than that of perfect equality respecting the canal, and that her interests must not be sacrificed by the United Kingdom for any consideration, Mr. Mills contends that the neutrality of the canal must be guaranteed as provided for by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that the United Kingdom must not yield to the demands of what he describes as an am-

CANAL COMMISSION'S REPORT

November 20.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission is well under way, but it is said authoritatively

that it will not be ready to send to the President until about November 30. M. Huting, president of the Parama Canal Company, is still holding frequent conferences with the commission, but up to this time he has not made a definite proposal for the sale of the Panama Canal Inference.

Interests. It is expected that M. Hutin will make known in a few days upon what terms his company will dispose of

its interests. It is the intention of Admiral Walker, chairman of the commission, to call a full meeting of the commission during the first two weeks of November, when the report will be for-

mally agreed to and signed and forward-

ed to the President for transmission to Congress. Admiral Walker called on the

President today and had a short talk on

Article by Minister Mills on the

bitious and not overscrupulous state to erect fortifications upon the borders of a waterway and to take possession of it. The real object of this article, continues the Tribune's correspondent, is disclosed in the last seven lines, in which reference is made to the fact that the United States has-taken possession of Dyea and Skag-way and has refused to submit the matter to arbitration. Mr. Mills does not say so, but clearly he thinks, says the Tribune's correspondent, that the Foreign Office ought to obtain a quid pro quo in Alaska, on the Canadian frontier for the abroga-

tion or revision of the canal treaty. It has been supposed that the Right Hon, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, being the greatest colonial imperialist, had taken a large view of the canal question, and had been disposed to waive Canadian interests in the confident expectation that when the main controversy was settled the United States would return the favor and deal sener. usay "gith the Dominion respecting the Alaskan frontier and other mat-

A One-Sided Affair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 39 .- According to the Tribune's London representative the London Chronicle does not altogether like the news which it has received from Washington that Sir Julian Pauncefote has received full power to sign the new caual treaty. The Chronicle looks upon the treaty as a one-sided affair, and sayt it is a simple task in diplomacy to give everything and obtain nothing in exchange.

A COLOMBIAN PLOT.

Minister of War Conspired Against

Gillesple. \$600,000 90,000

70,260

500,000

22,000

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 20.-General Pedro Ospina, Colombian Minister of War, together with ex-President Caro and certain other Nationalists, recently conspired to oust Vice-President Marroquin. acting executive. A timely discovery of the plot resulted in the flight of Senor neers in charge of river and harbor im-provements. His estimates for local im-Legation at Bogota, and the arrest of Legation at Bogota, and the arrest of General Ospina, Dr. Hoiguin, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Saavedra. all of whom are now imprisoned at Cartagena, where General Enrique Arboieda and other prisoners are expected to arrive

Escaped From Venezuela.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30,-Miss.C. Becerra, the daughter of Ricardo Becerra who was Colombian Minister to Washington years ago, has at last succeeded scaping from Venezuela, where she had been detained by President Castro, says the Port of Spain, Trinidad, correspondent of the Herald. She has rejoined her fam-ily at Port of Spain, where her father, who is now blind, has resided since his expulsion from the capital.

Her brothers are Consuls for Colombia Trinidad and Curacao, and it is said to have been because of a desire to hold them in check that President Castro refused to permit her deportation. With the assistance of an officer of a French steamer which plies between Lagauyra and Trinidad, she succeeded in eluding those set to watch her, and, dressed as a nun, escaped to Trinidad. Miss Becerra, who has been trying for two months to escape, was educated in the United States.

LUKBAN HARD PRESSED. General Smith on the Trail of the

Samar Rebel. MANILA, Oct. 30.-Advices received her from Catba'ogan, capital of the Island of Samar, say General Smith has reliable information regarding the whereabouts of the insurgent leader Lukban, who is being hard pressed. Small skirmishes take place daily Cathalogan was under fire yesterday. General Smith expects to clear the island of insurgents by Christmas. Colonel Robe, of the Ninth Infantry, in his official report of the Bulagiga engage-

ment, in regimental orders, praises the magnificent heroism of the dead American soldlers. To the survivors, he said: "Your splendid, courageous, defensive and aggressive warfare at Balangiga has gone into history as a rare achievement of your regiment. I am proud of you. To you and to those who fought and fell Army is indebted for a superb demon stration of what the bravery of daring men may accomplish under most nequal and unfavorable circumstan pital for 10 days past. He has undergone cessful operation, and is now recov-

Narragansett (three), New York harbor extension of Fort Newton (three), Port Royal, San Francisco, San Diego, St. Johns River, Fort St. Philip and Caps Henry, Va. With few exceptions, threat sites must be procured by condemnation. An estimate of \$2,000,000 is submitted for purchase of sites. For the construction of submarine mines and storage facilities, and estimate of \$100,000 is submitted, and for searchlights an estimate of \$500,000 for installation, and an appropriation of did not land tonight.

DESCENT ON TURKE

French Squadron Leaves Will Be Sent to the President About Toulon for the Levant.

PORTE MUST COME TO TIME

Unless the Sultan Satisfies All the Claims of France, Admiral Calllard Will Seize Salonica or Mitylene Island.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—"The entire French Mediterranean squadron left yesterday afternoon," says the Toulon correspond-ent of the Figaro. "While one division put in at Iles d'Hyeres, another, composed of three battle-ships and two cruis-ers, under command of Admiral Califard, roceeded to the Levant. Two thousand

coops will be added to this force. "Admiral Calliard's orders are that if complete satisfaction is not given by the Ottoman Government to all the claims of France, he will seize the custom-house of the port nearest the squadron. It is believed his destination is the Island of Mitylene or Salonica. The Island commands the entrance to the Dardenelles

and the Gulf of Smyrna." Several morning papers confirm the Plgaro's Toulon advices. Rumors to the same effect were current in Puris late last evening but the Foreign Office professed to know nothing about the matter.

BULLER TO WHITE.

His Disputch Advising Surrender of Ldysmith Published.

LONDON, Oct. 31.-The National Reriew gives the essential terms of the dis-catch from Sir Redvers Buller to General Sir George White, when in command of the beleaguered British garrison at Lady-smith. According to this authority, the message ran as follows:
"I have been repulsed. You will burn
your ciphers and destroy all your am-

your ciphers and destroy all your ammunition. You will then make the best terms you can with the Boers after I have fortified myself on the Tugela."

General Buller, in the speech which led to his dismissal from the command of the First Army Corps, challenged the National Review to publish the full dispatch and to explain how it was obtained, declaring that he would then publish a certified copy of the original and allow the tified copy of the original and allow the public to judge the matter. The editor of the National Review now explains that he got the dispatch from a civilian who was in Ladysmith at the time, and who said there was nothing secret about it He asserte also that he understands that both General Builds and General White have officially asked permission to publish the authorized version and that he cannot conceive why permission has been with-neld. The same informant, giving an alleged explanation of the fact that there was no co-operation between Buller and General White during the battle of Colenso, says that General White was in-formed that the attack was fixed for De-cember 17, but General Buller commenced the attack December 15, to the dismay of General White, who had not completed

The Morning Leader characterizes the National Review's version of General Builer's dispatch to General White as "Imag-inary and misleading."

CASE OF MISS STONE.

Negotiations Said to Be Progressing Favorably.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct, 30.-The negotlations for the ransom of Miss Stone, the abducted American missionary, are progressing satisfactory, it is understood. but beyond this those having the matter in hand maintain absolute secrecy, as they are convinced that publicity would be detrimental to Miss Stone's interests and safety.

Helen Gould Accepts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.-Miss Helen M. Gould tonight announced that she had accepted the position of vice-president of the McKinley Memorial Association. Miss Gould also said that she accepted the invitation to be a member of the woman's congress of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

Schley Inquiry.

concluded. Page 1. The original report of the battle of Santiago was not published. Page 1. Many witnesses will be called in rebuttal.

Page 1.

French squadron salls for Turkey to press France's claims. Page 1. Six deaths from plague have occurred at Liver-pool since September 3. Page 2. The Pan - American Congress decided upon standing committees. Page 5.

Chief of Engineers recommends \$000,000 for ent of the mouth of the Columbia River. Page 1. The postal estimates call for \$135,000,000.

Domestic.

Fournier and five companions were hurt in an automobile accident. Page 2. Harriman and Morgan interests get together on Northern Pacific, etc. Page 5.

Pacific Count. wo men held at Roseburg for Southern Pu-cific train hold-up. Page 4. Evidence that a probable witness against Judge Winter has set in at Nome, and finds many people penniless. Page 5.

Another cut in salmon prices makes them the lowest for years at South Bend, Wanh Page 4.

Commercial and Marine. New York stock market business small and congested. Page 13. Eastern apple crop only one-half as large as

last year. Page 12. Tug Tatoosh will enter Columbia har service tomorrow. Page 11. Another French bark arrives after fast passage, Page 11. teamship Crusader reaches port to load Gov-ernment stores. Page 11.

British steamship Foreric chartered to load jumber at Portland. Page 11. Portland and Vicinity. herman County settlers confer with Senators Mitchell and Simon. Page 8. Bride of two days committs suivide. Page 14.

Vaiters in Portland restaurants will probably strike. Page 7. Light damages awarded for widening White House road. Page 8.

Oregon poultry takes first prize at Buffalo. . Page 12.