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Imperial Hotel Co.

SEVENTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON

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MAKES MUSCLE

"There's Life and Strength in Every Drop"

A BEVERAGE OR A MEDICINE

For Sale by All Druggists.

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Isn't that old range pretty near worn out? Surprise your wife with a fine new range when she returns from her vacation. The very best range that money can buy is the renowned "Perfect."

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COMBINATION GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

Biggest Stock This Side of San Francisco.

BEDROCK PRICES As good as you have been paying 15c for.

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In colorings and designs will be found in our new and beautiful display of Floor-Coverings

EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE

J. G. Mack & Co.

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Opposite Chamber of Commerce.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

Latest Designs—Most Reasonable Prices

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MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. ONLY THING OF THE KIND IN PORTLAND

SEE OUR SELF-LIGHTING GAS MANTLES.

American Tank & Fixture Co.

175 Fourth Street, Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

"THOUGHTLESS FOLKS HAVE THE HARDEST WORK," BUT QUICK-WITTED PEOPLE USE

SAPOLIO

The Pianola

Manufactured and for sale only by

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,

M. E. Wells, Sole Northwest Agt. 353-355 Washington st., cor. Park.

NO SITE NAMED

But Fair Directors May Act Tonight.

DOUBT ABOUT CITY PARK

Executive Committee Report Deferred for Present.

EAST SIDE PROMOTERS TALK

Directors Hear Elaborate Arguments From Various Champions—New Offer for Location Near Willamette Heights.

The question of a fair site is yet open. The City Park may or may not be chosen. The board of directors for the fair has given no sign of its attitude towards this or any other place. Advocates of various sites yesterday presented reasons why their several localities should be favored. They appeared to think that the report of the executive committee by no means indicated that the final decision would be for the west side of the river.

The Lewis and Clark directors yesterday afternoon listened three hours to statements and arguments for the various sites offered for the 1906 Exposition, and then adjourned until this evening. No site was selected, no vote was taken that indicated the preference of the board. Almost at the moment of adjournment a locality that had not been offered for the purpose at all was suggested as being in many respects more desirable than any that had been talked of, and instructions were given for an official examination of it. That is the considerable vacant tract at the foot of Willamette Heights. The report of the executive committee recommending the City Park site for the fair was laid on the table until further information should be available as to the practicability of getting adequate transportation facilities at that park. The subcommittee, which had been led to believe that a solution of that problem was comparatively easy, had come to entertain doubts on that point since the report was made. It is hoped that information will be available today that will enable the board to come to a definite conclusion tonight regarding the City Park site.

All the directors were present yesterday except H. W. Scott, who was detained by illness. President Corbett had come up from Long Beach to attend this meeting, because it had been understood that it would settle the site question. The board proceeded to the work in hand by listening to statements in behalf of the various localities offered for the fair. An attempt was made to limit the time for each statement to 10 minutes, but most of the speakers used much more, and one consumed 40 minutes.

Advocates Hawthorne Park.

Hawthorne Park was called, and W. L. Boise presented the advantages of that locality for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. He discussed the matter with two main considerations in mind—that the fair should be where the gate receipts would be largest, and where the cost would be least. He said Hawthorne Park was more nearly the center of population of the city than any other site under consideration, and would be still more central in 1906, and that it was easiest of access. He submitted the formal offer of the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company to switch free of charge cars from the steam railroads to the Exposition, so there would be no extra charge to get freight from the transcontinental railroads to the Exposition grounds. The grounds, he said, were level, and there would be no trouble to transport building material directly to the sites for the various structures. The entire fair there would be easily reached by the public. It was the only place that would be patronized by any considerable number of visitors who would walk to the fair. All the street-car lines could gain easy access to the grounds. The entire water service of Portland is available at Hawthorne Park, for the Bull Run main passes near, and springs flowing 1,500,000 gallons a day are in the park. Sewerage facilities are correspondingly ample. Means for fire protection could hardly be surpassed, for a fire engine could stand by the side of the lagoon and throw water to every part of the ground, and two engine-houses are but three or four minutes away. The present lagoon is 300 feet long, and another 200x700 feet and 19 feet deep easily be provided. There would be no expense for water at Hawthorne Park. Ground could be had there for a permanent public building, and the citizens of the East Side would present the city a block of land there for that purpose. But purchase is not required in order that the Exposition may have the use of that tract. The ground is ready for buildings and the soil is as rich as any garden. Last it should be objected that the 22.80 acres of the Hawthorne tract would not be enough for the fair, an offer from Charles E. Ladd, executor, for the use of 12 to 20 acres of the Ladd tract nearest the Hawthorne Park was presented, on the same terms offered by the Hawthorne people—payment of taxes—and Mr. Ladd, who was present, said more than that might be used if found necessary for the purpose of the Exposition. Mr. Boise called attention to the desirability of keeping the cost of the fair down to reasonable figures, and he argued that the community would not argue the less burdened if part of the expenditures should be in the name of the

FRIARS NOT WANTED

Catholics in Philippines, Not the Government, Objects.

ROOT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO TAFT

Preparations for Continuing the Negotiations at Manila—Rounding Up Ladrone in Cavite Province.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The War Department today made public the last note of Secretary Root to Governor Taft relative to the negotiations for the friars' lands. It formed the basis of the note which Governor Taft yesterday communicated to the Vatican, the essential points of which were cabled from Rome by the Associated Press last evening. The Secretary's note follows:

"July 14, 1902.—Taft, Hotel Quirinal, Rome. I am gratified by the expression of intention on the part of the holy see to take the measures which are indicated by Cardinal Rampolla's memoranda of the 2nd of June and of the 6th of July, to recall the religious orders in the Philippine Islands to the life proper of their institutes, and to an exclusive devotion to apostolic ministry, abstaining from any kind of interference with the negotiations of the civil authority, and to introduce as much as possible the religious orders of nationalities other than Spanish, and particularly the religious orders of American nationality, and to concede to them the parochial ministry as soon as they shall be sufficiently instructed in the language of the country.

"These measures, so plainly indicated as well by the recognized facts in the Philippine Archipelago, are quite independent of any business or monetary consideration, and I feel such contribution as you have been able to make to a full understanding of the facts and the development of the purposes described is sufficient compensation for your visit to Rome. It is believed that there will result a sure basis of mutual consideration and just treatment in the future relations between the church and state in the Philippines in regard to all specific questions which will have to be settled.

Withdrawal of Friars.

"Regarding the withdrawal of the members of the religious orders from the Philippines, it should not be understood that the Philippine Government is asking to be excused or in any manner affect the conduct of the religious matters on the part of the holy see, or on the part of the heads of the orders, or for a compulsory order of proceeding whatever. It is rather that the Philippine Government desires social results which it deems of great importance to the welfare of the Philippine people, and which can be accomplished only by the withdrawal of this class of persons who have voluntarily been thrown into special antagonistic political relations with the people. That government has proposed an arrangement which is supposed to be very advantageous to the church, and worth its own while to carry out, if the ecclesiastical authorities having the direction of the religious orders should see fit voluntarily to withdraw them from the islands. Such a voluntary withdrawal could not be considered a violation of any rights under the treaty of Paris, or otherwise, or any reflection, either upon the denomination or upon the orders to which the persons withdrawing happen to belong. The relations making the withdrawal desirable are not religious or racial, but arise from the political and social relations which existed under the former government, and which have created personal antipathy menacing to the peace and order of the community. Such a voluntary withdrawal would not involve any confirmation of any accusations against the persons withdrawing or the orders to which they belong, and it is to be observed that we have made no such accusations. It would simply recognize the existence of the conditions which for several years past have been and now are preventing these particular agents from serving the church in the stations to which they were assigned, and which would make their re-employment injurious to the community. In this matter the United States representatives in the Philippines are merely endeavoring to meet the wishes, as well as the needs, of the Philippine people.

"It is not the United States Government which objects to the presence of the friars. It is the Catholic population in the Philippine Islands. The lay Catholic population and the parish priests of native and non-Spanish blood are practically united in desiring both to expel the friars and to confiscate their lands out of hand. This proposed concession without compensation of the church land was one of

NEW PILOT BOAT FOR STATE OF WASHINGTON.



SCHOONER THOMAS F. BAYARD.

a city park on the water front. The offer was made by the Water Power & Railway Company for free switchage to Hawthorne Park was made to apply also to the City View tract, and Mr. Gibson said the transcontinental train with excursions could be run direct into the Exposition grounds there on the tracks of the trolley line, that being the only trolley line of standard gauge in the city. Of the tract offered, 25 acres are flat upland, 125 acres sidehill, and 85 acres bottom land, and Mr. Gibson told how the grounds could be improved so as to bring out exceptional beauty and utility for exposition purposes. Street-cars could reach it, there would be river transportation, electric power from the Upper Clackamas and from Oregon City would pass on main lines through the grounds. The car time from First and Alder, he said, was 16 minutes. He thought it against the Hawthorne site that a great many inferior buildings would be likely to spring up about the fair if located there, which there would be no power to remove after the fair should be over, and which would remain a menace and an eyesore to the community. At City View Park everything would be under the control of the Exposition authorities, and if temporary structures should be permitted there would be a way to get rid of them after the fair.

For Abrams & Knox Tract.

In speaking for the Abrams & Knox tract, A. P. Fiegel said it was 160 to 170 feet above the base of grades in the city, and 20 acres of the city by the river, and the Third, and 12 minutes by trolley-car, and that it consisted of 102 acres of level land, 12 to 14 acres of which was covered with primeval forest. Two acres would be donated to the city by the owners, and the Albina Sub-Board of Trade would pay for seven acres more to be donated to the city if the fair should go there. Mr. Fiegel spoke of the wealth of mountain scenery visible from that tract, covering the Cascade range from Jefferson to Rainier. Then there was the educating view of the harbor and shipping in front of the tract. Six-inch water main, he thought, would supply adequate water service, and the sewerage would be taken care of by the new Beech-street sewer. Moreover, on that sewer was an easy incline for a road up from the river. He deemed it probable that the O. R. & N. would build a railroad on a survey already made to that tract, and that trains would run out there from the Union passenger station.

Mr. Griswold, who owns a small part of the land included in the Abrams & Knox offer, thought the Portland idea would be simply to present it to the Exposition were to be located in the City Park, and that the result would be more or less cohesiveness on the part of the outside community and states expected to support the Lewis and Clark celebration. It was also of the opinion that the fair should be so situated that the fine harbor facilities of the port, to which Portland owes so much, should be made most conspicuous. And he regarded the Abrams & Knox tract as the best for showing off those features.

For University Park.

Francis I. McKenna said he came not as a real estate man or a representative of the University, but at the request of the Peninsula Board of Trade, to present something new about the University Park site. He had understood that only new matter was wanted at this meeting, but had been listening to the same old argument that had been before the people for months. In order to be concise and clear, he had his statement in writing.

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the fundamental policies of the insurgent government under Aguinaldo. Recognizing the intensity and practical unanimity of this feeling among the Filipinos, and at the same time desiring to avoid causing loss to the church, the United States Government proposed to pay for the lands from the public funds if the friars would retire from the islands and give place to other religious orders of their own faith who might be able to accomplish for the religion what they themselves had so signally failed to accomplish. In making this proposal, the United States representatives were well aware that, financially, it was only one of benefit to the church, for the lands are known as productive and held in adverse possession by the natives, and they could only be restored to their parishes by such affirmative governmental action as, under our Constitution, cannot be taken.

Purchase of Church Lands.

"It is the desire to accomplish the removal of this cause of disturbance and discord that has led me to approve this clause of your proposal which would involve the government of the Philippines in a large and undefined obligation for the purchase of lands in advance of a specific ascertainment of their value and of the estimated prices which we can reasonably expect to receive from them when we, in turn, offer them for sale, and to the clauses which would anticipate the authority of Congress in regard to the ascertainment of rentals and damages in the course of occupation and the conveyance of church lands provided for in your proposal. If this object is not to be assured, then the arrangement sought should be quite different in form and should more closely follow the suggestions of Cardinal Rampolla in his memorandum of June 22, wherein he says that an estimate of the value of the lands, conformable with the principles of justice and equity, is a complicated question, requiring careful study of the facts of the case, and cannot be solved with precipitation, and declares the disposition of the holy see to furnish the new apostolic delegation who is to be sent to the Philippines with necessary and opportune instructions, in order to treat amicably this affair in understanding with the American Government and the parties interested, and so arrive at fixing a satisfactory accord, whether on the value of the lands or the conditions of the sale, and wherein he further says that the apostolic delegation will be instructed upon all the matters touched upon in the memorandum to come to an understanding with the American authorities and to secure a just settlement.

"Following the course thus proposed by his eminence, and having secured a full and definite enumeration of the various parcels of property in which the religious orders are interested, and which they are willing to sell, it will be the duty of the Philippine government to determine for itself what price it is willing to pay. That price will, of course, be largely affected by the practical benefits to be derived from the purchase in view of the facts then existing. This course also makes possible the taking into due consideration that fact which now appears, that contrary to our former supposition, the real and substantial title to the lands in a great measure has passed out of the religious orders and is vested in corporations, which they cannot entirely control, and which hold the lands for the purpose of lawful gain, and are alone competent to sell them. It may well be that the price which you will feel justified in offering for the lands will be acceptable. The whole matter may thus be disposed of by friendly agreement in conformity with the ordinary methods of business affairs. I believe that the good understanding which has been reached between you and the ecclesiastical authorities in Rome cannot fail to do away with the probability of friction or difference. In the same manner I will direct the General commanding in the Philippines to ascertain by the customary methods what buildings belonging to the church have been occupied by American troops, and for what periods, what damage has been done, and in every case, what reasons, if any, exist for denying an obligation to pay rentals and damages; and I shall hope that the conclusion thus reached will be satisfactory to the church. A similar treatment of all these subjects mentioned in your proposition may with equal readiness be followed.

Friars in Manila.

"While it is to be regretted that the authorities having control of the religious orders do not see their way to make definite agreement for the withdrawal from Manila of the friars formerly in the parishes, yet it is hoped that pending the settlement of these various matters they will reach the conclusion that it is wise to do the same thing of their own motion and irrespective of any agreement to that effect. However that may be, you should assure the authorities of the church that we shall at all times do all in our power to continue the good understanding already reached, and to agree upon such action as shall be for the benefit of all; and, further, assure them of our high appreciation of the courtesy and consideration with which the expression of your views and wishes has been received.

"As preliminary to the treatment now

SPONER MAY GO OUT

He Is Not Likely to Accept Wisconsin Platform.

WOULD BE BIG LOSS TO SENATE

Antagonism to Senator Due to Trouble Over Dealing Out Patronage—Administration Men Hope He May Yet Win Out.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The action of the Wisconsin Republicans in only partially endorsing Senator Spooner may have the result of retiring that valuable statesman from the Senate. Spooner is decidedly independent, and it is doubtful whether he will give an expression to any opinion looking to the acceptance of the platform, some features of which he opposes. Spooner and La Follette are antagonistic, but La Follette seems to have captured the party. Spooner's retirement will not only be Wisconsin's loss, but that of the whole country, as he is recognized as one of the most valuable men in the Senate.

A great deal of the antagonism to Spooner had its foundation in the handling of patronage. Members of the House failed to get their share, and blamed Spooner for it, during the McKinley Administration. The antagonism grew out of what was termed Spooner's brusque manner in dealing with members of the House. The fact is that, outside of a few members of the Wisconsin delegation, the members are of decidedly small caliber, and Spooner has refused to waste his time with them. Republicans here, and especially Administration men, hope that Spooner will do nothing which will take him entirely out of the race, as they believe that members of the Legislature will recognize the importance of returning him to the Senate.

The best-sugar fight originated and was organized in the State of Michigan. The members of the House from that state put themselves in the front of battle, and claimed that they were making the fight for the people and for a home industry. Already the Republican constituents of four of the 12 members from Michigan have refused them a renomination, although they were active candidates. It is evident that the people take very little stock in the claim of the best-sugar men, and the probabilities are that they were deceived by the best-sugar manufacturers rather than by the farmers that they seemed so anxious to protect. It is known that the President has made no personal effort to secure the defeat of these men, but their defeat is regarded as an indorsement of his position.

Gift from Mrs. Steyn.

CAPE TOWN, July 17.—The women of Cape Town yesterday presented Mrs. Steyn, wife of the ex-President of the former Orange River Colony, with a purse of \$1000 before she sailed for Europe with her husband. Mr. Steyn was in a pitiable condition from enteric fever. His arms and legs were partially paralyzed, and he was unable to open his eyelids.

The censorship over telegrams has been abolished, except in the case of press dispatches.

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