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Our offices are not managed by ethical dentists, but by Eastern graduate specialists.

Fourth and Morrison NEW YORK DENTISTS

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M. B. WELLS

353-355 WASHINGTON STREET Opposite Cordray's Theater

TO ASK FOR STATEHOOD.

Meeting of Five Governors of Indian Territory Tribes, September 26.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 17.—Pleasant Porter, Governor of the Creek Indian Na-tion, has called a meeting of the Gov-ernors of the Pive Civilized Tribes to be held at South McAlester, I. T., on Sep-tember 26, for the purpose of formulating a general plan for bringing the Indian Territory into statehood at the expira-tion of tribal government in 1905. Governor Porter says the Indians are opposed to statehood with Oklahoma. The other Governors are Mosely, of the Chickasaws; Green McCurtain, of the Chickassws; Green McCurtain, of the Choctaws; Buf-fington, of the Cherokees, and Johnston of the Seminoles. The meeting will be the most important held on Indian soil, as the five Governors will form plans to dissolve their Governments to adopt that of the white man.

Alleged Tax-Fixer Arraigned. CHICAGO, Sept. 17 .- Luke Wheeler war arraigned before Judge Brentano today and pleaded not guilty to each of the six

MHLWAUKEE, Sept. 17 .- The council of the Milwaukee diocese of the Methodist

Episcopal church, now holding its annual meeting here, unanimously adopted reso-lutions calling for a court of appeals to be elected at the regular yearly council meetings of the dioceses of the country. The power that has been vested heretofore in the bishop will be given to the court. The resolutions also call for the doing away of the National convention of the church, held every three years, saying they are too cumbersome and do

BISHOP SHORN OF POWER

Wisconsin Methodists Declare for a

Court of Appeals.

It is proposed to have the country divided into provinces, and have each province hold an annual convention. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to every

To Extend Texas Railway. GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 17.—The pro-posed corporation for the purpose of ex-tending the Rock Island system from Asher, O. T., to Dalias, Tex., was formed here today under the name of the Choc-taw & Chickszaw Railroad Company, and pleaded not guilty to each of the six indictments charging him with forgery in connection with the Masonic Temple tax fraud. The case will be put on trial of \$1,000,000. The number

In the Blue Mountains, Near Heppner.

NINE CONTINUOUS VEINS

The Field Is About Twelve Miles Square.

COAL IS OF VERY HIGH QUALITY

Portland and Is in a Situation Where It May Be Easily Mined and Reached by Railroad.

(By a Staff Writer.)

HEPPNER, Or., Sept. 17 .- What appears to be a great find of coal has been made in the Western Spurof the Blue Mountains, about 21 miles southeast of this city. The discovery is not new, strictly speaking. for the work of exploration and investigation has been going on in a quiet way for several months; but it is just now nced, and this week, for the first time, specimens of the coal have been given out and visitors invited to inspect Very naturally the find is the subject of intense interest here and elsewhere, for until now the lack of coal has been the conspicuous and as many have been fond of asserting, the fatal commercial deficiency of the Columbia River Basin; and it has long been held that no other possible development could be so important in its relations to the welfare and growth of the country as the discovery of coal. In a quiet but persistent way private and commercial capital at Portland has long been on the lookout for coal; while the railroad companies notably the O. R. & N. Co., have for the past 10 years kept searchers constantly in the field. As usual in such matters, accident appears to have accomplished what design backed by capital has failed to do, for the discovery in Morrow County was made not by scientific search, but through the operation of deepening a spring used for the supply of a sheephegder's comp. Situation and Extent of Coal Field.

The precise estuation of the new coal field and its commercial relationships appear very clearly by a little study of the accompanying map. The Blue Mountains, it will be seen, as they spread out over Northeastern Oregon, bear in their general form some resemblance to a starfish, which radiates prongs or rays in everdirection from a common center. westernmost prong of this mountain group, very appropriately called the Western Spur. begins in Union County and reaches westward clean across Umatilla, Southern Morrow, Wheeler and into Crook County. Its general altitude is approximately 5000 feet, with passes at several places by which it may be crossed at a height not much in excess of 4000 feet. The middle part of the Spur in its eastern and western course lies in Morrow County, and it is in this middle section on its northern slope and near the head of the famous Willow Creek that the discoveries have been made. The veins, so far as they have been developed, He within a few hundred feet of the summit of the Spur, and it is believed from general indications that they extend clean through the range to the southern slope. The map is marked with a cross (X) showing the location of the field in which development work has already been done.

Up to this time the region from the summit line on the north to a point about three miles to the south and about four miles east and west, has been ranged over closely, with the result that nine distinct and continuous ledges have been uncovered. A much wider field has been looked over in a general way by experts, whose general opinion is that the ledges extend over a region about 12 miles square.

The Work of Exploration and Development.

The work of exploration and development has been in progress actively for nearly a year and has been done with surprising thoroughness. As usual in such matters, when they are in the hands of men without special experience, and when secrecy is desired, there was some waste of time and money at the start. An effort was made to find the ledges by superficial search and while this method found many prospects, it developed nothing definitely. Then an effort was made to bore directly down into the mountain from a point not far from the summit with an old-style hydraulic drill and this failed just as it began to develop hopeful signs. It was not until the projectors took expert counsel and bought a diamond drill that they were able to do anything like thorough work. The method has been to drill from the surface directly into the mountain to a depth of approximately 700 feet. The result more than confirmed the hopes upon the basis of which this work was undertaken. The first vein of coal was struck as it was expected to be a few feet from the surface and as the bore deepened eight other veins were found at intervals, the intermediate layers of rock being of sandstone, slate and shale such as are found everywhere in association with coal. In thickness, the veins vary from a few inches to many feet. With the record of the drill as a basis

the work of locating the ledges superficially was comparatively easy. The mountain side is broken sharply by ravines to a depth far below the lowest point penetrated by the drill, so there was nothing to do but to find with the aid of the aperoid the precise surface level of any particular vein, as indicated by the boring and to dig in for it. In every case the result confirmed the drill re-

ord; and today there stands for inspec-tion nine openings on nine different levels, ach showing a fine vein of coal varying in width from a few inches to eight feet. Further up the mountain side, above the levels reached by the drill, and at several points below the level of its operation, surface indications have been discovered leading to the belief that still other veins exist, but as yet these indications have not been followed up. Nor have any of the veins been opened up to any considerable depth; though in every instance the exposition as to and character is plain. The

deepest entrance from the surface, made at what is called "Tunnel No. 3." extends approximately 50 feet into the nillside, and follows the vein which is seven feet thick for 25 feet. It presents a clean, black surface, to the unscien-tific observer precisely like the better-

As to Quality. In appearance the coal from all these ledges is the same-black, shiny and easily fractured. To The Oregonian writer, who holds no claim to expert knowledge, it looks like-well, like coal. Two experts have been brought into the district, and have examined it thoroughly, and samples of the product have been sent out for analysis, with results of the most hopeful kind. Mr. Wells, expert for the O. R. & N. Co., who spent several weeks in the district at different times and has actively assisted in the work of exploration, declares without reserve that the field is a great one, equal in extent and far better in quality than either the Rock Springs district in Wyoming, or the coal fields of Puget Sound. Mr. Thomas

curtailed, is as follows: "Physical features—Your property is sit-uated about 20 miles southeast of the town of Heppner. It occurs upon the slope of a extrong and permanent moun-tain (known as the Blue Mountains), com-mencing at the head of Willow Creek, and extending several miles to and along Ditch Creek.

L. Brophy, of Spokane, was recently em-

ployed by the projectors to examine the

mine critically, and his report, slightly

tain (known as the Blue Mountains), commencing at the head of Willow Creek, and extending several miles to and along Ditch Creek.

"Geological features—The country rock formation where your coal occurs is a cretaceous randstone, intersealed with intrusive dikes of bituminous and cretaceous shale. These cretaceous sandstones occur in regular bedded planes of folding, being free from distortion or twisting, and are beautifully laminated, and are pitching to the southwest upon an angle of about 20 degrees, until they are lost in a lovely valley. Ditch Creek being the stream coursing through the center of same, and shedding its waters into the John Day River, while Willow Creek sheds its waters into the Columbia. This valley is underlayed with the finest quality of fire clay, such as is usually associated with first-class coal fields. The streams and brooks coursing through this valley afford a spiendid opportunity for the piroof of this assertion, as the clay can be found in horizontal lay, within 18 inches or two feet beneath the service.

"Development—The development work prosecuted upon this field consists of two tunnels that have been made in two distinct coal measures, for the purpose of opening the same. A drill bore has been put down on the field, and was rewarded by penetrating five measures of coal. Two measures have also been uncovered above the bore, showing in all so far, seven measures have also been uncovered hove the bore, showing in all so far, seven measures have siso been uncovered above the bore, showing in all so far, seven measures have siso been uncovered in 12 different places. These measures can be opened from the surface on the north side of the mountain for a distance of about three miles The two tunnels show the measures to be six feet and 7½ feet in thickness, respectively. The company has 12 men employed at present in tunneling and opening up the several veins of coal.—Two measures to be six feet and 7½ feet in thickness, respectively. The company has 12 men employed at present is tunn

"Quality of coal—The coal is of a su-perfor quality of bituminous coal, and is better as a fuel coal than any that is now being burnt upon locomotives plying the various rallways of the Northwest. I here-with submit analysis of two veins that rave been uncovered, and both of which you might still call surface coal:

Montana Metallurgical Works, Portland, Or. July 21, 1902.—C. E. Redfield—Dear Sir: Th samples of coal marked ——, submitted to us for examination, contain as follows: Per cent moisture, 2.00; volatile combustible matter, 19.00; fixed carbon, 71.41; ash and its lor, 6.50; sulphur, 1.09. Respectfully, J. T. GOVE, Manager.

(cont.)
Montana Metallurgical Works, Portland, Or.,
July 28, 1962.—C. E. Redfield—Dear Sir: The
samples of coal marked —, submitted to us
for examination, contain as follows: Per cent moisture, 2.50; volatile combustible matter, 44.00; fixed carbon, 47.65; ash and its color, 5.00; sulphur, 85. Respectfully, J. T. GOVE, Manager, (Real)

"General remarks—It has been generally supposed by many people that the formation of Eastern Oregon is unfavorable to the formation of coal, in consequence of the lava spew that caps over the country in Umatilia County, where many valuaable measures of coal have become exflict from this cause, but I repeat right here, without fear of contradiction, that if any gentleman of knowledge in this direction pertaining to coal and its forma-

(Concluded on Page 12.)

Railroads Divided Two Camps.

Gould and Harriman Versus Morgan Crowd.

NEW TRUST WILL ORGANIZE

Heavy Financial Houses of New York Take Sides in the Great Battle That Is About to Open-Wall Street Anxious.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- (Special.)-The return of George Gould from the West tonight portends, according to Wall street, great events in the railroad world, The first work Gould will undertake will be the rehabilitation of the securities of all his railroads prior to the formation of his great transcontinental line. He will submit a proposal to exchange 5 per cent bonds for all outstanding preferred stock of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad. This will probably come in the shape of an offer from the Missouri Pacific System to take over the stock for bonds. He will then form a new holding company to take over the securities of all his lines.

This company is to be known as the Trans-Continental Securities Company. and will be formed along the lines of the Northern Securities Company. The plan is to issue bonds and stocks of the new company in exchange for securities of the subsidiary lines. These lines are the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, the Western Maryland, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the St. Louis Southwestern, International & Great Northern, Texas & Pa cific, Rio Grande Western, and Denver & Rio Grande.

It is said that the Missouri Pacific System will receive all of the preferred stock of the new company. These lines represent an enormous capital investment and over 20,000 miles of road.

After this company shall have been formed the battle of millions will begin, For allies Gould will have the Rocke fellers, E. H. Harriman, Senator Clark, Western Union, Henry C. Frick, Moore Brothers, Jacob Schiff, and th (who with John I) feller, holds the largest share of St, Paul stock), Russell Sage, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Mercantile Trust Company, the Equitable Life and the National City Bank are also behind Gould. The Trans-Continental Securities Company will thus bring into its fold the roads of the Gould allies and all the railroads of America

be Gould vs. Morgan, Behind Morgan are the Vanderbilts and the New York Central; Cassatt and the Pennsylvania; Griscom, the coming president of the shipping trust; Marvin Hewitt, the Cramps Shipbuilding Company, the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company, the First National Bank and National Bank of Commerce.

The rumor that the Pennsylvania and the New York Central had made peace with Gould through Western Maryland is absolutely denied. All negotiations have been broken off. It will be war to the knife. Wall street expects the battle of millions to begin soon as the Northern Securities case shall have been settled. The anti-Morgan roads in the fight will show more territory served and more

MAP OF NORTHEASTERN OREGON, SHOWING LOCATION OF THE COAL DISCOVERIES

their opponents, Gould's plans havtaken years to frame. Now they are or the eve of consummation.

ENGLAND IS FRIGHTENED. Shipping Combination Will Have It.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the English Navy, has arrived here for a stay of three weeks, "I have followed the American naval "I have followed the American nava and Army maneuvers with much interest," said he. "I do not consider that Amer-ica has wasted any money in the powder that was burned in the sham war game We are beginning to do that, too, now, and I think it is one of the best things for the interests of the army and navy to see just where the weak points in a cour try's war force Hes."

Own Way Says Beresford.

About the shipping combination Lord Beresford said:

Beresford said:
"I must confess that we are a little frightened—not at the probabilies, but at the possibilities. It is ridiculous to talk of England forming a rival combination. We cannot compete with your rallways and the through rate which pays."

State Will Not Make Sheldon's Fight. TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 17 .- Attorney-General Goddard Informed the temperance committee, composed of Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Edward Wilder and others, this afternoon that he was unable after a care-ful consideration of the law to see a succeasful outcome to a sult against Mayor Parker for violation of his official duties and therefore he refused to start impeachment proceedings.

San Francisco May Get Fight. BAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17 .- (Special.) The Corbett-McGovern fight is likely to be transferred to San Francisco, in view of the trouble in finding a place in the East where the mill may be pulled off.

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## Agreed Upon.

Republican Policy Is

1896 PLANK IS FAVORED

Oyster Bay Conference Maps Out Plan of Action.

REVISION IN CERTAIN CASES

Where Protection Is No Longer Necessary on Account of a Decrease in Cost of Production a Change in Rates Will Be Advocated.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 17 -- A New York correspondent, after interviewing the Senators who participated in the conference at Oyster Bay yesterday, makes the following statement as to the tariff conclusions reached: In regard to the tariff, the President and campaign speakers generally will plant themselves firmly upon the paragraph in the Repub-lican National platform of 1896, which declares strongly for the principle of protection to American workmen, but which, at the sums time, declares that the Republican party is not mmitted to any schedule, and that the quesion of rates is a detail to be settled from time

tion of rates is a detail to be settled from time to time by Congress.

On this basis, the President and campaign speakers will declare in favor of a revision of the tariff only in cases where the cost of pro-duction has been lowered by changed condi-tions, so that protection is no longer necessary. It was agreed that there will be no adherence

#### 1896 TARIFF PLANK.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign oods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and don monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoriti nounce the Democratic tariff as section al, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any par-ticular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncomp mising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

o the theory that the tariff can be, or should be, reduced merely because certain articles, produced by the trusts or any monopoly. produced by the trusts or any monopoly. An effort will be made at all times to keep the tariff and the trusts separate questions, to be dealt with on their merits. The plea will be made and insisted upon that any revision or readjustment of the tariff should be made by the friends of protection, and not by free-traders, and the country will be appealed to not to jeopardize existing prosperity by turning the tariff over to its enemies.

Very little information, however, aside

from that which the Republican leaders want published has leaked out from the conference, and these facts were carried in the press dispatches. One report, however, stated that there was a heated discussion at times, and that the President and Senator Hanna held very different oninions on some of the topics. It was not to be expected that the President would receive advice from those who met with him yesterday to advocate tariff revision in his speeches. All, it is understood, indorsed the plan which the President proposed as being the best method to curb the large corporations. It was generally assented that the President could not alter his position as to trusts on his Western tour, as it would at once be proclaimed that he had been influenced by this Senatorial conference, and these Senators had no desire to have any such impression created. It is not expected that Senator Hanna or Senator Aldrich are as pronounced in their opposition to trusts as the President, but, as sagacious politicians, they know what the President has airendy done is approved by the people, and that it will be well for him to point out that his Administration has taken the initiative and will continue to enforce the law in every case found applicable.

It was to be expected that all of these leaders, having supported the President in his efforts to secure Cuban reciprocity. would advise him to discuss that question in his speeches on his Western tour, and It is known that the support of the Senators was very gratifying to the President.

Boer Generals May Not Cross Waters LONDON, Sept, 17.-In view of the possibility of anti-English demonstration says the Brussels correspondent of the Standard, it is not improbable that the proposed American and European tours of the Boer Generals, Botha, Dewet, Delarey, will not occur. In that case the Generals would immediately return to South Africa after paying another visit to Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secre-

The location of the coal field is 21 miles southeast of Heppner, and is marked on the map with a cross. The dotted line from Heppner to Sumpter indicates the course possible to be taken by a line of road which would tap the coal field and cut off nearly 100 miles of the distance between Portland and Huntington.