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Pope's Respiration Is Very Painful.

DOCTORS MUST OPERATE

Delay as Long as They May With Safety.

RAMPOLLA'S POWERS ENLARGED

Leo Trusts Him Despite Bitter Attacks Made by Enemies-Pleased at World-Wide Sympathy Shown for Him.

ROME, July 17, 2:55 A. M.-Dr. Lappont has again had recourse, with beneficial effects, to an injection of caffeine, which had not been used for some days, because of the pope's dis-

ROME, July 17, 7:45 A. M .- Pope eo passed a comparatively tranquil norning is stationary.

BOME, July 17, 9:05 A. M .- Dr. Massoni entered the pontiff's bedroom at 8:30 o'clock this morning, after Dr. Lapponi had reported to him how his holiness had passed the night. He found the patient, as Pope Leo himself said, "unrefreshed and tired." His complained that, while the doctors had promised that his illness

not last long, it is now two weeks since he went to bed. The pontiff prefers to sit up in as in that position he feels less or pression on his lungs and can breath

Dr. Mazzoni spent much time in ex amining him. As his holiness is reduced almost to a skeleton, if a new operaon is decided upon, it will not be because of any hope of saving the paent's life, but aimply for the purpose of rendering the death agony less acute

ROME, July 17, 9:30 A. M .- The folwing bulletin has just been issued by

Pope Leo's physicians; "His holiness had during the night some hours of sleep, together with short periods of slight excitement. The level of the pleuric liquid is maineriously troubling the pontiff. The bysical condition of the august patien shows no noteworthy change. His pulperature, 36.5. Centigrade.

"LAPPONL"

ROME, July 17, 2:55 A. M.-The pope's condition this morning is less satisfactory than yesterday morning, and he suffered much uneasiness and difficulty in breathing until relieved to some extent by an injection of caffeine. The new crisis in the pope's condition presented itself yesterday, when the doctors were con fronted on the one hand with the apparently imperative necessity of an operation, and on the other with the feeling that such an operation might prove fatal. This dilemma was canvassed by Dr. Lappont and Dr. Mazzoni throughout the

day. At their earlier conference there was some prospects that the operation might not occur, and the doctors left the sickroom without arriving at any definite determination as to when it would take place. They expressed the belief, however, that a delay until today would serve a useful purpose in permitting a larger extraction of serum in case the operation was undertaken.

No Vital Change.

Meantime, the pope continued in a state of great depression. Thanks to a fairly good afternoon's sleep, the physicians were able to issue a bulletin at 7:25 P. M. showing that there had been no vital change in the progress of the disease, though the same serious rapidity of respiration as was noticed in the morning had to be again recorded. So painful had the latter become that one of those present in the sickroom described the pontiff as literally panting for his life's breath.

Later the pope was sufficiently at ease to receive Cardinal Rampolla, and his noliness conferred upon him the enlarged authority made necessary by the present illness for the executive administration of papal affairs. It is understood that one result of this action probably will be the speedy appointment of a successor to Monsignore Volponi as secretary of the

consistorial congregation. A telegram from the Associated Press having been forwarded to Cardinal Rampolla, informing him that on Sunday, July 12. prayers were offered in Protestant churches in the United States for the recovery of Pope Leo, the cardinal has replied through the following letter from the secretaryship of state of his holi-

Message to Protestants.

"Dear Sir: The communication for warded by you has been most gratifying to the cardinal secretary of state, my master. His eminence hopes that the holy father's health will allow him, when the opportune moment comes, to inform his holiness of the contents of the tele-

The very great desire always felt by his holiness for the reunion of the dis-sident churches will certainly render this demonstration of the American Protestant churches most acceptable.
"With true sentiments of esteem, I re-

main, Your devoted cervant, "GIACOMA DELLACHTESA "Substitute Secretary of State, me, July 16, 1903."

Trusts in Rampolla. The tenacity of Pope Leo is most admir

able, not only in his organism, but even in his feeling. The best example thereof is perhaps the continual proofs of conce that his holiness bestows on Car dinal Rampolla, who after serving the pope for 16 years is now being made the object of bitter attcks, especially during the last period, because of the Franco-phile attitude of the papacy. The pon-tiff seems to have had an intuition that while he lives with one foot in the grave Cardinal Rampolla's, adversaries are be ginning to take advantage of his tottering power to pull down the idol which until yesterday they worshiped so and so his holiness leaves nothing unattmepted to show the world up to the last moment how much he trusts his secretary of state. No one was admitted to the sick room today except the cardinal secretary of state, who was only allowed in on the repeated request of Pope Leo, who said to him that he desired to confirm and extend the power his emin nee already exercises ecause of his position and authorized him to take measures which in ordinary times would necessitate the direct intervention of the pontiff "in secognition of his personal devotion to the pontiff and the services he had rendered to the church." The pope was much pleased when Car

dinal Rampolla informed him of the universal manifestation of sympathy toward his holiness, coming from all, even from non-Catholiles.

TAKES COMMUNION AT MASS. Pathetically Solemn Ceremony Held

in Adjoining Chapels. ROME, July 18.-The pope's condition today again assumed a grave aspect. Besides the continuance of the pontiff's extreme weakness, the doctors' report indicated the ominous prospect of another operation for the removal of the pleuretic The pope continued restless, but had several periods of comparative ease.

During one of these he gave another evidence of his remarkable vitality by taking holy communion during the celebration of mass in honor of the Madonna of the Carmelites. The ceremony was held in the chapel adjoining the sickroom, the doors being open. It was a pathetically solemn event, as by the pope's request, those participating, besides Dr. Lapponi and Pio Centra, included a number of his remarked domestics five according to the contraction. trusted domestics, five sweepers and two

The doctors are unable to announce definitely when the next operation will be performed. They fear it may become necessary this evening or tomorrow morning, but they are determined to defer it until it is imperative, fearing that the enfeebled condition of the patient may be taxed beyond the final limit.

Toward noon the pontiff dropped off into

un uneasy sleep.

When Dr. Mazzoni visited the pontiff When Dr. Mazzonl visited the pontifithis morning, the latter said the past night had been one of the worst he had experienced. He spoke of the oppression on his chest, the difficulty in breathing and the uncontrollable restlessness, giving him, in fact, no peace in any position. Dr. Lapponi said the pope had called for him very often during the night, taking frequent restoratives, especially ment broth, orangeade and tamarind water. He feit fotter, however, after the celebration of mass, as though the communion had calmed him. In fact, he doctors proceeded with a thorough examination of caimed him. In fact, he dectors pro-ceeded with a thorough examination of his thorax without ratiguing him too much. They found the liquid in the pleura augmented but not gathered in such quantities as to endanger the pa-tient's life by producing pressure on the heart or through ambre's which mich heart or through asphysia, which might occur if there was any pressure on the lower part of the bronchial tube.

On account of the extreme weakness of the pontiff, no operation for extracting the liquid will be performed until it is absoutely indispensable. But the operation might be performed tonight or tomorrow morning. The doctors hesitate to again perform thoracocentests (drainage of the pleura), fearing that the effect of the operation itself, involving the possibility of pressure on the lungs, and consequently of the whole apparatus of circulation might be fatal.

The secretion of urine has slightly augmented in the last 24 hours, having reached 40 cubic centimeters. It is still greatly insufficient. The doctors, how-ever, received many congratulations from many authorities, with most of whom they are not acquainted, on their treat-ment of the pontiff. Among those is a letter to Dr. Lapponi from Professor Henri Huchard, a member of the Academy of Medicine at Paris.

PASSED DAY OF FATE. Pope's Premonition Is Not Fulfilled.

ROME, July 16.-The fateful day of the Carmelite Madonna, on which Pope Leo had a premonition he would die, has arrived. Early this morning his holiness awoke and immediately began repeating prayers to the Madonna, speaking with such fervor that his valet, Centra, hur-ried from an adjoining room. Pope Leo, hearing Centra's voice, said: "Ah, Pio! Your task is nearly done. Today is the fete of the Carmelite Ma-

Still later, with the same idea in mind, the pope asked for one of his private secretaries, Monsignore Lint, to have him say mass in the chapel next to his bedroom, with the door between the two spartments open. In the middle of the mass Pope Leo received communion like one who really saw visions of coming

Preparations for Death. PARIS, July 17 .- According to a dispatch from Rome preparations for the pope's death are continuing at the Vati-can. The Sisters of the Order of St. Vincent are sewing mourning hangings for the Court of Charlemagne. Cardinal Oreglia has decided that no unauthorized person shall set foot in the Vatican during the conclave. Accordingly he has during the conclave. Accordingly he has had a special medal struck, bearing on one side the word "Interregnum" and on the other "July, 1963," without which no one will be allowed to enter after the

Gibbons Arrives at Havre. HAVRE, July 16.-The steamship La Touraine, on which Cardinal Gibbons is a passenger, arrived here today. The Car-dinal will spend the night here and proceed tomorrow to Paris, where he will remain pending the announcement of the Pope's death, whereupon he will go to

pope's death.

Dr. Lapponi's Son Expelled. ROME, July 17 .- The Dtx Neuville Siecle's correspondent at Rome says that Dr. Lapponi's son, who spread reports favorable to Cardinal Rampolla, has been expelled from the Vatican by orders of

Conciliation Board Decisions. WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 16.—The first decisions of the conciliation board which relate to some of the grievances in the Hazleton region were made public today. Only three of the 19 grievances submitted by President Dettrey, of that district, were decided. Two favor the contention of the men and one is against them. men and one is against them.

Russia Will Open Manchurian Ports.

PURSUES STEADY POLICY

Announcement Made Through Chinese Government.

BEAR IN THE COUNTRY TO STAY

Friendly Relations Resumed With the United States That Were Threatened by Coalition With England and Japan,

THE PORTS. Ta Tung Tao lies on the right bank of the Yalu River, not far from its mouth, close to the Corean town of Weju, an important trade center. Now the Manchurian port does not have a great trade, and the name does not appear on many charts.

Monkden is at the head of navigation on the Liao River, and is the point from which caravans start through Manchuria and Siberia. Next to Niu Chwang it is the largest port in Man-

OREGONIAN NEV'S BUREAU, Washington, July 16.-Another so-called victory for Secretary Hay and the "open foor" is announced today by reason of the fact that China and Russia agree to open some ports in Manchuria. The fact is, Russia has all along been on record and made pledges to do just this thing, and the United States Government has been assured from the beginning of trade privileges in Manchuria as long as Russia

The main proposition in which England and Japan have undertaken to interest the United States is to drive Russia out of Manchuria entirely. Unpopularity of the recent Administration movement against Russia has been so apparent that this Government is glad to go no further with England and Japan, The so-called victory of our diplomacy

simply means a restoration of more cordia; relations, but the determination of Russia yet to control Manchuria has not been changed.

Assurances Received From Chinese Government.

WASHINGTON, July 16.-The Manchurian question has been settled satisfactorily to this Government, Assurances have been received from the Chinese government that it will in the near future open as treaty ports several ports now closed to the world's trade. The Russian government has conveyed formal assurance to the United States Government that it will not in any way oppose such opening.

The ports to be opened are not yet specified, but it is supposed they are Moukden, the principal port of Manchuria, and Ta Tung Kao, at the mouth of the Yalu The State Department is highly gratified at this outcome, feeling that it has secured not sonly for American commerce but for the commerce of the world at large very substantial gains.

Places to Be Opened,

Respecting the two ports mentioned as likely to be opened, namely, Moukden and Ta Tung Kao, it may be said that both politically and from a trade point of view the latter port is apt to prove the more important, though the place is so little known that the name is not to be found on many of the best charts. It lies on the right bank of the Yalu River not far from its mouth, and it is close to the Corean town of Weju, an important trade center which will undoubtedly prove to be tributary to the port.

At present Ta Tung Kao does not amount to much, but rapid development is looked for as soon as it becomes a treaty port. Moukden is at the head of navigation on Lino River, and is the point from which Caravans start through Manchurla and Siberia. It is now the largest port in Manchuria next to Niu Chwang.

Taking Careful Steps.

It now develops that the meeting of Russian officials at Port Arthur, just concluded, was but one of the steps, though an important one, which the St. Petersburg government had planned in execution of its purpose to place matters of international administration in Manchuria in such condition that the ports desired by the United States and Japan could be opened to trade without causing disturbance or involving undue sacrifice of proper Russian interests. It already had been rep resented that much of the friction that had grown out of the Manchurian question was caused by a sort of triple yet independent administration of affairs in Manchuria, by representatives of the different branches of the Russian govern-

The result was that one official would not feel bound by the pledges made by another, so that foreign nations complained of bad faith. It is understood that now, following the Port Arthur conference, a compact and responsible direction of affairs has been arranged for and orders issued from St. Petersburg are certain to meet with speedy and exact compliance. Although no set time is mentioned in the promise to open the ports, it is believed that this will follow

soon after the Russian evacuation in Sep

which have terminated so successfully today so far as broad lines are con cerned, for only details remain to be ad justed, were practically brought to theh present phase by Secretary Hay and Count Cassini, at a meeting at the Russian Embassy on June 28, the day before the Secretary departed for Newport for the Ambassador then had in hand the necessary authorization from his own government to make the pledges which are now in process of redemption. The pledges were reduced to writing by Mr. Hansen, the Russian Charge, during his

call at the State Department today. It now remains for Mr. Conger to define in the trade treaty which he is no gotiating with China the terms and conditions under which the new ports are to be opened. It may be stated that had the United States even cared to pursue a selfish policy in this matter, it might sastly have secured promises of special privileges from Russia, but Secretary Hay has held to the broader doctrine of the open door in Manchuria for the whole

STRUGGLE FOR THE TRADE. American Consul at Nin Chwang Sends Warning.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Simultaneously with the promise to open up Manchuria to the world's trade comes a report to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor from United States Consul Miller, at Niu Chwang, which thus far is the only open port in Manchuria, respecting the cotton goods trade of that province. He says that the great market for cotton goods in Manchuria is attracting the earnest atten-tion of Russian manufacturers at Moscow. They are seeking to capture a good share of the \$12,170,000 worth of cotton goods trade that annually comes through this port, and are offering most tempting inducements to merchants to go to Moscow to purchase their supplies.

The Consul refers to a dispatch to the

Minister at Pekin, in which the latter mentioned that a Russian agent had taken a number of merchants to Moscow to make a contract for the importation of drills imitating American products. The Consul reports the return of these merchants to Niu Chwang because the drills were not quite up to the American standard in quality.

The completion of the Siberian Railway, the Consul says, has brought a new factor into the great cotton goods frade of North China, and American manufacturers must be alive to the situation and adjust their isiness arrangements to meet these new inditions, if they wish to hold their The volunteer fleet, heavily subsidized

by the Russian government, is bringing Russian goods to North China at very low

freight rates, and these goods are being entered at Port Arthur and Dainy with-out paying any customs duties; besides, port charges for ships are nominal and there are no pilot charges.

American goods go first to Shanghai,
where customs duties and port charges, where customs duties and port charges, storage and handling are paid, and are then reshipped to Niu Chwang, where freight, pliotage, port and handling charges are again paid. This fleet consists of 14 steamers, with a total tonnage of 38,481 tons.

JAPANESE ARE NOT PLEASED. Believe Great Britain's Attitude Not

Entirely Friendly. LONDON, July 18.—Both the Foreign Office and Japanese Legation say they are without advices as to the result of conference of Russian officials at Port Arthur. The Japanese officials are disapnted at the attitude of Great Britain, which they believe is in the direction of endeavoring to restrain Japan's active policy in China.

The reciprocal visits of King Edward and President Loubet are regarded as an indication that Great Britain is seeking to maintain such relations with France

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Kentucky Republicans

BRADLEY DECLINES TO RUN

Name a Ticket.

Receives Many Votes Despite His Declaration.

THE PRESIDENT IS INDORSED

Denounces Lawlessness in State and Charges Executive With Rendering Democratic Criminals Immune From Punishment,

THE TICKET.

For Governor-Morris B. Belknap, of

For Lieutenant-Governor-J. B. Wilholt, of Ashland. For Auditor-George W. Welsh, of

ner, of Winchester. For Secretary of State-J. C. Speight,

of Mayfield.

LOUISVILLE, July 16 .- A second day of picturesque political maneuvering In the state convention of the Kentucky Republicans falled to culminate in the final grand surprise of a winning dark horse whose coming had been hinted at and whose followers during yesterday's sessions set the political managers to guessing. Colonel Morris B. Belknap, of Louisville, a wholesale merchant, widely known throughout the country, received the nomination for Governor on the first ballot. His delegates, contrary to predictions stuck to him, though how much of their tenacity can be charged to the announce ment by ex-Governor William O. Bradley that he was not a candidate can only be

enjectured. Mr. Belknap was nominated after an ardent supporter of Mr. Bradley had placed the ex-Governor in nomination and the followers of Augustus E. Wilson had tacitly withdrawn the man supposed to be Mr. Belknap's nearest competitor by failing to present his name. The threatened stampede to Bradley was quelled by an emphatic declaration that he would not be a candidate, but for some unknown reason the convention officers called his name during the ballot and he received a greater number of votes than Clifton J. Pratt, who had made an active canvass The resolutions, after congratulating tha

people of the United States upon the "unparalleled prosperity achieved under National Republican politics," says: Platform Indorses Roosevelt, "We stand for the continuance of existing Republican financial and tariff poli-

"We express our highest appreciation of the record that President Roosevelt has made in continuing the great work begun by William McKinley, and in himself dealing with the new problems that he has had to solve, in his handling of the Philippine question, in his firm management of the Venezuelan crisis, in his wise and courageous course with reference to the anthracite coal strikes, in his honest efforts to secure justice to Cuba, in his zeal for the Panama Canal, in his vigorous demand for official purity and honesty and punishment of the corrupt and dishonest, in his resolute stand against the closing of Chinese ports to our trade, in the success achieved by his practical efforts to enforce the law against unlawful combinations, and by the encouragement he has given to the laying of a cable across the Pacific which brings us into closer touch with the Philippines than we were with Louisiana Territory or California when acquired. He has shown himself a strong Executive, as he is an ideal citizen, and he heartly and enthusiastically are for his nomination for the Presidency in 1904.

Lawlessness Is Denounced. "We denounce assassinations and lawlessness, whether in Servia or Kentucky, as destructive of civilization, and call upon the enlightened intelligente of the state, through its legislative executive and judicial agencies, to employ remedies to re-establish order and punish crime within our borders.

"We especially arraign the present state chief executive for so exercising the pardon power as to subserve political and partisan purposes with the certain effect of encouraging crime by virtually rendering criminals of Democratic political faith immune from punishment."

Nominations for Governor were reached late in the afternoon, when the names of Clinton B. Pratt and Morris B. Belknap were offered. Mr. Wilson's backers did not respond when his congressional district was called. The surprise came when the Eleventh District was called and State Senator Kash arose and sprung the name of a dark horse, ex-Governor William O. Bradley. The speech was a masterplece of natural oratory of the fervid Kentucky style, and moved the delegates to a wild emonstration. Mr. Bradley finally quelled the tumuit by shouting:

Bradley Declares Himself,

"I have declared for four months that I would not accept this nomination. I am an honest man, and while I thank my friends, I adhere to my original resolution. I cannot be a candidate for Governor," A negro delegate provoked wild enthusi-

(Concluded on Second Page.)