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BAR FIXTURES=BILLIARD TABLES
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Portland, Oregon

CAMERAS
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POCO at 10% Discount

BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO.
142 FOURTH STREET.

EQUITABLE LIFE
"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

L. SAMUEL, Manager, 506 Oregonian Building - - - PORTLAND, OR.

DR. FOWLER'S
MEAT and MALT
AKES MUSCLE
"There's Life and Strength in Every Drop"
A BEVERAGE OR A MEDICINE
For Sale by All Druggists.
BLUMAUER & HOCH, Sole Distributors, Wholesale Liquor and Cigar Dealers

PHIL. RENTSCHER, Prop. G. W. KNOWLES, Mgr.

Imperial Hotel Co.
SEVENTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON
CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

European Plan: \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 per Day



They Are Worth Seeing
Our new Fall lines
of Carpets and Rugs
are arriving daily...

EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE
J. G. Mack & Co.
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Opposite Chamber of Commerce



"THE KLOEBER"
GREEN RIVER HOT SPRINGS
WASHINGTON
The Health Resort of the West

Main line of the Northern Pacific Railway. Round trip fare from Portland, only \$2.00.
Do you appreciate its advantages?
The most curative waters known.
Change to an entirely different climate.
Perfection of service, with a large corps of skilled attendants all under direct medical supervision.
We cure more than 90 per cent of all our cases.
For information address Dr. J. S. Kloeber, Green River Hot Springs, Wash., or inquire of A. D. Chariton, Northern Pacific Railway Ticket Office, Portland.

THE PORTLAND
PORTLAND, OREGON

American Plan
Also European
Plan. Modern
Restaurant
\$3 PER DAY
AND UPWARD
COST ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. H. C. BOWERS, Mgr.

We Guarantee EVERY PAIR OF GLASSES TO FIT THE EYES.
GRINDING LENSES is mastered by comparatively few opticians. Being manufacturers we can give you just what you want.
Opticists' prescriptions filled correctly and promptly.
A. & C. Feldenheimer.
Mfg. Jewelers and Opticians, Cor. Third and Washington Sts.

SPEED IS GREAT

Kearsarge Arrives at Bar Harbor.

IS ALL READY FOR ACTION

After Covering 3000 Miles at a Fast Clip.

HAS NO ACCIDENTS ON THE WAY

Close of a Voyage Taking in European Ports That Has Lasted Fifty-three Days—Demonstrates Her Exceptional Ability.

To demonstrate the staunchness and speed the battleship Kearsarge is sent across the ocean from Liverpool at full speed, at the close of a voyage lasting 53 days, during which time she covered 3200 miles.
The last 2000 miles are made in nine days four and one-quarter hours, an average speed of 13.16 miles an hour, without accident.
Captain Hemphill says he can start right now on a return voyage and beat even this time.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 26.—The United States battleship Kearsarge arrived at Bar Harbor at 5:42 P. M., and dropped anchor in the upper harbor at 6:11. All day the shore path had been thronged with people anxiously watching the eastern horizon for the first glimpse of the famous ship, but it was not until 5 o'clock that her immense hull appeared out of the mist in the east. Coming at full speed, the battleship passed the other ships of the squadron at anchor, and then proceeding to the upper harbor, where the battleship Illinois, with Admiral Barker on board, was anchored.

After the usual formality, the representative of the Associated Press was received on board, and was the first to greet Captain Hemphill, who expressed surprise that their trip should be of interest to others outside the Navy Department. He said:
"We left the Needles at 1:25 P. M., on Friday, July 17, and reached Mount Desert Rock at 12:30 today, covering the distance of 2900 miles in 9 days 4 1/2 hours, an average speed of 13.16 miles an hour."
Highest Speed, 15 Knots.
The highest speed attained was a little over 15 knots an hour, and the slowest was 10. Three times during the trip the ship was slowed down, once on account of being in the vicinity of an iceberg and twice on account of a very thick fog. Head winds and thick weather retarded the speed of the ship and, under favorable conditions, she would have covered the distance in less than nine days. Captain Hemphill says that he could start on a return trip at once, and beat the record made on this voyage.

Since the Kearsarge left New York, 53 days ago, she has visited Germany, Denmark and England, has steamed 3200 miles, has been at sea 24 days and in port 29 days, and during all this time there has not been a single accident to the machinery, or a stop of any kind. She is ready for action. When she left Portsmouth she carried 1600 tons of coal. She now has on board 40 tons, consuming 120 tons on the voyage, an average of 15 tons daily. As her coal-carrying capacity is but 1600 tons, some coal was taken on deck.
The trip of the Kearsarge has demonstrated that a ship of her class can maintain an average speed of over 13 knots on a long voyage without injury to her machinery; that her coal-carrying capacity is adequate for a trip of 4000 miles under full speed; that in time of war ships of her class can cross the ocean and engage an enemy at once; that the Kearsarge is one of the most perfect ships in the world and fully equal to any emergency.

Receptions Have Been Cordial.
Captain Hemphill and his officers are very enthusiastic over the way in which they have been entertained while in foreign waters. Everywhere the Stars and Stripes were cheered as the Kearsarge moved in and out of port. A big crowd watched her departure from Portsmouth as she started on the voyage that has ended so successfully.
Captain Hemphill will not give out the details of daily runs, etc., until he has made his report to the Navy Department. The Kearsarge will leave this port tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock and proceed to the coaling station at Lamona, where she will fill her bunkers preparatory to participating in the naval maneuvers, which begin August 11.

Under Estimated Time.
Though Conditions Were Not Entirely Favorable for Speed.
WASHINGTON, July 26.—A great deal of interest was taken by naval officers in Washington in the run of the Kearsarge from Portsmouth to Frenchman's Bay. It was estimated before the vessel left England that, with good weather, she would make the run across the ocean in ten days, and the prediction has been verified.
Estimating that she traveled about 2000 miles, the speed of the Kearsarge would average approximately between 11 and 13 1/2 knots per hour. While the run the vessel just made is not at all remarkable, yet it is very satisfactory for a heavy battleship and indicates the engines were in good condition. Admiral Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, speaking about the voyage tonight, said:
"There was no test of maximum speed possible, but only a test of the usual running under all boilers. It is customary in ordinary cruising to use only about

two-thirds or three-fourths of the full boiler power of the ship. All the boilers are used when it is desired to make a better speed and sustain it for a long period, while, for short periods of excessive speed, forced draught on the boilers is used. This is done, however, only for short periods, because the strain on the boilers and on the endurance of the firemen is very great. The bottom of the Kearsarge, although not necessarily very foul, is in the best condition, because the vessel is not just out of drydock."

PANAMA IN A PANIC.

Governor Mutis Takes Refuge in the British Consulate.

PANAMA, Colombia, July 26.—Not since the days of the last revolution, when an attack upon the city by the Liberals was feared, has there been such a panic in Panama as occurred last night. Shortly after 9 o'clock the office of El Lapis, the organ of the Liberal party on the isthmus, was visited by officers of the general staff of the army, who destroyed yesterday's edition of the newspaper. One of the directors was slightly wounded, but managed to escape.
The news spread rapidly. In the Santa Ana neighborhood most of the most of the Liberals reside, sentiment rose to a high pitch and a few of the prominent people counseled retaliation. They took no action, however.
The next event came like a bombshell. A company of soldiers, apparently under the orders of General Vasquez Cobos, commander of the national forces, surrounded the residence of Governor Mutis, but the Governor and his wife, who is an American woman, having been warned a few minutes before the arrival of the troops, succeeded in escaping.
General Huertas, commander of the battalion of Colombia, when he learned of the El Lapis incident retired to headquarters, where he found General Cobos. According to current reports, the latter ordered General Huertas to remain in quarters. Exactly what has taken place is unknown, but it is said that Dr. Arizales Ardizones, Secretary of the Government, Fernando Arango, Chief of Police, and Etram Nakis, a member of the departmental Superior Tribunal of Justice, are under arrest, the last named for trying to argue with General Cobos the illegality of his action.

An attempt also is said to have been made to arrest Sanor Guerra, Secretary of Finance, but he refused to accompany the officers who went to arrest him. When the officer returned with soldiers to effect his capture, Guerra had departed. The only civil official on the street this morning was Mayor Ossa. Governor Mutis spent the night at the British Consulate, but it is rumored that he will take refuge in the American Consulate.

It is rumored that General Cobos offered the Governorship to different Conservatives who refused the offer. It is said that Consul Gujler attempted to send a cablegram to Arthur M. Beaupre, the United States Minister at Bogota, but that the agent refused to accept the message.
As this dispatch is being sent it is learned that Dr. Ajona and Judge Navia have been sent to liberty and that Chief of Police Arango is under arrest.
The Associated Press correspondent has interviewed General Cobos, who admitted that he had ordered the arrest of the Governor's wife, because of the latter's refusal to accompany him, who, he said, were hungry. He said that Governor Mutis had systematically opposed everything "diminishing from the military authorities but denied that he had intended to arrest the Governor. He said:
"I was asleep last night when informed that the officers of El Lapis had been attacked by soldiers. I ordered 70 men out to punish the offenders. Passing the Governor's house, I went upstairs to inform him what had happened because of his tendency toward liberty and that he had insulted the military authorities."
"Governor Mutis said word that he was out, which being untrue, I decided he had refused to see me. It was far from my mind to arrest the Governor who had no reasons to side against me. I am anxious to end the situation, which was really created by Governor Mutis himself."
General Cobos' statement was transmitted to Governor Mutis this afternoon by the American Consul. The Governor says that yesterday he communicated to General Cobos a decree from Bogota suspending the general staff here. General Huertas, he says, ignored it yesterday, but today offered to protect the civil authorities.

Danville Sheriff Didn't Want to Kill.
SHOOTS AT LEGS
SHREVEPORT, La., July 26.—The negro, Jennie Speer, who administered poison to Jennie Dolan, 16 years old, daughter of John Dolan, from the effects of which she died, was lynched by a mob last night. The woman was pursued by a posse, who found her crouching in a hay-loft. She refused to come out, and had to be dragged from the place. She asserted her innocence, but was identified.
The mob took her to a near-by tree, placed a rope around her neck and again asked her to confess. She was strung up without making any admission. While the body was dangling in midair several bullets were fired into it.
Miss Dolan was a beautiful young white girl. She died in horrible agony, and her death caused intense excitement.

NEGROES FIGHT IN CHURCH.
Two Are Killed and Six Are Badly Wounded.

CAMAK, Ga., July 26.—Two were killed and six wounded, four of them, it is believed, fatally, as the result of a row at a negro church here today, in which pistols and razors played a prominent part.
The entire negro population of the town is terrorized as a result of the affray, which started over a dispute of some sort. There was a wild rush to get from the building, and women and children were trampled under foot.

TIMBER DEAL IS DENIED.
Hill Says He Doesn't Want Any—Weyerhaeuser Says No.

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"It might just as well have been said we had bought the moon. There is no truth in it. I do not own any timber, and I don't want any timber. There is nothing to the report whatever." When told of the story, Mr. Weyerhaeuser said:
"The telegram is news to me. I have not contemplated any such purchase, and it is a mere fancy. Whatever the others mentioned have or had I do not know, but I am not in a position to say so."

BRING HUSBAND'S LETTERS
Mrs. Kelly Has Evidence Against Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Lee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—Mrs. Daniel J. Kelly arrived tonight from Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, where her husband, D. J. Kelly, of New York, who is under indictment in this state on the charge of legislative bribery, is staying.
Mrs. Kelly is on her way to Jefferson City, Mo., to present the letters received by her husband from Ex-Lieutenant-Governor John A. Lee as evidence in the trial of Senator Farris, under indictment in connection with the legislative bootlegging which begins on Tuesday. Mrs. Kelly has been subpoenaed to appear as a witness. She went immediately to her hotel, and refused to be interviewed.

RESTLESS CROWDS IN STREETS.
Many of the injured are at the hospital. Arrangements are being made for the funeral of Henry Gatterman. After daylight this morning there were restless crowds on the streets. Hundreds of farmers came into the city, each surrounding town sending quota. There were many miners seen on the streets. Great unrest and a threatening attitude was reported from Westvale, five miles away.
Early in the morning Wilson, the alleged negro assailant of Mrs. Burgess, was secretly taken from the County Jail, but was returned shortly afterward.
Four companies of militia arrived at 9:30 this morning from Springfield. Companies A, B and H, of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, were sent in reply to urgent requests sent at midnight to state officials. The troops marched to the market-house, opposite the jail, and camped. Streets were cleared and the threatening attitude of the crowds disappeared. There were sullen threats heard, but no attempt at an outbreak was manifested during the day. Tonight 100 sentinels are patrolling the streets in the immediate vicinity of the jail. Each soldier carries 40 rounds of ammunition. Sheriff Whitlock said today, in giving his version of the shooting into the mob:
Mob Was Warned Off.
"After I saw from the jail that the mob was determined to attack, I went to the veranda and attempted to talk to the madmen. As I stepped into view of the crowd, two bullets were fired, one striking the wall back of me. I fired two shots in the air. Some one shouted that I was only bluffing, and was shooting blanks.
"I warned the mob that I would resist an attack on the jail with powder and lead. There was another shot from the mob, and it surged forward.
"I then fired a shot from my shotgun into their legs. This drove them back, but they returned a moment later to the attack on the front door. I was alarmed for the safety of my wife and children. My wife took a gun and said she would stand by me. I got her and the children out of the way, and then, as the leaders coming with the rail to batter down the walls, I shot along the rail to make them drop it. This accounts for so many being shot in the hands and arms. I fired eight or ten shots in all."
Sheriff Whitlock had four deputies and three constables with him in the jail guarding the prisoners. He says no one fired into the mob but he. A strained situation is noticeable, but the 300 soldiers here, it is thought, will prevent further outbreaks for the present, at least. Half of these will be on duty all the time.
Leading citizens say the outbreak has been expected for a long time, as a bitter feeling has existed for several years between the negroes and a certain class of white persons. A number of minor outbreaks have occurred during the past year.
Soldiers Are Not Welcome.
The feeling against the soldiers is noticeable. The Commissary Department today had much trouble getting restaurants to serve meals. Many refused to feed the soldiers. Crowds gathered during the day near the lines and cursed the soldiers. They were scattered by bayonets. Several other companies of the regiment are under arms at Springfield, awaiting orders. Officers of the guard do not anticipate any attack, however.

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While a mob of 600 men were on their way to the County Jail to lynch James Wilson, a Burlington negro, who had confessed to assault on Mrs. Thomas Burgess, wife of a farmer, J. W. Mayfield, colored, shot and killed Henry Gatterman, a young butcher.
The police barricaded the city jail, but their prisoners were taken out, hanged, his body cut in bits and burned in a fire.
The mob then attacked the County Jail, but was repulsed by the determined men backed by his shotgun. Twenty-two were wounded by buckshot.

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NO STEPS BACK

Pope Leo Has Committed the Church

TO SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

America Has Claim for the Credit.

REPUBLICS NOURISH THE FAITH

Proof of This Is Shown in the Remarkable Development of Catholicism in the United States—Recognized at Rome.

In regard to future conclaves Cardinal Gibbons says:
"This is the first time that the voice of the United States will be heard in the election of a pope. Cardinal McCloskey arrived too late to participate in the last conclave.
"Future conclaves will be attended by more than one cardinal from the United States. The church is making such strides with us that its prominence must be recognized at Rome. I hope America will get more cardinals because she deserves them."

Credit of the United States.
"America may justly claim a large part of the credit for the inauguration of the principles embodied in Leo's great encyclical of the condition of the toilers."
"The question was first brought forcibly before Rome by the dispute over the Knights of Labor. Leo's encyclical appeared two years later, and many remarked the close parallelism of numerous passages in the wonderful encyclical. Every line breathes Leo's love for the working people, and the church is now so impregnated with this love that future pontiffs cannot ignore it, if they would, because of the condition of the toilers."
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