RELIGIOUS ISSUE THREATENS SPAIN

Conflicting Demands Make Position of Prime Minister Difficult.

CHURCH IS INDEPENDENT

Reforms Made Difficult by Clerical Influence, Yet Powerful Republican Sentiment Insists on Changes.

MADRID, July 23.—(Special.)—It is a favorite cry of the extreme Anti-Clericals in Spain that the font and origin of Spanish conservatism is to be found in the Vatican. Thus Senor Lerroux, in a speech at Barcelona this year declared that "Spanish politics are directed from Rome" and that "it was Rome, not Romanones, that overthrew Moret." And perhaps the idea of the Vatican's powerful influence in Spain is commonly held in other countries.

It must be remembered, however, that the Spanish church has always shown a high degree of independence. The two most formidable Clerical institutions of Spain—the Inquisition and the Jesuits—did not always avoid quarrels with the pope and were strong enough to pursue their own policy even when Rome disapproved of it. Some Kings of Spain likewise have treated the pope not much better than did the Cid or than did Napoleon, and the haughty words of the Catholic monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, "we who represent the universal church," were worthy of King Henry VIII of England. Moreover, a crowd of unflattering portraits in Spanish literature and numerous ancient proverbs betray the slight esteem in which the monk and many of the clergy were held.

Nation's Life Embittered.

In modern times the Spanish church has frequently shown itself to be more papistical than the pope, and the Clerical question thus becomes not only an external problem to be discussed with the pope as a foreign power, but an internal problem dividing and embittering the life of the Spanish nation.

The concordat of 1851, which forms the basis of the existing relations between Spain and the Vatican, has been described as "a complete surrender by the state, after 18 years of painful disagreement" with the church. For the church had actively espoused the cause of Don Carlos ,and at the end of the Carlist War the state retaliated. Thus in 1835 the Jesuit Order was suppressed in Spain, and in 1834 and 1836 the regular orders were dissolved and their property was confiscated. But in 1849 Spain had helped to restore Pius X, and reconciliation was completed by the concordat of 1851, drawn up between the Vatican and Queen Isabella's conservative ministry under Bravo Murillo. It provided that the Roman Catholic faith should be the religion of the Spaniards to the exclusion of all others, and granted, among other privileges, that the church should have full authority in the future to acquire both real and personal property in Spain, and that religious houses might be established on Spanish soil by the Orders of St. Philip Neri, St. Vincent de Paul, and one other not designated by name.

A new bill brought in by Espartero in 1855 for the sale of church lands, provoked fresh trouble, and Pius IX broke off diplomatic relations. Twenty years later the same pope recognized Alfonso XII as King of Spain, but against a clause in Canovas de Castillo's constitution of 1876 he most vigorously protested. The words of this clause ran: "Freedom of worship shall be lawful, though no public manifestations other than those of the Roman Catholic Church shall be allowed."

Religious Orders Increase.

The clerical question today in Spain still, as in 1836 and 1876, has two main features, that of the number and privileges of the religious orders and that of religious liberty. Since 1851 the number of religious orders has steadily increased, and various attempts have been made to limit them and to bring them under the ordinary law regulating associations in Spain. It was on this point that the present Prime Minister parted from Sagasta, from a wish to adopt a more radical policy, and in 1901 public opinion on the subject was stirred to such a pitch that serious rioting occurred and the mere production of Senor Perez Galdos' anti-clerical play, "Electra," caused the downfall of the Conservative Ministry of General Azcarraga. Since the expulsion of the religious orders from France and from the Spanish colonies lost in the Spanish-American War they have increased with even greater rapidity than before in Spain, and it has become more and more urgent to deal with the entire question.

For various reasons, however, it has been necessary to proceed with extreme caution. For the clerical question in Spain is made to embrace all others and may lead to grave disorders in the state and imperil the existence of the restored monarchy. As long as Carlism was a formidable cause the Alfonsine parties were naturally anxious to stand well with Rome and thus take the wind out of the Carlist sails, and with this object in view they were ready to make many concessions to the church. But since Carlism has faded to a visionary ideal the friendly relations of the monarchy with the church have from time to time given strength to its new opponents—the Republicans. Anti-clericalism has become a party cry, largely factitious, intended to weld together the Republican forces.

Republicans Are Disappointed.

Bitter, therefore, was the disappointment of the Republicans when, last February, a Minister, Senor Canalejas, took office under the monarchy with a programme as radical and anti-clerical as their own. Senor Perez Galdos, designed to be the first President of the Republic, launched another anti-clerical play, "Casandra" (March, 1910); but its effect was not that of "Electra" in 1901, and its tendency was maliciously described as "irreproachably Ministerial."

But though Senor Canalejas might temporarily checkmate the Republicans he was well aware that it was easier to adopt an Anti-Clerical policy in Spain, than to carry any part of it into practice. Negotiations with the Vatican for the reform of the concordat had been resumed by his predecessor, Senor Moret, and have been pressed on by Senor Canalejas. But he stands between two fanaticisms, and his way is thus crowded with difficulties. To kill and banish all the monks and nuns of Spain would barely satisfy the extreme Anti-Clericals; to modify the concordat of 1851 in a liberal spirit raises storm among the Clericals. The church in Spain is still powerfully entrenched behind its wealth and privileges. The negligence and poverty of the state has thrown education largely into the hands of the institutions established by the religious orders; moreover, the seclusion and neglect of women in Spain has given to the priests a firm hold upon the family, and their influence thus pervades Spanish society, though in a diminishing degree. The church is determined not to yield willingly a single atom of its privileges.

Church Declares Authority.

In a letter addressed to Senor Canalejas by the archbishops and bishops of Spain (April, 1910) it is stated that "the congregations which have the approval of the church require no further authorization in order to establish themselves in Spain. Their foundation, and therefore their dissoultion, is independent of the will of the state. If in particular instances they have obtained authorization by royal order, this has been for greater security and with a view to obtaining certain privileges. All the congregations established in Spain are considered by the Spanish bishops to be equally useful and necessary. In case it be sought to determine the orders—not with a view to authorizing their existence (that would be unjust proceeding (but in order to enable them to receive grants from the government—what is the other religious order to which the concordat refers after naming those of St. Philip Neri and St. Vincent de Paul. This was not to be a single order for the whole of Spain, but one for each diocese." On the other hand the Anti-Clericals would limit the religious orders strictly to three, and bring them under the laws that control any ordinary association.

Thus Senor Canalejas is in a dilemma The influence of the church makes any radical reform extremely difficult, yet if he fails to carry through some radical reforms the Republicans are there, ever ready to assert that no reforms are possible under the monarchy. The power of the Republican party is great not only at Barcelona, Valencia, add other coast towns, but, as the recent elections showed, at Madrid itself, and fear of the Republicans has perhaps to some extent forced the Prime Minister's hand, causing him to proceed with dangerous haste on the path of reform, or at least the promise of reform.

The meeting of Parliament, the contents of the King's speech, and the speech of the leader of the Conservatives have strengthened the position of the Liberal-Radical Prime Minister, and he may now perhaps, hope that the disturbances between Clericals and Anti-Clericals Carlists and Republicans will not be repeated and that negotiations with the Vatican may proceed without fresh difficulties. The longer that Senor Canalejas remains in power the less fear will there be of a revolutionary outbreak.

BAY CITY IS INDORSDE

BANKERS WANT PANAMA EXPOSITION ON PACIFIC COAST.

Speaker Outlines Elaborate List of Proposed Changes in State Banking Laws.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 23.—(Special.)—The Washington State Bankers' Association, in annual convention, today passed resolutions indorsing San Francisco as the place to hold the proposed exposition on the completion of the Panama Canal. The reasons given are that the exposition will then be beneficial to the entire Coast. It was adopted unanimously.

J. L. Mohundro spoke on changes in the state banking laws. He recommends segregation of savings liabilities from commercial and other deposits, placing of building and loan associations under the supervision of the banking department, limiting the amount of capital to be invested in a bank building and fixtures, subjecting to state supervision private ownership of banks, forbidding the carrying of real estate as a bank asset longer than three years, providing that banks organized by non-residents of the state have at least a majority of the directors residents of the state, prohibiting citizens of the United States from operating Japanese or Italian banks, limiting loans to individuals to a certain percentage of the bank's capital stock and surplus, compelling new banks to have a paid-up capital of not less than $25,000, requiring the capital and surplus of every bank to be equal to 10 per cent of deposit liability, prohibiting banks from investing their capital stock or money of depositors in shares of corporations unless such shares are necessary for the collection of debt previously contracted in good faith and that such stock be sold within six months unless further time be given, requiring National banks of the state receiving the deposits of banks organized under state charter to submit to state examination and pay an examination fee, amending the law so as to provide for two examinations a year and, in special or extreme cases, for quarterly investigation, permitting examiners to adjust the affairs of failed banks, are some of the recommendations made.

It was also suggested that the bankers of the state have more confidence and interest in the work of the State Bank Examiner.

CONSTITUTION IS ASKED

ALSACE-LORRAINE DEMANDS REFORM OF FRANCHISE.

Exciting Session of Local Parliament Held at Strassburg, When Issue Is Raised.

BERLIN, July 23.—(Special.)—The renewed efforts of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine to induce the imperial government to grant them a constitution led to an exciting scene in the local parliament at Strassburg. The business before the house was the question whether three motions, signed by the Democratic, Lorraine and Center parties, praying the government to take into consideration the opinion of the house in regard to the constitutional question, should be introduced.

The government announced, through the Under Secretary of State, that it must regard the motions as an attempt to interfere with imperial legislation, and must decline to participate in a discussion on constitutional questions. Should a resolution be accepted on the subject of the reform of the franchise, the government promised to forward it to the Imperial Chancellor.

Directly this declaration was made, the members of the government left the house in a body, followed by ironical cries from the remaining deputies of "Adieu!" and "Au revoir!" The spokesmen of the parties then introduced their motions and demanded that the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine should be treated as other Germans, and that they should be permitted to elect their deputies by virtue of universal suffrage. One deputy spoke in favor of turning Alsace-Lorraine into a republic, and the representatives of all the parties deplored the action of the members of the government. After much animated discussion all the motions were accepted.

Consul-General Richard Guenther, of Frankfort, says that the German shipping lines at last recognize the value of keeping up communication at sea by wireless

GUN DEVICE FAILS

Safety Appliance at Fortress Monroe Defective.

INSPECTORS ARE WRONG

First Time in History of Coast Artillery That Mechanism Has Not Met Demands Upon It, and Change Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—To the failure of a safety mechanism to operate when a sudden and powerful pull was given by an artilleryman in attaching the lanyard is now laid the responsibility for the accident which cost the lives of 11 men at Fortress Monroe in the battle practice yesterday. Such is the conclusion of General Crozier, chief of ordnance, U. S. A., who attended the practice and who has been in touch with the inquiry made by the investigating board.

Never before in the history of the army had the device failed to work. The possibility of its occurrence was demonstrated, however, by General Crozier himself shortly after the accident, by a test made of all guns which participated in the practice. In another gun in the ill-fated DeRussy battery the device was found defective when General Crozier applied unusual force, such as was never deemed necessary in tests and examinations.

Just before the accident the gun was pronounced by the officers in proper condition, and in April a coast artillery officer, on inspection duty, reported that its premature explosion was beyond the range of possibility. Steps will be taken at once to improve the device.

"Of course it is entirely possible so to change the mechanism as to prevent another accident such as that of Thursday," said General Crozier.

ARMY SCANDAL THREATENS

Alleged Favoritism and Partiality to Be Investigated.

LONDON, July 23.—(Special.)—In a day or two General Scobell, now commanding the Cape Colony district in South Africa, will arrive in England on leave and will be faced with accusations that may lead to a grave army scandal in England.

He has been publicly charged in the House of Commons by Major Adam, Conservative member for Woolwich, with making "deliberate misstatements of fact" in his official reports, whereby Captain Bryce Wilson, of the Fifth Lancers, suffered "grave injustice" in that his career was abruptly ended without any proper inquiries being made.

Nor is this the only case of official lying, according to Major Adam. Cases of army maladministration are frequent and men are having their careers wrecked, often without any knowledge of the action for which they are condemned. Only the appointment of Lord Kitchener to supreme authority, he thinks, would lead to just and impartial administration.

This is not likely to come about, however, for the women of society have old scores to settle with Lord Kitchener. He refused to let them turn South Africa into a picnic ground during the war, and he has always declined to respond to petticoat appeals in matters of promotion. So they have blocked his appointment as Viceroy of India, and they will see to it that he does not get an office in which he can prevent the colonel's wife from getting rid of a subaltern she doesn't like.

DEAD MAN IS GIVEN JOB

Europe Awards Prize for Red Tape to French Administration.

PARIS, July 23.—(Special.)—Europe has awarded the prize for red tape to the French administration, after the two latest exhibits of Gallic officialdom.

An usher of the College of France was pensioned recently. Such vacancies are filled by ex-army Sergeants, so the Minister of Public Instruction informed the Minister of War of the vacant billet. It took the War Office 14 weeks to make the appointment, and when it was made the name sent in was of a Sergeant who died two years ago.

The Colonial Office, in a burst of activity, had thousands of posters printed, advertising the charms of Tunisia for colonists. They were distributed to every postoffice throughout the republic. But 29 years ago the postmasters were ordered never to paste, gum or glue anything to the walls of French postoffices, and no funds were allowed for nails. So the pictorial glories of Tunisia still remain shrouded from the public view.

STRIKE MAY BE ARBITRATED

Grand Trunk Trainmen Accept Labor Minister's Offer to Intercede.

MONTREAL, July 23.—Vice-President James Murdoch, representing the general committee of the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont conductors and trainmen, today in a telegraphic message to Ottawa accepted Minister of Labor King's suggestion for arbitration of the Grand Trunk wage dispute by a board to be named by the Government satisfactory to both parties involved.

An official statement issued by the company says:

"The situation continues to improve. Every scheduled passenger train on this division is now in operation. Way freight left Montreal for the west this morning and 8 fast freight for the south. Our attitude is what it has been all along. We believe our proposition, when made, was fair and equitable, and we still think so."

MADE BRANDY, IS CHARGE

Ex-Employe of Chicago Distillery Is Arrested for "Moonshining."

CHICAGO, July 23.—Jacob Setzer, who was arrested by Federal officials at Philadelphia today, is a former employe of the Illinois Fruit Distillery Company, which is alleged to have engaged in extensive "moonshining" of brandy in the heart of Chicago

Samuel Rindel, president of the concern, and nearly a dozen of his employes have been arrested. They are said to have defrauded the Government out of nearly $115,000 in revenue taxes.

FIRE SWEEPS GRAIN FIELD

Traction Engine's Sparks Burn Up Two Square Miles of Crop.

COLUSA, Cal., July 23.—(Special.)—In the largest grain fire in many years in the Sacramento Valley, damage to the extent of over $50,000 was wrought about one and one half miles this side of Sycamore late Thursday. A spark from a traction engine was responsible for the blaze which threatened for a time to spread throughout the entire community, devastating about two square miles of land that was producing an average of 30 sacks of grain to the acre The fire, besides burning up the standing grain on about 2000 acres, also consumed about 10,000 sacks of cut grain, all of the stubble from which this grain had been cut, several hundred hogs and an automobile.

Had not the traction engine from which the fire originated run out of oil and water, it is believed that the blaze would have been overcome with but slight damage. However, the delays caused by the lack of fuel allowed the flames to reach such bounds that for a time it was beyond the control of the large and willing crowd who were on hand to fight it. All were insured except one.

RUNAWAY HURTS WOMAN

MRS. F. J. RICHARDS IS HURLED FROM BUGGY INTO DITCH.

Husband Is Also Injured, but Is Sent Home, While Wife Is Cared for in Hospital.

F. J. Richards and his wife, residing at 673 Northrup street, were painfully injured when a horse atached to a single buggy in which they rode took fright near Clackamas station and ran away at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. Mrs. Richards is now at the Good Samaritan Hospital, suffering from a number of painful lacerations and bruises about her head and body. Richards, who received his injuries in a peculiar manner, is confined to his home with several broken ribs. Neither of the victims is considered to be in a serious condition.

Richards is a salesman for a local drug concern.

Taking advantage of the balmy weather yesterday, he and Mrs. Richards drove to Clackamas station on a business trip with a spirited horse.

After completing his business at the country store at his destination, Richards slipped the bridle from the horse's head and permitted it to groze at the roadside while his wife remained seated in the vehicle. At a moment when Richards stood at the animal's head the horse took fright and lunged forward and knocked him prone to the ground. The horse in its fright stepped on him several times, breaking his ribs, then dragged him considerable distance under the wheels of the buggy.

Terror-stricken, Mrs. Richards was unable to jump, but clung firmly to the seat, while the runaway dashed madly down the road. After running a half mile in his frantic sprint, the horse leaped from a culvert into a deep ditch, demolishing the vehicle and precipitating Mrs. Richards in a heap beneath the debris in the ditch.

Farmers in the vicinity captured the wayward horse and carried Mrs. Richards to Clackamas station. A telephone message was sent to Dr. R. J. Chipman, in this city, who engaged an automomile and, after rendering temporary treatment to the injured couple at the scene of the accident, brought them to Portland. An ugly scalp wound six inches long and a fractured shoulder, beside a score of minor injuries, necessitated the removal of the injured woman to the hospital last night.

Drs. T. W. Kirby and R. J. Chipman, the attending physicians, are of the opinion that Richards did not sustain internal injuries, and with the exception of several fractured ribs on the right side, he was not seriously injured.

AID PROMISED DRIVERS

LABOR COUNCIL CONTEMPLATES GENERAL STRIKE.

Sympathetic Walkout and Boycott Indicated if Conciliation Is Not Effected.

Unless the teamsters' strike is settled within the next few weeks a general walkout of all organized labor in Portland is threatened. This was decided at a meeting of the Portland Labor Council last night. A committee of five delegates from various unions of the city was appointed, to act jointly with representatives of the five sections of the Portland Labor Council, who will confer with the business men affected by the strike, in an endeavor to settle the troubles and to establish industrial peace in the city.

In the event that this proves futile all organized labor in the city stands ready to refuse to handle all material handled by non-union labor and to boycott those firms which deal in "unfair" products. So it was said last night.

It is thought by members of the Portland Labor Council that enough pressure can be brought to bear upon the contending factions to bring about conciliation and put an end to the strike. Neutral business men will be seen by the delegates of the Portland Labor Council in an endeavor to have them help put an end to the present strike.

Timothy Healy, president of the International Stationary Firemen's Union, with headquarters in New York City, addressed the Labor Council last night, advised that the Teamsters' Union continue its strike and urged that all organized labor in Portland give it its unanimous support.

E. A. Tremblay, of the International Garment Workers' Union, and Mrs. W. H. Cotterill, of the International Retail Clerks' Union, also addressed the Council. The committee appointed last night will take immediate action.

CLOSED DRAWS PROTESTED

Manufacturers and Shippers Have Notified War Department.

The manufacturers and shippers of Portland have filed a protest with the War Department against any closing of the draws of the bridges across the Willamette River, and July 28 is the time fixed by the Secretary of War for a hearing of the matter. Last night the following dispatch from Senator Bourne was received by Secretary Wells, of the United East Side Push Clubs:

"Manufacturers and shippers of Portland have filed a protest with the War Department against the closing of the Portland bridge draws. At my request the War Department will consider the request July 28. Kindly send me statement showing need of closing the bridge draws. It is my desire to comply with the wishes and best interests of the majority of my constituents."

As but five days remain before the day for the hearing of the protest a meeting of the bridge draw committee will be held this morning at the office of Joseph Buchtel, chairman, East Morrison and East Third street, at 10 o'clock ,to consider what action is to be taken. This committee is composed of Joseph Buchtel, W. L. Boise, H. H. Newhall, C. H. Raffety, H. H. Prouty and others.

Clean-Up Sale

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Men's Suits

$20.00 Suits now.....$15.00
$22.50 Suits now.....$16.85
$25.00 Suits now.....$18.75

Men's Suits

$27.50 Suits now.....$20.25
$30.00 Suits now.....$22.50
$35.00 Suits now.....$26.25

Manhattan Shirts

All new lines; just arrived; pleated and plain bosoms; light and dark patterns.

$1.50 Shirts now.....$1.15
$2.00 Shirts now.....$1.35
$3.00 Shirts now.....$1.95

Munsing Union Suits

Long sleeves and ankle length, and short sleeves and knee length. All shades.

$2.00 Suits now.....$1.50
$3.00 Suits now.....$2.40

Men's Trousers

One-Fourth Off Regular Price.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits

One-Third Off Regular Price.

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.

Northwest Corner Third and Morrison

FAMOUS PICTURE STOLEN

ONE OF WORLD'S GREAT PAINTINGS NOW IN NEW YORK.

Louvre Galleries Have Copy in Place of Original—Value Is All of $5,000,000.

PARIS, July 23.—The Cri de Paris said yesterday that Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece, the "Mona Lisa" portrait, was stolen from the galleries of the Louvre one night about a month ago through the complicity of a high official of the Museum. A copy of the painting was put in the frame in place of the original.

The paper asserts that the genuine painting is now in New York. It says that a New York millionaire collector, whose initials are J. K. W. W., has the original.

None of the important dealers or art collectors on this side of the water could shed any light upon the possible identity of "J. K. W. W." The canvass of art collectors who might come under the category of "New York millionaires" failed to reveal one whose initials even remotely correspond with the ones mentioned in the dispatch from Paris.

Leonardo da Vinci's portrait of "Mona Lisa," also called "La Joconde," or "La Gioconda," is one of the world's famous paintings. In European art circles it is considered to rank second in value only to the Sistine Madonna, by Raphael. Both are priceless.

It is a matter of gossip, though no official verification of the rumor has ever been given, that the British government offered £1,000,000 for "La Joconde" and that the offer was refused.

The most striking feature of the portrait is the mysterious smile that lurks in the eyes and lips.

TWO TOWNS ARE DROWNED

Four Persons Meet Death by Cloudburst in Arizona.

LOS ANGELES, July 23.—Messages received here early tonight conveyed the report that Bisbee and Douglas, Ariz., were again visited by floods caused by mountain cloudbursts today, and that four persons had met death in the former city.

Efforts to procure further information were balked by the failing of the telegraph wires connecting Arizona with the rest of the world.

EL PASO, Tex., July 23.—A dispatch early this morning from Bisbee, Ariz., over railroad wires stated that the city was swept by a destructive flood last night.

It is said several were drowned and a portion of the city greatly damaged. All wires are down and particulars could not be learned.

Proprietary Medicine Frauds Should Be Exposed

There have been plenty of them, no doubt, and they have been vigorously condemned—so vigorously that every sort of medicine the formula of which is privately owned is condemned and pronounced "unethical" by the Medical Profession.

Eckman's Alterative deserves attention, not because it is a "proprietary" but because it really has cured many cases of Tuberculosis. If it is a fraud it needs exposing badly, because a number of cured Consumptives will need to find some other reason for being well.

Henry Clay said he would rather be right than be President. Is it not better for Eckman's Alterative to make cures than to be ethical?

Weldon, Ill., Feb. 3, 1906.

In July, 1903, my physician sent me to Texas, from there to Colorado. I became worse and was sent home to die. I heard of Eckman's Alterative, began treatment, and was cured. I can earnestly recommend Eckman's wonderful cure for Consumption.

(Signed affidavit) Arthur Webb.

Eckman's Alterative is good for all Throat and Lung troubles, and is on sale in Portland at all druggists. It can also be obtained at, or procured by, your local druggists. Ask for Booklet of Cured Cases or write for Evidence to the Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa.

KNIGHTS AGENTS STACY-ADAMS SHOES.

VOLCANO IS COOLING OFF

Mount Shishaldin Only Smokes and Snow Covers Sides.

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 23.—Mount Shishaldin, the volcanic peak on Unimak Island which was recently reported as emitting a great sheet of fire, is now only smoking, and the sides of the mountain are covered with snow, indicating that there is no great heat within, according to Captain Will Gregory, of the lighthouse tender Armeria, which arrived here today direct from Unimak.

The keepers of the Scotch Cap lighthouse, on Unimak Island, almost in the shadow of the smoking volcano, express no alarm.

The Armeria will sail from here to Seattle and then return to the North with supplies for the lighthouse. The Armeria will be the last vessel of the season to visit Unimak.

We Wish to Thank the Public

for the very generous patronage and confidence given us during our Father Time Contest, which was the most successful one ever held in Portland. It has been our pleasure to satisfy our customers and give them a high-grade piano at the right price. We are always glad to show our beautiful line of high-grade pianos and player pianos to those interested.

Push & Lane Piano Co.
386 Washington St. Selling-Hirsch Building

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Established 1867.

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This bank, having over 180 branches, distributed throughout the Dominion, is enabled to offer unsurpassed facilities for making collections in any part of Canada.

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AND

MAKE A NOISE LIKE A MACHINIST

IF YOU WANT A

STEADY JOB IN A FINE PLANT AT GOOD WAGES.

When we speak of STEADY WORK, we mean year in and year out, with not less than 300 working days.

When we mention GOOD WAGES we refer to from $3.50 to $4.50 per day of 9 hours.

That is the kind of a lay out that a fine bunch of satisfied men had until the UNION BUG bit through the inner tubes of their THINK TANKS. It has made a sorry mess out of them since June 1st, but they are getting slowly patched up, and, most of them will be out of the FUNNY HOUSE very shortly. Just a few cases permanently confined in the violent ward.

DO NOT FORGET THIS COUPON—IT IS THE ONLY PASS TO A SEAT ON THE WILLAMETTE BAND WAGON. UNION CARDS AND SCALPER'S TICKETS NOT HONORED.

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