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Furs! Furs! Furs!

Manufacturers of Exclusive Novelties in Fine Furs, ALASKA
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Established 1878.

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Bank and Office Railing Wire and Iron Fencing

For public buildings, residences, cemetery lots, etc. All kinds of wire work.

PORTLAND WIRE & IRON WORKS, 7th and Alder Sts.

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Red, White and Blue Star

Its purity and high standard will be maintained, because the handlers have an enviable reputation which they mean to sustain.

Sole Distributors for Oregon... BLUMAUER & HOCH 110 FOURTH ST.

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Fifth and Washington Streets PORTLAND, OREGON

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms—Single..... \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day
Rooms—Double..... \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day
Rooms—Family..... \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day

First-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.

J. F. DAVIES, Pres. C. T. BELCHER, Sec. and Treas.

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CO. (INCORPORATED),
FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON

American and European Plan.

Rooms—Single..... \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day
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FRY'S SQUIRREL POISON

Kills the Squirrels
And Saves the Grain.

Ask for FRY'S, and use it now. For sale by
druggists and general merchants. Prepared
only by DAN J. FRY, Mfg. Pharmacist, St.
Lett, Or.

FOR MICE.
FRY'S S. P. is the greatest destroyer of mice
on earth. Put up in boxes containing enough
to kill 500 mice. Price 10 cents.

BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., Agents
Portland, Or.

Stop Jolting Jarring and Grinding

Over Our City Pavements

Rubber-tire wheels on your carriage add to your
comfort. Subtract just that much from the friction of
your daily life and the saving to your vehicle will more
than repay the small additional cost.

We are prepared to furnish you solid rubber tires,
which we guarantee to be equal to any on the market,
at factory prices.

Studebaker

320-338
EAST MORRISON ST.

FINE VICI KID

"Fashion's Favorite."

Queen Quality

Oxfords \$2.50

Other Styles for Street,
Dress, House, Outing.

Postage 20 Cents
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

E. C. GODDARD & CO.

Oregonian Building.

WALTER REED
Eye Specialist
133 SIXTH STREET
OREGONIAN BUILDING

The Advantage of Seeing.

Good sight is an advantage
which the wise will readily appreciate. There are more people
who neglect the eyes than there
are who give them attention. If
you give them the care they
should have, you will find your
pleasures of life prolonged.
When you are careful of the
senses you are caring for the
best there is in life.

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BRYAN IS WELCOMED

Silverite Champion Addresses
10,000 People.

MORE THAN HALF REPUBLICANS

Same Oration About 16 to 1 and
Withdrawal From the Philip-
pine Islands.

William Jennings Bryan spoke in the
Portland Exposition Building last night.
The reception was very enthusiastic. Fully
10,000 people, most of whom were
Republicans attracted by curiosity, heard
him, and many more were turned away
from the great building, being un-
able to gain admittance. People
began to assemble in the streets
in front of the building as early as 5
o'clock in the afternoon, and when the
doors were opened at 6:30 a large crowd
surged in the entrance. At 7 o'clock the
rush was terrific. Ever since car load-
ing that way was packed, and the streets
were thronged with people. Almost as
many women as men were in the crowd.
Soon after 7 o'clock every seat was filled,
and people began to stand on the floor,
like the proverbial sardines in a box. The
sardines were a living mass of humanity,
and men were clinging to the network of
timbers in the roof like flies on a wall.
The huge partitions that opened into the
side galleries were torn away and hun-
dreds more people were placed in hearing
distance.

Nothing elaborate was attempted in de-
corations, but the stage was draped in
American flags and bunting in National
colors. On the curtain in the rear of the
stage was a huge portrait of Colonel
Bryan, and on the right and left were
pictures of Jefferson and Lincoln. Over-
head was the portrait of Washington. The
speaker's desk was adorned with beau-
tiful Oregon flowers and rows of palms and
ferns extended round the platform. The
auditorium was well lighted.

Five hundred men were seated on the
stage, among them many prominent Sil-
verite Republicans. For a while the
men began to come in early, and as fa-
miliar faces were seen in the crowd on the
stage, the audience applauded.

Colonel Bryan entered the hall at 7:45,
accompanied by Dr. M. Wells, chair-
man of the city and county committee,
and the members of the escort committee.
The greeting was all the most sanguine
Democrats could hope for, and the cheer-
ing lasted several minutes. When Dr. Wells
had introduced Colonel Bryan, Dr. Wells
spoke very briefly, and was as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—When it be-
comes necessary for great people to de-
cide questions of grave import—those that
touch their well-being, their liberty, or
their form of government—a man endowed
with leadership arises for the crisis. Great
times produce great men. It was so when
our infant Republic, struggling for
liberty, declared that all governments
derive their just powers from the con-
sent of the governed, and that govern-
ment without representation is tyranny. Those
times brought forth Washington. Again,
in the fervid hour of our interminable
struggle with Great Britain, it was to
destroy the great dragon which had de-
voured our peace, a Lincoln came forth
like a mighty giant out of the forest to
withstand the surges of the tempestuous
sea, which was across the bosom of our
troubled country.

"We are again beset with dangers of
equal magnitude to those which confronted
Washington or Lincoln. Nor do we
look in vain for a leader. The man whose
personality has enlarged to the
grandeur and greatness of the National
personality, which makes National
thought burn and beat in his own heart
and brain, until his last breath is for
wrong done his country a personal wrong,
and every wrong committed by his coun-
try a sin for which he is personally re-
sponsible; one whose presence is a benediction
which wears and grows brighter at
every contact.

"It is my proud privilege, ladies and
gentlemen, to introduce this man of
splendid courage and noble character,
a fitting answer to the needs of these
perilous times—the patriot, William
Jennings Bryan."

Colonel Bryan was in better condition
than he was in the afternoon. He was
evidently benefited by a few hours' rest.
His hoarseness was less apparent, his
eyes had resumed their wonted sparkle.

BRYAN'S SPEECH.

He Opens With an Appeal to Repub-
licans to Flop.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—
It gratifies me to have an opportunity to
address so magnificent an audience in
this great city. I realize that we
labor under some disadvantages in
not being able to get into the
people who want to hear comfortably
seated; but that is the fault of the poli-
cies we stand for. Our policies are very
popular. If I were here to defend the
Puerto Rican question, I would be
wondering how we have a Government
we would have much trouble in getting
them in. (Laughter.) We are citizens of
a great country. We are interested in
what this country does. We are interested
in its government, and we are inter-
ested under which every citizen is a sov-
ereign, but under which no one cares or
dares to wear a crown. We have a Gov-
ernment in which the people governed can
govern, if they want to.

In his first inaugural address Jefferson
spoke of the safety of popular elections.
He said that under this form of govern-
ment the people remedied at the ballot
box the abuses which under other forms
of government had to be left for the sword.
I come to speak of some of the abuses
which can be remedied at the ballot
box, and I believe that they ought to
be remedied at the ballot box.
I am going to assume that the Republi-
cans who have honored me by their
presence tonight are willing to hear our
side of these questions. I am willing to
take our side if convinced, if they have
been wrong in the past. I am going to
assume that every Republican here thinks
more of his country than he does of his
party; and I hope it is not a violent as-
sertion. I am going to take it for granted
that every Republican here thinks more
of his convictions than he does of party
ties, and I hope I am not guilty of
exaggeration when I say that I will not
of gross flattery when I take it for granted
that there was a time when every Repub-
lican boasted that he was a man of con-
victions. The Republican party was or-
ganized by men who left other parties
because their convictions were stronger
than party ties; and, yet, today the Rep-
ublican leaders are changing position on
public questions and demanding that the
rank and file shall change, too, until they
take a good definition of the Republican
party is an association of athletes whose
members are turning somersaults in con-
cert when the leaders say flop. (Applause
and laughter.) I want to show you how
often you have been asked to flop, and I
am in hopes if this flopping process con-
tinues some of you Republicans will get

so stiff in your joints that you cannot turn
when they say flop. (Laughter.)

Abraham Lincoln signed a bill that pro-
vided for an income tax, and yet in 1864
the Republicans in the Congress of the
United States repealed it. The leaders said "Flop," and over
the Republicans went. Now the men who
used to believe the income tax just don't
flop any more about it. Abraham
Lincoln signed the bill that gave the
greenbacks, and when gold left the
country, like a coward, the greenback
saved the country during the war. (Ap-
plause.) It was a good enough for the
bondholder, but it was always a good
thing for the soldier. Today the Rep-
ublican party is trying to retire the
greenbacks, and you men who used to ad-
vocate the greenback have got to flop
for the leaders demand it. The Rep-
ublican party used to advocate free silver in
1891. Mr. McKinley, in a speech at To-
ledo, O., denounced Grover Cleveland for
trying to denounce the Republican party
for trying to make money scarce and there-
fore dearer—money the master and all
things else the servant. And you Republi-
cans stood up and hurrahed for McKin-
ley.

They said hurrah for the man who has
the courage to denounce Grover Cleve-
land for trying to make money the mas-
ter and all things else the servant. And
then Mr. McKinley was elected President,
and he did the same thing that Grover
Cleveland did. Now, you Republicans say:
Hurrah for McKinley! Hurrah for the
man who has the courage to follow in the
footsteps of Grover Cleveland to make
money the master! (Laughter.)

More Somersaults.

In 1892 the Republicans adopted a plat-
form. Mr. McKinley was chairman of the
committee on resolutions, and the plat-
form declared that the American people
favored bimetallism because of tradition
and interest. And you all stood on the
platform in 1892. The Republicans de-
clared that the American people favored
bimetallism because of tradition and
interest. And then the President had sent
a commission to Europe and failed to get
bimetallism; after England had spanked
the United States, and the Republicans
turned another somersault and laid out
a new platform. When Congress met last
fall the Republicans put in a gold-stand-
ard bill—nothing about silver in that bill—
and the Republicans of the House of
Congress, who look up every morning
to Mr. Hanna to say, "This day give us
our daily opinion," made their gold-stand-
ard speeches on the bill. And your goldbug
papers said that settled the matter, and
you thick-and-thin Republicans were
standing squarely on a gold plat-
form. But when the bill went to the Sen-
ate, the Republicans got scared, and they
put in an amendment reviving the silver
question. The Republicans turned a somersault
and laid out international bimetallism.

Trants.

You used to denounce the trusts, but
now that you have the President, Senate
and House, the trusts have grown con-
fident. More trusts have been organized
in the last three years than were organ-
ized in all the previous history of the
country. Your President does not enforce
the laws that now exist; he does not re-
commend a new law, and you now have
to turn squarely around on the platform and
say there are no trusts. And you have
to spend your time trying to protect the
gold ones. (Laughter.) The leaders have
said flop, and over you go, and you can
not find a Republican leader today who
denounces trusts without qualification.

Against the Professional Soldier.

Well, you used to think that the vol-
unteer was good enough in the United States.
The volunteer soldier has been the Na-
tional safety for all times of danger. We
had 50,000 soldiers in the regular army in
1896 and the President asked for 100,000
in December, 1898, and the Republican
Congress, after the treaty had been signed
with Spain, and the Republican Congress
threatened anywhere, pushed through the
Lower House of Congress a bill to raise
the standing army to 100,000, and but for
the Democrats, Populists and Free Silver
Republicans, the standing army would have
been a standing army of 100,000 men fastened
upon the wealth-producers of the United
States. (Applause.) You used to believe
in the volunteer, you used to believe in
the citizen soldier, and then you came
back to work when the country needs
workers. You used to believe in it, but
the leaders have said flop, and you have
to turn around and say that the Republi-
can party is for a standing army of 100,000
men, four times as large, I believe, not in
the professional soldier, but rather in the
citizen soldier of the Republic.

In December of 1898, Mr. McKinley sent
a message to Congress, and in that mes-
sage spoke not of forcible annexation. That
cannot be thought of; that, according to
our code of morals, would be criminal
aggression, and yet, standing on that plat-
form, now the same Administration has
sent 90,000 soldiers across an ocean 7000
miles to administer this code of morality!
Hurrah for criminal aggression! And you
have flopped over because your leaders
say there are no trusts. (Laughter.) But
you have had a little time to prepare for
this flop, and a man can flop more grace-
fully when he has time to practice a little.
(Laughter.)

Rico Taris.

But you have had to do some flopping
quite recently. Last December the Presi-
dent sent a message to Congress in which
he said that it was "our plain duty" to
give the Puerto Ricans free trade. And
the Republicans of the House, and the
consideration of Justice and good faith
requires it." And the Governor-General
of Puerto Rico said: "The Puerto Ricans
are in a worse condition under our gov-
ernment than they were under the cruel
Spain." And the Puerto Ricans
themselves sent in a petition to the chair-
man of the ways and means committee
to introduce a bill to give free trade. But
a power behind the scenes, a power more
eloquent than the pleading Puerto Ricans,
a power more potent than the Governor-
General, a power strong enough to coerce
the chairman of the committee of ways
and means, a power that rises above the
highest considerations of justice and good
faith, a power stronger than the wishes of
the President; and that power has driven
the bill through the House, the Senate
and will drive it through the White House,
and all you people will have to flop, for
the leaders say flop. (Laughter.)

But, my friends, take time; the line is
being drawn, and yet while the highest
and empire, and no one can stand between
republic and empire; he has got to be on
one side or the other.

I have given you some illustrations of
the amount of flopping that is necessary.
Let me give you one more illustration. In
1896 the Republican party put a plank in
its platform expressing sympathy for the
struggling patriots in Cuba, and you could
not find a Republican who would arise
and voice an expression of sympathy to-
day on the war that is in progress between
a monarchy and republic, which must re-
sult in the triumph of the republic or in
the overthrow of the republic, and yet you
do not find a Republican who will stand
on, while the Boers are showing bravery
that recalls the days of Thermopylae,
what Republican organization dares say
a word for the republic? And one of the
President's secretaries, or rather assist-

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)

DEWEY'S CANDIDACY

Not Taken Seriously in the
East.

HIS WIFE BROUGHT IT ABOUT

There is No Likelihood That He Will
Be Nominated by Either of
the Big Parties.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Admiral Dewey's
announcement of his candidacy for the
Presidency has caused more surprise at
the capital than anything that has
happened in many a day. The surprise
is also coupled with regret, more than
that expressed when Dewey deeded the
home presented to him back to his wife.
No one regards the Dewey candidacy seri-
ously. It is at least six months too late,
and it is not the New York such an
announcement would have been hailed with
joy by those who wanted to escape both
from McKinley and Bryan, but now the
states of both parties have been made up,
and every politician here, as well as every
person who has any knowledge of the sit-
uation, knows that Dewey cannot be nomi-
nated by either party, as the politicians
have the matter too well in hand to per-
mit any changes.

Dewey's marriage to a Catholic wife and
his action in the house affair changed the
whole aspect of affairs in regard to his
popularity and possibility of election as
President.

His method of announcing his candidacy
is also criticized, as it is believed that
he did not do so in the best manner.
He explained his action by saying that
he was the candidate of that party for
the Presidency before he returned
home.

Last Fall, Admiral Dewey declared very
positively that he would not, under any
consideration, become a candidate for the
Presidency. He said that he has been
well known that he has been working
industriously to get him to change his
mind, and has been using every in-
fluence possible to get him in the field.

"Why is it Admiral Dewey, that you have
decided to become a candidate for the Presi-
dency?" he was asked.

"Really on that point," he answered,
"there is nothing to add to what has al-
ready been printed on the subject. If the
American people want me to be their
candidate for this high office I shall gladly
serve them. My determination to aspire to
it was inspired by my many friends,
who have written letters suggesting that
I should be a candidate. These communi-
cations have come from all over the
country, some from New York, a large num-
ber from the South, and some from the
Pacific Coast. It was in response to these
suggestions that I have taken the course
announced. Since the announcement was
made I have received a number of tele-
grams from friends commending the
action I have taken and promising me
their support. I am deeply gratified to
them for their kindness. These are the
considerations which have urged me to
change my mind from the original state-
ment I made on my return from Manila
that I would not be a candidate for the
office."

"Now tell me something about your
plans for the future," suggested the re-
porter.

"On that point I am not prepared to
make any statement," answered the Ad-
miral. "I am considering with my friends
as to the course to be pursued. When the
proper time arrives I will make a state-
ment of my intentions as to the future,
and this will be very soon. Pending that
I prefer not to say anything for publica-
tion regarding them."

Admiral Dewey has some very decided
opinions on matters of public moment,
and while expressing them in private, prefers
not to make any public announcement of
them at this time. Platforms for parties,
he believes, are not made by candidates
for the high office of President.

Much comment has been indulged in to-
day by the public as to which of the great
political parties the Admiral will ally him-
self with, and from whom he expects to
receive the nomination for the Presidency.
To questions bearing on this subject he
declares that he prefers not to make any
statement at this time. To those who have
talked with him privately on the subject,
however, and who are fully ac-
quainted with his views, it is evident that
he does not expect the nomination to come
from the Republican party. The Admiral,
his friends say, has very decided views
on the questions of expansion, on that of
tariffs for Porto Rico, and on others of
great public interest; but he declined po-
sitively tonight to indicate them, on the
plea that this is not the proper time for
this.

The possibility of the Admiral's nomina-
tion has suggested the query as to whether
he would retain his position on the active
list of the navy during the campaign
which would follow. The Admiral is
inclined to discuss this matter in ad-
vance of his nomination, but believes that
the occasion arises. There is no reason,
he feels, why he should not continue in the
Navy pending the election, as a nomina-
tion does not necessarily mean an election.
These are known to be his views on this
subject, and he would consider it entirely
proper to remain in the Navy, even though
engaged in a heated campaign.

"What will your platform be?" next to
that as to which party he expected to be
nominated, was probably the most
frequent question put to the Admiral by
his inquirers today. To these, however,
he was noncommittal, and in a good-na-
tured way declined to make known his
views at this time.

A Surprise to Proctor.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Proctor,
of Vermont, tonight speaking of Ad-
miral Dewey's Presidential announcement,
said:

"The statement in regard to the Presi-
dency purporting to come from Admiral
Dewey is as much of a surprise to me
as it can be to any one. The subject of
politics has not been referred to between
us in the slightest manner, directly or in-
directly, since his statement soon after
his return last Fall."

Japan and Russia.

YOKOHAMA, March 22 (via Williams
Head Quarantine, B. C., April 4).—While
the tone of the native press is exceed-
ingly moderate and guarded, it is quite evi-
dent that thinking Japanese are impressed
by the serious character of the situation
regarding Russia. In the last few days it
has been definitely announced that the
Russian method of insinuation has been
applied to Korea in the usual form of a
court adviser and a large loan.

General John Bidwell Dead.

CHICO, Cal., April 4.—General John
Bidwell, the prohibition candidate for
President in 1892, died at his home near
this city today from heart failure. Gen-
eral Bidwell was a pioneer of 1841, and
the founder of Chico. He was 89 years of
age, a native of Chautauque County, New
York. He left an estate valued at
\$1,000,000.

A National Committee Man Pro-
fers Bryan to Dewey.

DETROIT, Mich., April 4.—Daniel B.
Campau, Michigan member of the Na-
tional Democratic Committee, writes the
New York World today in response to an
inquiry whether Dewey would not be a
stronger candidate than Bryan, as fol-
lows:

"In the present crisis, the Democratic

BOLD BOER TACTICS

Burgbers Attempting to Sur-
round Roberts' Army.

LATTER CLOSING IN HIS FORCES

The Dutch May Succeed in Cutting
the British Line of Commu-
nication to the South.

LONDON, April 5 S. A. M.—It looks to-
day as though the Boers had conceived
the audacious plan of attempting to invest
Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein, or at least
to endeavor to delay his northward ad-
vance by harassing the British lines of
communication. On his side, Lord Rob-
erts is concentrating his forces and pre-
paring to take every advantage of the
bold but risky tactics of the enemy. He
is not likely to strike at any of their
forces until he has the certainty of delivering
a crushing blow. There is little doubt that
Lord Roberts is hampered by the necessity
for remounts and transport, and the loss
of the convoy guns and all of Colonel
Broadbent's baggage was a serious mat-
ter. The Boers are now trusting to what
they believe to be their superior mobility.

The Daily Mail has the following from
Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday, April 3, say-
ing:

"Colonel Porter, with 90 Carabiners and
Scots Greys, and two guns, performed a
brilliant deed Sunday. He charged a large
body of Boers, consisting of 300 British
prisoners, including 10 officers, who were
captured the previous day. There were no
casualties on the British side.

"General Clements' force traversed Pe-
tersburg Sunday morning, and is now en-
camped a day's march from here."

BOERS SURROUNDING ROBERTS.

Attempting to Cut His Commu-
nication With the South.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 4.—There are
numerous indications that in pursuance of
their boast that they will recapture
Bloemfontein, the Boers are trying to
surround the town and to cut off our line
of communication to the south. Large
forces are reported east and south, which
are said to be making for the railway.
They will hold Thebausch and the water-
works. Lord Roberts is completing the
concentration. Four 47 guns and four
naval 15-pounders have been mounted on
kippies commanding the plain. The cav-
alry camp has been removed to a better
position northeast of the city. Special
precautions are being taken to protect the
railway southward. Several arrests have
been made in the town of persons sus-
pected of giving information to the Boers.
The railway to the north is in possession
of the British as far as Karee Siding.

Pinner Marching on Mafeking.

LONDON, April 4.—A dispatch to the
Daily Mail from Mafeking, dated March
25, by runner to Gaberone, says:

"Last night we received the welcome
news of the dispatch of a column by way
of Vryburg to relieve us. The messenger
reported that he had encountered no Boers
on the road. Other runners from the
north tell of the rapid approach of Colonel
Pinner's column. The Boers continue the
bombardment, but believe now that
there are not more than 2000 around us,
many having left today."

Boers East of Bloemfontein.

LONDON, April 4.—The Bloemfont