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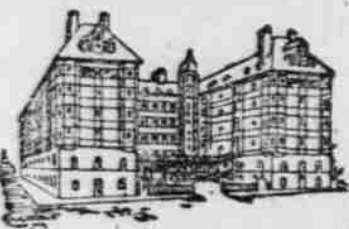
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"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

NOME RUSH IS ON

Early Vessels Leave for Arctic Gold Fields.

A GREAT FLEET FULLY ENGAGED

First Steamers Have Already Gone—Long Detour by Way of Siberian Coast.

SEATTLE, May 1.—The rush to Cape Nome is fairly under way. Seattle talks of little else. The Klondike is not forgotten, but as a staple of conversation, commercial expectation and profitable realization, it lusted a little over two years, and then gave way to a brighter dream. The persons are full of people, who are going to Nome or who are interested in somebody else who is going to Nome, and who busily rush around to see that the northward movement is begun with a becoming haste. The water-front is crowded with shipping. Besides the regular steamers and sailing vessels which ply from this port, a dozen steamers are lying at the docks taking on freight for the golden Arctic.

Another dozen have already left, mostly sailing vessels, which expect to go to Unalakleet or Dutch Harbor and lie there until the ice begins to break, and they can be on hand for an opening to hurry on to their destination. The course of many vessels will be far toward the Siberian Coast.

The immense ice disappears from the western portion of Behring Sea long before it does from the eastern portion, and these venturesome pioneers plan to go first to Unalakleet, making a long haul to the north and west and move in up behind St. Lawrence Island, at the south of Behring Straits, and thence on down to Cape York and Cape Nome. It is difficult to calculate when the first vessel will arrive at Nome, for no two frozen steers agree as to the condition of the frozen northern sea, and no two persons who have been here and know all about it are likely to unite in one opinion about anything that concerns the navigation of Arctic waters. Just one steam vessel has made the start from the Sound. That was the *Esmeralda*, which left Vancouver in the first part of April. Her captain is reported to have offered to waver a case of champagne with every one of his 200 passengers, that he would be able to make a direct and continuous voyage to Nome. He is said to be a navigator who knows his trade. On the contrary, the Alaska Commercial Company has been sending a fleet of vessels for 27 years. Their records show that the earliest date of arrival at St. Michael is May 20 and the latest July 10. It has always been their practice to go in as soon as possible each season. It is to be observed that the ice packs in Norton Sound in one gigantic mass and open water is first to be encountered on the Nome side, opposite St. Michael.

The Pacific Steam Whaling Company is today despatching the steam schooner *Jennie* direct to Nome. She will sail around by way of Siberia, and will stop at Dutch Harbor or Unalakleet. Unless the ice breaks early, her passengers are in for a long and uncomfortable passage. The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer *Deer* was scheduled to leave yesterday, but she has not yet arrived from San Francisco, and her date of departure has been postponed until Saturday. Every day it is expected that a number of Dutch Harbor or Unalakleet with freight, at 175 cents. The 25 was added to the usual fare of \$100. In view of the probability that the vessel would have to lodge for a week or more at Dutch Harbor, it is being early because there is a chance of her getting in soon, and her passengers have paid the heavy premium with the same hope. It is to be noted that some months ago the greater part of steamship companies advertised May 10 or thereabouts as their sailing date, but they have, in a majority of instances, recently changed to May 20. The reason is that the passengers being booked and the freight space reserved, the companies think it more profitable to leave at a later date than to start at Dutch Harbor or Unalakleet with freight—rather a very hungry—passenger list.

Whatever the outcome of the Nome stampede, whether its fate is a fizzle, or its fancied probe facts, one thing about it is being demonstrated to a certainty: the volume of trade flowing with it is great. Even if the rush is little or no gold in the region, it will take another year to show it, and within that time many a fortune will be represented in the figures of the trade. And if Nome should prove as rich as its imaginative promoters insist, it is a well-known aphorism that more money is spent in a mining camp than is taken from the mines; consequently from any point of view the commercial aspect of the matter must strike the business intelligence.

The sailing of boats in the Klondike rush of '97-8 is dwarfed in comparison with the tonnage engaged for the Nome traffic. The development of the first rush brought a considerable amount of new shipping to the Coast. The Government transport service brought a lot more. All of this was discontinued, and in its place every imaginable variety of sailing craft, most of which was never before in the Alaskan trade, has been pressed into service to carry the men, women and material to people and build a great mining camp.

Few people thought last Fall that the rush would develop a large profit proposition. It was believed that the fortunes of most of the thousands who had the first rush would all like a wet blanket to any later Alaskan stampedes. But not exactly this effect has been produced. Observers note that the rush is in many respects of a character quite different from that of '97-8. Widely disseminated hard-luck stories are keeping back Eastern investors, such as those eager Argonauts who came out in jaunty companies two years ago, and bought pistols and mackinaw clothing to go sugar-picking on the Yukon; but a very large proportion of the men who have spent a season in Alaska, whether they made or lost money, are joining the Nome stampede. Reports from all over the East show very little Nome interest at present. It is in considerable measure a stampede of experienced men, who know what to expect and what they can do. It is estimated that four-fifths of whatever greenhorns are going, are from Coast towns; but even a large percentage of these have had more or less experience at mining or roughing it.

Another difference in the trade is being noted by business men. It is more of a wholesale character. Of course, all persons buy, as usual, the camp equipment and mining outfit (though with the pistol and gun feature somewhat diminished); but there is retailed considerably less clothing of the picturesque fur sort, and far less in the grocery line, than two years ago. Then everybody went with the expectation of wintering in the north, and with the understanding that each must take a year's supply or starve. Now, few are taking more than a Summer's supply, believing that by Fall they will be able

to buy all they want at Nome, if they care to stay. The great difference in this connection arises solely from the absence of lumber or fuel in the Nome region. Nearly all are taking some lumber, in the form of "knock-down" houses, stores, or stove-boxes, or other structures. In place of the inevitable sheet-iron wood stoves of the coast, many are taking for something that burns coal or coal oil, and the demand is being supplied by all sorts of new inventions, particularly for the cooking of food. Coal is so generally mentioned here that it is generally understood that a big company has arranged to supply Nome with gasoline at 50 cents a gallon, and coal oil at 40 cents a gallon. Many straight cargoes of coal and lumber are already loaded for Nome, and it is by no means likely that the first sailings will supply the demand, if a few mushroom camps are to be built, and any great number of claims are developed. To "open up" the average creek claim, from 1500 to 2000 feet of lumber is required. Miners in the Klondike and elsewhere in Alaska have been able to whip up their lumber from timber in the vicinity. Not so at Nome. Miners elsewhere have plenty of wood to "burn down" or operate steam-thawers. At Nome, where, of the camp amounts to nothing, it is to be "winter diggings" of great extent, other fuel must be used; therefore it is not likely that lumber will be cheap until the camp is dead or that coal will ever be used there. It is, however, estimated that some of the coal deposits of the west coast of Alaska will eventually cut a figure in the supply.

It is probable that not one man in 500 who bought an outfit for the Klondike ever thought of taking material for a gold rocker. Now every miner bound for Nome has on a hundred contrivances on the market, representing many thousands of dollars invested in their manufacture, as they retail at from \$20 to \$200. A variety of mining machinery, designed to work either beach or tundra, is designed for Nome, whereas very little machinery was shipped in the '97-8 rush.

Instead of everybody carrying his own hotel, grocery and general store with him, his outfit is far more specialized, and his other wares will be supplied by dealers on the ground. Quite a surprising number of hotels, lodging-houses, restaurants and bakery outfits are booked to Nome. The high prices prevailing there in this line last season have induced scores of people to go into these enterprises.

According to programme, glowing reports have been coming in from Nome all Winter. Everybody who knows anything about such mining future expected in the matter. If the camp is a failure, these reports will continue to pour in until the latter part of the season, and it is far from probable that the reports of the first sailings of the ship engaged in the trade may carry almost as big cargoes as on the first sailing.

The Nome rush is so much a local affair that it is destined to have quite an effect upon the census of Seattle. It is no exaggeration to state that fully 4000 people now claiming residence here are planning to go north before the season is over. The first sailings of all the vessels of all classes from this port for Alaska are taking something over 5000 people. Half of these, or more, are from the city and vicinity.

Sixteen transportation companies are engaged in the trade between Seattle and Nome this year, to say nothing of individuals and co-operative companies who will make at least one trip in smaller sailing craft. The mail boats, however, are engaged in the trade between Seattle and Nome this year, to say nothing of individuals and co-operative companies who will make at least one trip in smaller sailing craft. The mail boats, however, are engaged in the trade between Seattle and Nome this year, to say nothing of individuals and co-operative companies who will make at least one trip in smaller sailing craft.

At the rate of \$100 a ton value on merchandise destined for Nome, the shipping from this port on the first trip will average valued at \$2,000,000 or more. Every day it is expected that a number of Dutch Harbor or Unalakleet with freight, at 175 cents. The 25 was added to the usual fare of \$100. In view of the probability that the vessel would have to lodge for a week or more at Dutch Harbor, it is being early because there is a chance of her getting in soon, and her passengers have paid the heavy premium with the same hope. It is to be noted that some months ago the greater part of steamship companies advertised May 10 or thereabouts as their sailing date, but they have, in a majority of instances, recently changed to May 20. The reason is that the passengers being booked and the freight space reserved, the companies think it more profitable to leave at a later date than to start at Dutch Harbor or Unalakleet with freight—rather a very hungry—passenger list.

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FRENCH AND BOTH

Their Armies Lined Up for a Great Battle.

WILL FIGHT NEAR THABANCNU

Plumer Again Advancing to the Relief of Mafeking—Methuen's Troops in Skirmishes.

LONDON, May 2. A. M.—Fighting, heavier than any since Ladysmith, seems to be imminent near Thabancnu. The dispatches of Lord Roberts, dated Monday and Tuesday, show that the Boer rear guard, stubbornly resisting his advance, forced the British Saturday and Sunday to act chiefly on the defensive.

General French, who is directing the operations, has at least 15,000 men. Some estimates give him 30,000. The Boers are estimated to be at least 6000 strong, and possibly 10,000. According to a dispatch from Pretoria, dated April 28, they were expecting to give battle and have numerous artillery.

The Boers attacked the British outposts at Bothof, the headquarters of Lord Roberts, on April 23, and were repulsed. The British guns at Warrenton shelled the Boers out of their half-constructed trenches Sunday.

A native runner got through from Mafeking to Ootji, 33 miles north, April 23 with dispatches for nearly all the London dailies. That to the Morning Post says: "We can stick out for two months or more. Nobody minds."

Colonel Plumer, who appears to have been reinforced lately by more Rhodesians, seems to be advancing again. A British reconnoitering party fell into the hands of the Boers near Windsoort. The Boers captured a quantity of war materials for the Boers at Botha, and embarked a quantity of Transvaal wool.

Lord Lansdowne, replying in the House of Lords yesterday to a question regarding warm clothing for the troops, read this dispatch from Lord Roberts: "There is no necessity to appeal for more clothing. Some corps have received more than they require, and all will be amply provided for as soon as the numerous cases of clothing and comforts of various descriptions can be brought here from the base."

According to a dispatch from Lourenco Marques, there are 1000 British residents still remaining in the Transvaal, but they are to be expelled immediately.

Boers Refused to Be Caught in a Trap.
LONDON, May 2.—Winston Churchill, telegraphing to the Morning Post from Thabancnu April 28, and describing the operations there, says: "Yesterday afternoon, upon the withdrawal of the British demonstrators on both flanks of the enemy, the Boers pressed to close quarters. And, Kitchener's Horse were unable to evacuate their position until midnight. The suspense caused great anxiety. The Boers' operations were intended to drive us out of or intercept the Boers. They occupied a wide horseshoe of mountains, with the convex face toward us. General Hamilton succeeded in crushing the Boers on the right and opening a road for General Dickson's cavalry brigade, which dashed through and hunted the enemy from ridge to ridge, shelling them with horse artillery. "Last night we arrived at the rear of the horseshoe, and the Boers, in parties of 20, could be seen within the enclosed space, crouching about like rats in a trap. Dickson had hoped to make a bag, and he signalled to Hamilton regarding the situation. Hamilton came at once, bringing up every soldier he could find. "Suddenly, about 430 of the Boer army, nearly 600 strong, moved out of the horseshoe and began marching northeast. I had never before seen such an array of Boers. Their order was as regular as that of a military band, and they were led by General Gordon's cavalry brigade, but they quickly opened with artillery on Dickson and at the same time the Boers who had re-

AN EMERGENCY BILL

Oregon Senators Working Hard for the Columbia.

CHAIRMAN BURTON PROMISES

Senator Jones' Estimate for the Coming Presidential Campaign—Senator Hanna's Forecast.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The members of the Oregon delegation are still making efforts to secure favorable action for the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia River. It is known that any attempt to secure an appropriation in the sundry civil bill will be fought very hard, and therefore, all efforts are being directed to securing the emergency appropriation, which Burton and other members of the river and harbor committee have promised. Both Senators saw all but today, and he said he would do all he could about the emergency bill.

Jones' Campaign Estimate.
Jones of Arkansas has finally given his estimate for the coming Presidential election. He gives Bryan 196 votes sure, adding to the above Bryan carried in California, Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia. He takes away the one vote of California and four in Washington, expressing the belief that the expansion sentiment will carry those states for the Republicans. His doubtful states are New York, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota, with 53 electoral votes. After giving his views of the possible doubtfulness of the states he names, he says: "You see, it is to be a very close fight if the platform is made on the right lines. The Democratic issue should be aimed at New York and the middle West, and the fight concentrated there. Then victory is almost certain."

Hanna's Forecast.
Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in an interview says that the Republican will win, but that they will have as hard a fight as they did in 1896. He claims all they carried that year, with the exception of Kentucky, and that they will possibly carry South Dakota, Kansas and Washington. He also predicts that Carter in Montana and Shoup in Idaho will be elected.

Lights for Alaskan Coast.
The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce today favorably reported the bill recently passed by the Senate, appropriating \$300,000 for the establishment of light-houses and fog-signal stations at the following points on the Alaska Coast: Eklutna, Rock, Rabotson, Point Barrow, Point Gardner, Cape Ommaney, Point Stanhope, Fairway Island, Guard Island, Mary Island, Cape Fox, Cape Fanshaw and the entrance to Unimak Pass. The bill, as reported, will undoubtedly pass.

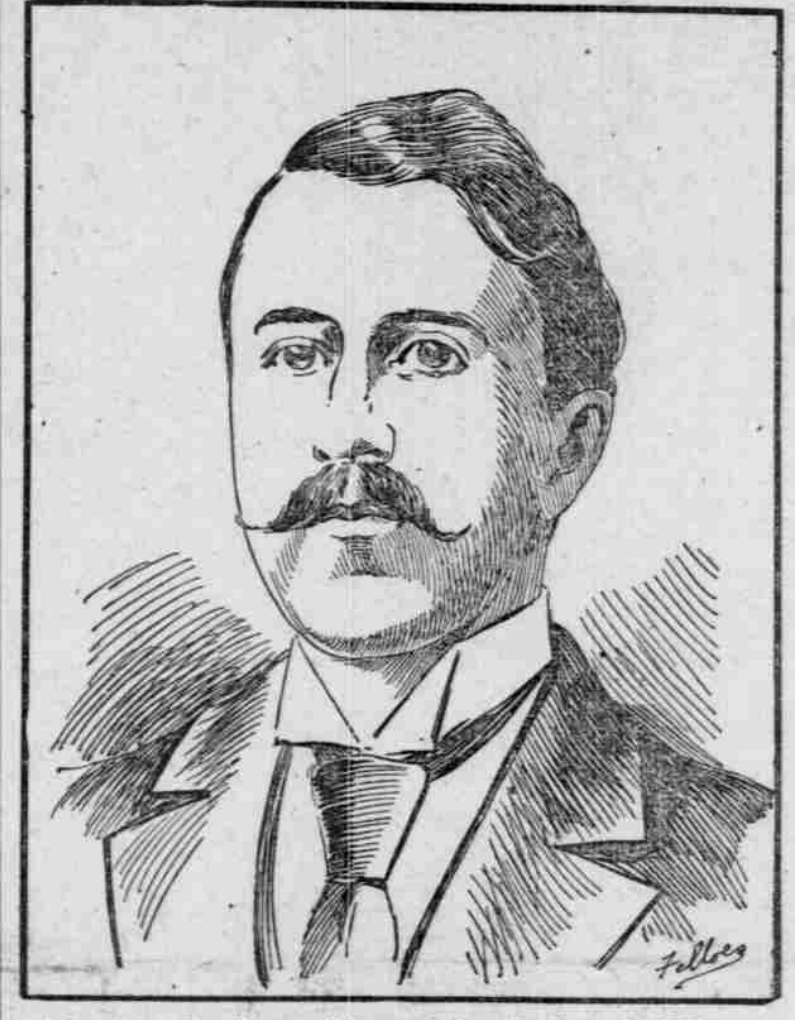
Newlands Wants to Be Senator.
Representative Newlands of Nevada was a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Stewart. He failed to defeat the "Silver King" who has so long represented Nevada and is now serving in that body. Newlands is a rather ambitious sort of a man. He is very anxious to get into the Senate, and enjoys the distinction which a seat in that body conveys. Newlands is quite a man of fashion about the National capital. He is interested quite largely in real estate matters, and in trying to defeat Jones in Nevada, a bona fide resident of that state should become a candidate for Congress or Senator, he might stand some chance of being elected. It has been known for a great many years that neither Jones nor Stewart get on well together, and any length of time in Nevada. When they were not in Washington they were in California or some other place. When Newlands is not attending to his duties in Washington, he is in Nevada, and usually all his interests are centered. Newlands has no right to fight either Jones or Stewart on the ground of being non-resident.

Immigrant Inspectors Wanted.
The Civil Service Commission is in receipt of demands for Immigrant Inspectors for the Puget Sound district which it is unable to fill. A few months ago the resignation of Inspector Archer, who has removed to Chicago, brought up the question of eligibles for this work, and it was found that there were none on the list. The commission, however, extended the list—and by the authority of the Inspector Beach, of Tacoma, was appointed. His work has not given satisfaction, and, besides, there has been a demand for temporary appointments in order to handle the business resulting from the arrival of Japanese immigrants. Pending an examination, the temporary appointees will serve for 90 days, and three appointments, if of a temporary nature, have been authorized. When the Civil Service Commission is able to certify the names of eligibles they will be appointed permanently.

THE CABINET MEETING.
Financial and Insular Matters Were Discussed.
WASHINGTON, May 1.—Secretary Root is confined to his house by a slight attack of la grippe, and was not at the Cabinet meeting today. Secretary Gage made an informal statement showing that the refunding of the old loans under the new currency act was progressing favorably, about \$20,000,000 having already been exchanged for the new 2 per cent consols. There was some discussion on the subject of appointments to office in Hawaii and Porto Rico, but nothing definite has been decided upon except that President Doie will be made the first Governor of Hawaii. It was announced that Secretary Gage will make another shipment of currency to Porto Rico by the first available transport. This will be \$1,000,000. President McKinley, who has been suffering from a slight attack of la grippe, attended the Cabinet meeting. His condition is improved.

Immigration of Japanese.
WASHINGTON, May 1.—Representative Kahn, of California, today introduced a resolution regarding the Secretary of State information on the immigration of Japanese during the last two years, what the probabilities are as to such immigration for the ensuing year and what measures have been or will be adopted by the State Department to regulate and control such immigration.

CONSUL-GENERAL WILDMAN, VICE-PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY



A dispatch from Hong Kong says it is reported there that Rounsevell Wildman, the American Consul-General, is looking for the United States on a political mission. Mr. Wildman, it is said, has been asked by Republican leaders in the West to become a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

Spionkof Dispatches.
Correspondence Will Be Laid Before Parliament.
LONDON, May 1.—In the House of Commons today, the parliamentary secretary of the War Office, Mr. Wyncham, announced that under the exceptional circumstances of the case, he proposed to lay on the table of the House the telegraphic correspondence between the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Commander of the British troops in South Africa, Lord Roberts, with reference to the publication of the Spionkof dispatches.

Replying to a question, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Hanbury, said the cost of the war up to March 31 was \$2,250,000.

Spionkof Dispatches.
BLOEMFONTEIN, April 28.—Most of the Boers retreating from Wepener and De Wet's Dorp are going to Wymburg, as the large British force at Thabancnu renders a retreat to Brandfort risky.

MISSIONARY REFORM.
Last Meeting of the Ecumenical Conference.
NEW YORK, May 1.—The last meeting of the Ecumenical Conference was held at Carnegie Hall tonight, there being for a large attendance as on the opening night. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were turned away. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison presided tonight, and the session was devoted to interesting speeches by prominent delegates to the conference. The morning session at Carnegie Hall was devoted to the foreign mission question, and Rev. Dr. A. J. Behrman, of Brooklyn, made a sensational address, his call for the abolition of denominational lines on the missionary question arousing intense enthusiasm. When Dr. Behrman finished his address, he stirred the audience more than it has been moved at any of the other meetings. In closing the conference, General Harrison said: "I have spoken before great political meetings, where enthusiasm was at a white heat, but I was never in a political campaign where there was enough enthusiasm to fill this hall and three or four overflow meetings three times a day for 10 days." "Great meetings were held tonight also in Central Presbyterian Church at which "Home, Church and the Outlook for the Coming Century" was the subject discussed.

Coinage at Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The month of April was a record-breaker for the making of coins at the Philadelphia mint. The total number of pieces made was 3,821,199, the value of which is \$12,854,400. In January, 1899, the value of the output was \$14,822,000, but the number of coins stamped was not quite 2,000,000.

Daily Treasury Statement.
WASHINGTON, May 1.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$10,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance.....\$16,117,894 Gold.....79,914,641