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Now being sold at less than factory prices, rather than move them to our new quarters, corner 6th and Alder. Fire Sets, \$1.75 up. Andirons, 90c up. Globes, 10c up. New Style Combination 3-Light Fixtures, \$2.00. Special prices on Wood Mantels.

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A few can touch the magic string, And only some are proud to win them; Aim for those that never sing, But die with all their music in them. To such—and their name is legion—the Pianola must seem nothing less than an instrument of enchantment. Free Recital Tonight.

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PLANS FOR THE FAIR

Details Are Considered by Lewis & Clark Directors.

APPLICATIONS POURING IN

Canvass for Stock Will Be Extended to the State-at-Large-Local Subscriptions Raise Total to \$342,967.

Most of the time of the Lewis and Clark directors yesterday was devoted to hearing a lot of applications, most of which pertained to features of advertising, which it was deemed too early to embark upon. The corporation is not yet fully organized, and most of the communications received are of a character that can be acted upon only after the framework of the celebration is arranged and the various departments of the enterprise organized for business. Therefore, all that could be done with the majority of the letters before the body was to file them. President Corbett's appointment of the standing executive committee was confirmed and the design for the corporation seal was agreed upon. Letters were received from the Postoffice Department denying the application for franking privileges on printed matter advertising the Lewis and Clark Exposition and denying the application for a Lewis and Clark advertisement in the post-marking stamp of the postoffice. The ways and means committee was instructed to make plans for a canvass of the state for subscriptions to the supplemental stock of the corporation.

Director A. L. Mills sent the board a letter saying that he was a member of the Board of Public Works, which holds its meetings every Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and that prevents him from attending the meetings of the Lewis and Clark board that are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 4 P. M. If agreeable to the board he suggested that his letter be regarded as a resignation from the body. A motion was carried that the letter lie on the table and that the secretary confer with Mr. Mills and other directors as to the hour of the day that would suit them for the regular meetings, it not being essential that they should be held at 4 o'clock.

Conference With John Barrett.

A message from John Barrett was read, saying that he would stop in Portland on his way to the Orient, in the interest of the St. Louis Exposition, and asking for a conference with the Lewis and Clark authorities at the best moment. Secretary Reed was directed to see Mr. Barrett and make the arrangements for the desired conference. Mr. Barrett is expected here today and will remain a week or more.

Invitations of the Lewis and Clark Civic Association and the Columbia Valley Board of Trade for this board to take membership in those bodies were not accepted, because the funds of the Lewis and Clark Centennial are not divertible for such purposes.

Proposals Pour In.

Frank Leckenby, of the Northwest Poultry News, hoped the board would not overlook the possibility of an adequate poultry display at the Fair. C. H. English advocated trees and shrubs and offered his services, for a consideration. Adam Apple wanted the board to adopt a certain design for a Lewis and Clark button, making that the official button, which he would place upon the market. Edward J. Finck asked that the board adopt a march he had composed as the official march of the celebration. This was the third application of that kind that had been made, and it was referred to the same committee the others had gone to.

A. de Caffery, the band leader, wished an engagement to advertise the Lewis and Clark Fair in the East by an extensive series of concerts on western railroads. The board should be entitled to the net profits of this enterprise. George T. Weston applied for the position of auditor of the corporation. T. J. Pearson, Commissioner for Guatemala at Charleston, filed his application for the position of assistant to the director-general of the Lewis and Clark Fair. These drew out the observations that in considering such matters at this time the board was placing the cart before the horse, to a great extent, because that stage of progress had not yet been reached; that the corporation was not yet organized for dealing with such details, and it was too early for them, anyway.

C. H. McLain offered the board 2000 envelopes with special design for the Lewis and Clark celebration, for \$22.50. This was referred to the secretary to act upon.

Franking Privilege Refused.

Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General J. M. Masten's reply to the application for the franking privilege for all printed matter that may be sent out from Portland for the purpose of attracting attention to the exposition contained the following: Replying to your letter, I have to inform you that the Postoffice Department has no authority to extend the franking privilege to any one, such privilege being conferred only by act of Congress.

Though the department had declined unfavorably on the application of Postmaster Crossman for the privilege of advertising the Lewis and Clark celebration on the post-marking stamp of the Portland Postoffice, the matter had been taken up with Senator Mitchell, who put it again before the department. Following is Postmaster-General Payne's response to Senator Mitchell:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 8, in which you ask that there may be a reconsideration of the application of Postmaster Crossman, of Portland, Or., for the privilege of using the post-marking stamp to advertise the Lewis and Clark Centennial Celebration to be held in Portland in 1905. In reply to your letter, I have to advise you that, after a thorough consideration of the matter relative to the use of post-marking stamps for the purpose of advertising such enterprises, which was brought about by a large number of requests for such privilege, the department decided that it would not be proper to use mail matter upon which the rate of postage prescribed by law had been paid by patrons of the various postoffices throughout the country, for the purpose of advertising private enterprises (such enterprises as are not National in their character). The use of the post-marking stamp for advertising various affairs throughout the country for several years past led to such abuse and was the cause of so many requests for the privilege from fraternal organizations, county fairs, business institutions, fair-stock shows, horse shows, etc., that it was necessary to issue an order absolutely prohibiting the use of the post-marking stamp for the purposes referred to, except in the case of an affair of National character, for which an appropriation by Congress has been made. In addition to the rea-

"FELLOW CITIZENS, I THANK YOU."



AT CHARLESTON.

sons stated, complaints have been made to this office by different persons to the effect that tampering with their mail matter was chargeable in some cases to the presence of the advertising feature of the post-marking stamp on the envelope. I therefore do not think it expedient to open the door to requests for permission to use the post-marking stamp for advertising purposes.

In a brief discussion of the letters from the Postoffice Department the consensus of opinion was that it would be wise to defer further proceedings towards getting the privilege desired until proper recognition for the Lewis and Clark Centennial should be obtained from Congress. The president and secretary of the board were directed to correspond with members of the Oregon delegation in Congress, with the view of ascertaining the best manner to proceed to get favorable consideration from Congress.

President Corbett announced the appointment of the standing executive committee as follows, saying that he had named the directors not on the ways and means committee previously appointed: H. W. Scott, Paul Westinger, Rufus Mallory, Charles E. Ladd, W. D. Wheelwright, A. L. Mills and F. Bessner. The board formally approved the appointments.

Progress of Stock Subscriptions.

The committee on ways and means presented the report of its subcommittee, which was appointed to canvass for additional stock subscriptions in Multnomah County. In the report Mr. Friede spoke as follows: We have succeeded in procuring subscriptions to 3284 shares, aggregating \$328,500, leaving the total to date \$342,967, and leaving \$157,933 to be raised. Undoubtedly other subscriptions will be received by the secretary in due time, but we are unable at this time to estimate the amount of them. This partial report is submitted to you, the executive committee, in position to start the canvass for subscriptions in other parts of the state, which should be concurrent with the canvass in Portland. We do not wish to be discharged from the task assigned to us, and will, with the approval of the ways and means committee, continue soliciting in Portland with the purpose of raising every dollar it is possible to get.

To Raise Fund for Musical Festival.

Director Wheelwright presented a letter asking the approval and moral support of the board for the presentation of the oratorio "Messiah" by the combined choir of the city about next Christmas, the object being to raise a fund for a musical festival during the Lewis and Clark fair. General Beebe, Archbishop Christie, H. L. Pitcock, Dr. Morrison, of Trinity Church, and Walter F. Burrell appeared as sponsors for the undertaking. The board readily granted the favor asked, adding Director Westinger to the other five to constitute a committee to have charge of the matter.

Secretary Reed read a letter from Commissioner Dosh, at Charleston, saying that he had learned that the appraisals used by Captain Meriwether Lewis on his expedition to Oregon was in possession of Charles Harper Anderson, in Virginia, and suggesting that an attempt be made to get it for the exposition here. Mr. Reed said he had written Mr. Anderson about the matter.

Irrigating Rio Grande Valley.

EL PASO, Tex., April 8.—A colonization company has been organized and will settle 40,000 acres of land in the Rio Grande Valley, below the city. Recent experiments have demonstrated the fact that water can be gotten from wells with pumps to irrigate the lands at a small cost. The land will be sold only to bona fide settlers. These valley lands were cultivated for over 30 years until recent years, but irrigation in New Mexico and Arizona has taken all the water from the Rio Grande, which is dry two-thirds of the year, virtually making the valley a desert. The valley lands, when irrigated, are as rich as the famous Nile land and produce the finest fruit in the world.

MONEY IS WASTED

Extravagance in Army Transport Service.

IS JUST NOW COMING TO LIGHT

Favoritism Has Been Practiced at San Francisco, and the Government Has Had to Pay for It.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The men in charge of the transport service for the Army have always maintained that Portland and Puget Sound ports were more expensive than San Francisco. They can evidently learn something to the advantage of the service, by perusing the reports which the inspectors of the Army have made. These reports have heretofore never been made public, and it is easy to understand why the Army department did not care to have them given out. They show such a lack of management as will amaze the country and will convince everybody that the transport service has been in the wrong hands. Evidently the claim of the Navy that the service should be under its control is sustained. The extravagance of the Quartermaster Department in fitting up ships at San Francisco does not coincide with the claims that city has always made that Portland and Puget Sound are too expensive for shipping points. There has evidently been a great deal of favoritism in San Francisco, and it is evident that deep probing is necessary in order to find out just what has been going on.

NO BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

Bellegueres May Be Supplied With Anything but War Materials. WASHINGTON, April 8.—The unscrupulous partisans, who are insisting that Great Britain shall not buy mules and other animals in the United States, evidently forget that it is essential for this government to maintain the unbroken precedent that bellegueres may purchase everything except munitions of war and supplies for warships in a neutral country. It is pointed out by the officials of the State Department that in case the contentions of those who are trying to stop the sale of supplies to Great Britain were carried out in the future the United States would not be allowed to supply any bellegueres. It is also said that if England and Germany were at war the producers of the country would be glad to furnish both countries with not only food products, but horses and mules and such other supplies as are not prohibited by the treaties. Of course, it is well understood that most of the noise made in favor of the House is for party capital, and is used by the Democrats to criticize the Secretary of State.

SENATE MAY OPPOSE.

Apprehension for Mitchell-Kahn Bill in Upper House. WASHINGTON, April 8.—The fear is expressed among the friends of more drastic Chinese legislation that the bill cannot

go through the Senate. In fact, some of the alleged canvasses indicate that nothing but an extension of the Geary law can be passed. It is probably because men like Platt of Connecticut, Cullom, Gallinger, Proctor and other Republicans of considerable prominence have taken a position against the bill that this fear is expressed. Democrats from the Western States are urging their party friends from the South to stand by the bill, saying that the more Democratic votes it gets the more political capital it will be in the West for their party.

Senator Mitchell, however, is not despairing. He said today that the Pacific Coast bill will pass the Senate, although it will naturally be amended in some particulars, but not enough to destroy its force and identity. He says the programme is to substitute the bill recently passed by the House for that now pending in the Senate, when it comes to a vote, thereby saving the second passage of the bill by the House. In his opinion the widespread reports that the pending drastic bill will fail are for the purpose of discouraging the supporters of the Mitchell-Kahn bill, but the effort will fail of its purpose.

SPLIT ON RECIPROCITY.

Both Parties Divide Their Vote in the House. WASHINGTON, April 8.—Republican leaders of the House were evidently surprised that so many members of their party voted against the motion to consider the Cuban reciprocity bill. But the number of Democrats voting for it shows that the parties are divided and that no political capital can be made out of whatever action is taken. It will be futile for the Democrats to accuse the Republicans of having supported the sugar trust, when such a large number of Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of the consideration of the bill, who will no doubt vote for the passage of the bill when it comes to final passage.

The next test will be on the matter of ruling out of order any proposed amendments affecting the tariff. It is believed that on those votes the Democrats will be practically sold, and that the Republicans will almost solidly support the presiding officer. Both Tongue and Moody voted with the majority today, while Cushman and Jones voted in the opposition.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

MacArthur's Testimony Before Philippine Commission. WASHINGTON, April 8.—General MacArthur's testimony before the Philippine Commission is going to be very valuable for the Republicans and for those who believe in the retention of the islands. The Democrats will probably try and break the force of his statements by cross-examination, but they will make very little out of him. General MacArthur is thoroughly informed on every phase of the subject and while he leans a little to the sentimental side, which the Democracy professes, he at the same time sees the practical side, which is supported by the Republicans.

NO OPPOSITION ON THE PART OF OPPONENTS OF EXPANSION CAN BREAK THE FORCE OF STATEMENTS WHICH GENERAL MACARTHUR MADE.

Venezuela Rebels' New Steamer. PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, April 8.—Three members of the Venezuelan revolutionary committee have left this port for the Island of Martinique to take possession of a new steamer of 500 tons, purchased by General Mata, the revolutionary leader and christened Guzman Blanco.

SOUTH GREET'S HIM

President Roosevelt's Visit to Charleston.

INSPECTION OF FORT SUMTER

Banqueted by Leading Men of the City and the State—Today He Will Go to the Exposition.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—The banquet tendered to President Roosevelt tonight at the Charleston Hotel was a fitting close to a day full of incidents, and served to gather together men prominent in the affairs of the state, having solely in mind a greeting to the President which should prove the sincerity and the warmth of feeling existing for him as the Chief Executive of the Nation.

The hope of the President last night that he might see sunshine in the morning was fully realized. The downpour of rain which had marked the trip almost from the moment of departure had ceased, and the day broke with a cloudless sky. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were early risers. At Summerville, 21 miles from Charleston, the party was met by a special committee, headed by Mayor Smyth, Captain F. W. Wagner and J. J. Hemphill, who accompanied the President on the remainder of the journey.

The President's train reached Charleston at 9:30 A. M., on time. The party did not come into the city, but left the train two miles out, where trolley cars were waiting to convey them to the naval station to take the revenue cutter for a tour of the harbor. The President's immediate party went directly to the naval station, where they were joined in a few moments by members of the reception committee and invited guests from the city. A guard of 30 militiamen was stationed about the approaches of the train, and stood at "present arms" as the President landed. At the naval station 50 men of the militia were posted, maintaining picket lines about the restoration, and none was allowed within the lines except such as had special permits.

Tour of the Harbor.

The President and his party were shown about the station and then were conducted to the pier, where the revenue cutter Algonquin was in waiting. As the President set foot on the deck of the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy was hoisted, and the same were paraded, while salute of 21 guns was fired. In the stream the cutters Forward and Hamilton were lying, and further down toward the city the cruiser Cincinnati and the training ships Topoka and Lanier. After the committee and guests had gone aboard, the Algonquin started on a tour of the harbor. Passing down Cooper River a fine view of the city and the opening of the bay was presented. The weather was perfect. There was not a cloud in the sky, and a gentle breeze blew from the ocean with just a bracing touch in it, not chill enough to require overcoats.

Passing into the bay, the Algonquin came abreast of the cruiser Cincinnati, whose decks were manned with all her crew, as well as the Topoka and Lanier. As the President's vessel passed each ship a salute of 21 guns was fired. At the fortifications of Sullivan's Island the Algonquin was greeted with the same salute. The cutter passed out to sea with gay streamers amid a chorus of guns. After a little run to sea the Algonquin turned about and re-entered the harbor, passing around historic Fort Sumter.

The President, accompanied by a few of his party and members of the reception committee, boarded a small steamer which came alongside the revenue cutter and were taken to Fort Sumter. A company of artillery was standing at attention when the President landed, and immediately went through a gun drill, the impromptu 12-inch disappearing guns being manipulated in a manner to excite the admiration of all. A tour was then made through the fort.

While steaming up the bay luncheon was served in the cabin of the cutter. Next a short run was made up the Ashley River, and then the ship was headed back for the landing. Upon arriving at the wharf, the President, escorted by a troop of cavalry, was driven to the residence of Andrew Simmonds, where an informal reception was held and a buffet lunch served, after which the party was escorted to the St. John Hotel and a brief rest taken, preparatory to attending the banquet at the Charleston Hotel.

The Banquet.

The banquet-hall was a bower of roses, pinks and emulax, artistically arranged, while loosely strewn over the tables were thousands of violets. Over 300 specially invited guests were present. Mayor Smyth welcomed President Roosevelt to Charleston, and the President responded.

(Continued on Third Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

Congress. The House's first vote on Cuban reciprocity showed both parties divided. Page 2. The House Democratic caucus was without result. Page 2. Cullom spoke against and Perkins and Patterson for the Chinese bill in the Senate. Page 2. Philippines. Major Waller said General Smith commanded him to kill and burn. Page 3. Cholera is increasing in the islands. Page 3. Irregularities in the transport service. Page 3. General. President Roosevelt is at Charleston. Page 1. W. T. Stead writes of the aims and views of Cecil Rhodes. Page 5. The Manchurian treaty was signed at Peking. Page 5. Fighting between Christians and Turks is reported in Northern Turkey. Page 6. Pacific Coast. Lower Columbia River fishermen protest against fixed gear. Page 4. Clockmakers fusion forces name county ticket. Page 4. Canadian Government will enlist 2000 men for South Africa. Page 4. Marine. Steamship Maria will clear today with big cargo for Vladivostok. Page 10. Three grain ships to finish loading today. Page 10. Scarcity of sailors in San Francisco. Page 10. Portland and Vicinity. Lewis and Clark directors discuss plans for fair. Page 1. R. D. Inman declines to be Democratic candidate for Mayor. Page 12. Democrats discuss planks for their state platform. Page 3. Eastern manufacturers look to Portland for locations. Page 10. Board of Public Works decides to open Chapman street. Page 12.