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Boer Sympathy Resolutions. WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Boer ques-ion came up before the House committee on foreign affairs today, when Represent ative Burleson asked as to the disposition of the various resolutions of sympathy referred to the committee. Representa-tive Adams, chairman of the sub-committee having the resolution in charge, said that next Monday has been designated for a hearing of those interested, at which time several of those prominently identi-

Roosevelt Will Present Diplomas. WASHINGTON, May 1. - President toosevelt will leave here tomorrow for Annapolis, to present the diplomas to the graduating class of the Naval Academy. He will return to Washington in the evening. With the President will be Miss Alice Roosevelt, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Secretary Cortelyou, a stenographer and Dr. Urie.

time several of those prominently identified with the pro-Boer movement will be present. The resolutions helude those of sympathy, and also those referring to supply camps alleged to be maintained in this country. The sub-committee consists of Representatives Adams, Cousins and Hooker.

Admiral Remey Arrives.

NEW YORK, May L.—The armored cruiser Brooklyn arrived off Handy Hook this morning. Rear-Admiral Remey, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic station, left Cavite, P. L. March I, on the Brooklyn, having completed his term of service on the station.

Republican State Campaign Opened.

A BIG RALLY AT ASHLAND

W. J. Furnish Makes His Appearance on the Stump.

SENATOR FULTON MAIN SPEAKER

tate Superintendent Ackerman and A. M. Crawford Also Make Speeches -All of Candidates Make Favorable Impression.

Voters of Ashland and its vicinity esterday met several of the principa Republican nominees for state offices, and heard them define their positions as regard state affairs. W. J. Furnish. to give the people a straightforward, Fulton discussed National issues in a manner which left no doubt that the best interests of the country will be furthered by the indorsement of Republican policies

ASHLAND, Or., May 1.-The Republican tate campaign was opened in Ashland under most favorable auspices, and in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience that comfortably filled the large Chautauqua Tabernacle. Hon. E. V. Carter, nominee for State Senator from Jackson County, presided at the meeting, and upon the platform, in addition to local Republicans, were W. J.

Furnish, nominee for Governor: C. W.

Fulton, the principal speaker; J. H. Ack-

erman, nomince for State Superintendent

of Public Instruction; A. M. Crawford

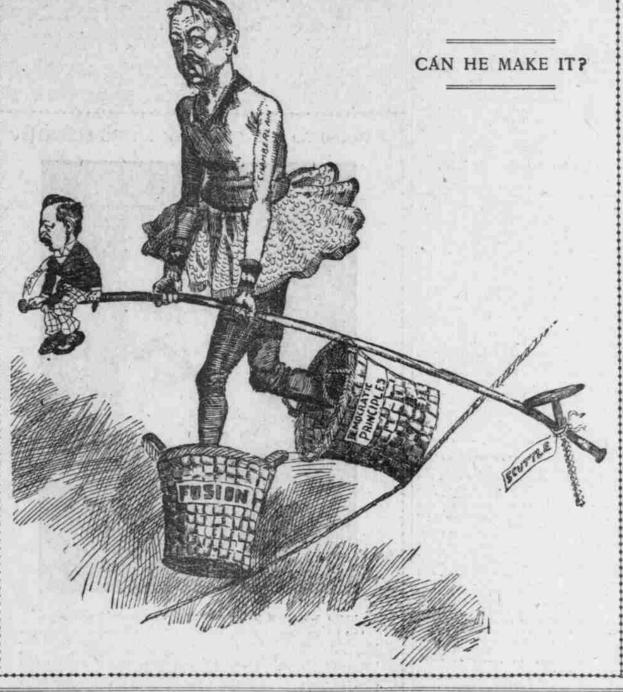
ominee for Attorney-General, and J. J.

Whitney, nominee for State Printer. The Ashland male quartet, composed of Messrs, Burnett, Patrick, Tilton and Mitchell, captivated the audience with their selections, and a popular musical feature also was the instrumental music by Paulson's popular string trio, consisting of Messrs. McCall, Schroeder and

Mr. Furnish was first introduced, and spoke briefly, but embodying much in a few words, as will be seen by his sub- Mitchell that they have held out strenujoined speech. His address, and the earlightforward manner in which it was delivered, created a favorable impression with his audience. A. M. Crawford, nominee for Attorney-General, was introduced, and said he did not offer a set speech on the political issues, but would refer to one or two subjects at issue, referring especially to the silence of the Democratic party at this time on the money question, once so paramount with that party, and also referring to the trust question at some length. Mr. Crawford asked his audience what the Democrats meant by their allence on the money question. If any danger confronts the American people at this time it is the trusts. Mr. Crawford said: "And these are being investigated and called to account by a Republican National Administration; and, further, Republican legislation will be enacted to restrain their power and influence. He indorsed the initiative and referendum, and believed it offered a means for the people to exercise their influence directly upon the trusts and aggregations of capital. Mr. Crawford also referred to the Republican principle of protection, advocated adherence to it, and favored extending it to protect American labon from foreign competition

Superintendent Ackerman was listened to closely, and his address was convincing and exceedingly well received. He dwelt principally upon the course of study adopted since he went into office, giving as his reason therefor that his opponent had raised the question as to the excessive amount of work now required from the pupils in the public schools of Ore gon by the course of study. He stated that the regular branches are reading, language, arithmetic, geography, spelling, writing, physiology, history and civil covernment, nature study, drawing and selfc twice a week, and that he did not believe there was a thinking person who would willingly eliminate any one of these studies, unless it should be nature study. drawing or music, and from reports coming to his office, the amount of nature study, drawing and music now taught in schools, other than in graded schools takes but little time. He said he was not willing to agree to the assertion that the course is overcrowded, but he did think there was something in the suggestion that some parts of the text could be eliminated to good advantage. Recognizing this fact, the State Course of Study, 1899 edition; suggested the elimination of certain parts of the text-books, as will be found in the last paragraph of the introductions, sent out from his office. He closed by saying that there is too much of a tendency to dawdle with pupils, and require nothing of them of a serious nature, and many times, if we do require them to work as you and I were required to do, and which every man and woman who has made a success in this world has been required to do, we are not called popular teachers, but quite the reverse. But as we look back over our school days, the teacher who did us the most good and left upon us last-ing impressions was the one who required the most of us. Senator Fulton made the principal ad-

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egontan.

MORE LIBERAL TO RIVERS

HOUSE MEMBERS WILL YIELD TO SENATE CONFEREES.

Latter Holding Out for The Dalles--Burton Less Hostile Than He Was Expected to Be.

WASHINGTON, May 1.-Reports from the conferees on the river and harbor bill indicate that the House members are showing some disposition to yield. The Senate conferees have assured Senator | neither has much chance of passing. provement as that at Coos Bay. The Dalles improvement may be retained by the strenuous insistence of the Senators, study of fishery problems, Senator Elkins, as one of the conferees, in a colloquy with Burton yesterday, informed the latter that the Senate intended to insist upon most of its amendments, and if the House would not accept them they would find a way of holding up the bill in the Senate. Burton replied that the bill could not be held up at this long session, but the Senator insisted that there were enough Senators interested in important amendments to show the House what would be done if they did not accede. This plain statement is reported to have had its effect.

BRIGHT FOR IRRIGATION BILL. Its Advocates Confident of Getting

Measure Through House.

WASHINGTON, May 1.-The advocates of the irrigation bill express themselves as confident of getting the measure through the House. The quasi assent which Speaker Henderson gave to allow the bill to be called up has just been given in positive manner, and the irrigationists are assured that they will have an opportunity to have the bill considered and voted upon. A canvass of the House, as carefully as it can be made, indicates that half the Republicans and more than two-thirds of the Democrats are in favor of the bill, or that there are at least two-thirds of the whole House that will either vote for, or will not oppose the bill, so that the prospects are very favorable for it passing the House. only danger is in the delay which may ensue if the irrigation bill is held up until all the appropriation bills and other measures that have been acheduled are out of the way; then there will be no difficulty in having it considered in the Senate. In fact, there seems to be a secret understanding among the opponents of the Irrigation bill in the House and those Senators who also wish to see it defeated, to prevent any consideration by delaying the measure until the rush at the close of the session will prevent action. The Senators from Western States who are interested in the bill declare that if such an attempt is made, other vital measures in Congress will be held up un-

tll they can have a hearing on their bills. The amendments which the President has insisted should be put into the Senate bill may cause the bill to be referred to the committee when it reaches the Senate, although the Senate may determine to concur in the House amendments in order to avoid any possibility of delay and defeat of the measure at this session. The hopefulness of the irrigation men is equaled only by the determination of those who are opposing the bill to defeat it by every possible parliamentary trick. and the most effective is by delay in the Senate.

PORTLAND BILL IN LEAD. Assay Office Measure More Favored

Than That of Baker City. WASHINGTON, May 1.-Representative Tongue, after a conference with several

members of the coinage committee of the House, today expressed the opinion that a favorable report will soon be made on his bill establishing an assay office at Portland. He has pledges from several members to support the bill, and believes enough others are favorable to secure a report at this session. Representative Moody, however, does not want the Portland bill acted upon until he can be heard in behalf of his bill for an assay office at Baker City, as he contends that Baker City is tributary to the largest gold field of Oregon, while Portland is not in a mining region, and is not readily reached from either Eastern or Southern Oregon. It seems probable, if either bill is acted upon, it will be that for Portland, though

locating a site for a biological station on the Oregon or Washington coast, for the

DINNER ON THE GAULOIS President Accepts an Invitation From French Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, May 1.-The French Embassy has been obliged to change the programme for the reception of the Gov-ernment party which comes to participate in the dedication of the Rochambeau statue here so as to have the big French battle-ship Gaulois lie off Annapolis in-stead of in Boston Harbor, where moor-

Ing facilities are lacking.

Amhassador Cambon and Chancellor Boeutve, on behalf of the visiting French officers, today extended to the President invitation to take dinner on the Gauwhile that vessel is lying off An-olis. The President promptly accepted the invitation.

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TURNER SPEAKS FOR IDE

BUT HIS NOMINATION FOR COLLEC-TOR GOES OVER.

Senate Committee Will Take No Action Until Report of Official Investigation is Received.

WASHINGTON, May 1.-When the nomnation of Clarence W. Ide, to be Collector of Customs for the Puget Sound district, was reached in the commerce committee today there was some little discussion Representative Jones today reported his about it. Senator Turner announced that ously for The Dalles canal, and it is also bill appropriating \$25,000 for establishing a he knew of no reason why Ide should not made as vigorous opposition to this im- Cushman's bill appropriating \$15,000 for a good man, and so far as he was concerned, if the President did not withdraw the name, he should take great pleasure in voting for him. Ide, he said, had voted for him about 60 times when a candidate for Senator, and he was now willing to show his gratitude to such a man. It was stated in the committee, however, that the Treasury Department had instructed Special Agent Caleb W. West, of San Francisco, to make an investigation of the charges which had been made against Ide, and in view of the fact that the President had requested that no action be taken on Ide until a report had been received, the only thing to do would be to allow the nomination to go over until this special agent reported, and further advices were received from the President. It was also stated that unless the nomination was withdrawn Senator Foster would be given an opportunity to make any statement before the committee regarding the appointment.

OREGON PARES WELL.

All of Senate Amendments to Indian Bill Accepted. WASHINGTON, May 1.-All of the Set

ate amendments to the Indian appropria tion bill affecting Oregon and Washington have been accepted by the conference committee, and will remain in the bill, excepting only the appropriation for an agent at Yakima, which is to be dropped and that agency placed in the hands of a bonded superintendent. Senator Mitchell's amendment authoriz-

ing the allotment to each child born of a member of any tribe on the Klamath reservation, since the completion of allotment to those tribes, of 80 acres of aggicultural or 160 acres of grazing land, within the reservation, is retained. His amendment, carrying \$30,000 for a new dormitory at Chemawa is also retained, Other Senate amendments agreed on are as follows: Opening the unoccupied mineral lands on the Spokane reservation to entry under the mining laws; appropriating \$50,100 for the support and education of 300 pupils at Puyaliup with \$20,000 for increasing the capacity of the school plant from 200 to 300 pupils. Thirty thousand is appropriated for erecting a new school plant at Puyallup to replace buildings recently burned, and \$50,000 for repairing standing buildings and installing water and sewer systems, lighting plant, purchase of additional school sites, and general improvements of buildings,

Rock Island's World's Fair Terminal ST. LOUIS, May 1.-It is positively stated here tonight that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company closed a deal today for a strip of ground 3000 feet iong and 15 feet wide along the northern side of Forest Park. This will give the Rock Island road an independent world's fair terminal. The consideration is said to be \$45,000.

Havemeyer Gift to a School. NEW YORK, May 1. Henry O. Have-meyer has just given 2000 volumes to the library of the \$200,000 public school at Greenwich, Conn., erected by himself and

CUBAN SUGAR LANDS

Havemeyer Says His Company Does Not Own Any.

BUT HE HAS INTERESTS THERE

Investigation by Senate Committees Trust This Year Has Purchased 94,000 Tons of Sugar From the Island.

President Havemeyer, of the augu company has no holdings of sugar lands in Cuba. Since the first of the year the sugar trust has bought 94,000 tons of Cuban sugar, the yearly output of the latand being 750,000 tons. Explaining the recent cutting of prices in the West, he frankly admitted it was to drive the beet-sugar men out of the

WASHINGTON, May 1.- The inquiry into the present holdings of Cuban sugar and Cuban lands, ordered by the Senate, was begun today by the sub-committee on Cuban relations. President Henry O. Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Re-fining Company, was the first witness, and all of the members of the sub-committee, Messrs. Platt (Conn.), Burnham and Tel-ler, were in attendance. Senator Patterson also was present. Others present with Mr. Havemeyer were Arthur Donn, treasurer of the company, and Henry C. Mott, its sugar buyer. All of them were

Replying to questions by Senator Platt, Mr. Havemeyer said his company was generally known as the sugar trust, and that its refineries are located as follows:

In New Jersey, one; New York, three; Massachusetts, two; Philadelphia, two, and New Orleans, one.
"Will you," Senator Platt asked, "tell the committee how much Cuban sugar, if any, has been purchased, and if now held by your company."

if any, has been purchased, and if now held by your company?"
"Since early in February last we have purchased 50,000 tons, or 256,000 bags, or about 10 days' supply," repiled the witness, Of that quantity, 6000 tons is now in process of shipment from Cuba. The prices paid ranged from \$1.75 to \$1.32, the highest price being paid on March 13 and the lowest on April 22.
"Where do you buy your raw sugar?"

"Where do you buy your raw sugar?"
"All over the world-in Cuba, Java,
Hamburg, Trieste, the British West inlies. South America-wherever sugar is

"Does the 50,000 tons you mention repre

sent your entire purchases in Cuba since the first of January?"
"No: we have bought all told 94,000 tons of Cuban sugar during the present year, or about three-fourths of a month's sup-ply, our consumption being about 34,000 tons per week."

"Do you control any sugar in Cuba other than that purchased?" "None whatever, in any manner." "Have you taken any options on Cuban

"Have you made an advance on any Cuban sugar?" "I have not."

"None whatever." "So that you wish to be understood as saying that the amount you have men-tioned as having purchased represents

ur entire interest, direct or indirect, in Cuban sugar? "This is the statement I make."

Continuing. Mr. Havemeyer said the en-tire Cuban sugar crop is about 750,000 tons, but that much of it has been withheld but that much of it has been windows from the market in view of possible tariff concessions to be made by Congress. On this account, his purchases had been only about one-third of the average of other years. Speaking of the capacity of his company, he said that it refined 65 per cent of the American refined product. He added that the percentage of his company's product, compared to the entire sugar consumption of the United States, was about 50 per cent. Last year his company produced 1,200,000 tons of refined sugar, while the consumption was 2,400,-000 tons. In reply to other questions, he said that the price of retail said that the price of retail sugar in the United States is fixed by the best market prices in Hamburg. The price there fixes selling price for the entire world,

On the subject of the price of Cuban On the subject of the price of Cusada sugara, he said that his company could not determine the price. "We have," he said, "no control over them whatever; they don't belong to us." "Cuba has to zell her sugar in this mar-

ket, hasn't she?" 'No; that is not true. She can sell in England for instance, if she is desirous to do so. England could take the entire

Cuban crop. Effect of Tariff Concession. Mr. Platt then asked: "Suppose the United States should make a concession,

say, of 25 per cent in the tariff rates on Cuban sugar, could not you refuse to buy the Cuban product except at your own rates, and thus secure the benefit of the oncession?

"In no way," was the reply. "Cuba would be under no obligations to sell to us, because, as I have said, the Cuban producers could find other markets."
"All the duty has been taken off of Porto Rico sugar; do you get that sugar

any cheaper on that account?" "Not at all." "How about the Hawaiian product?" "We are under contract for the entire 350,000 tons produced in Hawali. There is no tariff on that product, but the price is not affected by that circumstance."
"It has been stated repeatedly that in case the suggested concession is made, the sugar trust will be in a position to oblige producers to make such reductions

that you will secure the entire benefit of e legislation-is that true?"
"We could not 'oblige' any reduction, In case of a concession to Cuban sugar, the price might be lowered, say one-six-teenth of a cent a pound, but that would be nothing as compared to the reduction in the tariff rate which would amount to about a third of a cent a pound. Even o great a reduction as I have mentioned would depend on the necessity for mar-keting, and if there should be any pres-

sure on that account, the necessity would be that of the producers, and would not be ours. In reply to another series or questions of Mr. Havemeyer said that his company as such holds no sugar lands in Cuba, but he such holds no sugar lands in Cuba, but he added that he had himself made some purchases there, but that he did not consider it legitimate to compel him to reply to questions pertaining to these interests. "If," he said, "the committee com pels me to give the information, I can, of course, do so, but I do not see what my

(Concluded on Second Page.)