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Favorite American Whiskey

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First-Class Check Restaurant
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American and European Plan.

American Plan	 \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50
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Complete line of men's and boys'. An immense stock of all kinds of shoes, making it easy for the dealer to select just what he wants.

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AND THE PURE WHEAT STARCH FOR FOOD

Superior to cornstarch, equal to Bermuda arrowroot. Made out of best OREGON WHEAT in your city.

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The swellest line of Men's Unclaimed Tailor-made Suits, Overcoats and Pants we have ever shown, at positively less than cost of making.

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THE AEOLIAN COMPANY.
M. B. WELLS, Sole Northwest Agt. 353-355 Washington st., cor. Park.

A GREAT SPEECH

Judge Williams' Talk to Voters.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

Arouses Great Enthusiasm in Eighth Ward.

HIS WORDS INSPIRE CONFIDENCE

Campaign Opened by a Meeting Which Augurs Success for the Republican Ticket—Judge Williams' Telling Address.

Judge George H. Williams opened the Republican campaign last night in a great speech before the Roosevelt Republican Club. He was given a tremendously enthusiastic reception, his address calling forth the wildest applause. The meeting was such as to inspire absolute confidence in the success of the Republican ticket.

That the people of Portland love and esteem George H. Williams was shown by the magnificent demonstration with which he was received when he addressed the citizens of the Eighth Ward last evening. He entered the tent of the Roosevelt Republican Club while T. J. Cleton was making an address. No sooner did the nearest citizens catch sight of his imposing figure than a welcoming round of applause was begun, continuing until Judge Williams had been escorted to the rostrum and seated. The enthusiasm of the reception was continued throughout the meeting. Every mention of that honored and honorable name was greeted with a renewal of the applause and cheers, and when Judge Williams spoke, he was interrupted time after time with spontaneous outbursts of approval. Many and warm were the comments made upon the address after the meeting had adjourned, and the hope was expressed that Judge Williams will deliver the same address in every ward in the city. No man could have had a more gratifying testimonial of confidence and respect than that which was publicly rendered to him by so many a political campaign, as he entered into one more engagement to lead the Republican hosts to victory.

The meeting of the Roosevelt Republican Club was held in a tent at the corner of Grand avenue and East Market street, and was addressed by a number of well-known Republican speakers and candidates. Herbert C. Smith, president of the club, presided, and T. J. Cleton made the opening address. He discussed the National issues as related to the coming election, in his usual logical manner. When he had finished, President Smith expressed his appreciation of the honor that had been conferred upon the club by the presence of a man whose worth had been attested by appointment to a high National position, and whose ability, integrity and fairness are well known to all the people of Oregon. He invited Judge Williams to the club, the Republican nominee for Mayor of the City of Portland, to address the club. Judge Williams arose and advanced to the front of the platform amid a long-continued storm of applause. He delivered an address, the substance of which the following are brief extracts:

Points Worth Remembering.

"Everywhere I heard the note of busy preparation for a great political fight, the result of which will be known on the second day of June, and in that fight Oregon expects every man to do his duty. This is a Republican state, and there is no reason why there should not be elected a Republican Governor, two Republican Congressmen, and a Republican United States Senator.

"Patrick Henry said that he had no light to guide his feet but the lamp of experience, and so in determining our political course, we have no lamp but that of political experience. Looking over the results of political events, we find that the Republican party has advocated those principles and policies which have conducted to success in government and to business prosperity, while the policies of the Democratic party have generally resulted in failure.

"One great trouble with the principles of the Democracy is that they must be 'fixed' too often. The 'eternal principles' persist in getting out of us. When 'fixed' them in 1864, but they have just been 'fixed' again, and are not now in perfectly satisfactory condition.

"A few years ago the Democrats induced the People's party to go into a fusion with them, the basis of which fusion was a division of the offices. The only trouble with that arrangement was that after election there were no offices to divide. I have always been sorry for the People's party, for I believe they were honest and sincere in their advocacy of reform, but history has shown that they were the victims of misplaced confidence.

"Judge Williams reviewed the history of the division in the Republican party in Multnomah County, saying that in order to end the dissension, a primary law had been passed under which the party primary election had been held and a fair count of the ballots had been had. Two tickets were in the field, the Simon and anti-Simon, and the anti-Simon people won a majority in the county convention. As is always the case, the majority selected the candidates, and the delegates to the state convention.

"I do not say the majority acted wisely. I thought then, and still think, that it would have been better to have made some concessions to the minority, but nevertheless, I maintain that the majority did what it had a right to do." (Applause.)

"I do not criticize any man for working with the Simon faction of the party, for he did what he had a perfect right to do, but I do criticize those who are now engaging in a fusion movement when they ought to be supporting the Republican ticket. I had nothing to do with the fusion two years ago, and have nothing to do with this. I desire that sort of politics, and always have, and always will.

Judge Williams said that such methods are demoralizing not only to parties, but to individuals, for there is nothing purifying or ennobling in a meeting held for the purpose of trading offices just as you would trade horses or cattle. He illustrated his view of the matter by telling very appropriate humorous stories which excited hearty laughter and applause. He made a special plea to the Republicans who have aided the fusion to come back into the party and give their support to Republican principles. He expressed personal friendship for George E. Chamberlain, the Democratic nominee for Governor, but said he was unable to understand the position Mr. Chamberlain now occupies with regard to his party platform. Though Chamberlain claims that National issues are not involved in this campaign, yet he knows that if he is elected, the anti-Simon over the Union States will declare that Oregon has gone Democratic, and thereby has turned against the policies of McKinley and Roosevelt in the Philippines, and has declared in favor of independence for the islands. The critics all over the Union would claim it as a victory for themselves. Judge Williams referred briefly to the Democratic agitation of the trust question and to the war President Roosevelt has been making upon the trusts. He said that the trusts are already preparing to prevent the election of Roosevelt in 1904, but that the President has no

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FAIR FINDS FAVOR

Lewis and Clark Centennial Starts Enthusiasm.

BAKER CITY PLEDGES SUPPORT

Citizens Will Hold a Mass Meeting Monday Night to Make Plans for Raising Money for the Exposition.

BAKER CITY, Or., May 5.—J. M. Long, of Portland, representing the Lewis and Clark Centennial, to be held in Portland in 1906, was here today consulting with the leading citizens of Baker County in

SELECTED FOR MINISTER TO CUBA.



H. G. SQUIERS.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—H. G. Squiers, Secretary of the Legation at Peking, has been selected by the President to be Minister to Cuba.

Mr. Squiers' selection fills the very first requirement laid down by the President, namely, that the Minister to Havana should be a man of diplomatic experience. He is a native of Canada, but was appointed from New York. In 1894 he was appointed Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin, retiring in 1897. In January, 1898, he was appointed Secretary of the United States Legation at Peking, remaining there constantly until a few months ago, when he returned to the United States on leave. He has had military experience, and by virtue of that fact was practically in charge of the Legation defenses during the Boxer uprising.

more fear of them than he had of the bullets of the Spaniards in Cuba. He called upon Republicans to show their sincerity in approving Roosevelt's course by continuing Oregon in the Republican column.

Referring to his own candidacy, Judge Williams said that he had been nominated without his own desire, and at no small personal sacrifice to himself. He had been asked by men of both factions of the Republican party to accept the nomination for the reason that it would serve to unite the party. It was this consideration that induced him to accept; and now that he is in the race, his personal pride makes him desire an election. When he referred to the humiliation of defeat, there were calls from every part of the audience: "You won't be defeated." "You'll get there," and similar assurances of success.

"He said that he was neither a Simon candidate nor an anti-Simon candidate, but the Republican nominee.

"In my own behalf, if I may be permitted to speak, I may say that the enactment of the new city charter will give rise to many serious questions requiring careful consideration. I believe that my many years' experience as a lawyer, and as a judicial officer, will enable me, if I am elected, to put the charter into effect without involving the city in heavy expenses for legal advice in litigation.

"Two objections have been made to my candidacy—that I am an old man, and that I am a church member. I plead guilty to both counts of the indictment. But I wish also to say that while the frosts of winter are upon my head, the blossoms of summer are in my heart. My Democratic opponents need not lay awake nights worrying because I am too old to fill the office of Mayor, for I promise them that if I am elected, they will see the liveliest kind of an old man in that office.

"It is true that I am a member of the Episcopal Church, but my religion, if I have any, is never put on parade. I do not interfere with any other man's religion, nor let mine trouble him. It is possible that the thugs and other denizens of the North End imagine that if I am defeated, they will be in better circumstances than if I am elected; and I suppose they think that if a church member is elected, they will be compelled to go out of business. I have made no promises, and will make no threats, but concerning these people I may say that presumably they know which side their bread is buttered on.

"If elected, I will try to give you a clean, efficient administration, and it shall be my ambition to make Portland a law-abiding and prosperous city."

Long continued applause followed the address, and men in the audience were heard to pass such comments as "The old man's all right." "There isn't another man in Oregon who can equal him in a speech," and other expressions of approval.

Following Judge Williams' address were made by W. M. Colvig, a former Democrat, and Lionel R. Webster, nominee for County Judge; W. A. Storey, nominee for Sheriff; George Watkins, nominee for Assessor; L. A. McNary, nominee for

regard to the proposed fair. He found the people generally were very enthusiastic and willing to assist in any way possible to make the fair a success. President Pollman called a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at 6 o'clock this afternoon, at which Mr. Long explained the object of his visit.

He said that a part of the general stock subscription would have to be raised among the people outside of Portland, and that as Baker City and County was the principal mining center of the state, the board of directors had decided to inaugurate at Baker City subscription to the stock, in the state outside of Portland, and that as Baker City and County was the principal mining center of the state, the board of directors had decided to inaugurate at Baker City subscription to the stock, in the state outside of Portland, and that as Baker City and County was the principal mining center of the state, the board of directors had decided to inaugurate at Baker City subscription to the stock, in the state outside of Portland.

Mr. Long said that a number of the board of directors and prominent business men from Portland would be present on that occasion, to address the meet-

EXTRACTS FROM JUDGE WILLIAMS' SPEECH LAST NIGHT.

If Chamberlain should be elected Governor, Democrats would claim in every part of the United States that Oregon has turned against the policy of McKinley and Roosevelt in the Philippines.

Though Democratic principles are eternal, they require frequent "fixing."

I am neither a Simon candidate nor an anti-Simon candidate. I am opposed to fusion, always have been and always will be.

There is nothing purifying nor ennobling in a fusion meeting where men seek to trade offices as they would horses or cattle.

I plead guilty to the charge of being an old man, but while the frosts of winter are on my head, the blossoms of summer are in my heart.

If elected, I will put the new charter into effect without costly litigation to the city, and it will be my ambition to make Portland prosperous, law-abiding and beautiful.

ing. All of the prominent mine-owners and leading citizens of the county will be invited to attend the meeting. The owners of the opera-house gave the free use of the building for the meeting. Arrangements will be made to have the committee of Lewis and Clark directors and other visitors from Portland visit Sump-

HOUSE IS IN DOUBT

Democratic Campaign Prospects Are Bright.

CONTROL HINGES ON 23 VOTES

Membership of Next House Will Be Increased Twenty-Nine, But This Gives Neither Party Any Advantage.

John V. Berry, the noted election expert and general statistician, points out strong chance for Democrats to carry the House at this year's Congressional elections. He presents statistics showing how few Democrats were elected last year in states that generally send as many men of that political faith as Republicans. History shows that the party in power generally loses members of Congress at the election following the choice of President.

WOUNDED IN LATE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—General Chaffee has cabled to the War Department the following list of casualties at the battle of Bayan, Mindanao, May 2, which was described in his dispatches made public yesterday:

Killed—First Lieutenant Thomas Vickers, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry; Privates James J. McGrath, Company E, Twenty-seventh Infantry; William Loren, Charles E. Reynolds, John Landron, Company G, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Alfred J. Callahan, Frederick Connell, Corporal Michael Golden.

Wounded—R. S. Foster, Major and Surgeon, wounded in thigh, serious; Captain James T. Moore, head, serious; Second Lieutenant Albert L. Johnson, leg, severe; Second Lieutenant Henry S. Wagner, leg and abdomen, serious; Sergeant John Wheaton, thigh, serious; Sergeant Eugene L. McCarthy, thigh, serious; Corporal Henry G. Millington, moderately; Frank A. Perry, lung, severe; Cook John Brady, shoulder, serious; John Smith, lung, severe; Walter F. Cammers, arm, severe; Everett E. Marshall, leg above knee, moderate; Charles Cobb, arm, serious; Floyd Croft, leg above knee, moderate; Robert McCormack, severely; Edward W. Blair, legs and arm, serious; John O'Donnell, shoulder and thigh, serious; Quartermaster-Sergeant Joe G. Beckley, cheek, slight; William H. Brown, thigh, serious; William Brown, leg above knee, serious; George A. Drear, leg above knee, serious; John Sullivan, hand, slight; William H. Winn, arm, moderate; Joseph Adams, face, slight; Battalion Sergeant Major Albert H. Ingold, elbow, severe; Otto P. Avick, hand, moderate; Claud Damon, leg above knee, moderate; Walter H. Eldridge, foot, slight; James P. Smith, back, slight; Fred Cross, hand, moderate; John Daly, arm, serious; Heroldas Viola, hand, serious; Peter Sullivan, Company B, Twenty-seventh Infantry, leg above knee, serious; Joseph Adams, shoulder, serious; John J. Harty, mortally wounded, since died; Herbert Chatterton, leg above knee, slight, and six other enlisted men wounded, names not verified.

Later news was to the effect that Brigadier-General George W. Davis says Lieutenant Wagner's stomach may not be penetrated, and Captain Moore had very close call, the bullet entering the scalp, making trepanning necessary; entirely rational.

WANTS OLEO BILL VETOED

President of National Livestock Association Sees Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—William M. Springer, representing the National Livestock Association, called on President Roosevelt today, and presented to him a telegram from the president of the association, stating the case for the veto of the oleomargarine bill, the effort to enact the Grovernor anti-shoddy bill, and the Government's action against the beef trust, all are producing injury to the livestock producers of the United States. The President is urged to give immediate consideration to these matters. Mr. Springer explained that he did not know how the livestock association stood with reference to the Government's suit against the beef trust, but he was confident that what it most desired was prompt action that the cattle-raisers of the country may be relieved from the uncertainty of the present situation. Mr. Springer, on behalf of the association, made an argument to the President to show that the oleomargarine bill should not receive executive approval.

Drunk Mob Rules Town.

RACINE, Wis., May 5.—A mob of 50 Italians, crazy with liquor, has ruled the town of Corlis, near here, terrorizing the people and driving all citizens from the streets. The mob, which was composed of slightly by revolvers, and two men were cut by knives in the hands of the invaders. Help was asked from this city, and Sheriff Bauman, with a posse of deputies, drove over to Corlis, where order was restored after a short but exciting encounter in the streets. Two of the Italians are under arrest and the others have fled.

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The Republicans have thirty-nine majority over all in the present House, and a plurality of forty-four. A change of twenty-three Congressmen from the Republican to the Democratic side will give the latter party control of the House to be elected next November. The membership of the next House as apportioned among the States, based on the census of 1900, is increased from 357 to 386, or by 29 members. Of this number the Southern States get 10 and the North and West 15. But as a large part of the increase in Northern States adds to the representation of the great Democratic cities of the North, the division of the increase does not indicate any party advantage.

One of Mysteries of Politics.

Why the people of the United States are inclined to elect a majority of members opposed to the policy of a President whom they have selected but two years before to execute the laws is an unexplained political mystery, but the records of elections for a century past show that they always have elected an opposition House except in rare instances—in fact, only two exceptions can be found—particularly when the fight was made between two great political parties. The first exception was made during the first term of Grover Cleveland, 1884 to 1888. The country at that time was in a normal condition, and no hypothesis can be used to explain that exception, unless the Democrats were so dazed by their success in electing a President in 1884 that they forgot to protest in 1886 sufficiently to elect an opposition House. Perhaps they only desired to admonish President Cleveland that he was not doing all the Democratic party expected him to do, and at the same time considered it dangerous to hand the only Executive they had elected for many years over to the tender mercies of the opposition; at any rate, the Democratic majority in the succeeding House was reduced from 84 to 15, and its number of members from 204 to 168, while the number of Republican members was increased from 129 to 133.

McKinley's administration furnished the other exception, but in studying the political contests of 1896 and 1900, one fact stands out sharp and clear, and that is at no time in the last century have separate States in the casting of their votes been so nearly unanimous on a given policy, and for that reason those two elections cannot be considered normal ones. New York State in 1896 gave 238,659 plurality for the Republican electoral ticket and Pennsylvania 256,972—more than the aggregate vote of many States. In the face of such pluralities the Congressional elections of 1896 and 1900 are considered average ones, and on that count the number of Republican members in the present House is above a normal number, based on elections which occurred before or after the years of 1896, 1898 and 1900. The tendency of voters to send an opposition House to Washington in the middle of a President's term can be noticed even during the McKinley administration. With the President in 1894, 206 Republican members were chosen for the Fifty-fifth Congress against 134 Democrats and 16 Independents, a plurality of 72 in the House. In 1896 but 185 Republicans were elected, while the Democrats had 153 and the Independents 9, which left the Republicans only 23 plurality and a majority over all of only 12.

During the civil war only a portion of

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)