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1000 PERSONS PERISHED

Eruption of Mount Taconia Ruins Retalulen.

NEWS BROUGHT BY STEAMER

Volcano Had Been Restless Since the Great Earthquake of April 18—Many of the Inhabitants Fled.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Another city in Central America has suffered almost complete destruction, and hundreds of its inhabitants have been killed by volcanic eruptions.

The steamer Palena, which arrived today from Southern ports, brings the news that the town of Retalulen, situated at the foot of Mount Taconia, in Guatemala, has been buried under a mass of lava, stones and ashes thrown from the volcanic crater, and probably 1000 of its people have perished. The volcano is about 25 miles from Champanico, and near the town of Tapachula, which, it is believed, also suffered severely.

The eruption occurred several days before the Palena arrived at Champanico. The vessel's officers were informed by the agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company at that place that the volcano had shown signs of the impending eruption for several days previous to the outbreak. In fact, Mount Taconia had been restless ever since the great earthquake of April 18, which destroyed the City of Quetzaltenango. For weeks a black pall of smoke hung over its summit, and the glare from the crater frequently illuminated the sky. Many of the inhabitants of Retalulen fled from their homes to places of safety, and these escaped frightful deaths.

When the eruption at last broke forth in its full fury, showers of lava, ashes and stones were ejected, and covered the country for miles around. The Bay of Champanico was a mass of floating pumice and ashes.

No details were obtainable by the officers of the Palena, but the loss of life was estimated at not less than 1000.

The same steamer brought a letter to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, from G. M. Melville, their agent in Guatemala, confirming the report of the eruption. He also stated that since the earthquake of April 18 shocks had been of almost daily occurrence. A few days before the Palena sailed a small village near Mount Taconia

was destroyed, but no details could be obtained. The volcano of Santa Maria is also stated to have been in a state of eruption.

PELEE IN ERUPTION.

Another Outbreak, but Little Panic, at Fort de France.

PORT DE FRANCE, June 6.—Mount Pelee is still in violent eruption. This morning, an enormous column of black smoke rose from the volcano to a height estimated at four miles, and then spread rapidly into a mushroom-shaped cloud, which appeared to have a diameter of 40 miles. The spectacle was impressive, but there were no detonations, no electrical displays and no showers of ashes. Fort de France had been shrouded in intense gloom like that which accompanies a total eclipse of the sun.

The most notable phenomenon today was that the sea rose nearly three feet, and then fell back to below its normal level, and then returned to its normal level. The eruption today was absolutely not accompanied by earthquakes. The sky is now clear, but a heavy surf is beating on the coast. No reports of damage have been received. It is probable that the area of activity and destruction is the same as that of previous outbreaks. This area is now completely abandoned. The explosion this morning was expected and watched for. There was consequently very slight panic among the people here, and quiet was soon restored. A large number of French families are leaving the island. It is noted at Fort de France that the volcanic outbursts coincide with the changes of the moon.

Darkness Was Intense.

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, June 6.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the darkness was intense over St. Lucia, and a submarine explosion here today caused the sea here to recede to its normal level. No damage was done. The Soufriere volcano, at St. Vincent, is quiet.

RASSE TERRE, Island of St. Christopher, R. W. I., June 6.—It grew very dark here this evening at 10:15 o'clock, and lights had to be lit. Very loud detonations were heard from the southward. They were not audible on the French island of Guadeloupe, and only faintly audible on the island of Dominica.Ship Annars Felt the Shock. QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—On the arrival here today of the British ship Annars, from Portland, Or., January 3, her commander, Captain Henderson, reported that May 9, 10 P. M., in latitude 5 longitude 45, a terrible vibration was felt throughout the vessel, the shocks making it appear as if the ship was bumping on rocks. At the same time the sea was violently agitated, and the crew was in a state of semi-panic. The phenomena lasted half a minute. It was not until after relating his experiences that Captain Henderson heard of the Martinique catastrophe. Earth From Mount Pelee. SALEM, Or., June 6.—Governor Geer today received from B. S. Pague, of Charleston, S. C., a vial containing a quantity of dust, showing the quality of earth discharged from Mount Pelee, Isle of Martinique, in the recent volcanic eruption. The dust was gathered from the deck of an ocean vessel that at the time of the eruption was 25 miles distant from the volcano. The dust is of a dark-brown shade, fine as powder, and gathered to the depth of half an inch on the deck of the vessel. The Georgia Primaries. ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—Complete returns received from the State Democratic primaries yesterday for the nomination of Governor, state officials and Representatives in Congress verify last night's majorities. The Congressional Representatives now serving, except W. H. Fleming, in the Tenth district, who was defeated by W. H. Wardwick, received overwhelming majorities for renomination. King of Saxony Ill. DRESDEN, Saxony, June 6.—The condition of King Albert of Saxony, who has been ill for some time, is today regarded as critical.

OREGON'S EXHIBIT

Great Figure at the Charleston Exposition.

MR. DOSCH'S EFFECTIVE WORK

Some Results of Our Enterprise at the South Carolina Metropolitan Exposition.

(By a staff writer—Letter No. 5.)

It is not I hope the bias of state sentiment which makes the Oregon exhibit here at Charleston surpass in my view that of any other state. At least there are others with the same view; for I hear it said many times each day that the very best special attraction in the whole exposition is the Oregon section. One reason for this lies in its extent and variety and another in its surprising quality. I will confess myself surprised on both points, for, knowing how small was the provision of money made by the Legislature, I expected little more than a perfunctory exhibit.

To understand how the small sum of \$5000 has accomplished such large results one must know something of the history of the exhibit. Mr. Henry E. Dosch, an everybody knows, is an enthusiast in all matters relating to Oregon and her products. The horticulture of the state has been his special hobby for years, and he has long amused himself in making a collection of things notable and interesting in connection with it. His collection, representing untold labor and many thousands of dollars in money, was loaned to the state for use at Buffalo, and formed the backbone of Oregon's general exhibit, which won so much praise there. And when it was decided to carry the Buffalo exhibit to Charleston, Mr. Dosch permitted his private collection again to be used; and here it is a second time serving the interests of Oregon in a way to command the attention and admiration of all comers.

Another valuable and very striking feature of the Oregon exhibit is its representation of our timber products. There is a man of modest habit down at Astoria who is too little known in Oregon—who is in fact less known at home than among the scientific forestry men of the world. I refer, of course, to Mr. A. J. Johnson, who knows more about trees than all the other people in Oregon together. The making of this exhibit in its timber features was under the immediate efforts of Mr. Johnson; and, while it may not be, as he says, the best that can be done with Oregon materials, it is good enough. It contains all the commercial varieties of our woods in the rough and in finished forms, making a very large and beautiful collection. Its more striking features are a cut from a giant spruce which when lying on its side is nearly as high as the ceiling, and a sawed fir timber, 64 inches square and about 75 feet long. Nothing more striking and impressive in the way of a single exhibit could be imagined, and there is no single thing in the whole fair I think which attracts so much attention. This whole tim-

ber exhibit has been presented to a forestry collection which the Government is creating at Yale University, and when the fair here closes it will go there to stand as a permanent advertisement of Oregon's mighty forests. Mr. Johnson, who has been in constant attendance here upon the Oregon exhibit, and who has been an extremely busy and useful man, will personally look after its installation at New Haven.

Oregon is one of the few states which have been at the pains to make an exhibit of its resources at Charleston, and the only one from the North. In many instances, as it has been noted in the course of this correspondence, the invitation of South Carolina came too late for action on the part of State Legislatures. This explains in part why the South is so poorly represented and why the North is represented by its commercial cities rather than by state commissions. The North and East have, in truth, only the commercial and friendly purpose in matters of this kind. They have nothing to show and their policy is to make their official buildings simply ornamental contributions to the fair—sort of rest stations. There are half a dozen such statehouses on the grounds here—places where the chairs are comfortable, the leading state papers are on file and the official welcome cordial and gracious. The construction and maintenance of these houses is a mere interstate compliment—a mark of friendship on the part of sister states. And this being the practice of the older state, an exhibition of resources, such as that made by Oregon—especially when it is intrinsically one of the leading attractions of the fair—becomes very notable and attracts a world of attention.

Mr. Dosch had a theory in the matter of bringing the Oregon exhibit to Charleston. He knew that there would be nothing like it on the grounds, and his notion was that the fair would be attended by a great many men of capital on their way to and from the Wintering grounds of Florida. In other places the purpose of Oregon exhibits has been to interest home-owners and to promote immigration. Here its purpose was chiefly to enlist the interest of the capitalist. The result has been all that was anticipated—and more. One transaction in lumber growing directly out of our representation at Charleston has yielded the state five times the cost of its enterprise here; and in many other instances Messrs. Dosch and Johnson have indisputable evidence of the good which has already come to Oregon as the direct result of its Charleston exhibit. But to the surprise of all the popular interest in the exhibit—the sort of interest which lies back of immigration movements—has been greater here than at any other fair in which our state has been represented.

And there is a special reason for it. The South is full of people who have a desire to get away from the blight involved in the overwhelming presence of the negro. He occupies the labor field to the extent of keeping all others out of it; and not more by his competition than by the social atmosphere he creates he prevents the incoming of new social and industrial forces; he binds the country to backward policies and to a long if not a permanent separation from the active life of the modern world. Nobody sees this more clearly than the Southern people, and there is a very general wish to get out into freer air, especially on the part of the more enterprising ones who want for their children better chances in life than can be found at this time in

(Continued on Page 2.)

GEER MAY ACT

Legislature Likely to Be Convened.

WORK FOR EXTRA SESSION

Flat Salaries for State Officials One of Objects.

REPUBLICANS PLEDGED TO IT

Governor Also Wants Initiative and Referendum Amendment Put into Effect—Time Under Consideration Early in January.

Governor Geer is considering the matter of convening an extra session of the Oregon Legislature a few days prior to the time for the regular session. The principal work before the body would be to put into effect that plank of the Republican state platform which declares for flat salaries for all state officials. By enacting the law before the newly-elected officials are sworn in they would have to abide by it. Governor Geer would also recommend that the extra session pass a law making operative the initiative and referendum, for which the voters declared by a large majority at Monday's election.

SALEM, June 6.—There is a strong probability that an extra session of the Oregon State Legislature may be convened by Governor Geer. The purpose of the probable special session will be the consideration of a measure providing for the placing of all state officials on flat salaries, and the enacting of a law that will place in operation the initiative and referendum form of legislation.

Governor Geer was seen this afternoon, and asked if he contemplated calling an extra session of the Legislature. He said: "I had thought considerably of calling a special session of the Legislature as being the only means of making effective the plank in the Republican platform pledging flat salaries for all state officials. Every member of the Legislature is pledged to the support of such a measure, and the only way to make it effective is to enact such a law at a session to be held preceding the swearing in of the newly elected officers. An extra session need not be convened until a few days before the time for convening the regular session of the Legislature, which would admit of one continuous session. I do not wish to be understood as saying I will call an extra session. You may state, however, that I have the matter under consideration."

The first intimation that such a step was in contemplation was divulged in an editorial in the Capital Journal last evening, in which a special session was suggested for the passage of a law placing all state officials on fixed salaries and diverting all fees and perquisites into the state treasury. Ordinarily the suggestion therein outlined would not have received serious consideration, but the Journal has always been a staunch friend of Governor Geer, and from the very friendly relations that exist between Editor Hafner and Governor Geer, it is not believed that this suggestion has been made without the knowledge and approbation of the state's chief executive. The editorial clearly states a proposition upon which, it is expected, a fight will be

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NO TRACE OF ALLEGED MURDERER OF HIS BABE.



PAUL UNDERWOOD

ABERDEEN, Wash., June 6.—Paul Underwood, the alleged murderer of his 2-week-old babe, is leading his pursuers a merry chase, and the closer they come to where he was last seen the more difficult it seems to catch him. After leaving Westport Wednesday morning, Underwood kept right on down the beach, reaching Tokeland early that evening. He put up over night at Kindred's Hotel, spent the next day, Thursday, around the village buying provisions, chatting with people, and in no way arousing any suspicions that he was an alleged criminal. Shortly before 1 o'clock in the afternoon he ate a hearty meal at Kindred's, packed up his supplies and started leisurely back from the shore toward the timber. No one at Tokeland gave his departure any thought, but when the stage arrived from Westport, half an hour later, bringing news of the murder and information that Underwood was the man wanted for committing the crime, a few men and boys around Tokeland started out in search of him. Underwood had reached the timber in the meantime, and as the undergrowth was so thick that it made the tracking of him impossible, the crowd drifted back to the village again to resume the search, when Sheriff Huff arrived there on a launch from South Bend, shortly before 10 o'clock last night. The search was kept up all night, but without any clue being obtained of the fugitive or the di-



MRS. PAUL UNDERWOOD.

rection he had taken. At 8:30 o'clock this morning Sheriff Huff sent word to Aberdeen by the stage then leaving Tokeland for Westport that he had Underwood pocketed and his escape was impossible, there being eight officers and a big crowd of citizens searching for him. At 4 o'clock tonight a private message was received here from South Bend, stating that up to that hour no trace had yet been found of Underwood, and that his capture was now as great a problem as ever. The message further stated the young fellow who crossed the river to Riverside, and was reported to be Underwood, was not the man. Sheriff Huff is still at Tokeland. No boat is missing from Tokeland and it is not believed Underwood crossed at Bruceport or any other point. There are men who know that country above Shoal Water Bay, and on up the North River to the divide, thoroughly, and they say that it is more than probable that Underwood is keeping to the big timber, working back up the North River to a point where he can make the trail leading to Johns River, where he will sneak back to the Gray's Harbor shore, cross over to the north side and make for the Olympics.

Mrs. Underwood, who is jointly charged with her husband with the murder, will be taken to the King County jail immediately by one of Sheriff Cuddehe's deputies. She is at present under guard in the Marshall home in this city.