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Be sure that the heels are stamped "Union India Rubber Company, Crack Proof, New York," and that our Gold Seal stamp appears on the leg.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

Manufactured Only by **GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,**

R. H. PEASE, President. Send Orders to Portland, Oregon.

**Last of the Bargains!** When these goods are sold our stock will be free of all old styles and second-hand cameras. See our window.

4x5 MONTAUKS, regular \$15.00, special \$ 8.50  
4x5 MONTAUKS, regular \$20.00, special \$ 7.00  
4x5 MONTAUKS, regular \$28.00, special \$12.50  
4x5 IMPERIALS, regular \$14.00, special \$ 7.00

Stock of 1903 models arrive this week. Watch announcement.

**BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO.**  
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## SHAW'S PURE MALT

AMERICA'S ORIGINAL MALT WHISKY Without a Rival Today

**BLUMAUER & HOCH**  
108 and 110 Fourth Street  
Sole Distributors for Oregon and Washington.

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CO. INCORPORATED.  
FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS  
PORTLAND, OREGON

European Plan—Rooms 50c to \$1.50  
First-Class Restaurant in Connection

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First-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.

Rooms—Single ..... 75c to \$1.50 per day  
Rooms—Double ..... \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day  
Rooms—Family ..... \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day

## MACHINISTS WANTED

Reliable men to work on eleven-hour shifts, five nights per week. Pay on nine-hour basis, according to ability.

## WILLAMETTE IRON & STEEL WORKS

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## ESMOND HOTEL

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Front and Morrison Streets,  
PORTLAND OREGON

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.  
Rates—European plan, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 per day. Sample rooms in connection.

## FINEST OF ALL MANRARA'S BOUQUET CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS

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## LOGGING ENGINES SAW MILLS

EDGERS, TRIMMERS, STEAM FEEDS, SAW MILL MACHINERY of All Kinds  
CALL ON US

## Smith & Watson Iron Works

Front and Hall Streets

## MORE RIOTS IN FRANCE.

Hounded Police Charge Mob Which Defends the Monks.

PARIS, April 24.—Manifestations growing out of the dispersion of the congregations continue to be reported from the provinces. The most serious disorder of the day occurred this evening at Nantes, where mounted gendarmes were forced to charge several times to scatter a crowd of some 2000 persons. Twenty-three arrests were made, the Marquis de Dion, member of the Chamber of Deputies from Loire-Inférieure, being among those apprehended.

Dispatches from Grenoble said that the day passed quietly at the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, where the monks are still barricaded.

Sails for Midway Cable Station.  
HONOLULU, April 24.—The steamer Haniaki, which has been chartered by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, sailed today from Honolulu with operating staff, building materials and electrical apparatus for Midway and Guam. Midway is an uninhabited island in the Pacific which the Government selected as a station for the Pacific cable.

Does Not Want Presidential Nomination—Prefers Cleveland.  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 24.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson, under date of April 21, wrote the following letter to J. L. W. Merrill of this city, a Democratic politician, in response to a letter from Merrill discussing Johnson's nomination for President in 1904:

"Replying to your favor of the 17th inst., permit me to say that I think my field of usefulness is right here in this city, and at most in the State of Ohio, and I must condemn any movement such as you speak of as both unwise and undesirable. The mere talk about nominating me in 1904 is a positive injury to what I am accomplishing here, and it does seem to me to be too bad to interfere with the work that is bearing such good fruit. I know you, as a friend of mine, will discourage this in every way possible.

"I am grateful to you for your kind words, but believe that an objection you will agree with my conclusion."

Loubet Will Visit London.  
LONDON, April 24.—It is reported here that the visit to London of President Loubet of France has been fixed for July.

## FIRE IN THE SKY

### Brilliant Meteor Bursts Over Portland.

### WITH LOUD DETONATION

### Dazzles the Eyes of Many Startled Spectators.

### MOVES RAPIDLY TO THE WEST

### Heavenly Visitor is the Size of a Moon, Sheds a Dazzling Radiance, and Leaves a Trail of Bluish White Light.

#### WHAT THE PHENOMENON WAS

R. A. Beak, local forecast official, gave this explanation of the phenomenon: "Meteors of the size that is described are not very frequent, and our observers make a record of them when they come to their notice. As soon as a meteor enters the atmosphere of the earth its destructive commences. Moving rapidly, as they do, the friction of the air sets them on fire, and they soon disappear, unless very large, as this one was. The fact of the explosion is accounted for by the contraction of the heated mass, and that the fragments disappeared from view at once leads me to believe that no part of it reached the earth."

Portland had a heavenly visitor last night, flashing across the sky with a rare brilliancy, then exploding with a detonation that was heard in every part of the city, a meteor dazzled the eyes of many stargazers, while its sensational exit startled the ears of those who had observed the phenomenon. First peeping through the clouds that were hanging low in the northeast, the meteor had all the appearance of a full moon bursting into view. When this moon was seen moving across the sky at a rapid rate, shedding sparks as brilliantly as the spitting of an enormous arc light, interest in the spectacle was aroused, and the watchers followed its course toward the west. Shedding a radiance of a bluish-white that told of its destructive conflict with the air, the aerial missile swept across the heavens until a sound like a distant thunder clap, echoing and reverberating from hill to hill, announced to the spectators the explosion of the unfriendly shell. Scattering into two or three flaming fragments, the meteor burned itself up in the air, seemingly without inflicting a scar upon the object of its attack. The phenomenon lasted a minute or more from the time of the first flash at ten minutes before 8 o'clock, and was observed by people in all parts of the city.

#### Strange Light Up Above.

M. M. Moore, who was in the Goodyear Rubber Company building, at 73 First street, was the first to telephone into the Oregonian the terrifying news that the aerial batteries had opened up fire on the earth. "My attention was called to the strange light in the heavens," said he, "and looking overhead I saw the meteor. In appearance, it was very much like the moon, bluish in color, and shedding a very bright radiance. It seemed to be very close to the earth, and was moving very fast. It first made its appearance at ten minutes to 8 o'clock. I ran down to the street to get a better view. A building shut off my view, however, but a few minutes later I was surprised to hear an explosion. I connected the sight of the meteor with the explosion, which sounded very much like thunder, and I imagined it had struck the earth. I immediately telephoned the Oregonian to ask whether any news had been received as to where the meteor had struck."

#### Mr. Mears Smelled Sulphur.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mears, of 24 North Twenty-second street, were in their yard when the meteor burst on their vision. "We saw a light in the heavens like the full moon," said Mr. Mears, a few minutes after the appearance. "It passed slowly along like a comet, giving out a light of a bluish-green and pink. To me it had all the appearance of a comet. The radiance was as brilliant as that of the full moon shining. Three minutes after the first appearance, after the meteor had passed from view to the west, we heard a tremendous explosion, and Mr. Mears thought he detected the odor of sulphur in the air."

#### L. K. Hodges, who resides at 599 East Morrison street, was on his way down town when he was startled to observe a sudden suffusion of light off to the north.

"I looked up," said Mr. Hodges, "and I saw a shining ball of fire moving rapidly east to west at a great rate of speed. It was just above the line of the housetops, and was going in almost a horizontal line. It looked to me like a solid ball of white-hot iron, almost the size of the moon. It lighted the whole heavens, and left besides a distinct trail of light behind it. All at once the meteoric seemed to break, and a part descended rapidly to the earth and the main body went on till it finally disappeared. I heard a loud detonation, but I could not say definitely that it came from the meteor. I can give no idea whatever as to the distance of the ball of fire from the earth."

#### Looked Like the Moon.

S. H. Shaw, of 1214 East Salmon street, beyond Sunnyside, had a good view of the heavenly visitor. "I was standing out in the yard, when I noticed a light in the northeast. I thought at first it was

the moon emerging from the clouds, which were very low. At first it was stationary, but a second glance showed me that it was moving westward and coming down to the earth. In color it was a bluish-white, not red at all, and it was shedding sparks like an arc light. In fact, it appeared to be blazing and throwing out fire. I followed it with my eyes for about a quarter of a minute, until it seemed to be about over Albina. A minute later I heard a tremendous explosion, a loud noise that died away like thunder. When it exploded in the air it passed from sight. The sound was precisely like a thunderclap at a distance, and the echo lasted for a long time. My neighbor, Mr. Ritter, saw it explode in three places, after which it disappeared completely.

"It looked to me," said C. N. Atwood, nightwatchman at the Doornbecher factory on East Twenty-eighth street, "to be an oblong body about six inches in diameter and about 18 inches long. As near as I could make out, the thing disappeared somewhere in Irvington. Afterward I heard an explosion that sounded like the rumbling of thunder."

#### Meteor Broke in Two.

J. P. Betta, who lives at 108 Thurman street, on Willamette Heights, first noticed a distinct illumination toward the east. "It seemed to me," he said, "that it first appeared over the Oregonian building. It moved swiftly down toward Linton and then, when apparently above that place, broke in two. The light disappeared in, say, two or three seconds, and there followed at about an interval of ten seconds a loud explosion. I am satisfied the meteor did not strike the earth. The whole duration of the phenomenon was about 40 seconds."

A feminine voice rang up: "Did you see the comet? Well, I did. I was looking at the sky when I saw what I thought was the new moon emerging from the clouds in the northeast. I turned to wish over my right shoulder, when I saw that the thing was moving. Then I knew that it was a comet. I followed it with my eyes until finally it burst into small bits and disappeared. Then I heard a sound like a thunderclap. I immediately rang up a friend that lives at Columbia Slough, and he said that the explosion shook the house. I want to know where the thing landed. I'm sorry you don't know."

Mrs. Helen Clayton, of 45 West Park, near Clifton, was in her rose garden when she saw the strange sight. "Looking up in the heavens, I saw a large green thing as big as a quart bowl. It emerged from the clouds, stretched out to about six feet in length and commenced moving to the west. It was brilliant in its radiance and moved steadily across the sky, rather close to the earth, until it burst into two sparks. The noise of the explosion I heard a minute or so after. The whole phenomena lasted over a minute."

#### CHICAGO, April 24.—Ten alleged "get-rich-quick" concerns were raided today by the police and a wagon load of stationary and literature was taken to the police station. The following places were raided: Kendall Specialty Company, Curtis Novelty Company, Sporting Novelty Company, Demarst Needle Company, Curtis Remedial Company, Lewis Novelty Company, Home Industrial Company, General Supply Company, Textile Manufacturing Company and the Era Manufacturing Company. H. V. Curtis is said by the police to have control of all the concerns and his offices at 90 Wabash avenue were the ones raided.

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## FAITH IS BROKEN

### By Russian Demand for Manchuria.

### PROTEST WILL BE ENTERED

### Distinct Pledge Was Given to United States.

### EFFECT ON AMERICAN TRADE

### United States, Great Britain and Japan Will Certainly Object to Granting of Russian Terms, but War is Not Expected.

#### MANCHURIA.

The Chinese province of Manchuria is in the extreme northeast of the empire, bordering on Siberia and Korea. Its area is 362,310 square miles, and its population is estimated at 7,500,000 to 10,000,000.

Its value to Russia is that it gives access to the Gulf of Liao-Tung and thus to Port Arthur, which furnishes an open harbor for the terminus of the Trans-Siberian railroad. Russia has built a branch of the railroad through the province to Dainy, a sea port, near Port Arthur, which has been ceded by China. The Siberian terminus of the road is Vladivostok, which is closed by ice in winter.

The country is shut in by high mountains, and the northern part is a high plateau, both mountains and plateau being covered by dense forests. The valleys and great alluvial plains bear rich crops of pulse, barley, wheat, millet, maize, rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco, ginseng and rhubarb.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Minister Conger, from Peking, has cabled to Secretary Hay a synopsis of the demands made upon China by Russia respecting control of Manchuria. This account agrees precisely with the full and accurate report of Russia's latest proposal from the Chinese capital. Secretary Hay will take no action in the matter until he has communicated the facts to the President and learned the latter's wishes.

The political impression here is that the Russian action is a distinct breach of faith with the United States. The Russian Government pledged itself three times formally and the documents are of record, that the open door should be maintained in Manchuria and Russian troops would be withdrawn as soon as peace was restored. Finally, the latter promise took the shape of a treaty stipulation.

It was provided that the evacuation should take place within three distinct periods. The last Russian soldier should have quit Manchuria on the 6th of this month, according to that treaty. But a plausible explanation for a temporary retention of the remaining Russian troops was offered by Russia in the claim that the country was still disturbed, and that vigorous military methods were necessary in the interest of sanitation.

#### No Danger of War.

Officials declare that there is no danger of war with Russia over this incident. The Government of the United States has recorded its ideas of what should be done in Manchuria, and as the result of Secretary Hay's projected conference with the President it is probable that a further remonstrance will be added. But it is anticipated that Russia will for the

time being at least, ally foreign opposition, or at least that of the United States, by carrying out its pledge as to the "open door."

There will be no additional treaty ports in Manchuria if Russia succeeds in this last move. Niu Chwang, however, is still a treaty port, and when Russia makes a further move of applying her customs system to that port, United States products may enter there at the same uniform rate of 5 per cent duty as is collected in the Southern Chinese ports.

An official of the Government well informed regarding Chinese affairs says that the step taken by Russia is one for which she has been preparing for a number of years. Extraordinary as it may seem, he says, there appears to be no way of preventing the consummation of Russia's plan. Japan is in no position to dispute this action, and, even with the assistance of England, it is doubtful in his opinion, whether the purpose of Russia could be changed. As to the interest of this Government, he said, it was doubtful whether the United States could look with favor upon the far greater control of the Pacific Ocean which the new move would give Russia.

#### Effect on American Trade.

He had no doubt that Russia would eventually apply the Russian tariff to the new territory, in which case the United States would endeavor to sell the Russian raw materials for manufacture in place of the finished products which now go to that part of China. He said that there had been great development in Manchuria under the Russian auspices during the past few years, and especially in the last eight months. Immense sums of money, he said, have been spent in building railroads, bridges and other works to improve transportation routes and build industries. This was particularly the case at Dainy, the port about 40 miles from Port Arthur, which has not only been greatly improved, but well fortified. The port is in the leased territory which was discussed in correspondence between the United States and Russian governments in 1899.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, said concerning the announcement made in the dispatches from Peking relative to the conditions which Russia has named to China:

#### Count Cassini Explains.

"I have not yet received official news, and in consequence cannot discuss the points mentioned in the dispatches. I can say, generally speaking, however, that it is only natural that Russia, before evacuating Manchuria, should take measures to prevent a repetition of the troubles of 1898, as well as to insure in that country her political influence, which was never contested, owing to its geographical position."

In answer to questions as to how the proposed terms named in the dispatch from Peking would affect American trade interests in Manchuria, the Ambassador, repeating that he could not discuss the details of the terms mentioned in the dispatches, said he had not been officially advised of them, adding:

"The assurances which Russia has given on different occasions relative to the security of American trade interests in Manchuria continue in full force, and could not be otherwise construed."

#### Three Powers Will Protest.

The dispatches from Peking announcing the terms which Russia has named to China for the carrying out of the Manchurian agreement were read with deep concern in diplomatic circles today. While the diplomats are not disposed, for obvious reasons, to publicly comment on them, it is expected that at least the United States, Great Britain and Japan will join in a firm note to the Chinese government, insisting that China do not agree to the conditions which Russia seeks to impose. It is rather expected today in diplomatic quarters that the United States will take the initiative, possibly because of the prompt action taken by Secretary Hay on one other occasion when Russia sought to secure an agreement with China, which was held by this and other powers to be inimical to their interests. The interests of the United States, Great Britain and Japan in Manchuria are such, it is said, as to bring those countries closely together in this matter.

Another reason which leads at least some of the diplomats to think that the

## OFF TO THE FAIR

### President Starts on His Journey Eastward.

### SPEAKS ON WONDERLAND

### Yellowstone Park Is Beautiful Playground,

### WHERE WILD BEASTS ARE TAME

### In Laying Cornerstone of Northern Gate, He Tells of Importance of Preserving It and of Beauties He Has Seen.

#### PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY TO ST. LOUIS.

Alliance, Neb. .... Saturday, April 25  
Grand Island, Neb. .... Sunday, April 26  
Hastings, Lincoln, Fremont and Omaha, Neb. .... Monday, April 27  
Shenandoah, Clarinda, Van Wert, Coshocton, Des Moines and Oskaloosa, Ia. .... Tuesday, April 28  
Keokuk, Ia.; Quincy, Ill.; Hannibal, Louisiana and Clarksville, Mo. .... Wednesday, April 29  
Arrive at St. Louis Wednesday, April 29  
Dedication of St. Louis Fair .... Thursday, April 30

GARDNER, Mont., April 24.—President Roosevelt this afternoon resumed his tour of the West. Before going, however, he participated in the laying of the cornerstone of the new gate at the northern entrance to Yellowstone Park. The ceremony was performed according to the grand ritual, and was in charge of the grand officers of the State of Montana. Special trains brought hundreds of people here, including a large body of Masons, and, as the weather was perfect, the scene was very pretty.

The President rode down from the post accompanied by Major Fitcher, and was escorted to a gaily decorated stand, where he delivered an address. Troops B and C of the Third Cavalry, from Fort Yellowstone, were drawn up in front of the stand as a guard of honor. Frank E. Smith, grand master, conducted the services of the state, was presented with a Masonic charm mounted on a nugget of Montana gold. There were placed in the stone a picture of President Roosevelt, a number of coins, copies of newspapers and Masonic emblems.

The President began his address by thanking the people and the soldiers for his enjoyable two weeks' holiday and then spoke of the natural wonders of the park.

#### Yellowstone Park Unique.

"The Yellowstone Park," he said, "is something absolutely unique in this world, as far as I know. Nowhere else in any civilized country is there to be found such a tract of veritable wonderland, made accessible to all visitors, where at the same time not only the scenery of the wilderness but the wild creatures of the park are scrupulously preserved as they were, the only change being that these wild creatures have been so carefully protected as to show literally astounding tameness. The creation and preservation of such a natural playground in the midst of our people as a whole is a credit to the Nation, and, above all, a credit to Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. It has been preserved with wise forethought. The scheme of its preservation is noteworthy in its essential democracy. This park was created and now is administered for the relief and enjoyment of the people. The Government must continue to appropriate for it, especially in the direction of completing and perfecting an excellent system of driveways.

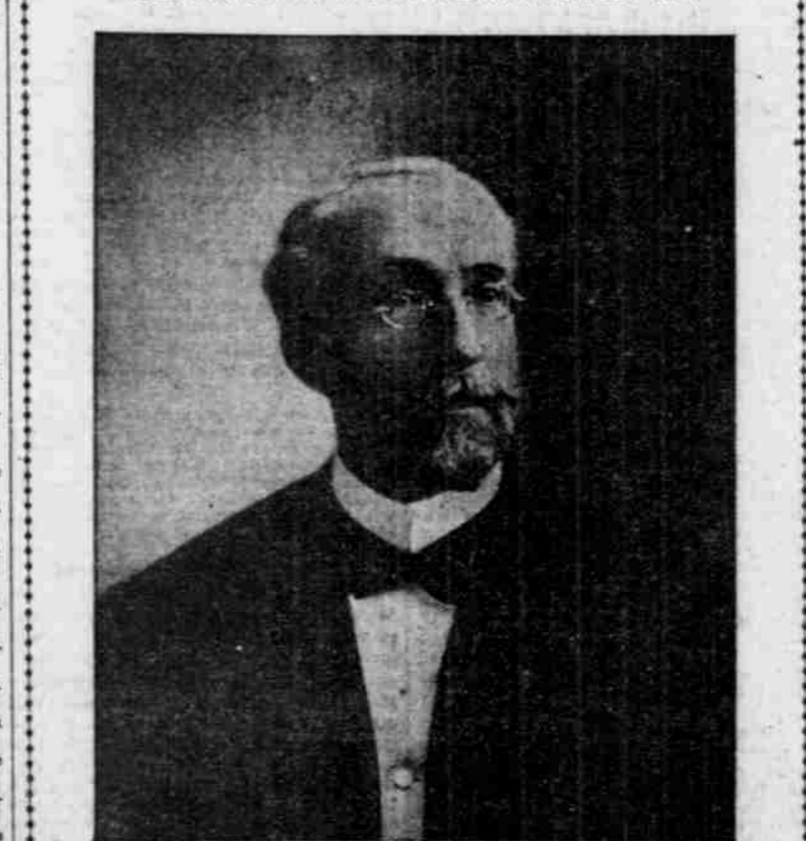
The only way that the people as a whole can secure to themselves, and their children, the enjoyment in perpetuity of what the Yellowstone Park has to give is by assuming the ownership in the name of the Nation and by legally safeguarding and preserving the scenery, the forests and the creatures. At present it is rather singular that a greater number of people come from Europe than from our own Eastern States to see it. The people near by seem awake to its beauties, and I hope that more and more of our people who dwell far off will appreciate its really marvelous character. Incidentally, I should like to point out that some time people will awaken to the fact that the park has special beauties to be seen in winter, and any person who can go through it in that season on skis will enjoy himself as he scarcely could elsewhere. I wish especially to congratulate the people of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, and notably you of Gardner and Clatsop, and the immediate outskirts of the park for the way in which you heartily co-operate with the superintendent to prevent acts of vandalism and destruction.

#### Preservation of Forests.

"The preservation of the forests is, of course, the matter of prime importance in every public reserve of this character. In this region of the Rocky Mountains and the great plains the problem of the water supply is the most important part of the home-maker's office. Congress has not of recent years done anything more important than passing the irrigation bill, and nothing is more essential to the preservation of the water supply than the preservation of the forests. Montana has in its water power a source of development which has hardly been touched. This water power will be seriously impaired if ample protection is not given the forests."

(Continued on Second Page.)

#### GOVERNOR OF WYOMING CRITICALLY ILL



DE FOREST RICHARDS.  
CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 24.—Governor De Forest Richards, who lies critically ill of acute inflammation of the kidneys at his home in this city, is little improved tonight, and a specialist has again been called into consultation by the attending physicians.