

GARDENS GIVE PLACE TO THE TRAIL

Experimental Strip at the Fair Is Eliminated to Make Room for Important Concessions.

AN important change in the topography of the Exposition grounds has been decided upon. This change consists of the appropriation of several acres of the experimental gardens to the use of concessionaires. The ground originally given to the Trail attractions turned out to be the same as the exhibits space—too small. Accordingly the process of enlargement had to be applied to the amusement street the same as to other parts of Portland's Fair, for which the world has awakened to a sudden and tremendous interest.

It was with reluctance that the change was made, but there seemed no other way around the difficulty. It will not be necessary, however, to eliminate entirely the gardens, and a substantial plot of ground at the extreme south end will be reserved in which Oregon soil may be seen in the act of producing.

The concessions that necessitated the change are among the most important of the Exposition and of a character that could not thrive on a small or narrow strip of land. Of these the Davenport farm will be the one to hold a great deal of interest for Oregonians, as well as others, as it will be something new in the show line. Many rare fowls and animals will be shown there, and the rural effect in the construction of the farm will add a degree of pleasant variety to the Trail. North of the farm will be the Tostier Indian village, where redskins will show the aboriginal habits of their tribes, and in the same vicinity it is planned to locate the five Filipino villages—dog-eating Igorrotes and all. In addition there will be smaller concessions, such as the Burma cottage, Dutch bakery and Swiss chalet. Below the fountain will be placed a military camp and other features, which will suggest themselves later. Several of the concessions are already at work on their sites, and in a short time the gardens will be the center of another such scene of activity as is being enacted on the Trail, where buildings of fanciful and grotesque architecture are springing up every day.

Dare Not Receive Mothers-in-Law

Navajo Indians Cling to Shrewd Superstition That Blindness Will Follow Such a Visitation.

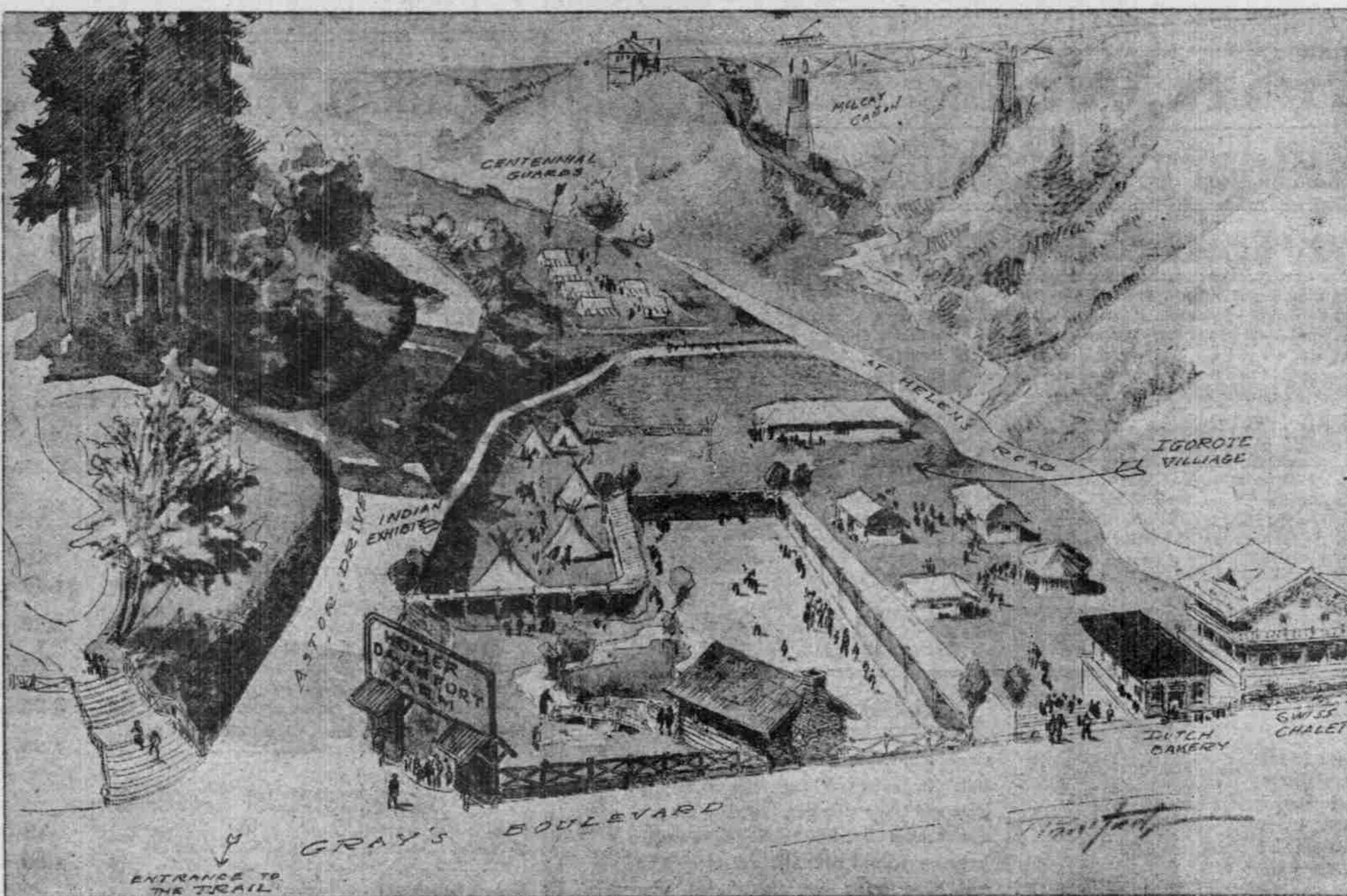
ALTHOUGH the most complete Navajo Indian exhibit ever shown at an exhibition is to be brought to Portland at an early date, yet a number of the redskin workmen that are most desired will have to be dispensed with. In getting together a band of Indians to show the industry of the Navajos the big trading company that will bring them here encountered a difficulty in the way of a superstition that is not without its good points.

That same superstition prevents the bringing here of three squaws and several young bucks who are reputed to be among the best workmen on the reservation. It consists of a belief that blindness will immediately overtake both mother-in-law and son-in-law should they ever chance to meet or lay eyes upon each other.

"While the Navajos are not naturally superstitious," said J. J. Dockerty, the Indian exhibitor, and an authority on the Navajos, yesterday, they have a few superstitions that are bred in the bone and ineradicable. For example, they will never stay in a house where a death has occurred or look upon a skeleton. It is an absolute fact that when a Navajo buck marries he must not look upon his mother-in-law. If he does, either by accident or design, the chin-dig, or Navajo devil, will strike them both blind. The superstition, of course, has its benefits, although the entailed absence of the mother-in-law joke leaves them a little short on humorous things.

"Do you think there is any hope of that superstition spreading among other Indians and eventually among the pale-face tribes of the United States?" was asked of Mr. Dockerty.

The Indian man spent a long minute in thought, during which he probably went over all the things he knows on the subject. When he finally spoke his voice was sad. "I fear not," he said.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW SHOWING USE TO WHICH EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS WILL BE PUT.

slowly. "It would no doubt be a source of great pleasure to many, but I fear such methods would not apply to the pale-face mother-in-law. I believe she would get around the obstacle by wearing goggles or blinkers."

In the Navajo exhibit, which Colonel Dosch has secured as one of the features of the Liberal Arts palace, will be many things which give an insight into the interesting habits of the Navajos. There will be a dozen or more Indian workmen, who will weave blankets, baskets, and best rings out of silver and gold coins.

STAFF WORKERS ON A STRIKE

Fifteen Men Employed by Bennett Want Raise of Wages.

A slight renewal of the labor troubles, which harassed the Exposition more or less prior to two weeks ago, cropped out again yesterday morning on the Government Peninsula. Fifteen men employed by Contractor J. E. Bennett failed to show up for work, in accordance with threats they have been making for several days. The men are eight workmen and they have been getting 50 cents an hour for their work.

They asked for an increase of 10 cents an hour. It was refused them. They said they would quit unless the raise of wages was made at once. They got no answer. The strike ensued.

In view of the fact that the staff

work on the Government building exceeds all that remains unfinished in other parts of the Fair, it looked for a time as if the work were destined to delay. But no time was lost in argument or attempts to reach a settlement. The few staff workers that remained were placed in charge of laborers and the work went ahead as before. Up to last night no other workmen went out, and if the new strikers have the sympathy of the other laborers, that sympathy has not yet been taken an active form. The Employment Bureau of the Exposition reported the usual number of applicants for jobs.

Manager W. J. Tully stating that there is a long reserve list of men who want work which cannot be supplied at this time.

Thought He Had Been Robbed.

John Martin Zella thought he had been robbed of \$38, and yesterday morning he called at Police Headquarters, where he told his story. He was very sure that he had been up against a thief, and told all of the details of a night in the North End and of going to bed in a hotel. In the latter place is where he thought he was relieved of his coin. Detectives Reising and Carpenter put in most of the day looking for the alleged thief, but late in the afternoon Zella suddenly saw a great light, recalled where he had placed his money, and the great man hunt ended.

City Is Mecca of Conventions

Portland Must Entertain Thirty-Five Important Gatherings, Which Will Bring Fifty Thousand Delegates and Visitors This Summer.

THIRTY-FIVE conventions, bringing 50,000 persons, is a part of the programme for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Attracted by the great World's Fair of the West, the prospect of a transcontinental trip, and the fame of the Oregon country as a land of scenic wonders and wonderful resources, these associations, with their wide memberships, have been attracted to Portland. The class of people represented is the most desirable. The conventions will bring here leaders in many industries and professions and men of national and international reputation.

Among the most noteworthy of the gatherings, from a scientific point of view, will be the convention of the American Medical Society, which will be the greatest meeting of medical men ever held west of the Rocky Mountains, and one of the most notable in the history of medical science. The sessions of the

society will be held from July 11 to July 14. About 200 doctors of all cults are expected to attend, and they will bring with them families and guests which will total as many more. Surgeon General O'Reilly, U. S. A., Surgeon General Hixey, U. S. N., and Dr. Walter Wyman, head of the Marine Hospital Service, will be among the distinguished physicians who will be here.

The National Irrigation Congress and the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress will follow each other, in order that men who are members of both associations may attend them on one trip. Extraordinary measures are being taken to secure a large attendance at these two gatherings, and it is expected that between 2000 and 4000 will be present. Both associations have memberships running into the thousands, and are influential in discussion of matters relating to Western trade conditions and methods of redeeming arid lands. The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress sessions will be held August 15 to 19. The National Irrigation Congress dates are from August 20 to 22, inclusive.

Many other meetings will attract from 100 to 400 visitors each. The International Anti-Cigarette League, which will meet in quadrennial convention from July 15 to 17, will bring about 1000 delegates, and perhaps 2000 friends. The National Conference of Charities and Corrections will attract many able thinkers from all parts of the country. About 700 are expected to attend the sessions as delegates, and hundreds of additional visitors will be attracted to the Fair by the conference. The Associated Fraternities of America and its allied sections, a national organization composed of officers of fraternal societies representing a membership of more than 1,000,000, will meet from July 24 to 28. There will be about 500 delegates present, accompanied by members of their families.

A gathering, which will bring together many prominent men and women in the field of letters, will be the meeting of the American Library Association, of which Dr. E. C. Richardson of Princeton is president. There will be about 400 librarians in attendance on the sessions, which will be held from July 11 to 14. A smaller convention, which will consider matters of interest to every one, will be that of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments, June 20.

The Order of Railway Conductors, with 500 delegates and 1500 followers will hold its convention in Portland this year. The United Commercial Travelers of Oregon, which meets June 9, will bring 100 delegates and ten times as many relatives and friends of the members. The National W. C. T. U. conferences will be held under the jurisdiction of the W. C. T. U. of Oregon. The National American Woman's Suffrage Association will meet 250 strong from July 29 to August 5.

One of the largest gatherings will be that of the North Pacific Seamen's union, which will hold a three-day session, beginning July 20. There will be 1500 singers from all over the Pacific Northwest in attendance, and on German day, July 22, the attendance of Germans from out of town is expected to reach 6000. About 1000 persons, besides 175 delegates to the convention, are expected to be attracted by the meeting of the grand lodge Knights of Pythias of Oregon, October 10. The Masonic Veterans Association, which meets at the Exposition September 11, will also attract a large number. The Pacific Coast Singing Society, composed of Norwegians, will bring 250 singers to the Fair, and at least 400 other Norwegians from all over the North-

west will be in Portland at the same time. Among other conventions will be the Lewis and Clark Dental Congress, which will meet 500 strong; the gatherings of the International Acetylene Association, the American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents, the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo, the Oregon State Press Association, the Pacific Coast Fire Chiefs' Association, the Photographers' Association of California, the Photographic Association of the Pacific Coast and the Gamma Eta Kappa Fraternity.

A number of associations which have arranged to hold their conventions elsewhere will attend the Lewis and Clark Exposition in a body after their sessions are closed. The National Editorial Association, which will meet this year at Guthrie, O. T., will afterward take a 25-day trip which will include principal points of interest in the Northwest, and provide for several days at the Fair. The Missouri Press Association, by a similar arrangement, will hold its convention at Kansas City, afterward journeying on to Portland by special train. The Nebraska Lumber Dealers' Association, which will meet at Omaha, will follow its sessions by an extended trip, spending July 17, 18 and 19 at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The National Association of Railroad Commissioners, after holding a convention at Deadwood, S. D., will leave on August 15 for Portland, where several days will be spent at the Fair.

A number of specially conducted excursions are being planned which will bring many people to the Fair. Probably the largest of these will be that of the California Promotion Committee. On this excursion 200 of the leading business and professional men of the Golden State will leave in a special train from San Francisco on June 9, spending three days at the Fair and returning June 14. A similar excursion will conduct a large party of "Colorado Boosters" to the Fair City in July. Excursions are also being promoted by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, Mrs. E. M. Cuthbert of Toronto, Canada; the McCormick Agency, of Philadelphia, and J. J. Freeland, of Washington, D. C.

Portland is regarded as being an ideal convention city, and without the attractions of the Lewis and Clark Exposition would offer advantages over almost every other city in the United States. The city has one hotel which compares favorably with any in the United States, and a host of excellent smaller hostels, besides a vast number of boarding and lodging-houses of the better sort. Its climate, unrivaled in the United States the year around, is especially delightful in the summer time, when the breezes, cooled by the sea or the mountain snow, make every day a perfect day and every night ideally cool. Portland is known all over the United States as the Rose City, and richly deserves the name. The rose blossoms nowhere as luxuriantly as in Oregon, and Portland is the center of rose culture.

Many delightful side trips may be made from Portland for comparatively small cost. The trip to the top of Mount Hood, more than 11,000 feet above sea level, need not cost above \$25. Other delightful trips include the journey by boat or train from Portland to the Dalles and return, taking in the Columbia scenery, the most beautiful river scenery in the world; a trip to the historic town of Astoria, or to one of the beaches near the mouth of the Columbia River, and shorter little-known trips to historic and scenic spots within a few miles of Portland. The visitor who is interested in agriculture will find the Willamette Valley one of the most fertile in the world. A trip into Eastern Oregon will reveal thousands of acres of wheat and other products of diversified farming, as well as immense sheep and cattle ranches.

WOMEN SEEK FAIR EXHIBITS

Yamhill Is Determined to Make Good Showing at Exposition.

M'INNISVILLE, Or., April 8.—(Special.)—Last night a citizens' mass meeting was held at the opera-house in the interest of Yamhill County at the Portland Exposition. Charles Griesen, president of the county, presided. The principal speaker of the evening was Hon. Charles V. Galloway, who dwelt at length upon the great benefits that would accrue to the county by participating in the exposition. He urged the committee to which is collecting exhibits. Four young women are to be appointed to canvass McMinnville and vicinity in the interest of the county.

A convention will be held here next Saturday composed of 100 women delegates from the different auxiliaries of the county, who are assisting the county board in the collection of the exhibit.

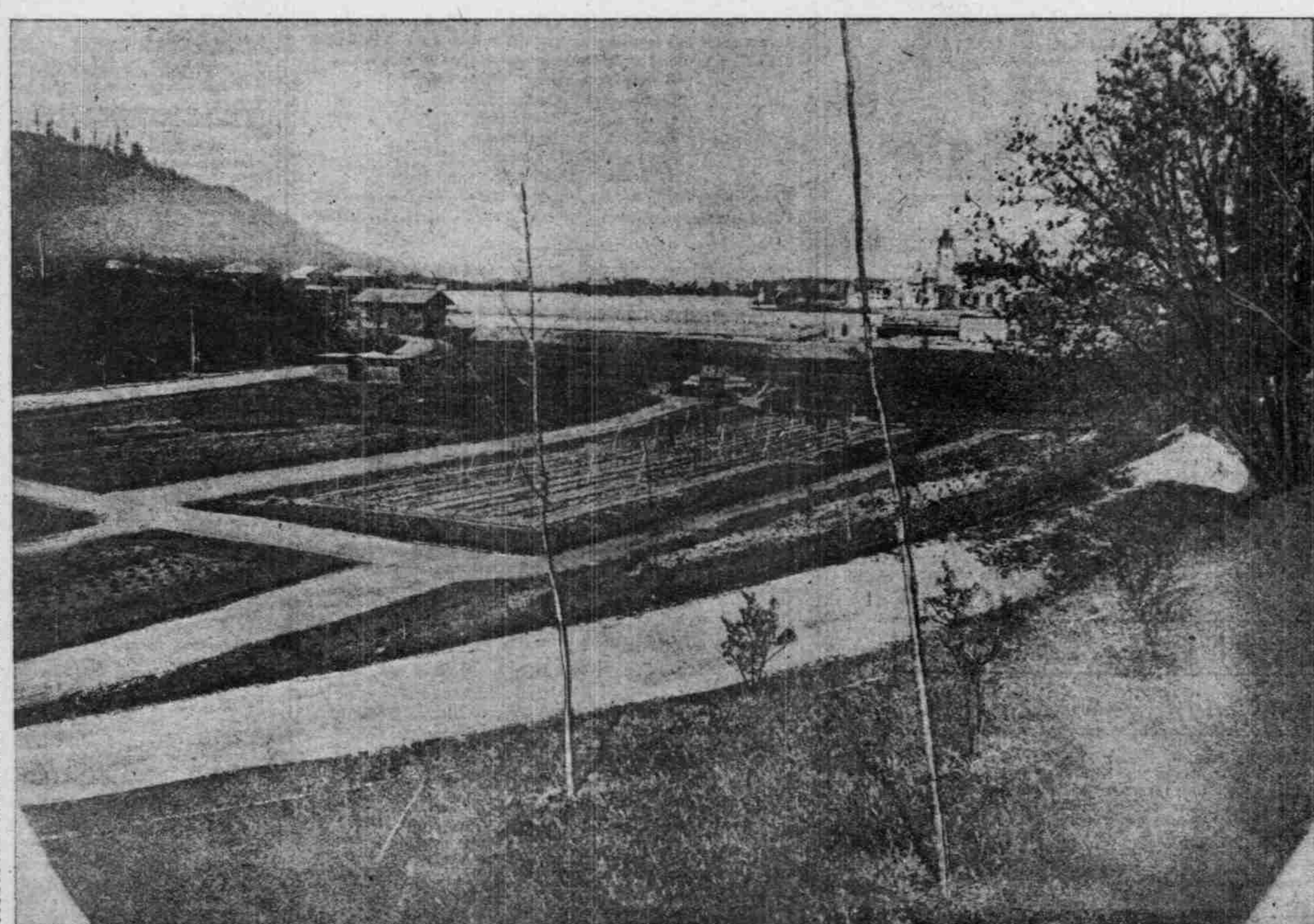
Would Honor First Teacher.

PORTLAND, April 8.—(To the Editor.)—John Ball, who came to Oregon with Captain Nathaniel J. Weyth in 1832, was the first American to teach school west of the Rocky Mountains. This was at Vancouver from November, 1832, to March 1833. He was also the first American to raise a crop of wheat in Oregon. That was in 1832. For these reasons he should be permanently remembered in Oregon annals. It is probable that his bust can be secured for exhibition at the Lewis and Clark Centennial, and I move that it be done. Who will second the motion? Fifty cents from each teacher in Multnomah County would constitute a fund which would go a long way to securing the bust. Who will respond?

GEORGE H. HIMES.

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