

**\$1,086,907 IS
NOW AVAILABLE**

**REPORT OF MONEY ON HAND AND
ACTION BY VARIOUS STATES TO-
WARD THE LEWIS AND CLARK
EXPOSITION IS FORWARDED TO
SENATOR MITCHELL.**

To enable Senator Mitchell and his colleagues fittingly to present the claims of the Lewis and Clark fair to congress a letter has been sent to Senator Mitchell by President H. W. Scott of the fair corporation.

The letter is the result of a telegram recently sent by the senator asking that a detailed and complete letter of information be sent him for his guidance in presenting the claims of the fair for the appropriation of \$1,125,000.

One of the important things shown by the letter, which is appended, is that already there is available \$1,086,907 from state appropriations, donations and sales of stock. The letter follows: Four telegrams of October 26, requesting a carefully prepared statement of all funds subscribed and appropriated in the interest of the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition, including a report of the action of state legislatures, and an account of such done to date in preparing for the exposition, was duly received. Under date of October 29, Mr. Reed, the secretary of the corporation, advised you that the information you desired would be prepared and forwarded to you without delay. I now take pleasure in supplying the data for which you telegraphed, and, as requested by you, submit it in triplicate, viz:

The Lewis and Clark centennial exposition will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, U. S. A., under a commission issued by Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States. For the purpose of carrying on the celebration and exposition, the Lewis and Clark centennial and American Pacific exposition and Oriental fair, a corporation was incorporated under the laws of Oregon on October 12, 1901. It is capitalized at \$500,000, divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of \$10 each. It is authorized under its general corporate powers, to receive donations of money and of real and personal property. Up to November 1, 1903, the corporation had sold 41,810.7 shares of its capital stock at the rate of \$10 per share, and was still engaged in selling additional stock at the rate of 200 shares, valued at \$2,000, per month. In addition, it had received donations amounting to \$1,800, making the grand total of money available to the corporation for the purposes of the exposition, the sum of \$416,907.

Participation of the States.
The following states have voted to participate in the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition, and have appropriated the sums set opposite their respective names:

Minnesota	\$450,000
Montana	70,000
North Dakota	60,000
California	20,000
Idaho	10,000
Utah	10,000
Washington	10,000
Total	\$670,000

Legislative action by States.
The action of the several states may thus be briefly summarized:

Oregon—The legislative assembly, by an act approved by the governor, January 30, 1903, appropriated \$450,000 for the state's exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition. The act also appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the construction of the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition. The state commission is officially known as the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition commission.

Minnesota—The state of Minnesota at the session of its legislature in 1903, appropriated \$70,000 for an exhibit at St. Louis and Portland. The St. Louis exhibit will be transferred to Portland, and \$10,000 of the appropriation will be expended for transportation and renewals.

Montana—An act of the legislative assembly of the state of Montana, approved May 27, 1903, appropriated \$60,000 for an exhibit of the state's resources at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, and further provides (section 8): That at the close of said Louisiana Purchase exposition, the commission shall cause all exhibits, which it may be permitted to control, to be transferred to the city of Portland, Or., for the purpose of having the same exhibited at the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific exposition and Oriental fair, to be held in that city in 1905, and for that purpose the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars of the appropriation hereinbefore made shall be available. The exhibits thus transferred shall be in the custody of the commission and remain under the control of the commission unless otherwise provided by law.

North Dakota—The legislature of 1903 appropriated \$40,000 for a state exhibit at St. Louis and Portland. The St. Louis exhibit will be transferred to Portland, and \$10,000 of the appropriation will be expended for transportation and renewals.

California—The legislature of 1903 appropriated \$20,000 for a California exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition. This amount will be increased at the session of 1905, and a considerable part of the St. Louis exhibit will be transferred to Portland.

Idaho—The legislature of 1903 appropriated \$10,000 for an Idaho exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition. There is no doubt that this sum will be increased by the legislature in 1905, and that the state exhibit at St. Louis, suitably re-inforced, will be transferred to Portland.

Utah—The legislature of Utah, at its session of 1903, appropriated \$10,000 for a state exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition. This amount will be increased in 1905.

Missouri—Section 25 of an act "To appropriate money for the support of the state government," etc., passed by the



1.—STRANGER—Mr. Mark, I have come down here to purchase cattle. I have in this bag one thousand dollars in gold. I am afraid to carry it around with me, and, knowing your reputation for honesty, I have taken the liberty of coming to you and asking you to keep it for me for a couple of hours.

2.—MR. E. Z.—My dear sir, a stranger having such faith in my honesty does me extreme honor. I will accept the trust, sir.

STRANGER—Now, as you have the one thousand in gold, could you let me have one hundred dollars in currency? These farmers around here will fight shy of gold. Yes? How kind of you. Thanks.

3.—MR. E. Z.—Mary, you may not appreciate me, but the entire community does. Here comes a man—a perfect stranger to me—and asks me to take care of his one thousand dollars in gold. No receipt, nothing. He merely asked me to loan him one hundred in currency.

4.—MR. E. Z.—No, no, Mary; don't open it. It would be a breach of trust. MRS. MARK—I don't care. I am going to open it. There you are, Mr. Mark, a lot of pennies and pieces of lead pipe. Another hundred gone. You are getting there fast, you are.

ESTATES WAIT FOR MISSING PEOPLE

Oswald Lohan, German consul at Portland, is constantly receiving letters from the Fatherland regarding missing persons.

H. C. Theege, a resident of Hamburg, Germany, has written the consul regarding his two sons, Gustav and Johannes Theege. They left Hamburg for the United States in 1888. In 1892 they were at San Francisco. At that time Johannes wrote his father that Gustav intended to depart to this city. Each of the brothers was a bricklayer by trade. Although Herr Lohan has carefully examined every Portland directory since 1892, he has found no trace of his countrymen.

The German consul has had an extended correspondence in his efforts to locate Johann Schwartz, a Bavarian. He has learned that for a number of years Schwartz resided at Elgin, Or., and that he lived there as recently as 1894. He has also ascertained that a time Schwartz was confined in an insane asylum at Medical Lake, Wash. The records there show that he was discharged in 1897 as cured of his malady. Before coming to Elgin Schwartz lived at Walla Walla for a time. While living at Elgin he and a fellow countryman, George Markert, by name, became the joint owners of a piece of timber land. Consul Lohan has been able to learn but very little from the county clerk of Union county regarding either Schwartz or his partner, Markert, and his information from private persons has been no less disappointing. One person wrote the consul that after Schwartz left Elgin he went to La Grande, Or. The stepfather of Schwartz writes that Schwartz wrote him that he had invested in some timber land. The consul has a theory that Schwartz may have again become insane and that he may now be in some asylum. He believes that if Markert could be found he might throw some light on this strange disappearance.

Another much wanted man is Eduard Dietrich, who emigrated to America in 1869. He made his home for some time at San Francisco. He was last heard from in that city in 1881, when he wrote a letter home to his relatives in Germany. He stated that he was "going back to Oregon," where his wife and two children were living, but what part of the state they were in he neglected to say. His brother at Rakwitz, in the province of Posen, Germany, is desirous of finding Dietrich as there is an estate in the old country awaiting division of which Dietrich is an heir.

"I have also received inquiries regarding one Alexander Karp from the mayor of Konigsberg, Germany," said the consul. "It appears that Karp is entitled to a legacy of 1,500 marks there, which is equal to about \$450 in American money. All I can learn thus far is that Karp was living at Deadwood, Or., in 1887."

"Another person I have been asked to find is G. Kayser, or Louis Karnegiel, which is his true name. I have a letter from his daughter, Martha Karnegiel, of Baltimore, Md. She says her father is about 60 years old, is reported to be well off and that he has lived in the United States for about 32 years. All I have so far learned is that Karnegiel formerly resided at Walla Walla, Wash., but afterwards removed to Portland."

"The administrator of an estate at Schann, in Silesia, writes for information about one Robert Matwald. He was formerly a merchant in Germany but emigrated to the United States. He lived for awhile at Seattle and also at San Francisco, from which latter city he removed to Seattle in 1892."

"In 1880 Herman Liebestor left Germany for this country. For a time he made his home in Albina. He wrote a letter home in 1885. Since that time his relatives have never heard from him. His mother, Theresa Liebestor, recently died, leaving an estate to which he is entitled."

"Karl Hermann Muller, who was born at Grosschann, in Saxony, is another person I am seeking. He was a butcher by trade and came to this country in 1869. He first lived in Chicago but afterwards came to Portland. He lived here in 1885-86, when he went to San Francisco. He was seen at Roseburg, Or., in 1890, and is also said to have passed through Portland that same year. The German consul at San Francisco is also making diligent search for Muller. The latest we have been able to learn is that Muller, according to the postmaster at Roseburg, was there as recently as 1891."

expected at that time. The Arizona exhibit at St. Louis will be held intact for shipment to the Lewis and Clark exposition.

Money Available.
The total amount of money made available for the purpose of the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition to November 1, 1903, is \$1,086,907, from the following sources:

Corporation.
From sales of stock, \$415,107
From donations, 1,800
Total, \$416,907

State Appropriations.
State of Oregon, 450,000
States other than Oregon, 220,000
Grand total, \$1,086,907

The amounts above set forth are exclusive of exposition revenue from admissions, concessions and other sources, which will be used for exposition purposes.

A REAL NEW YORKER.



"John, do come along. Ju because a horse has fallen down on the street there's no reason why you should stand and stare at it."

"Yes, there is, my dear. If I don't, people will think I'm from the country."

THE VENUS OF MILO.



"I thought I heard an awful crash just now."

"Yes'm. I accidentally knocked over one of your statues; but, lucky for you, it was the one that had the two arms broke off before."

185 acres of land and 220 acres of water (Gould's lake). The lake will be dredged and diked so as to give uniform depth of water and straight alignment along shore. Of the land area, 50 acres will be used for buildings, 20 acres for concessions, 25 acres for a park, five acres for an experiment station, and the remainder for agriculture, dairy farm, stock shows and concession purposes. The park referred to contains over 40 varieties of native trees and bushes. Grading and landscaping have been practically completed, and the water and sewer systems are well under way. The macadamizing will be finished by December 15. The estimated cost of landscaping, grading and the water and sewer systems is \$200,000.

"There will be 10 main exposition buildings. Plans and specifications for these are now being prepared, and building work will begin in the spring of 1904."

Preparations Made.
The exposition site is in the northwestern part of Portland, about two miles from the business center of the city, and directly opposite the highest point reached on the Willamette river by Captain Clark in 1805. It comprises

WONDERFUL PROCESS OF KEEPING FLOWERS

The flowers of the plain—their fragrance and beauty last but a day and, plucked from their beds, they soon wither and die. For years lovers of nature, botanists and scientists have striven to perfect a plan whereby plants could be preserved in their natural colors and fragrance. Chemists have concocted formulae that have in a way solved this problem, but to C. Ross of Portland, Or., is due the credit of having the only collection of flowers in their original colors and preserved without the aid of chemicals.

Standing amid the thousands of specimens of his flowers, which he loves as many children, the old man proudly exclaims: "I defy any chemist living to prove that there is any substance of these petals to preserve their color or their fragrance. I take something away. That is the secret."

"But how and why?" comes the question.

Ross is silent. Quickly he changes the subject to the things nearer at hand and the query goes unanswered.

"Look at this," and he raises with a proud hand a peculiar jet black blossom. "I am no botanist. I don't know its name. I love flowers not for their species or their construction and long Latin names, but because they are beautiful and a part of the glorious workmanship of nature. I don't recall where this flower came from. I gathered my collection from all parts of the earth. But I know it is rare, and I believe no other living man has one in his collection. Behold the almost white stem and calyx. There are so-called black pansies and orchids, but they are not entirely without color."

The florist turned the flower in his fingers and its deep black petals shone with the dullness of a midnight pool. Not a speck of color was visible.

"No, there is nothing on it," he spoke, as if in answer to the expected question.

C. Ross is a native of Germany, but for years he has resided in Portland. His present address is at room 88, Esmond hotel, front and Morrison streets, and there on almost any day he may be found in silent, solitary happiness among his flowers. Box after box of floral beauties fill the room, even the bed holding its share. It is the work of 14 years' labor among the hills and plains of the earth.

The little white, woolly adobe, from the high, ice-capped crags of the Alps, reposes beside a feathery plant from the Arctic. Tropical flowers from the islands of the South Pacific, from the tropics of America, from the Central republics and from the banks of the Nile are piled in profusion, their colors mingling with those of plants from a colder clime. For years some

of these flowers have been in the keeping of C. Ross, but their fragrance and their colors are as strong and bright as upon the day when they were plucked from the soil.

The secret of his strange process Ross will divulge to no one. As proof of what he can do he shows his countless varieties of flowers. Yet, from a monetary standpoint, he has not benefited by his discovery or invention. Not a single blossom has he ever sold. "Perhaps some day," is his answer when asked if he ever intends to market his blossoms. "Just think how nice it would be. I could place a cross or wreath of flowers that would never grow old, or wither, or fade, in a tomb or at a grave."

"Imagine the amount of money expended on floral decorations in a banquet hall, yet by morning the flowers are dead. Now from my collection I could furnish the air with it. Not a petal of flowers that would never grow old, or wither, or fade, in a tomb or at a grave."

"I can take a bouquet of my flowers and throw it out of the window into the gutter. In the morning I can take it and with a brush and water soon have the flowers looking none the worse for their ill-treatment." To demonstrate the durability of his blossoms Ross lifted a flower from a box and violently flung it against the wall. The flower dropped. Then he squeezed the plant in his hand. With a few touches the flower was again in its natural shape. Then he picked up a dandelion, covered with the white fluff down that so easily takes the air with it. Not a petal of the flower with the breath of a passing wind. This he handled, not so violently, but still the down remained in place.

"I have received letters from the Smithsonian Institute at Washington and from Eastern botanists to send pictures of my collection," continued Ross. "But what can a picture show? I prefer to let the originals speak for themselves."

"I love my flowers. I am a free thinker. The great and glorious outside world appeals to me, and it is among nature that I consider myself at home. The naturalist bemoaned the fate of the flowers of Portland gardens. 'Everything is diseased,' he said. 'I buy an apple and cut it open. I find an insect inside. Out of ten roses that I gathered from different gardens I find nine of them diseased in some manner.' Of his peculiar process of preserving his flowers Ross made a queer statement.

"A great deal depends," he remarked slowly, "a great deal depends. I must take into consideration the month, the day of the month, and even the hour of the day. It may be in the middle of the day or it may be in the darkness."

But further questioning brought forth no more light upon the matter.

together with Turkish, Albanian, Greek, Servian, Roumanian and Bulgarian dances.

CONVENTION OF EDUCATORS.
Wahpeton, N. D., Nov. 6.—The South-eastern North Dakota Educational association began its semi-annual meeting here today with an attendance that completely filled the large auditorium of the new high school building. Five counties were represented, and in addition there were a number of distinguished educators from various parts of this and neighboring states. The prominent speakers today included Superintendent Alfred Logie of Fargo, State Superintendent Stockwell, Dr. J. M. Gillette of Valley City and Dr. E. P. Robertson of Wahpeton. The convention will continue through tomorrow.

MACEDONIA AT WORLD'S FAIR.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6.—A Macedonian-Albanian concession at the Louisiana Purchase exposition is likely to mark a departure from all previous expositions. An attaché of the consular section of the ministry of foreign affairs at Belgrade has been in correspondence with Thomas W. Crider, World's Fair commissioner for Europe, with the view of obtaining such a concession. It is proposed to include in the exhibit a Macedonian house with its interior arrangements and its home life; national and feminine costumes; national customs, especially those of the picturesque character; home and house industry, such as spinning, weaving, needle work and tapestry, and national songs and music.

BULLET KEEPS HIS MOUTH SHUT

W. A. PINKERTON TELLS OF A DEDICATED TRAIN ROBBER WHO MURDERED A WOUNDED COMRADE—NO MYSTERY ABOUT DETECTIVE WORK.

"We don't bother with strikes and that sort of guard duty any more," said W. A. Pinkerton this morning, in speaking of the work of the Pinkerton detective agency. "That always was one of the most distasteful parts of our work, and when it became unlawful for us to supply guards in that way we stopped gladly. We have always kept strictly within the pale of the law, and other people mix up in that sort of thing and get into trouble it is none of our business," and the big chief smiled as he thought the grief some imitators had stirred up for themselves.

"We have our work divided up into several branches that employ various sorts of men and are under different managers. There is the detective work proper; then there is the supply of watchmen for private firms in cities over the country, besides we have a race track business that covers the United States. On every big track are our men and from New York, through Chicago, down to New Orleans into Texas up to Frisco and through the West generally, we have workers at all the big meets."

"I'm like a fellow with a dozen department stores scattered over the country, while there isn't any special use of my seeing to things, I like to keep in touch with the agencies. It is more of a pleasure jaunt for me."

No Mystery, Says He.
"I don't see why the public considers this work of the agency mysterious. It is just straight business, and there is nothing mysterious about it. We have our work in its various branches under superintendents, these in turn report to a general superintendent and down to the smallest branch as a system that runs itself."

"As to hold-ups? Once in a while a few fellows take to the road and hold up a train, but generally the fellows who do the work and make a success of it are old hands. The fellows that were mixed up in the hold-up here a few weeks ago were all old hands, and all but the boy were ex-convicts. Tramps are largely responsible for this class of work, as they are for about every other sort of general crime, and the fellow on the brake beam that waits until the train gets out on a lonely stretch and then climbs over the tender and shoves a gun into the engineer's neck is the fellow that's hard to catch."

Silences Everyone with a Bullet.
"Are they desperate? Well, in that Illinois Burlington robbery we had a little taste of that. One of the fellows accidentally shot a comrade in going around the engine and the fellow dropped beside the track. When the two that were with him got ready to go out past the engine, they were met by a shot."

"Can you walk, Bill?"
"I guess you'll have to leave me boys," he answered, and the other reached down and blew out his brains with a shot."

"You don't tell me that we are anyway! The engineer heard the shot and knew the identity of the fellow that was killed, but we discovered it and by keeping low we finally laid by the heels the other two who were daring and experienced men."

"Yes, we have some narrow escapes ourselves once in a while, but that's business."

LABOR LEADERS GATHERING.
(Journal Special Service.)
Boston, Nov. 6.—Headquarters were opened today by Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in anticipation of the 23d annual convention of the organization, which begins Monday in Faneuil hall. Many of the delegates have already arrived and it is expected that tomorrow noon all of the 500 delegates, representing more than 2,000,000 organized wage earners of the United States, will have put in an appearance. Seldom if ever before in the history of the federation has one of its conventions attracted such widespread attention as will center in the proceedings of the coming week. For the first time in nearly a decade there promises to be a spirited contest for the presidency Samuel Gompers, who has been at the head of the organization for nearly twenty years, and a feeling of some antagonism among a certain element of the members, notably the United Mine workers, who charge Gompers with having given them but half-hearted support in the recent great strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. President John Mitchell of the mine workers, while refusing to stand for the presidency of the federation himself, is understood to favor the candidacy of James Duncan, secretary of the granite cutters' union and first vice-president of the federation. Duncan can also have the support of B. J. O'Keefe, president of the longshoremen's union, and other prominent leaders, and from all indications he will be able to put up a strong fight against Gompers, even if he does not accomplish his overthrow.

ROUNDUP OF CONGRESSMEN.
(Journal Special Service.)
Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—Members of congress are gradually drifting into Washington in anticipation of the opening of the special session next week. The old familiar faces are again to be seen about the hotels and other public places, while here and there a new member is pointed out to the old habitués. Though the social season will not get into full swing until the special session is over and the regular session begun next month, indications are already abundant that the capital is to have an unusually gay winter. Congressman William R. Hearst of New York and several other members of wealth who are to take their seats at the approaching session are expected to entertain on a lavish scale. For the first time in a number of years the speaker of the house is not a hotel resident. Congressman Charles McNary of Oregon, who is expected to occupy the speaker's chair, is expected to entertain on a more elaborate scale than his immediate predecessors whose social activities were somewhat hampered by the fact that they kept up no establishment of their own.

SI BIRDERINO, WHO MADE \$100,000,000 IN WALL STREET

