

# PRESIDENT OPENS THE WORLD'S FAIR

## Pressure of Golden Key in Washington Starts Wheels of Exposition in Motion—150,000 Spectators Turn the Stiles.

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal) St. Louis, Mo., April 30.—On the far eastern shore of the United States at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon stood a man at a key of gold who by one touch set into motion thousands of wheels, powerful engines and intricate mechanism from his quiet office more than 1,000 miles.

President Theodore Roosevelt had by one touch opened the greatest exposition that the world has ever known. Here in St. Louis, so far removed and yet so intimately connected with the national capital, an ideal day was experienced by the immense throng that had gathered for the initiatory exercises of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. There had been parades, speeches, the blare of brass, the clang of gongs and general buzz of excitement that marks an American civic parade.

There had been the customary contribution of minor accidents and the natural number of alarms. Through the tumults of the exposition, the wisdom of the committee on ceremonies in making the opening exercises as brief as possible was evident. No one was in a humor to listen to long speeches or flowery dissertations. That sort of thing was well enough at the dedication exercises a year ago, but today everyone was anxious to begin the inspection of the great exposition, and the crowds that ebbed and flowed through the great white palaces and along the broad avenues was a earnest of the multitudes yet to come when the pilgrimage to the Mecca of civilization should have been fairly begun.

Upon being notified by President Francis that the opening of the exposition awaited his touch, President Roosevelt said the following congratulations: "To you and your associates on this memorable occasion I wish the greatest good fortune in working for the success of this great enterprise, and on behalf of the American people I greet the representatives of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. I am glad to see you here, and I am glad to see you here in celebrating in appropriate fashion the hundredth anniversary of that event which turned us into a continental nation."

Before pressing the key the president addressed the assemblage in the east room along similar lines.

After the president had finished his address, the key was turned, and the exposition was opened. The key was turned by the president, and the exposition was opened. The key was turned by the president, and the exposition was opened.

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# STRIKE LIKELY TO BE CALLED FOR COAL MINE

## PACIFIC COAST CO. BUYS FAMOUS BLACK DIAMOND VEINS IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON—NOW OWNS EIGHT PROPERTIES ON RAILWAY LINE.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal) Seattle, April 30.—The Black Diamond coal mines are to be sold to the Pacific Coast company for \$1,000,000. Negotiations have been in progress nearly four months and are practically completed, and the formal transfer will be made within a few days.

This is the largest deal ever made in this state in the coal lands and will give the Pacific Coast company a total production of 2,500 tons daily. The mines are located in King county and are on the line of the Columbia and Puget Sound railroad, Pacific Coast company property and coal to the Lawson and Franklin mines, owned by the same company that will take over the Black Diamond properties.

In the past the Pacific Coast company has taken considerable of the output of the Black Diamond mines and has handled practically all of the coal over its railroad lines. With the purchase of the Black Diamond mine the Pacific Coast company will have eight coal properties on the line of the Columbia and Puget Sound railroad.

The purchase of the Black Diamond mines is made from the Black Diamond Coal Mining company of which H. H. Taylor is president. The mines have been in operation for 20 years. They were located and developed by Eugene F. Lawson, who subsequently located and operated the mines at Lawson, which the Pacific Coast company took over four years ago.

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# HOW SPECTACLES CAME INTO USE—AN EGYPTIAN KING'S DISCOVERY

## (By R. A. Thompson, the Oregon Optical Co.'s Eye Specialist.)

How did spectacles come into use? Who discovered this aid to sight? To whom are those who find glasses such a benefit to be thankful? Likewise, at whose door shall the average cynic who feels that he is a martyr to the cause lay his grievances? There must have been a time when spectacles were unknown, and a defective sight has probably existed through all ages.

The most plausible theory that comes to me is in the form of a story of an Egyptian king who was near-sighted, and knowing that he was thus handicapped, called a council of his wise men, but all their science failed to relieve him. Later it so happened that he was in the shop of one of his subjects quite by chance one day, when he picked up a small flake of crystal, or glass, which had become broken into the shape of a concave lens, and he found to his amazement that by placing it before his eye he was able to see a distance which he had been unable to see without it.

He at once commissioned the artisan to produce another lens of a similar nature, which was finally done to his intense satisfaction. Although we can imagine that the work was either through carelessness, or lack of means or pride to have them replaced with what might be not only more ornamental but more useful, instead of a blemish to the countenance and frequently a positive injury to the sight.

Naturally you will expect me as an interested party to rail a little at mislabeled spectacles, not only for their disfiguring appearance, but for the real damage they may do to otherwise good eyes. I am satisfied that many glasses are worn which are unnecessary; friends and acquaintances will advise, if the eyes ache or one cannot see as well as he would like, that all that is necessary is to buy a pair of glasses, and the doing so frequently marks the beginning of real trouble, as a little rational treatment or the temporary use of proper glasses might save years of annoyance and an inestimable amount of eyesight.

Glasses, even in their perfected stages, up to recent years, numbered only an infinitesimal assortment of magnifying and diminishing curvatures compared with what has been accomplished in really scientific lines within the past ten years in grinding by hand special lenses that will fit every imaginable defect in sight heretofore entirely beyond reach. Consequently it is not strange that many who are not up to the times in this respect are still

# FIGHT ON THE YALU

## GRAND DUKE BORIS IN DISGRACE—Because of Drunken Orgie Kouropatkin Requests Young Man's Recall.

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal) St. Petersburg, April 30.—Dispatches from Port Arthur say that Grand Duke Boris, cousin of the czar, has fallen into disgrace because of a drunken orgie in which he engaged recently, and General Kouropatkin has requested the young man's recall.

Boris is said to have paraded the streets of the besieged town wearing a military uniform and singing at the top of his voice. In view of the critical position of the fortress, his conduct created disgust and anger, and nothing but his high rank saved him from violence at the hands of the people.

Boris' conduct is unfavorably contrasted with the gallantry of Grand Duke Cyril, who narrowly escaped with his life in the sinking of the Petropavlovsk. It is understood that the czar, when informed of the disgraceful incident, readily ordered Boris recalled.

Grand Duke Boris paid a sensational visit to the United States during the summer and fall of 1902. Landing at San Francisco after a tour of the orient, he proceeded leisurely across the country, shooting big game and taking in the sights of the big cities.

In Chicago he distinguished himself by drinking champagne from the slipper of a chorus girl whom he entertained at a private dinner. He took in the sights of the city, returning repeatedly to his hotel after daylight in the morning. He had several sensational poker escapades and figured in a runaway automobile affair.

In New York he followed a similar style of leading the way of the court, and at Newport it was his fortune to become enmeshed in a war for social supremacy that was then waging at society's summer capital, and was thus enabled to study American high life on the firing line.

He sailed for Europe in a blaze of glory, and the praises of the American girl and warring Russian kisser at Miss May Goetz, now the Duchess of Roxburgh, of whom he was said to be enamored, and whose engagement to him was one of the current rumors of his noted visit.

Russians Dislodge Japanese. Brilliant Engagement Near Turenchwang Between Opposing Forces. (Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal) Liao Yang, April 30.—On the 29th a body of Russian infantry, with two guns, had a brilliant engagement near Turenchwang with two battalions of Japanese guards, reinforced by mountain guns and small detachments of cavalry. The Russians dislodged the Japanese and fortified the positions at Lesaven and Houban.

# SWEDISH CLUB GIVES A CONCERT

A very successful concert was given last night in the Hibernal hall, Sixth and Washington streets, by the Swedish Singing club. The house was packed and many of those taking part were forced to respond to encores. The program was as follows: Music—Mandolins and guitars. Selected. Byrne, Nordberg, Noren and Linde. Address—C. E. Holt. Song—"The Evening Star." W. O. Perkins. S. S. C. Columbia. Vocal solo—"Roses After Rain." Lehman. Mrs. A. C. Sheldon. Recitation—"Colonel Hooper's Experiment." Will Liendee. Miss Antoinette Johnson. Vocal duet—"Afskedet på Flottland." Messrs. Borquist and Ingelstad. Song—"Hor Om, Svea!" G. Wennerberg. S. S. C. Columbia. Violin solo—"Le Menestrier" (Op 19).....Wienlawski. Skarstedt. Recitation—Selected.....Shakespeare. Waldemar Beton. Vocal solo—"Mignon".....D'Hardelot. Mrs. A. C. Sheldon. Song—"Mit Heimland".....M. Uffel. S. S. C. Columbia. Clarinet solo—Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni. Mr. Ferris. Vocal duet—"The Fishermen".....Cabussi. Messrs. Holt and Appelgren. "Skona Mors".....L. M. Been. S. S. C. Columbia.

# FAMOUS LAWSUITS RECALLED IN COURT

Two famous legal actions, dealing with Astoria railroad history, were revived yesterday by an argument before Judge Sears in the circuit court on motion for a new trial of the suits of James W. Welch against C. W. Seely and M. B. Kinney to recover amounts subscribed to the building of that line. The court took the matter under advisement. The suits were tried a year ago by Judge Seely without a jury and were decided in favor of Welch. Before the railroad construction began subscriptions were received for the fund to procure a right of way. The defendants in the suits brought by Welch failed to pay. The amount at issue is about \$4,000.

# FIVE MEN KILLED IN RAILWAY WRECK

(Journal Special Service) St. Louis, April 30.—By the wrecking of a train of 18 cars the fast express on the Iron Mountain railway near Kimmswick this morning, five persons were killed and 25 injured. The dead are: MATHER MECHANIC TAYLOR, ENGINEER BAILEY, FIREMAN GRUMPORT, EXPRESS MESSENGER GROOT, MAIL CLERK EDWARD BEIS-BARTH. The train was running at the rate of 45 miles an hour when it struck a switch, overturning the engine and demolishing six cars. The train was practically reduced to a pile of junk beneath which the engineer and master mechanic were pinned.

# SWIFT WATER BILL IS SUED FOR DIVORCE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal) Seattle, April 30.—William C. Gates, better known as "Swiftwater Bill," who gained a far-spread notoriety during the Klondike rush by his romantic love affairs, was again before the public by the filing of a suit by his second wife, Bera Beatrice Gates, to obtain a divorce on the grounds of desertion and non-support. "Swiftwater Bill" never did things as other people do them. The courtship of the girl who is now trying to obtain a divorce from him was in keeping with all his other actions. The first love affair of Bill's was with a girl who was his infatuation for Gussie La More, a dance-hall performer at Dawson in the stampede of fortune seekers.

# OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES

"Johnny," asked the visitor, "do you ever get any good marks at school?" "You bet I do," replied Johnny, "but they ain't where I can show 'em."

Little Harry—Mamma, wouldn't it be nice if you had the toothache instead of sister?

Mamma—Why do you think it would?

Little Harry—"Cause you can take your teeth out and she can't."

Tommy—Papa, didn't you say it was wrong to strike any one smaller than yourself?

Papa—Yes, my son. It's both wrong and cowardly.

Tommy—Well, I wish you'd write and tell my teacher. I don't think she knows it.

Facts in the Case. From the Chicago News. Muggins—Fellow called me a bloomin' idiot this morning. What do you think of that?

Wiggins—I think it is up to him to consult an oculist.

Muggins—Because why?

Wiggins—Because you look seedy instead of blooming.

Convenient Past Tense. From the Philadelphia Press. "These deceitful women are so ridiculous," said Miss Passy. "As for me, I was never afraid to tell what my age was."

# THE BURBANK CASE IS AGAIN IN COURT

## LEUTENANT LISTENS TO SOME EMBARRASSING TESTIMONY REGARDING HIS RELUCTANT MARRIAGE AND HIS DEBATED WILL TO BE MARRIED.

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal) Leavenworth, Kan., April 30.—The suit of Lieut. Rodney S. Burbank vs. Mrs. Concepcion Vasquez, a Filipino woman, in which the officer seeks to annul his marriage, came up in the district court here today. After a warm legal battle, the court granted the defense until October within which time the woman will come over to tell her story of the marriage.

Lieutenant Burbank was in court with the two lieutenants who were the witnesses for him, while the attorney for the woman subpoenaed several soldiers from the post, among them one who was cook for the officer when he lived with the woman.

The attorneys for Lieutenant Burbank made an attempt to have Attorney Neldinger, who represents the woman, removed from the case, and submitted a copy of a letter from the attorney to Captain Sampson, adjutant of Fort Leavenworth, asking that Lieutenant Burbank be prevailed upon to consent to a postponement of the hearing.

Lieutenant Burbank's attorney alleged that this was an effort to intimidate his client and bring military interference from outside into the case. Judge Gilpatrick reprimanded the attorney, but allowed him to remain in the case.

To Prove Legality. The attorneys for the woman claimed that if given a postponement until October they would be able to prove conclusively that the officer was legally married to the woman, and in support of this contention read to the court the findings and testimony taken by Maj. Frank M. Dodd, who investigated the case for the war department.

The testimony was read in open court, and was somewhat embarrassing to the plaintiff's attorneys. Fernando Mapa, a physician, testified that he married them as a justice of the peace. The ceremony was merely the asking of the usual questions. Regarding the child, he stated that Lieutenant Burbank had always been regarded as its father. Regarding the time of the marriage, the affidavit says:

The ceremony took place at the home of the woman between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m. Lieutenant Burbank said he had an uncle in America who was a very rich man and that he (Burbank) intended, through his uncle, to build a railroad in Negros. He cried like a baby when he left in Ma.

Thought Her a Wife. Adele de Lallanda, wife of a Filipino merchant, swore that everybody regarded Mrs. Vasquez as the officer's wife.

"I did not attend the ceremony," she said, "but I did drink a glass of sherry in honor of the marriage."

In conclusion Major Dodd said: "It would hardly be possible for the names of Lieutenant Burbank's father and mother to appear in the application for marriage unless Lieutenant Burbank himself put them there. I compared the signatures of Lieutenant Burbank on the due bill shown me by Fernando Mapa, with what are alleged to be his signatures to the various papers deferred to in the foregoing. It is clear to me that they are identical."

be good, but constant use of the eyes usually causes headache; pain in the eyeball; and in children the eyes sometimes cross. This defect is called "far sight," not because one sees farther than normal, but because distant vision is the last to become impaired.

Astigmatism is an irregular curvature of the cornea, and may tend to either far or near sight, and specially ground lenses are always required to correct the defect. Comparatively few years ago this defect was not supposed to be common but it is now known that at least one in every ten is decidedly affected (especially among children), while at least one in every three is affected slightly.

Binoocular vision is the phraseology used in describing a pair of eyes that are not mates, giving unequal sight; for instance, one eye being near, and the other far-sighted, or one perfect and the other astigmatic. I find that many misunderstand this, and are apt to feel that glasses with a different focus for each eye are all they need. The fact is, such eyes may be true, but they will find not only a different focus required, but lenses of an entirely different character.

Muscular weakness is perhaps the most complicated of all eye troubles, as several sets of muscles are necessary for the proper focusing and movement of the eyeballs in order to perfect the general scheme of sight and bring each eye into harmony with the other, and an unsteady innervation of the muscles of any one set may result in such troubles as cross-eyes, divergent eyes, spasms of accommodation, headache, neuralgia and kindred nervous affections.

Relief from these complicated conditions cannot be prescribed for in an off-hand way, but requires the attention of one who cannot only correctly diagnose the defect, but can trace the cause, as many reflex conditions may be found which should be treated from the physiological rather than from an optical standpoint.

While styes, inflamed eyes, granular lids, conjunctivitis, and numerous acute conditions undoubtedly require medical treatment when they present themselves to the specialist, a large per cent of these troubles could have been avoided by early attention to defects in sight.

While these are but few of the defects to be met with daily, they will answer for illustration.

Our invitation to call at our institution at 173 Fourth street in the Y. M. C. A. building is genuine and in good faith. We do not expect all who come to us to buy glasses, nor do we expect to grant more than a preliminary examination where we deem it necessary in order to give you an intelligent answer to your inquiry as to what we can do for you and the probable cost, as one would hardly wish to be treated without first having an understanding as to proposed methods, expense, etc., nor do we wish to accept patients whose troubles do not come under the head of our specialty, that of the optician, although we have the constant assistance of a physician in general medicine which is of great value to patients as well as ourselves, as many times symptoms that bring one to a specialist can be traced to simple ailments which can be treated by home remedies.

We trust that those wishing to talk to us about their eyes will remember our hours, 9 to 6 except Sunday, 173 Fourth street, Y. M. C. A. building.

Why Your Eyes Hurt. As I have frequently been asked to describe the symptoms of the different eye troubles, and finding that many of my readers are taking more than a passing interest in the subject of sight, I will be a little more explicit in describing the eye and how defects can be detected and in many instances remedied by simple means. Many persons have perfect sight, but as I have said before, do not have perfect eyes, and labor under difficulties for which they cannot account, as they may constantly be overlooking deficiencies which have been with them all their lives and become a part of their makeup, while they remain entirely unconscious of them; others suffer with headaches and nervous troubles which are produced wholly by a strain on the sight, or hearing.

The more commonly known defects in sight are classified as follows:

Myopia, or "near sight." Usual cause, diameter of the eyeball too long, or the cornea too convex; may be either inherited or produced by disease or overtaxing of the sight in early life. The noticeable symptoms are prominent eyes, large pupils, distant vision uncertain and objects indistinct—sometimes improved by squinting; tendency to draw objects close for reading, etc.; handwriting small (owing to the unusual magnifying power of the eye).

Hypermetropia, or "far sight." Diameter of eyeball too short, or the cornea too flat, thus failing to focus the image sharply on the retina without a strain on the muscles or the assistance of glasses. This is by far the more common defect, and the unfortunate part of the situation is that the deficiency can often be overcome by straining the eye, without one being aware that he possesses any defect in sight. Symptoms are, pupils small, difficulty in reading, fine type held close to the eyes; tendency to put things in a good light and away from the face in order to focus them clearly, frequently accompanied by a tendency to squint; distant vision may

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Incompatible. From the Chicago Tribune. "Rippling, how did you ever happen to become a street preacher?" "It was this way, brother: When I reformed and joined the church I was a mule driver out west. Of course, I wasn't of any account as a mule driver after that, and I had to go to something."