

OPEN TO THE WORLD

Centennial of Lewis and Clark Formally Observed.

GREAT THROUG ATTEND OPENING

Military Pageant, Addresses by Nation's Dignitaries and Festivities Inaugurate the Exposition.

Portland, June 2.—The Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition is open. Portland is playing host to the world.

Yesterday, the opening day, will find a bright place in the history of the nation, marking as it does, the starting point of an enterprise that means the greater upbuilding of the West and Northwest; new trade relationships with the Orient; closer trade relationships between the Pacific coast and the Atlantic seaboard, and the hundreds of attendant and incidental benefits that will accrue to the country.

The opening ceremonies and demonstrations were on a scale commensurate with the greatness of the day. They were carried through without a hitch of any consequence. Old exposition attaches, who have attended the important world's fairs of the past decade, declared they had never before beheld so pretty or so effective an opening.

The attendance passed even beyond the most sanguine official expectations. Crowds, such as have never before lined the streets of Portland, saw the great military pageant that preceded the opening exercises. Standing room on the three miles of streets was at a premium. And when the parade was at an end this ocean of humanity turned its tide on the exposition grounds.

Across Guild's lake on the peninsula a section of artillery tolled off the presidential salute of 21 guns, the dark blue smoke from the cannonading lifting slowly above the government's palace and adding enchantment to the peaceful grandeur of the inspiring landscape to the north.

This salute brought on the opening exercises. All of the speakers were enthusiastically received. Especially cordial was the reception accorded the nation's representatives. The exercises were marred by no unpleasant incident. So orderly was everything that the heavy detachment of policemen and guardsmen were not put to the necessity of issuing a single admonition.

It was exactly 12 o'clock to the dot when President H. W. Goode, of the exposition, called for order. It was hardly 2 o'clock when President Roosevelt was informed by wire that all was ready. The president was in waiting for the message at the White house. The great crowd leaned forward in a state of high nervous tension waiting for the first peals of the government chimes, which were to have been President Roosevelt's first response. But, lucklessly, the chimes failed to work, and after a full minute of breathless waiting, the assemblage was informed by Mr. Goode that the president had sent his greeting. At the same time he declared the exposition formally opened and extended a greeting to all the world. President Roosevelt's congratulatory telegram was then read and received with tremendous applause.

There was apparently almost as many people at the fair grounds last night as were present at the opening exercises. Although the exhibits buildings were closed, the exposition by night seemed in every particular as great an attraction as during the open hours of the day.

When darkness fell upon the heights that raise beyond the fairy city the reason was plain.

As a feast for the eye the spectacle was incomparably beautiful. The fireworks which were a feature of the evening, were beautiful in the extreme, but they paled before the splendor of the electricity.

Admissions 39,577.

As nearly as could be estimated by Chief of the Department of Admissions F. B. Davison the total admissions at the Lewis and Clark exposition yesterday was 39,577. This estimate was announced last night after the gates had been closed to the public and reports from the three entrances had been counted. Mr. Davison says that his estimate is not absolutely correct and that he will not know the exact number of admissions until today. He says, however, that his estimate will not vary more than 200.

Unparalleled Record.

That the business record of the pre-exposition period is unparalleled in the history of expositions, is the statement of Director of Concessions and Admissions John A. Wakefield. Yesterday he gave out the following statistics: Concessions department—Concessions revenue collected, \$76,414. Receipts—General admissions, \$27,222.50; commutation tickets, \$1,622.50; admission tickets, \$17,070; photograph passes, \$3,222; badges, \$2,967.

Two Revenue Cutters Here.

There are two revenue cutters now in port. The Russ arrived shortly after dusk last evening and dropped anchor in the stream above the Burnside street bridge and just astern of the cutter McCulloch. The Russ was on her way from Seattle to San Francisco, when she received orders at Port Townsend to stop at this city. She will remain here for some time and will then proceed south.

FAIRBANKS AT CEREMONY.

Magnificent Building Erected by Washington Formally Opened.

Portland, June 3.—The bonds of friendship existing between the two greatest states in the Northwest were even more firmly cemented yesterday at the Lewis and Clark exposition, when the magnificent Washington State building was formally dedicated with ceremonies second only to the opening day exercises of Thursday. The spirit of friendliness which binds the two states together in the great task of developing and upbuilding the Northwest was exemplified by the eloquent addresses of the speakers who represented both the state of Washington and the state of Oregon, Vice President Fairbanks, the personal representative of the president, honored the Washington delegation by his presence and delivered a short but very pointed and appropriate speech.

The condition of the weather was perfect before and during the ceremonies, but immediately after the close of the exercises dark and heavy clouds appeared on the horizon, giving the impression that the unfavorable weather had been delayed because of the respect the elements held for the great state of Washington. Long before the commencement of the exercises, which were held at 11 o'clock, Washingtonians, Oregonians and visitors from all parts of the United States began to assemble in anticipation of the dedication. By the time the hour arrived the exposition grounds east of the Washington building were crowded with people.

Hundreds of them were from Washington, and it is said that there was not a city in the state, no matter how it ranked in importance with its sister cities, that was not represented at the dedication. There were visitors from even the remotest portions of Washington, who traveled many miles on horseback to reach a railroad which would take them to Portland. The delegations from Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Walla Walla were particularly large, the most prominent public men being in attendance.

QUOTES HISTORIC INCIDENT

Russia Cries for Punishment of Nebogotoff for Surrendering.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—Feeling in the admiralty against Rear Admiral Nebogotoff continues to run high, the majority of the naval authorities being deaf to the appeals of the few who insist that the admiral's action in surrendering his warships should not be condemned until the circumstances become fully known. The majority say they could forgive anything but surrender and point to the precedent in the case of the Russian ship Raphael, which, in 1829, during the Russo-Turkish war, struck its colors to three Turkish ships which surrounded it. Nicholas I meted out a terrible punishment to the officers and crew of the Raphael, ordering that all of them should be shot after their exchange and directing that, if the ship should ever be recaptured, its infamous history should be blotted out by the total destruction of the vessel. The Raphael, strange to say, was recaptured 34 years later at Sinope during the Crimean war, a son of the captain who surrendered her taking part in the battle, and to this son fell the task of executing the dead emperor's orders to destroy her. Many naval authorities claim that the emperor should reserve the same fate for Admiral Nebogotoff.

PACIFYING EAST SAMAR.

Removal of Corrupt Officials May End Rebellion.

Manila, June 3.—Brigadier General George M. Randall will sail for the United States on June 15.

Brigadier General Carter, commander of the department of the Visayas, now engaged in the pacification of the natives on the east coast of the island of Samar, has 16 companies of infantry and 12 companies of scouts operating in the field, with four more companies of infantry under orders. The uprising of the natives in this quarter is not against the government. They have rebelled on account of the corrupt practices of native officials and hemp agents, who have been underpaying the men for their products.

Sailors Mutiny in Battle.

London, June 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times wires that he had obtained from high authority a report that Admiral Nebogotoff's sailors mutinied in the battle and threw the admiral and many of their officers overboard. He states further that the sailors found their officers in the cabins and hoisted a white flag, surrendering to the Japanese. It is said that eight men of Nebogotoff's squadron were hanged for mutiny while the squadron was still in the Red sea.

Limit on Land Acquisition.

Washington, June 3.—The commissioner of the general land office has issued instructions to registers and receivers of land offices throughout the country that in the future no person shall be permitted to acquire more than 320 acres of nonmineral public land under the existing laws. Heretofore applicants have been permitted to increase that quantity under the timber and stone and soldier additional homestead laws.

Wicked Wind Betrayed Him.

Tokio, June 3.—A telegram from Basebo says that Admiral Rojestvensky stated in an interview that he hoped to clear Tsu island in a fog, but a sudden southwestern gale cleared the fog and revealed the presence of his fleet.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

TAX ON TRAVELING STOCK.

Supreme Court Will Pass on Validity of Recent Law.

Salem—A suit has been brought in Lake county to test the validity of the act of the last legislature specifying the manner in which livestock shall be assessed and the taxes thereon shall be paid. The new law provides that when livestock is assessed, the tax shall be then paid or secured at the rate of levy for the preceding year, and that when such stock is driven into another county for pasturage, it shall be assessed there and the owner shall pay a tax to that county according to the time the stock was pastured therein. The owner can recover from the first county such portion of his tax as he paid to the second county.

The purpose of the law was to place a restriction upon the driving of stock into this state from other states, or from one county to another, the object being to lessen the range troubles.

A suit was brought by Lake county to enforce the payment of the tax, and the defendant set up by demurrer that the law is unconstitutional because it requires payment of a tax at a rate different from the rate charged upon other classes of property. It is understood that the court sustained the demurrer and that the case will be appealed to the Supreme court at once, so that the question may be settled.

FILES ON THE KLAMATH BASIN.

Government Secures Itself Against Speculators in Irrigation Tract.

Salem—The United States government has filed in the office of State Engineer John H. Lewis, a notice of intention to appropriate all the unused waters of Malheur river and of the Klamath basin. This notice is given under the irrigation act passed by the last legislature, and serves to prevent any water rights which will conflict with the government's needs. The government has three years within which to file its plans and begin the construction of its irrigation system. The filing of the notice gives the government protection against speculators during that time.

A. R. Black, of Eugene, has filed in the office of the state engineer a notice of his appropriation of the waters of Waldo lake, in Lane county, for irrigation purposes. His notice was filed in the office of the county clerk of Lane county, but under the new law it must be filed in the office of the state engineer also.

Putnam Remains State Librarian.

Salem—J. B. Putnam has been elected state librarian by the judges of the Supreme court, under the provisions of the act of the last legislature. Heretofore the librarian has been elected by the legislature. The last legislature was of the opinion that the library should be under the control of the Supreme court, and gave the court power to employ a librarian who would serve during the pleasure of the court. Mr. Putnam has been state librarian for 20 years, having been elected the first time by the legislature of 1885.

Annual Fair at Roseburg.

Roseburg—The annual fair for the Second Southern Oregon agricultural district will be held on the fair grounds one mile east of Roseburg, September 12 to 16 inclusive. Arrangements will also probably be made for holding the annual pioneer reunion for this county at the district fair grounds September 11 and 12. The board of trustees has offered the pioneers free use of the grounds during those two days for the purpose named.

Opp Strike a Real Bonanza.

Medford—With \$5,000 taken out in the first two days after the strike in the Opp mine, and the rich ore promising to continue, the find in this once rejected mine looks like a bonanza equal to the famous Gold Hill ore of early days. Should the rich streak continue even 20 feet, which will apparently be the case, it will yield at least \$150,000. The ledge is seemingly a continuous one of wire gold bearing quartz.

Offer Money and Demand Land.

Salem—A number of persons holding certificates of sale of state land, which certificates the Marion county grand jury declared were secured fraudulently, are coming forward with money to make payments and are strongly protesting that there was no fraud in the transactions. Some of the certificates are still in the hands of first purchasers while others are held by assignees.

Warehouse for Wallows Wool.

Elgin—A large warehouse to be used for a storeroom for the large quantity of wool soon to come out of Wallowa county has been completed. This warehouse was built by a company of farmers of this section, known as the Farmers' Exchange and Forwarding company, which will conduct a general forwarding business, and also carry farm implements and vehicles.

Northern Union Sawmill Season.

Elgin—The many sawmills tributary to this place have begun active operations, and ere long a large influx of men and teams will be engaged in hauling the output of these mills to Elgin, where the lumber is prepared for the market, being manufactured into all kinds of building materials, which are shipped to all parts of the country.

REVENUE CUT OFF.

Eastern Oregon Experiment Station Without Funds for Work.

Salem—The filing of the referendum petitions has left the Eastern Oregon Agricultural experiment station entirely without funds. The last legislature raised the appropriation from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year, but at the same time passed an act which requires that whenever public property at any institution is sold, the proceeds shall be paid to the state treasurer and be turned into the general fund.

Attorney General Crawford has given an opinion in which he holds that this latter act applies to articles produced at the experiment station. Since the appropriation was included in the omnibus bill, which has been held up by the referendum, all revenue for the experiment station is cut off.

When the omnibus bill was up for consideration in the senate last winter, Senator Pierce made a strong plea for the raise of \$5,000 a year in the appropriation. His argument was that the station has had a revenue of nearly \$5,000 from the sale of produce, and that since this had been cut off by the act requiring that the proceeds be turned into the general fund, the legislature should make up for it by increasing the appropriation. As soon as the referendum petition was filed, the Agricultural college people began an effort to hold the proceeds of sales, if possible. In order to get an expression from the attorney general, his opinion was asked and his unfavorable answer was given.

Might Burn Up Town.

Astoria—The new crude oil tank of the Standard Oil company, in this city has received its baptism by the oil tank steamer Asuncion pumping 5,000 gallons of crude oil into it. There being no opposition from any of the city authorities, notwithstanding the general discussion by the council that it would be a serious menace to the safety of the adjacent property, and might be the cause of a fire that would destroy a large portion of the city. It is undoubtedly located in a position that if it should get afire during one of the regular summer Northwest winds, the entire city would be menaced.

Speculators are Shut Out.

Salem—State land officials are exceedingly well pleased by the decision of the secretary of the interior, to the effect that the state can select indemnity land for all state school lands inside forest reserves. While the department has held that the state may select indemnity land for both surveyed and unsurveyed sections, the state will have little opportunity to select indemnity on surveyed sections for the reason that these sections were bought up by speculators before the state land board learned that the government proposed to create the reserves.

State Land Sale.

Salem—The state land board has decided to sell to the highest bidder all the school sections in the portion of the Warner mountain reserve that were recently restored to entry. There are 9,720 acres of school land in the tracts restored. Sealed bids for the land will be received by the state land board at its meeting on the second Tuesday in July. When the government withdrew its lands from entry for the purpose of creating forest reserves in Klamath and Lake counties, the state withdrew from sale all state school lands in the same tract.

Wood Washes Away.

Lebanon—A slight rise in the Santiam river at this place caused the breaking of the boom which had been placed in the river to hold the cordwood floated down the river to the paper mill at this place, and about 1,000 cords of wood floated down the river. It is not probable that any great amount of it can be saved at points below here, and the loss to the mill company will be about \$2,000. A few hundred cords were lost by the mill in a similar way last fall. It was believed the boom was much stronger.

Warner Case to Supreme Court.

Salem—Attorney General Crawford has returned from Lake county, where he tried the case for the Warner valley settlers against the Warner Valley Stock company. The trial court sustained a demurrer to the attorney general's complaint and the attorney general appealed to the Supreme court where the question will be settled whether the Warner valley settlers have a good case against the company for title to their lands.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 85c per bushel; bluestem, 90c@91c; valley, 85c@87c.
Oats—No. 1 white, feed, \$29.00 per ton; gray, \$29.00.
Hay—Timothy, \$14@16 per ton; clover, \$11@12; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 18@18½ doz.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@21½c
Apples—Table, \$1.50@2.50 per box.
Strawberries—Oregon, 50c@1.25 per crate.
Potatoes—Old, \$1@1.15; new potatoes, 1½@2c per pound.
Hops—1904, 23½@25c per pound.
Wool—Choice, Eastern Oregon, best, 19@23c per pound; valley, 27½@29c per pound; mohair, 31@32½c per pound.

ROJESTVENSKY A PRISONER.

Togo Says He Rescued Russian Admiral from Sinking Ship.

Washington, May 31.—The official Japanese report on the latest details of the great naval battle in the Korean straits is made in a cablegram received tonight by the Japanese legation here from the foreign office at Tokio, conveying Admiral Togo's dispatches up to this afternoon. The report says that Admiral Rojestvensky and another admiral and staff officers were taken prisoners on the sinking of Rojestvensky's flagship, Kniass Souvaroff, Saturday night, south of Urelung island, off the Korean coast. The total number of vessels lost to the Russians, according to Admiral Togo, now is 22, and he adds that, although the full particulars are not yet in, none of the Japanese ships was seriously injured and the loss to the first division of the Japanese fleet was over 400.

Ships Reach Vladivostok.

Vladivostok, May 31.—Two ships alone of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's powerful flotilla, the swift cruiser Almaz and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozeny, lie at anchor here today in the curving harbor of Golden Horn, they having separated from the fleet early in the battle, which began in the Korean straits Saturday afternoon, and headed, in obedience to orders, with full speed to Vladivostok.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon no other vessel of the Baltic fleet had yet arrived, and the signal stations at Askold and Rimsky Korsakoff island reported none in sight.

Officers of the Almaz and Grozeny say that both fleets had already sustained terrible losses when the Almaz and Grozeny broke through the hostile line. Of the Japanese, two battleships had gone down before their eyes, and two cruisers, their sterns high out of the water, seemed ready to plunge bow foremost to the bottom of the sea.

SPRANG TRAP ON RUSSIANS.

Togo Also Used Submarines and Torpedoes with Deadly Effect.

Tokio, May 31.—The proverb that Admiral Togo always fights and seldom reports is proving true in the case of his greatest battle. From the briefest and most fragmentary reports coming to Tokio, it is impossible to gain an approximate conception or picture of the desperate and decisive combat. The Navy department, after announcing the bare results yesterday, has lapsed into silence again. It meets inquirers with the statement that the department is not interested in the publication of news, but is concerned only in securing victory for Japan. It is probable that many details of the fight will never be given to the world. It will probably be days or weeks before the main facts of the battle and its strategy are made known.

Admiral Togo appears to have planned and laid a complete trap, which fitted Admiral Rojestvensky's action, and the Japanese outmaneuvered, outfought and outshot the Russians, fearlessly taking their lightest cruisers against the heavy Russian armor-clad battleships and joining battleships with armored cruisers, smothering them with gun fire.

WILL RAISE PRICE OF PEACE.

Japan's Victory Increases Severity of Terms Demanded.

Washington, May 31.—Minister Takahira had an hour's conference with President Roosevelt tonight. The minister reached the White house at 9 o'clock and remained until after 10 o'clock. Mr. Takahira refused to say anything regarding the object of his visit.

There is reason to believe the question of peace was under consideration, the object of the minister being to inform the president that the old basis on which Japan would begin negotiations would not now be acceptable. It is believed that with the latest decisive naval victory, the demands of Japan will be materially increased, and include a large indemnity in addition to the retention of Port Arthur and the evacuation by Russia of Manchuria.

Dispute Over Price of Salmon.

New Westminster, B. C., May 31.—Trouble between the fishermen and the cannerymen may end in a strike. The difference concerns prices for fish during the big run of the season. The fishermen met today and decided on 10 cents straight for fish for July and 15 cents for August. The cannerymen and packers declare the entire season's rate must be 8 cents per fish. Trouble is just commencing, and promises to get hot. During the last big run the militia had to be called out for the same trouble.

Agricultural Congress Opens.

Rome, May 31.—The first working session of the international congress, made at the instigation of David Lubin, of Sacramento, Cal., to establish an International Chamber of Agriculture, took place this afternoon at the Corsica palace, in the presence of the diplomatic corps and all the delegates. Ex-Minister Tittoni delivered an address welcoming the delegates and outlining the object of the congress, after which the meeting adjourned.

Will March Into Mongolia.

New York, May 31.—The Chinese authorities deny that they have received from Russia a positive notice of the intention to march troops into Mongolia, cables the Pekin correspondent of the Herald. On the other hand, the foreign office is deluged with charges and counter charges relative to alleged breaches of neutrality by both Russians and Japanese.

RUSSIA STUPEFIED

Cannot Realize Damage Inflicted by Japanese Fleet.

TALK OF PEACE STILL SCOUTED

Will Fight Another Land Battle, and if That is Lost She May Then Ask for Peace.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—The Russian admiralty is literally stupefied by the extent of the disaster suffered by Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet, and its own advisers paint the situation in even worse colors than the Tokio dispatches.

The Associated Press Vladivostok dispatch received at an early hour yesterday afternoon accounts for only two ships of the great Russian fleet—the cruiser Almaz and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozeny—and the absence of news about the battleship Navarin and the cruisers Oleg and Aurora, which are the only fighting ships of any value not enumerated in the Japanese lists of destroyed or captured, and which, up to 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, had not reached Vladivostok, renders almost idle any hope that they were able to shake off the pursuing Japanese cruisers and reached the shelter of the fortress at Golden Horn.

Russia has agreed to disarm and intern the big fleet of colliers and transports sent to the Chinese coast when Rojestvensky determined to try to force the Straits of Korea. It is believed here that the admiral did not want to be hampered by a big convoy in the sea fight, and the decision to send the convoy to the rear compelled Rojestvensky to adopt the shortest route by the way of Ten island, as some of the ships could not carry enough coal in their bunkers to steam around Japan.

The question of inaugurating peace negotiations is not likely to be opened until full reports of the Russian disaster have been received. The war party continues its defiant attitude, and declares that peace is impossible, while many Russians who heretofore have been in favor of peace, but who are now humiliated by the sting of the defeat of their navy, are giving their voice in favor of a continuation of the war. Nevertheless, the peace party insists on the absolute futility of prolonging the struggle. Ever slow to reach a decision, it is improbable that the government will decide on the course it will pursue until after battle has been joined in Manchuria.

The Associated Press dispatches indicate that Field Marshal Oyama is already in motion and that a grand engagement is imminent. The government still predicts the publication of losses in ships not contained in its own advices, but so far as St. Petersburg is concerned the truth is known.

WALLOW IN MUD.

Slush Beneath, No Fodder Behind and Foe in Front of Russian Army.

Gushu Pass, Manchuria, June 1.—The rains which began three days ago have ceased. General skirmishing has been continuous for the past fortnight. Arriving troops, on leaving the trains, find themselves in a sea of mud. The country in the immediate rear of the Russian army wears the same aspect as did the rear of the old positions, which the Russians occupied in the south, being denuded of forage. Many of the Chinese fled from their houses, and wherever the troops camped these houses were torn down for firewood.

Interest in the attitude of the Mongols continues. It is asserted that a state of rebellion exists against the local prince ruling the eastern tribes.

A few native traders with goods are arriving at the interior cities from Simintin, but the only remaining trade route for Northern Manchuria since the loss of Simintin to the Russians is by way of Kiachta, over which traders are already active.

"Loop" is Finished.

New York, June 1.—What was regarded as one of the most difficult tasks in the digging of the subway has been completed by the finishing of the loop at the Battery. With the work of excavation over and the walls built, the Interborough company will be able to run its trains to the southern end of the line on Manhattan island. Construction on the loop, from which an extension of the system will pass under the river to Brooklyn, was frequently interrupted since it began in 1903 because of the flow of sea water.

Frost Damages German Vineyards

Berlin, June 1.—Inquiries now completed regarding the extent of the damage caused by the recent cold weather to the vineyards of middle Rhine region show serious losses in the best districts. The vineyards present a sorry spectacle. Some famous vineyards in locations like Johannisberg, Geisenheim, Erbach and Hattenheim suffered particularly, and will hardly produce anything like an average crop. Rhine Hossen also suffered severely.

Castro Conciliates a Rebel.

New York, June 1.—General Benjamin Herrera, Liberal leader in the late revolution, has been appointed, says a Panama cable to the Herald, military chief of the Venezuelan frontier, an important and responsible position.