

# LEWISTON INTER-STATE NEWS

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## RUSSIAN PRESS AFTER DYNASTY

### Kuroki's Army in Good Spirits—Rojestvensky at Tokio

Petersburg, June 2.—The immediate abolition of the imperial reforms is to be the only thing which can save the government from the wrath of the populace. The truth is now being told to the humblest people of the empire, and will soon spread through the army and the mutterings of the revolutionists are certain to have an ominous effect on the army at the front. It is believed that the revolutionists are planning to take advantage of the government's discomfiture by demonstrating and renewing strikes. As a precautionary measure more guard regiments have been ordered back from camp and additional Cossack reinforcements have been brought to St. Petersburg. The government also consider that the government is at last in a corner and that the time has come to strike. The press is asking—It threatens. The St. Petersburg morning menaces the government boldly declaring that if it does not give what the people need the latter will take it.

### Rojestvensky's Wounds.

Wednesday, May 31.—The severe wound of Admiral Rojestvensky, was taken to Sasebo, is a bruise on the forehead and a light fracture of the skull. The nature of his internal injuries is not known. The admiral's temperature and pulse are normal and there is no sign of brain trouble. He has other wounds but they are not serious.

### Only One to Escape.

Petersburg, June 1.—The Russian naval officer Iumrud has arrived at Vladivostok. According to the latest Japanese reports she was one of the four vessels surrounded by the Japanese fleet near Liancourt rocks, northward of Oki Island, and fled, while the other four vessels, battleships Nicolai and Orel and the coast defense ships Admiral Benaviz and General Admiral Benaviz surrendered.

### Japanese Casualties 800.

Tokyo, May 31. (Delayed in transmission).—Admiral Rojestvensky's injuries consist of a wound on the forehead, a slight outer fracture and other slight wounds. The total Japanese casualties are under 800.

### Naval Prisoners Landed.

Yokohama, June 1.—Fully 3,800 Russian naval prisoners have been landed. The damaged Russian vessels have been moved ashore off the coast of the province of Nagato.

### Rojestvensky's Condition Serious.

Yokohama, May 31.—A report reaches here to the effect that little hope is entertained of the recovery of Admiral Rojestvensky, who is now at Sasebo.

### Soldiers Have Mueh Spirit.

Headquarters General Kuroki's Army, Fusan, June 1.—There is reason to believe that the next campaign of this army will be even more successful than the last. The soldiers have the spirit and discipline of veterans and nothing is lacking in equipment and supplies.

### Much Rain and Mud.

Headquarters of the Japanese Army Manchuria, via Fusan, June 1.—The Japanese have been reconnoitering actively on the plains west of the railroad. More frequent rains than usual fell during the month of May. Heavy rain during the past week was very heavy, resembling the downpour of the rainy season. The Chinese are engaged in plowing and planting. The number of men and animals engaged in plowing for the army hinders this work. The old men and the women with oxen and cows are managing to till the fields.

## REPORT OF LOST SHIPS

### Losses in This Line Prior to the Great Battle.

June 1.—The necessity for sea mines is no longer existing, the navy department confirms the report of the Japanese battleship Yashima, sunk at Port Arthur, in May, 1904, and other naval losses heretofore mentioned. The list is as follows: The battleship Yashima sunk by a mine May 15, 1904, while engaged in

blockading Port Arthur. The torpedo boat destroyer Akatsuki sunk by a mine May 17, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur. The gunboat Oshima, sunk in collision May 17, 1904, while operating with the army off Liaotung peninsula. The torpedo boat destroyer Hayatori, sunk by a mine September 3, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur. The protected cruiser Takasago, sunk by a mine December 12, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur. The Japanese battleship Yashima was reported to have been sunk early in June, 1904, but although the reports were reiterated and repeatedly denied, it was not until November 3 of that year that the Associated Press was able to positively announce that its dispatches from Chefoo, Port Arthur and Hoko to the effect that the Yashima had been sunk had been officially confirmed. The Yashima was one of the finest of the navy. She was about the size of the battleship Maine and had a speed of 19 knots and carried a heavy battery of 12 inch guns and 10 six inch guns, in addition to 64 other guns of smaller calibre.

## SEE ALL TRAIL FOR SMALL SUM

### Lewis and Clark Visitors to See Big Bunch of Shows

Portland, June 2.—Seven dollars will enable the visitor to the Lewis and Clark exposition to see every concession on the Trail, the amusement thoroughfare of the Centennial. At St. Louis it cost in the neighborhood of \$30 to see the "Pike," with its 70 shows and many of them were not worth the price of admission. The Trail offers 35 of the finest attractions ever included in an exposition. Fancy seeing 35 shows for \$7.

The most expensive concession on the Trail is the Carnival of Venice, a spectacular production designed by the "King of the Ballet," Bolossy Kiraly. The price of admission to this attraction is 50 cents, and after seeing the show the fee will be pronounced reasonable. Five hundred persons participate on the stage. The scene is laid in Venice and by means of some very fine scenic offerings the illusion is faithfully carried out, even to the canals of that Italian city. The canals are of real water. The Carnival of Venice is a terpsichorean extravaganza of the highest order.

Leaving the Carnival of Venice the visitor meanders over to the Homer Davenport Farm. Paying 25 cents he enters and beholds the foremost cartoonist of the world comfortably seated on a rustic bench before a crudely built log house. Surrounding the illustrious penman are hundreds of blooded fowls, several specimens of horses of Arabian blood and a magnificent Hambletonian. Davenport will be found affable, urbane and democratic, and if the visitor is of the right sort the cartoonist may offer him a modest sketch as a memento.

Across the way from Davenport's is the Klondike mining exhibit. This concession is pre-eminent from an educational standpoint and offers the visitor a truthful portrayal of mining methods in vogue in the gold fields of Alaska. The building that houses the show is designed inside in panorama effect and a full sized placer mine is found in operation. Clean-ups of real gold worth \$10,000 are made every hour. The admission is 25 cents.

Following the Trail the visitor enters the Streets of Cairo, paying a fee of 15 cents. He is now in the midst of all that is Egyptian. Strangely garbed people are seen on all sides, now a diminutive donkey belabored by a boy in flowing robe dashes past, or a monstrous camel loaded with human freight lumbers through the street. Fierocious looking warriors dance about in mock combat. The shrieking strains of curious oriental instruments are wafted from the theater on the soft Oregon ozone. For 25 cents the visitor gains entrance to this foreign show house and spends a pleasant half hour viewing the antics of a strange people.

A wonderful show is located almost opposite the Streets of Cairo, the Infant Incubators. There is no gaiety about this concession. It represents the most astonishing achievement of modern science, the nurturing of the human being by artificial means. In the pleasing little building housing this attraction are several ingeniously constructed incubators containing real live infants. Visitors are allowed to gaze at them through plate-glass, and apparently the tots are content to remain in their snug homes. The admission to the infant incubators is 25 cents.

And so on down the Trail the visitor may meander. A great many of the shows offer admissions as low as 10 cents. The visitor finds foolish shows and serious shows, or he may devote his time to instructive shows. No matter how hard he "Hits the Trail," he cannot spend more than \$7, which will admit him to 35 attractions, unless he chooses to take in a show more than once.

## THE LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL OPENED

### Anniversary of the Exploration of the Northwestern Country Opened at Portland Yesterday—Roosevelt Presses the Button

Portland, Ore., June 1.—The Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by an expedition commanded by Captains Merriwether Lewis and William Clark, was opened today. The buildings, of which there are a score of considerable size, are complete in every detail and most of the exhibits are ready for inspection.

The official hour for the commencement of the exercises was 1 o'clock, at which time the officials of the exposition, state commissioners and distinguished guests, assembled on the lake front. Long before this time the grounds were filled with nearly half the population of Portland and the remainder apparently was thronging to the exposition grounds. To the many thousands of the local population were added many more who came in on excursion trains last night and this morning.

The first demonstration of the day was a big parade about the grounds, in which military, civic and spectacular features were the attractions. Many bands were in the procession and thousands on foot and on horseback added to the attractiveness of the pageant. Following the parade were the open air exercises held on the shore of Guild lake.

On the shore of the lake a stand had been erected for the speakers and seats provided for the listeners. Promptly at the time set the assemblage was called to order by President H. W. Goode, of the exposition, who requested the audience to rise while the Right Reverend David H. Moore, Methodist Episcopal bishop of Oregon, delivered the invocation. After the march "Imperial Oregon" had been played by Innes' band, President Goode, as the chief executive of the exposition, delivered an address, at the conclusion of which he introduced Vice President Fairbanks as the chief speaker of the day. The vice president's address reviewed at length the achievements of the Pacific northwest country since its first exploration by Lewis and Clark and spoke of the importance of the exposition to this section and to the nation at large. Loud applause followed the conclusion of the vice president's remarks.

Addresses followed by United States Senator Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming and Congressman J. A. Tawney, of Minnesota. Mayor Williams welcomed the visitors on behalf of the city of Portland, and Governor Chamberlain extended greeting for the state of Oregon.

At the conclusion of the speeches greetings were exchanged between President Roosevelt and President Goode and the exposition was declared to be formally opened. The speakers' stand was electrically connected with the White House and President Roose-

velt pressed the "button" that started the wheels in the Machinery Hall and thus actually opened the great exposition. The messages exchanged were full of good feeling and interest and showed the most thorough accord of the people of this section with the chief executive.

A marvelous transformation followed the telegraphic signal. Operators here were waiting for the response from the White House, and as quickly as it came they touched the keys which released the fastenings of the thousands of banners on the staffs on the roofs of all the large exhibit palaces. Simultaneously with the unfurling of the flags all the bands burst forth in melody, and from the chimes in the tower of the government building pealed the strains of "America." Every man in the great crowd uncovered, and when the last strain of the "martial song had died away the exercises were brought to an end with a divine benediction pronounced by Archbishop Christie. The great enterprise upon which the people of Portland had lavished hundreds of thousands of dollars and expended unlimited time and energy was at last an accomplished fact.

Although no special effort was made by the management of the exposition to secure a large attendance for the opening day, the crowd surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The gates were thrown open at 9 o'clock in the morning and the rush began. The street cars were crowded to their capacity while countless thousands wended their way to the grounds on foot. It was an orderly, good natured crowd, bent on getting its fill of pleasure and seeing as much as possible of the opening formalities. When these were concluded the sight seeing began, and soon the exhibit palaces, the state structures and most of all the amusement section known as "The Trail," were crowded with men, women and children anxious to see as much as possible of the countless wonders of the magic city that has spread itself out in a dazzling panorama of color with the snow-capped peaks of Mount Hood, Mount Ranier, Mount Adams and Mount St. Helens for a background.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition opened today is to continue until October 15. The exposition occupies an area of 400 acres adjoining the principal residence section of Portland, and represents an outlay, approximately, of \$5,000,000. Of this vast sum the United States government appropriated \$500,000, and an equal sum was donated by the state of Oregon. The remainder was raised through private enterprise.

Of the gross area devoted to the exposition proper 80 acres are on the mainland, and 60 acres form a peninsula which extends into Guild lake. This lake is a fresh water body 220 acres in extent, separated from the Willamette river by a narrow strip of

land. The main exposition buildings occupy the ground bordering on the lake. Eight large exhibit palaces, marvels of convenience and of great architectural symmetry, form the principal scheme. These structures are dedicated respectively to agriculture, liberal and industrial arts, foreign exhibits, forestry, fine arts, mines and metallurgy, territorial building and machinery and electricity and transportation. Around these main buildings on the outer edge cluster the state, territorial and minor pavilions. The Administration building, containing the executive offices, is situated at one end of this beautiful colonnade entrance.

Ten states have pavilions. The Oregon building, which is a handsome clubhouse of Colonial design, occupies a commanding position near the main entrance. Massachusetts, Idaho, Washington and other states have handsome structures well filled with choice exhibits. On the neck of land which extends into Guild lake is located the large building which houses the government exhibit.

The forestry building is a veritable timber exhibit. For its construction two miles of logs five and six feet in diameter and 52 feet in length, eight miles of poles and tons of shakes and shingles were required. Standing in one of the spacious corridors of this building, supported by its giant fir and cedar columns, six feet in diameter and 40 feet in height, the visitor cannot fail to be impressed by the originality of the architectural scheme.

Columbia Court is the great central plaza of the exposition, and it is situated between the Agriculture and the Liberal Arts buildings. Its main features are two wide avenues, between which are spacious sunken gardens, with numerous fountains and symmetrical beds of gorgeous flowers. Passing through this court one comes upon a parapet at the head of a series of velvety lawn sloping to the edge of the lake. Leading down from this parapet to an ornate boat landing is a broad staircase flanked by massive balustrades. On each side of the staircase are masses of ever-blooming trees.

Perhaps the nearest approach to a replica of classical architecture is found in the Oriental exhibits palace. The style of this building may be termed modified Corinthian. The European and Agriculture palaces are composite. The main entrance to the European building is after the popular mission architecture, and the cornice and other parts of the Agriculture palace are in the same style.

The state most liberally represented at the exposition are Oregon, California, Montana, Utah, Missouri, Washington, Wyoming, Nevada, North Dakota, Minnesota, Arizona, Virginia, New York and Massachusetts. The foreign exhibits are for the most part those that were shown at St. Louis.

In the western part of the grounds a considerable section has been left almost in its natural state, forming Centennial park, where all manner of western farm and garden products are to be displayed as they actually grow. Astor Drive separates the experimental gardens and Centennial park, and leads to the Bridge of Nations, which spans two thousand feet of water, and connects with the Government peninsula. On the edge of the bridge adjoining the mainland the width is 150 feet for a distance of 800 feet, and the bridge here is called the Trail. This is the amusement section of the exposition, corresponding to the Midway at the Chicago world's fair and the Pike at St. Louis.

Owing to its unique location the Trail contains many aquatic attractions. There are also many other new and attractive forms of amusement here and the visitor in search of novelties will find more sensations than he can assimilate. One of the most pretentious of the attractions on the Trail is the Klondike mining exhibit, with a placer mine in operation, showing how the gold is taken from the rich regions of the far northwest. There are also to be found the usual number of cafes, scenic illusions, theatrical shows, oriental spectacles and the like.

## Hanlon and Corbett Clash Tonight

San Francisco, June 2.—Interest in the Hanlon-Corbett contest has lived to a noticeable degree as the date for the encounter approached and Woodward's Pavilion promises to be comfortably filled tonight with ring enthusiasts curious to see the two little fellows again battle for supremacy. Both have been training faithfully since the articles were signed with the result that each appears to be in the best of condition. It is stated to be a 20 round affair.

This will be their third meeting in the ring. The first took place more than two years ago, and after 20 rounds of fast and interesting miffing was declared a draw, although the consensus of opinion was that Hanlon's at the final gong was large enough to entitle him to the verdict. Their second fight took place December 29, 1903, Corbett winning handily in 16 rounds.

## MOUNTAIN GEM TO GELILO CANAL

### Makes the First Trip to the New Portage Today—Senator Heyburn on Board.

The Lewiston Steamship company's boat, the "Mountain Gem," departed for the Celilo canal at about 7:45 this morning. The boat was manned by a full crew under Captain Gray, one of the oldest steamboat men on the river. Captain Gray stated that they would reach the Celilo canal at about 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

United States Senator Heyburn and wife, who arrived from Wallace yesterday, were the guests of honor of the Lewiston Commercial club, who have the affair in charge.

About 30 passengers were on board when the steamer pulled out from the wharf—Grangeville, De. Lewiston and Charleston and various towns in the Clearwater country were represented. When the boat was a few hundred feet from the wharf Colonel Spafford appeared on the scene in his traveling garb ready for the trip. After a great deal of jestification on the part of the gentleman the craft backed up to the wharf and "threw out a line."

The "Mountain Gem" never looked prettier and the citizens of Lewiston and Charleston never felt prouder of her than they did as she swung out into the current of the Snake this morning, with the national colors flapping from her mast and decorated from stern to stern with bunting she was a beautiful sight to behold, and every man, woman and kid in the crowd standing on the wharf gave her the glad hand and wished her historic trip to be a safe one.

Delegations will join the excursion at lower river points and before the boat reaches the canal her passenger list will be full.

She will leave the portage on the return trip Monday morning and will reach Lewiston Tuesday evening.

## Stock Transfers Tamed

New York, June 2.—Wall Street was interested today in the stock transfer tax, which went into operation in accordance with the measure passed by the last legislature. The law operates in the same manner as the federal tax in war time, stamps of various denominations being affixed to all certificates of stock transferred, the denominations being affixed to all certificates of stock varying with the value of the certificates.

The brokers have not taken kindly to the new law, as it was believed at first that it would drive those engaged in stock speculation to the exchange of Philadelphia, Boston and other near-by cities. This initial wave has largely died away now, and though plans are going forward for the opening of a stock exchange across the river in Jersey City, it is believed that the majority of those prominent in the street have decided that the best and only thing to do in regard to the tax is to "grin and bear it."

## APPEAL OF HARNES DISMISSED

### Supreme Court Affirms Judgment of District Court.

Boise, Idaho.—The supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the district court for Nez Perce county in the case of the state vs. David Harnes. Harnes was convicted of the crime of rape and was sentenced to serve a term of 13 years in the penitentiary. This is the second time the case has been passed on by the supreme court. The judgment was reversed in the first instance because the prosecuting officer was permitted to make certain inflammatory statements in his argument to the jury. On recall he was again convicted and once more appealed, relying mainly upon the insufficiency of the evidence. The court observes that the evidence was considered by two juries, a verdict of guilty being rendered both times. It declines to disturb the result. The statements made by the prosecuting officer were also presented as a reason for reversal, but the court holds that this time he did not exceed the bounds.

## Pope Pius is Seventy

Rome, June 2.—His Holiness Pope Pius X. was 70 years old today, having been born in the village of Riese, in the diocese of Treviso, on the 2nd of June, 1856. Since his accession to the throne of St. Peter he has changed little, those close to him say, though naturally it has been necessary for him to make some change in his habits and mode of living in order to conform to the restrictions imposed upon him by his high office.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING

The United States government buildings at the Lewis and Clark centennial are of a magnitude and splendor worthy of the nation and the occasion. There are five buildings in all, the main structure being connected with three smaller ones by ornate peristyles, while the fourth smaller building, the United States Life Saving Station, is located west of the group, on the shore of Guild's Lake. The buildings cost \$250,000.

The front of the main building is spanned by five arches, each 40 feet wide, supported by Corinthian columns 44 feet high. The building is graced by two towers, each of which is 260 feet high and surmounted by a dome. The roof of the main building is arched, the highest point being 130 feet from the ground, while at each end is a half dome. Constructed in the Spanish Renaissance style of architecture, in harmony with the other main ex-

hibition palaces, the building is, from an architectural standpoint, one of the finest in exposition history. It is situated some little distance from the lake, which it faces, and, being directly opposite Columbia Court, the main plaza of the exposition, the view of the main exposition picture obtained from it is entrancing. The space between the building and the lake shore is occupied by beautiful sunken gardens, in which grow luxuriant tropical flowering plants, and flower gardens filled with the hardier, but no less beautiful native flowers, including the rose, which has given Portland its name as the rose city.

The territorial pavilion is located to the west of the main building, and the irrigation building to the east, the fisheries building behind the latter. The minor buildings are in the same style as the main structure, but with less ornamentation.