

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S WHISKY ROTHCHILD BROS.



GOOD FROM END TO END. Beau Brummell THE BEST NICKEL CIGAR ON THE MARKET

EQUABLE LIFE "STRONGEST IN THE WORLD" L. SAMUEL, Manager 306 Oregonian Building, PORTLAND, OREGON



This "Woodlark" Toothbrush AND BOTTLE WHITE'S TOOTH POWDER REGULAR PRICE 50c

Special 21 CENTS

2000 TOOTHBRUSHES

All good high-grade stock at special prices. See our windows.

RUBBER BARGAINS

Atomizers, first quality, for throat and nose. Two hard rubber tips, continuous spray. Regular 47c Special 47c

ALPHA "D" SYRINGES

Continuous flow, collapsible pipe preventing the injection of air, five hard rubber tips, non-corrosive. Regular \$1.85 Special \$1.29

VICTORIA RAPID-FLOW FOUNTAIN SYRINGES

Special, Two Quart 92c Three Quart 98c

Saleswoman always in attendance in our Rubber Department.

CANADIAN MONEY

TAKE AT FULL VALUE.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO. Popular Price Druggists. Fourth and Washington Sts.

PHIL METSCHAN, Pres.

C. W. KNOWLES, Mgr.



SEVENTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

Foley Hot Medical Springs

OREGON'S SUPREME HEALTH RESORT.

For Analysis of Water, Rates, etc., Address

A. A. HAFLENGER, Foley Springs, Or.

Temperature of Water, 188 deg.



FIRST CONSUL

CLEAR HAVANA KEY WEST CIGAR LEADS THEM ALL

Blumauer & Hoch, 108-110 Fourth St. SOLE DISTRIBUTERS.

Gypsies Poisoned Wells. LONDON, May 5.—The Daily Mail publishes the following telegram from Vienna: "A band of Gypsies, in revenge for their previous capture by gendarmes, poisoned the wells in the village of Kapolya, Hungary, with the result that 15 persons have died of poisoning. Several of the Gypsies have been arrested."

To Buy Guns for Cabul. LONDON, May 6.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail, the Ameer of Afghanistan has sent an agent to Germany to purchase six batteries of Krupp guns for Cabul.

Races in Paris. PARIS, May 5.—At the Longchamps races today the Poulpouche Pouches came in a victory for M. Abelli's La Carmargo. Kaff, ridden by Rigby, the American jockey, was second and Dido third. Eleven horses ran. The Prix Pour Poulaines was won by Cheri, with Fantassia second and Baron de Rothchild's Mirobolante third.

McKinley Will Not Receive Kruger. LONDON, May 6.—The Geneva correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that President McKinley has informed Mr. Kruger that he cannot receive him either officially or unofficially.

M'KINLEY'S SUNDAY

Spent in El Paso, the Gateway to Mexico.

NO FORMAL DEMONSTRATION

President Diaz, Unable to Meet Executive, Sent a Delegation and a Cordial Message—McKinley Responded in Like Vein.

EL PASO, Tex., May 5.—The Presidential party reached El Paso, the gateway to Mexico, at 8 o'clock this morning, and will remain here until noon tomorrow. President Diaz, of Mexico, had hoped to meet the President here, and shake hands with him across the border, but, as the Mexican Congress is in session, he could not leave the capital. He sent a personal message to the President, however, and also dispatched Don Juan Hernandez, Commander of the Second Military Zone, of the State of Chihuahua, personally to present his good wishes to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. Governor Miguel Ahumada, of Chihuahua, the most northerly state of Mexico, also traveled to El Paso to pay his respects, and three distinguished Mexican officials, accompanied by General Hernandez and staff, in full uniform, were received by the President in his car at the station. After exchanging felicitations, the President requested General Hernandez to convey to President Diaz his personal good wishes for the health and happiness of President Diaz, and for a continuation of the cordial relations at present existing between the two countries. President Diaz's message was as follows: "PORFIRIO DIAZ. To this the President sent the following response: "El Paso, Tex., May 5, 1901.—To His Excellency, General Porfirio Diaz, President of the Republic of Mexico, City of Mexico, Mex.: It gives me great pleasure to reciprocate the courteous greeting of your excellency, and to express my most cordial good wishes for your health and happiness, and for the continued prosperity of the Mexican Republic, to which we are bound by so many ties of mutual interest and friendship. "WILLIAM M'KINLEY. It being Sunday, the President had requested the "best committee here" to arrange any programme for the day. His wishes were respected, and the military parade and official exercises were postponed until tomorrow. The President and Mrs. McKinley, with the members of the Cabinet attended the Stanton-Street Methodist Church in the morning, and in the afternoon some of the party went out for a drive. After dark tonight the Mexican band, which had been brought from the City of Mexico, by General Hernandez, serenaded the President and Mrs. McKinley at the train. No horns or drums were used, and the soft, low notes of the strings and strummed guitars and mandolins in the cool of the evening were thoroughly enjoyed. While it was a comparatively quiet day in El Paso, notwithstanding the large number of strangers in town, it was otherwise in the Mexican City of Juarez, just across the Rio Grande. May 5 is the anniversary of the day when the Mexican invaders at Pueblo, and is celebrated as our Fourth of July in the United States. The Mexicans are not particular in their observance of the Sabbath. Indeed, Sunday is always a day when the Mexican day the great feature of the celebration was a Spanish bull fight. A famous matador had come to Juarez from the City of Mexico for the occasion. Bull-fighting is the national sport in Mexico, as in Spain, and General Hernandez and the Governor of Chihuahua occupied a box overlooking the ring. The fight proved to be more than usually bloody and humorous. The first two fights were four bulls dispatched, one horse killed, two picadors unhorsed and one torreador severely, but not fatally, wounded, as he was helped over the fence surrounding the arena by a maddened bull. Tomorrow Governor Murphy, of Arizona, and his staff will participate in the formal greetings. One of the features of the programme tomorrow is to be a Mexican breakfast, with the typical Spanish dishes, for the ladies of the party.

SAN FRANCISCO READY. New Arrivals Coming of Presidential and Ohio Parties. SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—All preparations for the reception and entertainment of President McKinley and Governor George H. Peck, of Ohio, who are expected here tomorrow, have been completed. A programme consisting of receptions and side trips to points of special interest has been arranged on such an extensive scale that it begins to look as though it will be impossible for the President to get to all the places at the time scheduled for the functions. Governor Gage and his reception committee, accompanied by United States Senator Bard and the seven California Congressmen, will leave tomorrow night for Redlands, Cal., where the Presidential train will arrive Wednesday morning. General James M. Gleaves, president of the Ohio Society, and William S. Jordan, vice-president, left tonight over the Santa Fe for Needles, where they will meet Governor Nash and his party and welcome them.

MRS. M'KINLEY CHOSEN. Given the Honor of Launching the Battle-Ship Ohio. SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The much-discussed question as to whom would lead the honor of launching the battle-ship Ohio has been settled by the announcement that this function will be performed by Mrs. William McKinley. After the simple ceremonies preceding the event, consisting of short addresses by President McKinley, Governor Nash and Irving M. Scott, Mrs. McKinley will press the button, and the released ax will sever the rope just at the turn of the tide, at 12:28 P. M. Just as Mrs. McKinley touches the button, Miss Helen Deshier, of Col. Humbre, will break the bottle of California wine over the bow and give the new fighting machine the name of Ohio.

Sunday With Ohio Party. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5.—The Ohio special, bearing Governor Nash and staff and about 100 citizens of Ohio to San Francisco for the launching of the battle-ship Ohio, passed through Kansas City soon after noon today. Religious services were held on board the train at 11 o'clock. As there were many good singers in the party, the music was of a most pleasing nature, mingling with the buzz of the train, which was making almost a mile a minute. The train was on schedule time, and all were well.

Comment of London Paper. LONDON, May 6.—Commenting editorially upon the "exceptional circumstances of President McKinley's tour and its party objects," the Times refers to his use of language at New Orleans, which, in its liberal sense, might be adopted with acclamation by the Cobden Club, and adds: "If by seven weeks of unremitting toil he can obtain any acceptance for these principles among the American people, he will be able to look back upon them as the best-spent weeks of his political life."

CONGRER ON CHINA. Territory in Lieu of Money Indemnity Means Partition of Empire. NEW YORK, May 5.—Minister E. H. Conger, who has lately returned to this country, furnishes an article on the Chinese situation which will appear in the coming number of Leslie's Weekly. Mr. Conger says: "Unless matters have changed very materially since I left China six weeks ago, the powers will reach some conclusion in regard to China very soon. Of course, it is difficult for them to do anything, especially when they have 11 governments with differing views behind them. China is perfectly willing to do anything that the powers agree upon—that is, anything within her ability to accomplish. She is only too anxious to expedite these matters, and settle down to peaceful pursuits again. Of course, the powers must not demand an indemnity which China will be physically unable to raise. It is not certain that, finally, some nation may not demand territory of China in lieu of a money indemnity. It is perfectly certain that if any nation does make this demand, the partition of China will follow, and this will inevitably cause much dissension between the powers. These difficulties and disputes would be long in the settling, and would lead to terrible confusion in China. "Russia has so far mitigated her demands that there is now not much danger of serious difficulty between her and Japan. Personally, I am very much in favor of the continued existence of China as an empire, governed by her own Emperor. It will save us, and the rest of the world, lots of trouble if the integrity of the empire is maintained. "As far as the punishment of Chinese officials goes, China has already done all that she can. Something out of the ordinary had to be demanded by the powers, for it takes a good deal of punishment to impress this people, and there was no ordinary offense. In some cases the officials whose punishment was demanded were more powerful than the government, and then, of course, the punishment could not be enforced. Except in these cases, everything was done as the powers demanded. "At home, I understand that I was thought bloodthirsty, but in China I was the most lenient of the Ministers, except one. We knew the conditions better than they, and we were not there to possibly know them. Drastic measures were demanded, but I do not think we were cruel. What would seem a severe punishment to us at home would be a good deal of punishment to the Chinese at all, for the reason that they indulge in so many cruel and unusual punishments. The reports of cruelty on the part of the soldiers have been grossly exaggerated, though I am sure that there was plenty of brutality on the part of the individual soldiers. As an army, the allies were exceedingly well-behaved. "None of the stories of unrestricted looting true. In Peking the soldiers took what they needed, of course, just as we would have seized anything that we needed while we were camped in the compound. Had we been able to fasten upon anything that would help us to withstand the siege. As for the stories of missionary looting, they are untruthfully false. The missionaries did not loot."

WILL REDUCE ARMY

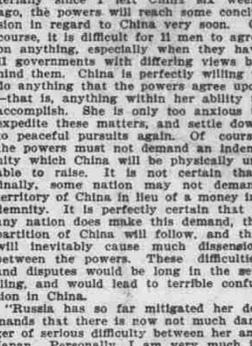
Administration Decides on 40,000 Men in Philippines.

VOLUNTEERS WILL LEAVE FIRST

They Should All be Away by the End of June—If Conditions Continue to Improve, the Force May Be Reduced More.

BENEFACTORS OF OREGON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.



One name—that of Thomas Jefferson—stands out prominently in the history of Oregon. The purchase of Louisiana and the sending of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific Ocean via the Columbia River were happy results of Jefferson's tact and promptitude. Both of these great events will be commemorated within the next four years—the Louisiana purchase by an exposition at St. Louis in 1903, and the Lewis and Clark expedition by an exposition at Portland in 1905. Jefferson was the pioneer in American expansion. Ploym, Benton, Linn and a host of others who asserted the title of the United States to Oregon, built upon the foundation which Jefferson laid. Of Jefferson's work for Oregon, and the opening of commercial communication with Asia via the Pacific Ocean, Benton says, in his "Thirty Years' View": "That man of large and useful ideas, that statesman, who could conceive measures useful to all mankind, and in all time to come, was the first to propose that commercial communication, and may also be considered the first discoverer of the Columbia River. His philosophic mind told him that where a snow-capped mountain, like that of the Rocky Mountains, shed the waters on one side, which collected into such a river as the Missouri, there must be a corresponding shedding and collection of waters on the other; and thus he was perfectly assured of the existence of a river where the Columbia has since been found to be, although no navigator had seen its mouth and no explorer trod its banks. His conviction was complete, but the time was too grand and great to be permitted to rest in speculation. He was then (1788) Minister to France, and the famous traveler, Ledyard, having arrived at Paris on his expedition of discovery to the Nile, was prevailed upon by Mr. Jefferson to enter upon a fresher and more useful field of discovery. He proposed to him to change his theater from the Old to the New World, and, proceeding to St. Petersburg upon a passport he would obtain for him, he should there obtain permission from the Emperor to traverse her dominions in a high northern latitude to their eastern extremity—cross the sea from Kamtschatka, or at Behring's Straits, and, descending the northwest coast of America, come down upon the river which must head opposite the head of the Missouri River, ascend it to its source in the Rocky Mountains, and then follow the Missouri to the French settlements on the Upper Mississippi; and thence home. It was a magnificent and daring project of discovery, and at that account the more captivating to the ardent spirit of Ledyard. He undertook it, went to St. Petersburg, received the permission of the Emperor, and had arrived in Siberia, when he was overtaken (February 14, 1788) by a revocation of the permission, and conducted as a spy out of the country. He then returned to Paris, and resumed his original destination of exploration of the Nile to its source, which terminated in his premature death and deprived the world of a young and adventurous explorer, from whose ardor, courage, perseverance and genius, great and useful results were to have been expected. Mr. Jefferson was balked in that, his first attempt, to establish the existence of the Columbia River. But a time was coming for him to undertake the project of discovery of the United States, and in that character projected the expedition of Lewis and Clark, obtained the sanction of Congress, and sent them forth to discover the head and course of the river, whose mouth was then known, for the double purpose of opening an inland commercial communication with Asia, and enlarging the boundaries of geographical science. The commercial object was placed first in his message and as the object of legitimate expedition."

MAV NOT BE VALID

Washington Supreme Court in Serious Complication.

RIGHT TO OFFICE ATTACKED

Legislature Contemplated That Recent Increase Should Be Temporary, but Constitutionality of Provision Is Questioned.

JUDICIARY IS DENIED.

The constitution of the state provides that "the judicial power of the state shall be vested in a Supreme Court," and that "the Supreme Court shall consist of five Judges. . . . The Legislature may increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from time to time, and may provide for separate departments of said court." (Art. 4, sec. 2.) It also provides that the term of office of said Judges shall be six years from and after the second Monday in January next following the election, and that in case of vacancy the Governor shall appoint until the next general election. (Art. 4, sec. 3.) It also provides that the Governor shall appoint and may remove any Judge of said court, and that no such officer shall be eligible to any other office or public employment during the term for which he shall have been elected (Art. 4, sec. 14-15); and that such judicial officers may only be removed by impeachment by the Legislature. (Art. 5, sec. 2.)

The Legislature are discussing the following three questions as to the constitutionality of the act: First—Has the Legislature power to increase the membership of the court with a restriction on the power of appointment by limiting the Governor's power of appointment of one Democrat and one Republican? Second—Can the Legislature limit the term of office already provided by the constitution (six years) and institute a term of 18 months or such a matter? Third—Having increased the membership of the court—and the authority to do this is questioned—can the membership be decreased, once having been increased? The power of appointment is undoubtedly an executive function expressly conferred on the Governor by the state constitution. If the Legislature may not take away this function, may it so abridge it as to restrict the Governor's power of appointment? It is said that the power of appointment, having been conferred on the executive, its exercise is only limited by the constitution, and that instruments having prescribed the qualifications of the Judges (Art. 4, sec. 17), it is not competent for the Legislature to add a political qualification. It is also urged that the Legislature may not create additional Supreme Judgeships under such terms that the power of impeachment is taken away, the executive power of appointment being thereby rendered ineffective.

Can Term Be Limited? If the act is constitutional, having increased the membership of the bench to seven, does not this bring the additional Judgeship within the power of the constitution, and therefore require the election of two additional Judges at the next general election? There is no question as to the power of the Legislature to increase the number of Judges; it may not, however, limit the term of such Judges as now exist. May it limit the term of those created by the act? Assuming the act to be constitutional, so far as the increase of membership is concerned, do not the present appointees hold under the organic law until the next general election, or not at all? May the Legislature decrease the number of Judges on the Supreme Bench? The power over the judiciary, says a prominent lawyer who has given the question much thought, is thoroughly discussed in Martin vs. Hunt, 1 Wheaton, and the question has been presented and discussed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the conclusion has been arrived at that neither the constitutional term nor compensation may be interfered with. The purpose of the present question is concluded by that case. Then this question is presented: If the act is constitutional, will the Washington Supreme Court consist of five or seven members, and if of seven, who will be the incumbents? If it will consist of only five members, has not the Legislature abridged the term, and decreased the membership of the Supreme Court? The question may arise in either of two ways. One of the present incumbents may insist on his right to sit until his general election of 1902, and until his successor is elected and qualified, or one of the political parties of the state may nominate a sixth and seventh Supreme Court Judge, and the question may arise in this way. Then the court itself would be confronted with a question affecting its own membership. However the matter may terminate, there seems no doubt that all the Judges now sitting are de facto and that the judgments of the court cannot be attacked on the ground of their eligibility.

CONDITIONS IN COLOMBIA.

Revolution Has Degenerated into Guerrilla Warfare.

REVOLUTION HAS DEGENERATED INTO GUERRILLA WARFARE.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 5.—Claude C. Mallet, the British Consul at Panama, arrived here today on the steamer Atro, on his way to England. Mr. Mallet was interviewed by the representative of the Associated Press on conditions in Colombia, and said the revolution there had degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

WILL REDUCE ARMY

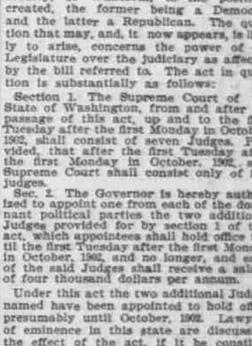
Administration Decides on 40,000 Men in Philippines.

VOLUNTEERS WILL LEAVE FIRST

They Should All be Away by the End of June—If Conditions Continue to Improve, the Force May Be Reduced More.

BENEFACTORS OF OREGON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.



One name—that of Thomas Jefferson—stands out prominently in the history of Oregon. The purchase of Louisiana and the sending of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific Ocean via the Columbia River were happy results of Jefferson's tact and promptitude. Both of these great events will be commemorated within the next four years—the Louisiana purchase by an exposition at St. Louis in 1903, and the Lewis and Clark expedition by an exposition at Portland in 1905. Jefferson was the pioneer in American expansion. Ploym, Benton, Linn and a host of others who asserted the title of the United States to Oregon, built upon the foundation which Jefferson laid. Of Jefferson's work for Oregon, and the opening of commercial communication with Asia via the Pacific Ocean, Benton says, in his "Thirty Years' View": "That man of large and useful ideas, that statesman, who could conceive measures useful to all mankind, and in all time to come, was the first to propose that commercial communication, and may also be considered the first discoverer of the Columbia River. His philosophic mind told him that where a snow-capped mountain, like that of the Rocky Mountains, shed the waters on one side, which collected into such a river as the Missouri, there must be a corresponding shedding and collection of waters on the other; and thus he was perfectly assured of the existence of a river where the Columbia has since been found to be, although no navigator had seen its mouth and no explorer trod its banks. His conviction was complete, but the time was too grand and great to be permitted to rest in speculation. He was then (1788) Minister to France, and the famous traveler, Ledyard, having arrived at Paris on his expedition of discovery to the Nile, was prevailed upon by Mr. Jefferson to enter upon a fresher and more useful field of discovery. He proposed to him to change his theater from the Old to the New World, and, proceeding to St. Petersburg upon a passport he would obtain for him, he should there obtain permission from the Emperor to traverse her dominions in a high northern latitude to their eastern extremity—cross the sea from Kamtschatka, or at Behring's Straits, and, descending the northwest coast of America, come down upon the river which must head opposite the head of the Missouri River, ascend it to its source in the Rocky Mountains, and then follow the Missouri to the French settlements on the Upper Mississippi; and thence home. It was a magnificent and daring project of discovery, and at that account the more captivating to the ardent spirit of Ledyard. He undertook it, went to St. Petersburg, received the permission of the Emperor, and had arrived in Siberia, when he was overtaken (February 14, 1788) by a revocation of the permission, and conducted as a spy out of the country. He then returned to Paris, and resumed his original destination of exploration of the Nile to its source, which terminated in his premature death and deprived the world of a young and adventurous explorer, from whose ardor, courage, perseverance and genius, great and useful results were to have been expected. Mr. Jefferson was balked in that, his first attempt, to establish the existence of the Columbia River. But a time was coming for him to undertake the project of discovery of the United States, and in that character projected the expedition of Lewis and Clark, obtained the sanction of Congress, and sent them forth to discover the head and course of the river, whose mouth was then known, for the double purpose of opening an inland commercial communication with Asia, and enlarging the boundaries of geographical science. The commercial object was placed first in his message and as the object of legitimate expedition."

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the

Revolution has degenerated into guerrilla warfare, and that the strength of the rebels was not known. One week, perhaps 6000 men are in the field, while the next week there will be but 1000, as the rebels are in the habit of returning to their homes in order to gather supplies, and the following week they are out in full force again. The Colombian Government has taken the most strict precautions to guard the more important towns of the country, especially Panama, which is considered to be perfectly safe. In spite of the