

GATES THEIR OWN OPEN

Formal Dedication of France's Great Exposition.

THE SHOW IS FAR FROM READY

Speeches of President Loubet and Minister Millerand-Completeness and Extent of American Exhibits.

PARIS, April 14.—The Exposition of 1900 is open, but it will be at least a month before anything but buildings is to be seen. The day's ceremonies were a peculiar mixture of pompousness and confusion.

The weather today was luckily all that could be desired. Four or five thousand people had been invited to the function, and they had, because of the fine weather, only the dust to endure.

The immense number of guests practically swept the central streets clean of cars, of which not a single one was allowed to pass between 10 and 12 P. M.

The ceremonial within the Salle des Fetes was simplicity itself. The reception to President Loubet at the entrance lasted but few seconds, and on reaching the Presidential tribune, M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, immediately delivered his speech, handing over the Exposition to the chief-of-staff, which addressed the assembled multitude.

A feature of the proceedings was the series of grandiose tableaux held to the gaze of the President and his party by the wonderful spectacles of the Exposition, and the imposing vistas from the Palace Trocadero across the Champs de Mars to the Chateau d'Eau.

The ladies of the President's party reached the Salle des Fetes in advance of the President, and took seats in the grand gallery, which, richly gowned, sat in front, surrounded by the wives of the Ministers.

The spectacle that met President Loubet's eyes, when, amid the resounding strains of the Marseillaise, he stepped to the front of the Presidential tribune, his entry into the Salle des Fetes, was probably never seen before within the walls of any building.

A group among the great assembly was the most attractive, and the body of foreign representatives in picturesque attire. Since Victoria's Jubilee or the Czar's coronation, no such congress of kings and gorgeous national costumes has been seen.

On the conclusion of President Loubet's speech the procession formed and, amid strains of "La Marche Nationale," re-emerged by the Republican Band, proceeded across the Salle des Fetes, between a hedge of guards, with fixed bayonets to the grand staircase, which the party ascended, the cuirassiers lining the steps saluting. This was the moment when the climax of enthusiasm was reached within the hall, which rang with shouts of "Vive Loubet."

On reaching the summit of the stairway, President Loubet gave a last look at the scene about him and then entered the Salon of Honor, where the ceremony of presentation of commissioners of foreign nations was gone through. In this salon is the American electrical exhibit, and here a body of 50 American guards was drawn up. The guards made a very fine

appearance, in navy-blue uniforms, with silver and white helmets and wearing American shields on the collars of the tunics. They saluted President Loubet, and he acknowledged their greeting, while M. de Launay Belleville, director-general of the exposition, turned to United States Commissioner Peck and thanked him for the abundance of their greeting.

The Presidential cortege then descended into the grounds, emerging into the Champs de Mars, at the Chateau d'Eau, and the picture from this point up through the Avenue de la Foye, was a magnificent one, with the Palace Trocadero towering up in the background in a semicircle, was one of the finest in the world tour. The splendid exhibition buildings on either side were abundantly decorated with bunting and flowers. A double rank of infantry ranged along each flank, leaving a broad passage through, through which the procession marched. Behind these rows of red-toussered soldiers with fixed bayonets was massed the great crowd of the public, and President Loubet found no cause to reproach them for lack of order.

The vast throng which tried to reach the Champs de Mars in advance of the Presidential party, by passing through on the ground floor of the Artillerie Hall, and the President proceeded on their way, the vast throng which tried to reach the Champs de Mars in advance of the Presidential party, by passing through on the ground floor of the Artillerie Hall, and the President proceeded on their way.

Reaching the American pavilion, the Stars and Stripes were dipped from the flagstaff, and two American marines, stationed one on each side of Washington's statue, waved a tri-color, while the crowd of American officers, in their side in front of the Army and Navy building, and gave a salute as President Loubet passed in the steamer. The President bowed in response to the Artillerie Hall, and, turning to Assistant Minister Millerand, President Loubet passing complimentary remarks on several of the national pavilions, which were artistically adorned with flags and flowers.

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To many visiting Americans, however, our nation's position through the show, is not so favorable as it appears. It is pretentious, almost overpowering with its big dome and startling frescoes over the entrance, but it compares unfavorably with the beautiful buildings of other nations.

The boats reaching Alexander bridge, where the party landed, they crossed the bridge, and the Presidential party, with the Esplanade of the Hotel des Invalides in one direction, and through the new Avenue Nicholas II in the other. Along the river, the President proceeded through the Champs Elysees, where the party entered carriages, and, escorted by cuirassiers, drove back to the Elysee, loudly cheered by the assembled multitude.

The unfinished condition of the Exposition was regrettable, and perhaps misleading. It must be borne in mind that this is the first time since the Exposition of 1889 that the Exposition has been held in its entirety within three weeks or a month from now the Exposition will indisputably be the most attractive and magnificent of any foreign country.

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The highest testimonial to American progress came from Commissioner-General Picard himself. In comparing the state of progress of the installation of various nations, he said to Commissioner-General Peck: "It is an object-lesson to us all to see the American people work so hard, so you for your promptitude and the advanced condition of work in the United States section."

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DEMAND A REFORM

British People Insist on a Change in the Army Service.

BRAINS MUST BE GIVEN A SEVERE TEST

Interest in England in the American Political Situation—The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

LONDON, April 14.—The unsatisfactory turn that has recently marked the campaign against the Boers is resulting in a fresh and sweeping criticism by the English papers of their own army methods. When General Buller struck camp in Natal, when General Methuen and General Gatacre made terrible mistakes, and before the British arms had secured any progress, a somewhat similar wave swept over the press. But then it was directed at individuals, and chiefly confined to papers which were willing to condone the blunders of the Generals. Now names are not mentioned.

Great Britain, during which it says in part: "The British people will have to keep their tempers for the next few months when they consider American affairs. By rather an odd series of circumstances, it happens that the pivot of the next election will be the relation of the United States and Great Britain, and, of course, in the frenzy of campaign, many harsh things will be said. Mr. Bryan and his supporters will, perhaps, pass resolutions in the Democratic convention calling upon the Government to intervene strongly in behalf of President Kruger, who, either by instinct or craftiness, always appeals to them through literature, which they know best—the Old Testament. We shall have

the same old story already running in the newspapers. The British people will have to keep their tempers for the next few months when they consider American affairs. By rather an odd series of circumstances, it happens that the pivot of the next election will be the relation of the United States and Great Britain, and, of course, in the frenzy of campaign, many harsh things will be said.

But there is widespread, deeply rooted conviction that the method of selection of British army officers is altogether wrong. About this conviction there is no bitterness, nor is it based upon conclusions rapidly arrived at. "Our officers," says the conservative, common-sense Vanity Fair, "are as brave as lions, but as a rule they are stupid."

The Saturday Review advocates good military schools and reform at Sandhurst. The Outlook urges that navy methods be applied to the army, which it declares, "is little better than a social club. But beneath this outcry against individual incompetence and lack of brains on the part of army officers, which since the war began, has been constantly increasing, the comment towards America held by British Government officials and by those who are seriously interested in the relations of the two countries is not far to seek."

The statement that the Senate will not ratify the Hay-Pauncefote convention this year has created little comment. Those who maintain that England has given something for nothing in the Nicaragua agreement express pleasure and hope that it will never be ratified, while those who support the convention accept the position of the public. It is an almost unanimous deduction, drawn from the lessons of the present war by papers controlled in many cases by aristocrats, by organs that are notoriously reluctant to lend their influence to popular movements and by the keenest and most unbiased students of national institutions, including members of the Cabinet itself. The untoward circumstances which have brought such radical defects in the system into prominence are doubtless themselves exaggerated in English public opinion, though this fact will not lessen the good effects of the agitation referred to.

The premature self-congratulation over the occupation of Bloemfontein has had a reaction somewhat similar to that which followed the first victories in Natal. As the Saturday Review says: "To congratulate ourselves on the possession of Bloemfontein, and too little do we realize that the possession of such a capital does not imply much. It then proceeds to instance the capture of Philadelphia by the British in the war for independence, showing its uselessness and eventual evacuation."

MUST PAY OLD TAXES

County Wins Suit Involving About \$20,000.

MARQUAM BLOCK ASSESSMENT VALID

Title Guarantee & Trust Company Adjudged to Pay Taxes From 1894 to 1897.

Judge Cleland yesterday decided, in the suit of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company against Multnomah County, that the plaintiff must pay the taxes on the Marquam block for the years 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, amounting to about \$20,000. It appeared upon the trial that the taxes for the year 1893 were paid before the property was sold by the Sheriff, and a decree for the plaintiff was rendered as to that tax. Regarding taxes on 30 acres of land in the Quinn donation land claim, also involved in this suit, the defendant admitted the assessments for the years 1884 and 1885 to be defective and cannot be sustained.



UNITED STATES NATIONAL BUILDING AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

And, too, we shall not be very strenuously defended by the Republicans. President McKinley will persist in his policy and carry his party with him, but still he is the candidate for the Presidency and cannot bear, with the second term at stake, to lose a vote. Mr. McKinley, therefore, and the Republican leader will do nothing to show themselves friends of Great Britain. They will utter no plain protest against the charges of ignorant denunciation, and will content with dummy any appearance on this side of any hearty wish for Republican success. We must, however, possess our souls in patience and receive American censures with that dogged stolidity with which we receive censure from the remainder of the world. The electoral campaign will come to an end and with it most of the attacks upon Great Britain. The better opinion in the United States, including, we believe, a majority of the population, is upon the whole, friendly to us and fully convinced that all the world over British and American interests are the same. Neither nation desires anything except to trade in peace. Of one thing we may be sure, the Americans will not caricature the Queen. In the absence of their electoral battles they will respect the aged lady who 40 years ago was on their side in the Civil War and who is now the only monarch in Europe who watches their prosperity with ungrudging pleasure and without the idea that their growth, wealth and influence is a menace to the world."

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The Saturday Review says: "Whether the McKinley administration is to be entirely on his sentiment toward us, but upon the success of Lord Roberts."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The Czar and Czarina started last evening for Moscow. Extraordinarily persistent rumors are current in Moscow, that on Russian Easter Sunday the Czar will issue a manifesto containing an ultimatum to Great Britain, demanding that she conclude peace with the Boers forthwith, under threat of occupying Cabul and Herat if Great Britain fails to comply.

FORCING AN ATTACK

Restless Boers Tried to Draw On the British.

BULLER'S TROOPS DROVE THEM BACK

Dutch Force Located in a Strong Position, Not Far from Bloemfontein—Plans for the Last Stand.

LONDON, April 15, 5 A. M.—There has been the usual Saturday's absence of news, both from the War Office and other sources of information, about the situation in its chief points, apparently unchanged. Native report at Kimberley that Colonel Douglas engaged the Boers near Zwartkop Wednesday and succeeded in driving them back. The British casualties were eight.

Lord Roberts has strongly protested to President Kruger against the treatment of prisoners, sick and wounded in the hands of the Boers, and has formally demanded the observance of the Geneva Convention.

It appears from every indication that the Boers are preparing, in the event of Pretoria being captured, to make a last stand along a line reaching from Leydenberg along the mountains into Swartland. A traveler recently arrived at Bloemfontein says that the Boers are energetically working to persuade the Swazis that the British cause is lost, and are seeking to ingratiate themselves, hoping to secure a footing in the country, and to seize hold of the country if necessary.

RETURN OF GENERAL WHITE. Reception at Southampton of the Defender of Ladysmith. LONDON, April 14.—The scene which greeted General Sir George White when he left Cape Town for Southampton this afternoon must have convinced him of the admiration of his countrymen for his gallant defense of Ladysmith during the siege. From early morning crowds collected by thousands in the neighborhood of the docks. The buildings in the vicinity were gaily decorated with bunting in honor of the occasion, and all the public institutions were covered with flags. The harbor presented a brilliant and animated scene, the various vessels having dressed alike, and the Dunvegan Castle's berth at the wharf was resplendent with bunting and evergreens. Lady White, the Mayor and the members of the corporation, uniformed soldiers and sailors, and a number of privileged guests awaited the gallant defender of Ladysmith. Sir George landed at 2:30 P. M. During the reading of the address the huge crowds in the square seized every occasion to hurrah, and the enthusiasm was indescribable. Hats, handkerchiefs and flags were waved frantically, and cheer followed cheer in endless succession. General White was warmly greeted by the warmth of his reception. In acknowledging the address, he referred with admiration to his gallant garrison, every one of whom he said were moved by his devotion to the brave trumpeter, had behaved magnificently."

BRITISH FORCE SURROUNDED. Boers Claim to Have a Thousand Colonials in a Trap. LEEUWKOP, Southeast of Bloemfontein, April 3.—The Boer command, which is still in the southern district and which has been reported to have rendered a good account of itself with the Basuto police, who had invaded the Orange Free State. Four British scouts, who were captured at Bloemfontein in hard pressed for water. Commandant Dewet has received a report that the British who fled from Smithfield southward were severely punished by the burghers of Rouxville. News received here from Johannesburg Drift says a British force of about 1000 men, composed of British and Boer troops, surrounded at Robertson's Mills, with a remote chance of relief or effective resistance.

LOSSES IN WAR. Spanish-American Conflict Compared With the African Campaign. WASHINGTON, April 14.—The War Department has prepared an instructive statement, comparing the mortality figures in the Spanish-American War with those of the first six months of the present South African War. The purpose is to show that the casualties suffered by the American troops at the time of their occurrence (which were regarded in some quarters as excessive, and were the subject of much criticism), were actually very much less in number proportionately than those suffered by the British army up to date.

PARSONS' FORCE AT DE AAR. DE AAR, April 14.—The main body of the Boer force, under the command of Colonel Parsons, including the Canadian Artillery and the Mounted Rifles, arrived here this morning after a five weeks' march from Ystersburg. The force, under Kenhardt, a distance of more than 500 miles. They encountered no active opposition. Colonel Parsons pacified the country, which was previously in rebellion.

REPAIRING THE MARBLEHEAD

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A RUSSIAN DEMAND.

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CROMIE LANDS AT ST. HELENS

ST. HELENA, April 14.—General Cronje, his wife and three of his staff, with other Boer prisoners, arrived here April 10, were landed today. They were met by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of St. Helena, General Cronje looks well and appears cheerful. The other Boer prisoners will disembark Monday.

CANNONADING AT WEPENER

ALTIWAL NORTH, April 14.—There was cannonading at Wepener yesterday, which continued until 10 o'clock at night. A few shots were heard today.