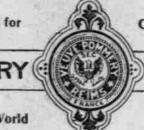
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88

You are lucky to have 9 nose

for otherwise I could not help your falling eyesight with Specias or Eyeginsses. But the patient, helpful nose is barbarously treated, and the French name for eyeglass, pince-nest upluch-nose) was well selected.

(pinch-nose) was well selected to the show you a new thing in Bye-giasses which was contrived for nose-comfort. When you wear a pair of my Eyeklasses your nose will be as lucky as your eyes.

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133 SIXTH STREET OREGONIAN BUILDING

WAR ALMOST OVER

British View of Situation in South Africa.

EVIDENCE OF BOER DEMORALIZATION

Lord Roberts Was Welcomed to Kroonstad-Dutch, However, Have Suffered Small Material Loss.

will continue the war."

It appears that the Boers at Kroonstad had been reinforced by 3000 men from Natal last Friday, and that altogether 10,000, with 20 guns, trekked from Kroon-stad on the approach of Lord Roberts. The Boers made an ineffectual stand at Boschrand, and had elaborate entrench-ments in front of Kroonstad, which of-fered great facilities for a rear-guard ac-tion. Their only anxiety, however, ap-pears to have been to get away safely with all their guns and convoys, which again they have successfully accomplished. The few stores they were unable to carry away, they burned. President Steyn is represented, as having been frantic with 10,000, with 20 guns, trekked from Kroonrepresented, as having been frantic with rage, and as having kicked and cuffed the burghers, after vainly imploring them to continue the fight.

Lord Roberts, after a march which is regarded worthy of being ranked with his famous march to Kandahar, has thus covered another stage of his campaign, a stage which, although successful and with cout the mistakes and misfortunes that characterized the earlier stages, leaves the Roor forces quite intact, not having lost a gun and having lost very few men. Experience has taught the earlier men. Experience has taught the earlier of account of Roberts. of accepting reports of Boer demoraliza

In secret session, has resolved to order all residents, irrespective of nationality, to assist in the defense of the Republic, in

"There are persistent rumors here of heavy fighting in Natal. A Red Cross train left last night for the north." A dispatch to the Times from Kroonstad,

A displace to the Times from Kroonstad, dated Sunday, says:

"It is reported that President Kruger intends moving to Lydenburg as soon as he is joined by President Steyn, who left yesterday with General Botha. The country between Boschplatt and Kroonstad might have been effectively held if the soirft had been willing." spirit had been willing."

WELCOMED TO KROONSTAD. Acute Quarrel Between the Trans-

vaniers and Free-Staters. KROONSTAD, Saturday, May 12.—The arrival of Lord Roberts was halled with enthusiasm by all the British inhabitants. Three hundred Free-Staters were anxious to surrender. The bridge to the south had not been destroyed, but the large bridge near the town had been demolished. The Irish brigade with the Federals yesterday Irish brigade with the Federals resterday burned the goods shed. The Boers are now trekking to the Vaal River, where

General Frenche encamped northeast of the town and dispatched a force to cut the line. The project succeeded late at night, but unfortunately after the depar-ture of the last train. Although the troops had marched if miles they were in excel-tent form on entering the town. Many lent form on entering the town. Many

ient form on entering the town. Many arrests have been made, chiefly of those who had maligned the British.

President Steyn has gone to Lindley, the new seat of the Free State Government. A number of the burghers are trekking homeward. The opposition in the Free State is practically over. All the prisoners in the hands of the British here arrest that the custoff harmonic treatment of the British here. agree that the quarrel between the Free-Staters and the Transvanlers is so acute that the Transvanlers have decided to leave their allies, whom they accuse of cowardice and lack of patriotism.

Most of the Transvaal prisoners say that
if defeated at the Vaal River the Boers

British that the fate of the Boers is President's Steyn's movement eastward is interpreted as confirming the rumors of bickerings between the Transvasiers and the Free-Staters.

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

Spencer Wilkinson Expects Boer Ov-erthrow in Three to Six Months. NEW YORK, May II.—Spencer Wilkin-son, of Londen, in an article on "How Long Will the Boer War Last" which will appear in the forthcoming edition of

Leslie's Weekly, says:

'In the Summer of 1861 there were probably few men in or out of the United States who foresaw that the War of the Secession would last four years; if any held that opinion be gained little creditors for it at a time laws. I LONDON, May 14, i A. M.—"The war is practically over," says the Daily Chronicle's Kroonstad correspondent, and in less definite terms, this is the view to be gathered from all the correspondents. They picture the Boers as utterly demoralized and disheartened by Lord Roberts unexpectedly rapid advance, and by his facile turning of the carefully prepared positions of the Boers. There was practically no fighting, and there are no further details to give respecting the occupation of Kroonstad. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The Union Jack was hoisted in the market place by Mrs. Lockhead, the American wife of a Scotchman. Most of the market place by Mrs. Lockhead, the American wife of a Scotchman. Most of the horses of the Boers are in a wretched condition, but President Kruger declares he will continue the war."

It appears that to pinton be gained little credence for it at any time. In June, 1986, only these who had special opportunities of the outbreak of the Prussian army time. In June, 1986, only those who had special opportunities of the outbreak of the Prussian army time. In June, 1986, only those who had special opportunities of the outbreak of the Austrian Empire army foresaw that the Austrian Empire army of them throws into it. The last named is probably the most important factor. I have from the beginning expressed the belief that the Boers would make a desperate fight. According to their view, the cause for which they are in arms is that of their independence or their National existence, and for this cause every community will fight harder and longer than for any other.

"Great Britain is fighting for the unity of her Empire and for the moral existence of the British Nation, it is a cause which appeals less directly to the intelligence of the masses than that of independence, and the disproportion between

pendence, and the disproportion between the resources of the British and those of the Boers is so great that neither the Boer Government nor the constituencies by whose tone it is accustomed to guide it. self are able to realize the importance of extreme exertions to bring the war speed

extreme exertions to bring the war speed-ily to an end.

"In the present case, the British Govern-ment group of politicians in charge of the nation's affairs is not yet more than half awake, and if the provision made for the conduct of the war should prove insuf-ficient there would be considerable delay before fresh exertions by way of prepara-tion would provide a visible result.

perience has taught the critics to be chary of accepting reports of Boer demoralization.

The Times says:

"The signs point to military break-down on the part of the Boers, but after experiences of the past, we cannot accept the reports of demoralization without reserve. The game of war must be strictly played out to the end."

Lindley, the new Free State capital, is a miles southeast of Kroonstad, half way to Bethlehem, and was probably selected as a convenient rendezvous for the command that is now retiring before General Brabant and General Rundle, in the Thabanchu to Ladybrand.

There is not a word of news regarding General Buller's movements or from the far western side. Nothing is known, therefore, of the progress of the Mafeking relief column.

From the War Correspondents.

The Lourenco Marques correspondents.

The Lourenco Marques correspondents.

The International trees of the month's interest from the general first the trimes telegraphing Sunday, says:

"It is rumored that the Transvaal Raad, in secret session, has resolved to order all residents, irrespective of nationality, to the mouth of the past of the past of the past of the normal process. The remainder of the past of th for casualties of all sorts, for

In secret session, has resolved to order all residents, irrespective of nationality, to assist in the defense of the Republic, in accordance with the terms of the amended military laws. The Boers recognize that they are now in the list extremity, and all sorts and conditions of men are being commandeered. The merchants here have protested against the stoppage of a consignment of clothing and corned beef, of which the latter was purchased in America. United States Consul Hollis, whose sympathies are noncrious, is said to have remonstrated against what he called interference with American trade."

The Standard publishes the following from Durban, dated Sunday.

"There are persistent rumors here of the contraction of the war the greater the scope for the occurrence of unexpected events in some other quarter of the globe, which might modify the whole situation."

CRONJE'S FALL A FATAL BLOW. Dutch Would Not at First Believe It -Then Courage Left.

LONDON, May 5.—The Daily News correspondent, A. G. Hales, who was taken
prisoner by the Boers and returned by
them to General Gatacre, sends his paper
an account of how the Boers received the
news of Cronje's surrender. He was at
Burgersdorp when the news came through.
He writes:
"When the news came the follow received."

"When the news came the folks would not believe it. They would just as soon have believed that the sun could fall from the heavens and leave the earth in darkness as that Cronje, the iron-willed, tiger-heuried Cronje, could throw down his arms. Had the news came that he had made a mad rush at our gune and perlahed with all his men around him they might have believed it—believed it and wept, and even as they wept they would have sworn to avenge him. But they would not, they could not, and they did not believe that he, the man in whom they had placed their faith, had surrendered with thousands of his men.
"But at last the truth became known; some who had escaped from Cronje's leaves prought in the fateful news and When the news came the folks would

"But at last the truth became known; some who had escaped from Cronje's hager brought in the fateful news, and then stolid-looking fighting men broke down. They wept like boye, great, rugged, hearded men dashed their rifies on the ground and spurned them with their boots, whilst down their sun and wind-tanned faces the tears poured steadily. Others took the news sadly, with chins drooping on their cheets, with hard, set faces, while with passionate pain too deep for words they stood leaning on their rifies, with hands hard gripped, until one would think the tightened muscles would leave the impress of the straining fingers upon the cold steel. Others crowded together and looked dumby from face to face. like cattle foregathered to the shambles. The blow had stunned them.

"To them Cronje was something more than a man; he was an idol. What the

AGAINST A SUBSIDY

Report of the Minority of the House Committee.

OPPOSES PRINCIPLE AND DETAIL

Bill Would Pay to Carry Customers Away Rather Than Encourage Carrying Produce.

benealt by this bill cannot but tend to unite, even more closely than now, the great shipbuilding, shipowning and rall-road interests concerned in this measure. By the time these few interests bring in their foreign-owned ships and get their ships now being built into the subsidy race, the \$3,000,000 limit will undoubtedly be reached. Hence, it will be to their interest to combine to stop connection. be reached. Hence, it will be to terest to combine to stop compet to prevent their subsidy rates and profits from declining. We believe that such a combination would be completed soon af-ter the passage of this hill.

"We place no faith in the anti-trust amendment. All the Federal and state

anti-trust laws now in existence have proved fuille and have not lessened the rapid growth of trusts. We see no reason for thinking that this anti-trust amend-

ment would prove more effective.

"By this bill, which professes to be intended to increase the exportation of American produce, the Government is WASHINGTON, May 12.—The minority report on the shipping subsidy bill, opposing that measure, has been filed in the House by the majority of the members of the Democratic minority of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries. Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachunetts, drew the report, which was signed also travel and spend their measure. Fitzgerald is the report, which was signed also travel and spend their measure. drew the report, which was signed also by Representatives De Vries, of California; Daly, of New Jersey, and Spight, of Missispij. Three other Democrats of the committee—Chandler, Small and Rausdell—customers."

GENERAL BRABANT.



IN COMMAND OF COLONIAL TROOPS IN THE LADYBRAND DISTRICT.

have heretofore submitted their views, up-holding the general principle of Govern-ment aid to the merchant marine, but pointing out defects in the bill. The present report, therefore, represents the opposition to the measure, both in prin-ciple and in detail. In the main, it is an interpretation of the proposed subsidy it is stated that \$8,000,000 a year "constitutes interest

can exports.

The report quotes a recent utterance of President McKinley on the remarkable in-

which carries but little cargo, as for ordinary freight steamers, which carry 50 to 190 per cent of our exports. The subsidy, therefore, if it affects rates at all, will affect passenger rather than freight rates. As only about 5 per cent of the total tonnage of the world's shipping is subsidized, and as nearly all of the present subsidy goes to passenger and mail steamers, the hopelessness of trying by subsidy to lower freight rates and warehouse, receive about one-fifth that of the passenger craft. In conclusively the product of the product of the product of the passenger craft. In conclusively the product of the passenger craft and warehouse, are summer to also the product of the passenger craft.

Unlimited subsidy would be necessary to lower general freight rates. If any one country attempts by subsidy to secure lower rates, the subsidy must go to all ships carrying freight. Otherwise, the moment the few subsidized ships lower rates for one country, the unsubsidized ships lower rates for one country, the unsubsidized ships (tramp steamers, etc.) will withdraw to other service, and rates for this particular country will go back to the world's level. Hence it is practically beyond the ability of any one country to materially reduce by subsidy its ocean rates, and in this way to increase its foreign trade.

"The bill does not sufficiently provide for subsidies based upon the amount of freight carried, nor does it require any decrease in freight rates.

"It cannot be shown, from the history of subsidies, that they ever materially lowered freight rates or increased the commerce of the countries granting them. Trade conditions and not trade theories fx the rates which shippers will pay, and which shippowners can get.

"Netther does the history of subsidies." Netther does the history of subsidies." "Netther does the history of subsidies." "Netther does the history of subsidies or of any similar bill." parent.
Unlimited subsidy would be necessary to

Most of the Transval prisoners say that if defeated at the Vaal River the Boers who between the Precision of the Country and the Value of the Country of the Coun

argument against Government subsidies, and asserts that most of the proposed \$5,000,000 subsidy will go to a few favored concerns without building up American shipping in general or encouraging American exports. Encouragement for Old Ships.

The report quotes a recent utterance of President McKinley on the remarkable increase of our shipbuilding, and says, in part:

"Our foreign trade, then, is increasing with wonderful rapidity and our shipbuilding ting industry is remarkably prosperous without subsidy. Why, then, should the whole country be taxed to provide gratulties for industries which are now prosperous? "Even if our foreign commerce were in a declining rather than in a fairly prospense to the best of the speed and capacity of ships, and are more than twice as high per ton of capacity for the swift passenger, steamer, which carries but little cargo, as for ordinary freight steamers, which carry 80 to 90 per vear, and this the report of the provession of the carries but little cargo, as for ordinary freight steamers, which carry 80 to 90 per vear, and this the cargos is published. This provided in this bill."

Encouragement for Old Ships.
It is stated that \$250,000 would go to ships over 20 years old, and therefore encouraging the running of these old ships for the session, they are not inclined to think both houses will be ready to quit before June 20. Later our inclined to think both houses will be ready to quit before June 20. Later our inclined to think both houses will be ready to quit before June 20. Later our inclined to think both houses will be ready to quit before June 20. Later our inclined to think both houses will be ready to quit before June 20. Later our inclined to think both houses will be ready to quit before June 20. Later our inclined to think both houses will be the closing up of the session, they are not inclined to think both houses will be the ships out that the seasor the House our day to day while the Senate in the closing of the mot inclined to think both houses will be ready to quit before June 20. Later our day to day while the Senate to end with the ready to quit before June 20. Later our day to day while the Senate in the solutions arise in the Senate to the the tready to quit before June 20. Later our day to day

freight rates and increase commerce is apparent.

Objections Summed Up.

A Plan to Get Gold on the Siberian Shore.

SYNDICATE OBTAINED CONCESSIONS

Expedition on Foot to Examine the Country-American Miners Will Be Invited to Go There.

NEW TORK, May 12.—New gold fields rivaling in richness the deposits of Cape Nome will be opened to American miners, if the expectations of the members of the Russian expedition, which arrived last night on the Campania, on its way to Northeastern Siberia, are fulfilled.

Vladimir Wonlariareky, a Colonel of the Russian Experial Guard, obtained the concession of the Siberian tract which the expedition is to examine. There were more than 40 applicants for the grant, which had been sought with eagerness since the discovery of gold on the American which had been sought with eagerness since the discovery of gold on the American side of Behring Sea. By means of court influence, Wonlariarsky carried off the prize. He formed a company in Russian, which planned the present expedition, headed by A. Bogdanovitch, a Russian engineer. It is understood that a aubsidiary company has been formed in England in connection with the concession, but secrecy is maintained in regard to the English and American interests.

Miners who have visited the Siberian

Miners who have visited the Siberian coast by stealth have reported that it is practically the same as the Nome coast consisting of a strip of beach, behind which lies a tundra, or belt of gold-bearwhich lies a tundra, or belt of gold-bearing sand. Many companies have been
formed to work dredges and pumps off
the coast of Cape Nome, in order to draw
up the preclous sand where it reaches the
heach. It is expected that the operation
of these appliances will be prevented by
the beach miners, and that apparatus in
which large capital has been invested will
be idle, unless new fields are opened to it.
If the expedition to Siberia finds what it
expects, the company will invite pumps expects, the company will invite pumps and dredges to cross to the Siberian shore operate there upon payment of a

royalty.

Hooley, the English promoter, has noth-Hooley, the English promoter, has nothing to do with the plan. George D. Roberts, who is a veteran California miner, will be a member of the exploring party. Mr. Roberts has made a study of gold deposits in sea sands, and has a plan for extracting the gold from the frozen tundra. The expedition will sail from San Francisco about June 1, after the Russians have conferred with the Russian Minister at Washington. It will return about November 1, and expects then to be able to make a complete report of the be able to make a complete report of the

possibilities of the region.
Mr. Roberts said today that, from information which he had received, the deposit of gold on the Siberian coast promised to be the most valuable ever discovered. No attempt will be made to work the tundra this year, but the party hopes to be able to make some contracts with American owners of pumps and dredges.

GETTING READY TO QUIT.

Congress Will Probably Adjours About June 20. WASHINGTON, May 12.—The House this week will send to the Senate the last of the general supply bills—the gen-eral deficiency and the Military Academy appropriation bills—and will be ready for adjournment as soon as the Senate shall pass them and adjust the differences be-tween the two houses upon those already passed or pending in conference. These conference reports on appropriation bills are to be given the right of way from now until the end of the session. The House leaders say they will be ready for the sine die adjournment June 1, but, al-lowing for delays and accidents incident to the closing up of the session, they are

and it is expected that the measure will be passed during the day. Senator Chandler has given notice that he will call up the Clark case on Tuesday, and that he will endeavor to keep it before the Senate until a vote is reached. This programme will meet with some objection, but it is expected the greater part of the week will be devoted to consideration of this case. Senator Wolcott some time ago gave notice that he would call up the postoffice appropriation bill, and it is thought that it might be disposed of in a day or two. There may be a clash over the Montana case and other business, but the Clark contest seems to be the but the Clark contest seems to be the only event of importance for the week.

ANOTHER ROADFOR PORTLAND Chiengo, Rock Island & Pacific Has

Already Made a Survey. CHICAGO, May 13.-The Record tomor-

row will say:
It is rumored that the Chicago, Bock, Island & Pacific will extend its line to Portland, Or. Denver is the present Western terminus of this road. It is said the final survey has been finished between Denver and Ogden, and tracklaying on that part of the extension will begin this Summer. A preliminary survey has been made between Ogden and Portland.

Quiet Sunday for Dewey. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 13-Admiraf Dewey passed a quiet Sunday. He at-tended St. John's Episcopal Church in the morning and spent the remainder of the day in his rooms.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 13.—Admiral Dewey has definitely decided to include Grand Rapids in his Western tour next month, and has set the day as June

Cholera Continues to Rage. LONDON, May 14.- The Bombay corre-

ondent of the Times says: The cholera continues to rage in the famine camps. There have been 400 deaths in three days at Mandive. So numerous are the cases at Godra that it is impossible to collect the bodies, which lie for days in the sun. The people have fled and cannot be induced to return. A similar state of things prevails at Broach.

Roosevelts Gone to Oyster Bay. WASHINGTON, May 12.—Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt left today for Oyster Bay, L. L. where they are to stay a short time before returning to Albany.