Nature and Location of the Demands -Error Exists as to Amount Involved.

MANILA, P. L. April 19.—(Special correspondence.)—Much has been said relative to claims against the United States Government arising from the American occu-pation of the Philippines, the impression being conveyed in the articles coming un-der the attention of the writer that such cialms are of vast magnitude, and that they must necessarily be paid by the peo-ple of the United States. The demands thus far submitted to the Board of Claims, a tribunal convened for the purpose of ssing on such claims, arise from three

Destruction of property caused by what is known as the Tondo fires; loss of property by fire at the explure of He Ho, by the military and inval forces of the United States; losses sustained at different times and places as at the taking by the American forces of the town of Caloocan,

In a general sense, the same principles of international law control in all the cases presented to the board, for damages sus-tained by private parties in any and all these cases, whether arising from the capture of Ho Ho, or the attempted burning of Manila or a portion thereof, or in miscellaneous cases arising from the various collisions between the United States

ous collisions between the United States troops and the insurgent forces during the entire Filipino campaigm.

The case of Ong Queco vs. the United States illustrates the general character of the demands against the Government arising from the prosecution of the Filipino War. Ong Queco is a Chinaman, or Chino, as called here. He was, at the breaking out of hostilities, the owner of a distillery situate in the town of Melo. a distillery, situate in the town of Malo. a distillery, situate in the town of Meio-los, the whilom insurgent capital after the enpure of the city by the Americans. A guard was stationed at a bridge across the Taglag River, by the side of which the distillery was located. The guard so stationed served to protect the building and its contents; the protection, however, being merely incidental, as the solders were stationed there simply for military nurroses. There was a very large quanwere stationed there simply for military purposes. There was a very large quan-tity of vino in the building, the vino, or high wine, having accumulated owing to there being little or no marker on account of the existence of hastilities. In a few days the guard was withdrawn, the with-drawal being part of a general movement ordered by General MacArthur. In the meantime the distillery had been deserted by the owner and his employes, all of whom fled at the approach of the Ameri-oans. During the time the guard was stationed at the bridge in the vicinity, the stationed at the bridge in the vicinity, the building and its contents were open to the world, the soldiers on guard duty perhaps preventing a wholesale carrying away of the liquor, and the wanton destruction of the distillery. After the withdrawal of the soldiers to a distance of some three miles, so much of the viro was drunk that the unprotected condition of the distillery became a menace to the community. The commanding officity Gen community. The commanding officer, General Kobbs, was requested to take some measures to abuse the nuisance. The padre of the barrio called on him requesting protection. The General had no troops to spare for a guard. The appeal was not to be disregarded, so be took the most summary, and, perhaps, under the conditions, the only way to suppress the evil, by sending a detachment of men with orders to destroy the liquor. The order was executed and the liquor destroyed. This act was not only a proper exercise of the war, but clearly authorized under the police power. The peril to the comommunity. The commanding officer, Gen the police power. The peril to the comthe points power. The peril to the com-munity was so great that in time of peace, and under civil rule, the liquor should have been placed under guard, or, if that was impracticable, then it should have been destroyed. The hundreds of gallons of intexticating liquor, and vine is an intensely intexticating drink, left open and free to every man in the community, was a constant menace. The ladrones, murderconstant menace. The ladrones, murderers, thugs, the criminal classes generally,
all classes and descriptions of mea, were
free to all the vino they could drink or
carry away. Vats and barrels were brimming over with the seductive figuor, which
is said to have a drunk power that puts
our commonplace whicky way in the shade.
Whether to protect his own men from
the temptation to drunkenness, or the community at the remost of the reading select munity, at the request of the parish priest, or for the maintenance of law and order or for the maintenance of law and order in the civil community, or of good order and military discipline among the troops, for any of these purposes or for all of them combined, the General commanding had the right, and it was his bounden duty to destroy the intexticant, in case he was unable to otherwise control it, as by placing it under guard, which he testified the interests of the service forbade, as he had not the men to spare. Whether as an act of milliary necessity or an exercise of the police power the vine was destroyed.

legal responsibility.

The claimant, Ong Queco, also sake dumages for the loss of his distillery, which was destroyed by fire, under circumstances which leave its origin in mystery. The testimony taken before the Board of Claims shows that shortly after the de-Claims shows that shortly after the de-tarkment detailed to destroy the vine had left the distillery, smoke was seen issuing from the building, the appearance of the smoke being preceded by an explasion. The testimony falls to explain the origin of the fire. Counsel for the chilmant, in his brief, suggests that spontaneous com-bustion might have caused the explosion, smake fire and consequent agencies. smoke, fire and consequent destruction. This virtual admission that the building was not burned by act of the troops elimi-nates the question of acts of unauthorized wantonness by the solvers, the question being: Is the Government legally liable to the private owner for loss of property in time of war, destroyed as an incident of military operations. In the course of the prosecution of the war?

estruction, and for its loss, under univer-

prosecution of the war?

When in time of war a government reaches out its hand and takes for its use the property of one of its citizens, or of a friendly allen within its borders, compensation should be made the owner of the property so appropriated. To refuse would be gross injustice. It would be virtually so much greater rate of taxation imposed on such individual; but where the property of an individual, citizen or allen, att. uate in a country in time of war, is de-stroyed in the track of the war, by either of the opposing forces then, in such case, there is no legal remety for the owner. Neither of the states involved in the war Neither of the states involved in the war is accountable to him or his government. One Queco is a Chinese subject, resident in the Philippines. He possesses the rights of an American citizen. As to this, there may be some dispute, but I would not in any degree sanction, the doctrine that the allen of any country is not entitled to the same rights as the citzen of all others, and no more. For the property of a setthe same rights as the citzen of all others, and no more. For the property of a subject of the United States, destroyed during the Filiptino hostillities, as an incident of the war, there lies no local claim against the Government. For the property of a friendly allien resident, destroyed under like circumstances, no cause of action lies against the United States.

We have noticed allusions made to the claims against the Government arising out

claims against the Government arising out of the war, the impression being given that the indebtedness incurred thereby was immense. There is not a large inwas immense. There is not a large indebtedness, comparatively speaking, were
all the claims, so far presented, allowed,
one prominent anti-Admenistration journal
stating that the claims from Ilo Ilo alone
amounted to \$15,00,000. This is a slight
error, the total aggregate of the claims
thus far presented from Ilo Ilo being about
\$500,000 in gold. It is fairly presumable
that the Ilo Ilo claims are pretty well
before the board by this time, the city
being captured the lith of February, 1899. being captured the 11th of February, 1839,

and the Board of Claims having been convened the 18th of April of that year. The Ilo Ilo claims may amount to more than all others from all other sources. The Ilo Ilo claims do not, we think, present a cause of action against the Government, like the matter of Ong Queco, and every demand of any magnitude arising from the Filipino insurrection. The property was destroyed in the track of war, and as has been decided by the Supreme Federal Court, as well as by diplomatic utterances, time and grain, no legal responsibility has been incurred by the United States, or any civilized Governthe United States, or any civilized Government for property lost under such conditions.

W. F. NORRIE

CHANGEFUL MILLIONS.

"Brave" for Roberts; Not a Cheer for the Luckless Gatnere.

London (Engiand) Express. Nothing succeeds like success. The very impetus of Lord Roberts' victorious march has carried him irresistibly forward, so that triumph has followed triumph with abundant premise of more and better to come. That so much has been achieved come. That so much has been achieved at such trifling cost by no means detracts from the merit of the performance. Great battles are best won with small butchers billie and the inest generalship is to secure decisive results by strategical skill. From the moment Lord Roberts left Bloemfontein he has worked out the problem before him with unerring judgment, and yet at headlong pace. Brandfort, Winburg Sid-ing, the Zand River, Boschrand, and finally Kroonstad are so many milestones passed on the once seemingly interminable road to the far-off goal.

General Gatacre's arrival at Waterior Station on Saturday evoked no demonstra-tion. There was no crowd to cheer the gallant but luckiess officer, whom Lord Roberts had, in War Office phraseology, "relieved of his command." But there was one cheery greeting from an old soldier, who recognized him "Keep

an old soldier, who recognized him. "Keep up your heart, Gatacre; better luck next

time!"
The General doffed his tweed cap and smiled—an uphill sort of smile! Two gen-tiemen shook his hand heartily; several policemen looked sympathetically on; two porters bundled a hold-all, a deck chair, a sword, and white helmet into a four-wheel cab; the driver took his directions; and the General left the station amid no cheers.

AT THE HOTELS.

Geo Z Ruffum, St L
Maurice L Greenhaum,
New York
F W Williams, N Y
John David, N Y
John David, N Y
John David, N Y
John David, N Y
Jack Hirsh, Nat C
Goodwin Co
Theo Springer, Chgo
J S Howell, San Fran
Chas S Bler, San Fran
Chas Murray, Tacoma
Chas Mirray, THE PORTLAND.

Columbia River Scenery.

Regulator Line steamers, from Oakstreet dock, daily, except Sundays, The Balles, Hood River, Cascade Locks, and return. Call on, or fone Agent for further information. THE PERKINS.

and return. Call on, or fone Agent for further information.

THE PERKINS.

Miss Mattle Pape, Lon-Miss Lee, Ean Pran don Ont Miss J M Reed, Pasa-dena Lee, Ean Pran Lee, Ean Pran Miss J M Reed, Pasa-dena Lee, Ean Pran Miss J M Reed, Pasa-dena Lee, Ean Pran Miss J M Reed, Pasa-dena Lee, Ean Pran Miss Lee, Ean Pran Miss Lee, Ean Pran Miss Lee, Ean Pran Lee, Ean Pran Lee, Ean Pran Lee, Ean Pran Miss Lee, Ean Pran Miss Lee, Ean Pran Miss Lee, Ean Pran Miss Lee, Ean Pran Lee, Ean Pran Lee, Ean Pran Miss Lee, Ean Pran Miss Lee, Ean Pran Miss Lee, Ean Pran Miss Lee, Ean Pran Lee, Ean Pran Lee, Ean Pran Miss Lee, Ean Pran M there is no legar remedy against the Gov-ernment. In this particular instance, both the public welfare and the best interests the service imperatively demanded its nal law, the United States incurs no

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

P. D. Whitchead, Skag- A. J. Patterson, Heppar way, Alasking and Gilbert, Seattle H. C. Smith, New York G. Gilbert, Seattle J. M. Cook, Bohemia Mrs. Cook, Bohemia A. W. Seewart, N. T. Mrs. L. F. Wilson, Corwallis J. C. Brainard, Fapa-dena, Cal Mrs. Emily Brigham, Seattle W. J. Spillman, Pulliam E. B. Penilce, Eugene W. J. Vawter, Medford A. M. Buker, New York F. H. Skinner, city R. S. Lane, Roseburg J. V. Watson, Astoria Mrs. Watson, Astoria D. H. Farthor, Eugene Mrs. Watson, Astoria D. H. Hehnride, Oregon C. Mrs. Thomson, Astoria D. M. Stewart, San Pr. T. A. Hennelly, N. Y. G. S. Leonard, Oregon C. Mrs. John Vert, Fendin W. B. Shaprere, San Fr. Mrs. W. L. Marsden, J. G. E. Hillinga, St. Paul Burns, Or. J. G. Beck, San Fran John Renson, Mich L. E. Harris, Baker Cy. C. L. Ehmann, San Fr. Cora Harris, Baker Cy. H. McLood, San Fran Joe Bankoff, Burns J. C. E. Hallinga, St. Paul Joe Bankoff, Burns J. C. E. Lehmann, San Fr. Cora Harris, Baker Cy. H. McLood, San Fran Joe Bankoff, Burns J. C. E. C. Lehmann, San Fr. Charlies, M. W. Gwan, Burns J. M. Porton, St. Louis E. H. Hurlburt, Burns J. C. C. C. Lehmann, San Fr. Charlies, M. M. Gren, S. L. C. Lehmann, San Fr. C. R. M. W. Gwan, Burns J. M. Porton, St. Louis E. H. Hurlburt, Burns J. C. C. C. Lehmann, San Fr. C. R. M. Gren, S. L. C. Lehmann, San Fr. C. R. M. Gren, M. M. G C. W. Knowles, Manager. THE ST. CHARLES.

THE ST. CHARLES.

J C Titus, Astoria
J A Britts, Wis
S Coffey, Svenson
H E Smith, Stayton
H E Ferrin, Little Fils
F J Whittler, Descept
H E Smith, Stayton
Gen E Miller, Hudson
J Schmidt, Rainler
E J Coalman, Sanny
T J Whittler, Descept
O Grannis, Osweso
O Hoose, Salem
Al Gregory, Salem
J L Dernhaik, St Faul
J C Hutchinson, Valley
T C Hotchinson, Valley
T J Whittler
T Schaffer, Salem
Henry Jones, Haiser
T J Schaffer, Salem
Mrs J A Loughead,
Head T Schaffer, Salem
Lander
T S Chaffer, Salem
Lander
T J Whittler
T S C Schaffer, Salem
Mrs J A Loughead,
Head T S Charles
T S Chaffer, Salem
Lander
T J Whittler
T J Whi

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle European; first class. Entes, 75c and up-block from depot. Restaurant next door.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma. Strictly first-class; newly furnished throughout; tourist headquarters,

STATE PRISONERS.

Escape of Com Paul-Kruger Might Have Been Taken, Had He Been Wanted-Arabi Pasha's Fate.

State prisoners are a nuisance, says the Chicago Tribune. The British Gov-ernment has experienced so much of un-pleasantness of one kind and another with pleasantness of one kind and another with General Cronje that one can readily un-derstand the extraordinary escape from capture of the Fresidents of the two Boer Republics at Kriesmontein the other day. The English had no desire whatsoever to take either of them, and any British officer who had brought them to Lord Roberts' headquarters as pris-oners of war would have been curred

HELD IN GILDED CAGES came impressed with the idea that he might be able to convert Zobehr into an ally of the Egyptian Government, and by means of a large pension to persuade him to abandon his positiential comperce in about the comperce in a convert zobehr was setting and the convert save on carrier points, which between the General and Zobehr was satisfactory save on certain points which Gordon considered could best be settled by Zobehr himself at Cairo with Khedive Tewik. Accordingly, Gordon not only gave him a safe conduct, but secured a telegraphic guarantee to the latter from the Khedive in person. In spite of this, Zobehr, on arriving in the Egyptian capital, was placed under arrest and detained in quasi captivity, the Khedive being clever enough to lead Zobehr to believe that it was not he, but Gordon and the English Government, who insisted on his detention. Before he had been long at Cairo he learned of the death of his two favorite sons at the hands of Gordon himself. They had been caught red-handed in self. They had been caught red-handed in the act of slave-trading, and had shown themselves so obstreperous that Gordon felt himself compelled to blow their brains any British officer who had brought them to Lord Roberts' headquarters as prisoners of war would have been cursed that his action required explanation, for rather than blessed for his pains. In-



Boss Croker as "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

hands. Lord Salisbury would have been forced to ship them off to St. Helena, and to house and board them there on and to house and board them there on a still more luxurious and costly scale than General Cronje with the by no means pleasant conviction that by commens pleasant conviction that by comfining the Boer chief magistrates on the Island It was endowing two men with stand It was endowing two men with of El Senussi, the Grand Master of the most powerful religious fraternity of the

Unless I am much mistaken, directions were secretly issued from Washington at the close of the Civil War in this country to avoid capturing Jefferson Davis. Time and again he could have been taken by the Union troops, who, however, made no attempt to arrest him. He was finally taken prisoner by nim. He was finally taken prisoner by a blundering officer, who either had not received or who had else not understood the confidential instructions from the Secretary of War, and who was roundly abused instead of rewarded for his pains. The President of the defunct Confederacy was imprisoned for a time at Fortress Monroe, and then was quietly let so without further nunlshment. ly let go without further punishment. There is no doubt that the cause of the Ulinon would, however, have been better served had Davis effected his escape to Surope without impediment.

Gordon Entsode. The first time I met old Zobehr was on the night that Gordon left Cairo on his last journey to Khartoum, from which he was never to return. I had just seen the General off at the Boulac just seen the General off at the Boular station, and had dropped in at the Ismailia Palace, where Khedive Tewfik was residing at the time. As the chamberiains on duty were aware of my relations with their master, which dated for a long time before he succeeded to the covereignty of Egypt, one of them conducted me to the Khedive's room without previously taking his pleasure on the subject. My advent was maniwithout previously taking his pleasure on the subject. My advent was manifestly not only unexpected by his Highness, but also regarded by him as inopportune. For as I passed through the suite of rooms I caught sight of Zobehr in earnest conversation of the most animated character with the Khedive, the ordinarily impassive features of the old King of the Soudan being lighted up with an exultant smile. The moment old King of the Soudan being lighted up with an exultant smile. The moment Tewfik became aware of my approach he quickly muttered something to Zobehr, with manifestations of considerable perturbation, and Zobehr stipped off through a side door in a manner that showed that he was a frequent visitor and habitue of the palace. The Khedive, after having addressed a few sharp and rasping words in Turkish to the unfoctunate chamberlain, began to talk with me in his usual affable way, evinced the greatest interest in my account of

deed, there is every reason to believe that the English deliberately avoided the opportunity which presented itself to them of capturing not only Sieyn, but also 00m Paul Kruger. The fact of the metter is that the British Government would have been more embarrassed than pleased if they had fallen into English hands. Lord Sallsbury would have been forced to ship them of a St. Halens of the Queen, at Windsor.

Zobehr's grief for the loss of his sons was intense, and he made no secret among his acquaintances of his intention never to not only a species of halo or martyrdom but likewise with some of the romantic interest which the great Napoleon derived from his capitivity in St. Helena. From an English point of view, it would be infinitely preferable that the Presidents of the Orange Free State and of the Transvaal should escape capture and become mere fugitives, which would deprive them of the prestige which they would inevitably acquire as prisoners of State.

It least Lam which wells here there the state of the purpose of joining calls and the state of the sense of the sense of the sense of the state of the most powerful religious faternity of the most powerful religious Cairo secretly for the purpose of joining the Mahdi, he obtained from Zobehr not only letters to the latter, but also a safe conduct through the dervish lines. It was not until the officers in charge of the in-telligence department of Lord Wolseley's Nile expedition had obtained at Wady-halfa evidence of the fact that Zobehr was in constant communication with the Mabell that the English Government finally decided to act, and accordingly seized Zobehr at the Senussi agency, at Alexandria, and shipped him off to Gibral-tar, where he was detained as a prisoner of state for three years, without any form of trial or even court-martial.

In Gilded Cages. I have in my life known three prison

ers of state. As a boy I accompanied my father to Wilhelmshohe in 1870 and was rather to Withelmshone in Iso and was presented for the first time to Emperor Napoleon III, who was in gilded captivity there. I have known both Arabi and Sami Pashas, in Ceylon, to which island they had been deported after the close of the Egyptian insurrection of ISE, and the bombardment of Alexandria, and the battle of Tel-el-Keber, and last, but not least I have enjoyed a competing not least, I have enjoyed a something more than ordinary acquaintance with Zobehr, the former Emperor of the Sou-dan and the representative in Egypt of the Grand Master of the Senussi, who, during the course of Lord Wolseley's Nile campaign to rescue Gordon in 1884-85, was suddenly seized one night at his residence in Alexandria by English soldiers, hurried on board a British cruiser lying in port, which within a quarter of an hour after his arrival quietly slipped its moorings and seamed off to Gibraliar, where Zo-behr remained in capitylly as a prisoner of state for several years, until permitted to return to Egypt. I hear that he has lately even gone back to Khartoum. My recollection of Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe is somewhat dimmed by time. Thirty years have clarged since then. But, being fond of my father, he was kind to me, amared me by the excellence of his English and his knowledge of the great public school which I had recently left, and gave me the imprection of being an exceedingly sick and weary man, who was resigned to his fate, and, on the whole, rather relieved that his troubles with me in his usual affable way, evinced the greatest interest in my account of Gordon's departure, and was quite fulsome in his praise of the General-appraise that sounded somewhat queer, coming from a man who had but a moment before been engaged in confidential conversation with the person of all others who was Gordon's death.

Gordon's High-Handedness.

Zobehr, as I have stated above, had been the all-powerful monarch of the Soudan, and the king of the slave-traders, And there is no one living at the present moment who is responsible, for the destruction of so many lives, of so many mennes tracts of country formerly covered by prosperous towns and villages and, above all, for the sending into slavery of such multitudes of men. women and children, as Zobehr. Somehow Gordon, while Governor-General of the Soudan, be-

With regard to Arabi and Sami Pashas, had known them both in Egypt prior to the insurrection of 1882, and before be ing deported to Ceylon. Arabi was a great hulking big fellow, with rounded shoulders and the most honest pair of dark brown and the most honest pair of dark brown eyes that it was possible to conceive. He was a typical Feilaheen, or Egyptian peasant, with a dash of the Arab, and possessed of all the obstinacy, the narrowness of intellectual vision and the bigotry of his class. He had been taught from his childhood that the terrible oppression to which the Egyptian peasantry was subjected by the revenue officials—taxes being extorted often twice over by means of the keurbesh and the bastinado—was in order to pay the infidel (Christian) bondhoidees and usurers, and that if the latter were driven out of the country, not only would a service be rendered to Allah and to his prophet, but likewise the peasantry would be relieved of all further financial obligations, of all mortingages and taxes. That was his undergages and taxes. That was his under-standing in heading the insurrection, his zeal being fostered by gross injustice to which he personally had been subjected

which he personally had been subjected by his superior officers.

Sami was an entirely different type of man—a fair-haired, blue-eyed, blond-mus-tached and polished acoundrel of the deepest dye, who was the real instigator of the rebellion and who made a tool of poor, eimple Arabi. Having reason to suspect his wife, he not only killed her, but likewise her mother, her chief enmuch. out likewise her mother, her chief eunuch, as well as the friend whom he regarded as his betrayer, and likewise had his hands stained with the blood of the poor Mouf-fetish, Khedive Ismail's famous Minister of Finance. Ismail having learned through of Finance. Ismail having learned through the treachery of Blum, the Austrian Secretary of the Mouffetish, that the latter was about to make a clean breast of the somber mysteries of Egyptian finance to the International Commission of Inquiry, assembled at Cairo, invited the ill-fated minister to a supper on board his yacht, which was moored on the Nile just off the palace of Gezireh. The Khedive and his sons left the vessel when the supper was over. The Mouffetish remained behind, sons left the vessel when the supper was over. The Mouffetieh remained behind, and was strangled by two of the Khediye's chamberlains, one of whom was Sami, who had his own throat lacerated by the nails of the dying man. Sami has recently been liberated and permitted to return to Cairo, thanks to the fact that he is a relative of the present Khedive's mother. But Arabi ctill remains a pris-oner of state in the Island of Ceylon, by virtue of no decree of any English court of law. Indeed, his detention there is of doubtful legality.

Other Noted Prisoners.

Among other state prisoners of Great Britain have been the Maharajah Dhu-Britain have been the Maharajah Dhu-leep Singh, ex-King of the Punjah, to whom the English Government paid an annuity of \$250,000, his captivity taking the form of not being allowed to travel east of the Isthmus of Suez. Then there has been King Theebaw of Burmah, who died some time ago in the neighborhood of Madras, where he was detained as a pris-oner of state. The xx-King of Oudh re-ceived as a prisoner of state an annuity ceived as a prisoner of state an annuity of \$990,000 and had his liberty restricted to the city limits of Calcutta. The last of the grand moguls died as a state pris-oner at Rangoon, to which he had been deported at the close of the great Indian

England has had several other deposed Indian and South African rulers under more or less costly detention as prisoners of state, including the Kings of Banin and Ashanti from the west const of Africa, while France has a whole batch of Orient-al and African potentates in gilded captivity, including the ex-Queen of Madagascar, the ex-Emperor of Anan, both of whom are detained in Algeria, while the ex-King of Dahomey is, I believe, under restraint on the Isle de France, a burden to the treasury of France, which, al-though a republic, atill has monarchs on

its payroll.
Soon the United States will be con fronted with a similar problem. when Aguinaldo is ultimately caught, too, will have to be treated as a prisor of state.

ARMY AND NAVY ETIQUETTE its subsequent lease to that system, has changed the situation, and to day, by Nominally, Only Nominally, Against

Lobbying in Congress. WASHINGTON, May 30 .- While there is no restriction upon Army and Navy offi-cers appearing before Congress and urg-ing Senators and Representatives to enact certain legislation for their benefit, there seems to be a well-defined objection to the attempt to work up influence from outside sources. This was demonstrated in the case of Commander Todd, who tried to case of Commander Todd, who tried to influence legislation by bringing pressure to bear upon Chambers of Commerce and many other outside organizations to secure the passage of some pending bill for the benefit of the Navy. Secretary Long sat down on Commander Todd for this act, which he styled a breach of naval enquette, and also charged the officer with going outside of his legitimate functions. It is well known that Army officers often-times appear before House and Senate committees, but usually that is on public questions. But Army and Navy officers are always lobbying about Congress for their own special benefit, and it is known that the staff officers of the Army have taken particular pains to defeat the reor-ganization bill so far as the staff is concerned. The naval personnel bill was put through by pressure of naval officers, sup-plemented by officers of the Marine Corps, the result being that nearly the entire force of naval and marine officers secured a substantial advancement, many of them being promoted two grades. As to Junkets.

Junkets are not very popular, and there has only been one in recent years, that of a sub-committee of the Senate commitneck of the bottle.

yawned on an average every two minutes, no matter with whom he was conversing, and this used to set me, as well as many other persons, yawning in sympathy. The Emperor's trick was that of dropping his eyes to such an extent that one almost thought he was asleep, and then suddenly raising them to stare at one.

Tet the Senators who went on the trip raising them to stare at one. islation. But during the last few sessions of Congress, whenever a proposition has been advanced to send a committee of Sen-ators out through the country during the vacation to make an investigation inti-this or that or the other affair of th Government, it has been sat upon. Reso lutions are presented at each session

> Wharton Barker, who was nominated by the Middle-of-the-Road Popullats for President, on the same day that Bryan was nominated at Sioux Falls, was in Washington paying his respects to President McKinley. An interesting feature of Barker's visit was the fact that he told some newspaper men that he would poli from 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 votes—votes which went to Bryan four years ago. Mr. Barker says that will be sufficient to de-feat Bryan. Barker says that the trouble with Bryan is that he is fighting for a dead issue, and that he ought to make the issue something else besides silver. Speaking further on this big mass of votes, he says that the 1,500,000 Democratic votes which left Bryan four years ago on the silver question will not return to him, because he still stands for silver, and those Democrats left him on that issue, which is of more interest to them than any other. Now no one can tell just how many vo-es Barker will get, and he may be right in his estimate. Democrate all differ as to where these votes all come from, and what effect they will have on the Presidential election. If they are cast in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, in the States of Onio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska and Kansas, they would make it an easy walk-over for Mc-Kinley. But the Populists of these Northern states generally are assistant Democrats, and that is what the Populist party which was represented at St. Louis in 1896, and at Sloux Palls in 1900, seems to stand for.

Barker a Great Man.

Another thing that has been discovered Another thing that has been discovered by Barker is that he is really a very great man. After 20 years he comes out and gives away facts in relation to the nomination of James A. Garfield for President in 1850. Strange to say, Barker did it, according to his own story. He also gives the information that the movement for Garfield was started in 1879 and ment for Garfield was started in 1879, and ment for Garneid was started in 1819, and that he and his father were managers of the scheme. In this same connection he makes a statement that is likely to be refuted, saying that Hayes was working in the scheme, although John Sherman was a member of his cabinet, and was ostensibly Hayes' candidate for Prestdent. Everybody supposed that Hayes dent. Everybody supposed that Hayes threw the whole weight of the Administhrew the whole waight of the Adminis-tration, which was not very strong at that time, in favor of Sherman, and it was only because Sherman could not be elected that the Administration forces turned to Garfield. Barker wants people to think that he is considerable of a man, and he says that he "foresaw that there would be a great struggle between the would be a great struggle between the friends of General Grant and James G. Blaine in the convention of 1880." This he foresaw in 1879. He ought to have made himself rich out of the scheme if he knew it was going through, because Gar-field was about the last guess that any-body made up to the time of the conven-

A Receiver's Enormous Fees. New York Letter to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, When Hugh J. Grant was made receiver of the Third-Avenue Railroad, it was expected that he would continue in that position for a long time. But the purchase of the control by the Metropolitan, and



THIS MEDICINE is familiar in thous-

STOMACH ands of homes. For BITTERS half a century it has had a permanen place as a family medicine.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS WILL CURE

Indigestion, Dyspepsla, Flatulency, Billousness,

Nervousness, Sleeplessness and Kidney Disorders. Sold by druggists and dealers generally with a Private Revenue Stamp over the

The New York Dental Parlors

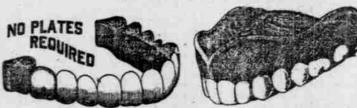
No Students Employed.

All Graduate Dentists.

Conveniently and elaborately arranged, with PRIVATE OPERATING ROOMS, for the COMFORT of each patient, and a SPECIALIST for every department who is UNEXCELLED in his SPECIAL BRANCH. WE know no failures in Dental Work. We fit you where all others have failed, or no pay.

Recognized throughout the United States as the Leaders in Painless Dentistry.

Where their world-famed SPECIALISTS devote their entire time to their special branch of work, which FACT enables them to be without an EQUAL. WE DO NOT COMPETE with cheap destal work, but our charges are less than ONE-HALF that charged by others, and OUR METHODS for extracting TEETH WITHOUT PAIN are known and used by us only.



Teeth without plates \$5.00

New York Dental Parlors

N. E. Cor. Fourth and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or. Lady always in attendance. Hours, 8 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 4. Braes: San Francisco, Cal., 723 Market street; Howard block, Scattle, *********************************

consent, Judge Lacombe general consent, Judge Lacombe dis-charged Mr. Grant as receiver, and to-morrow the payment of the floating debt of 122.700.900 will be begun, that amount of money having been deposited with the Morton Trust Company for that purpose. The quick restoration of this property to a position of selvency is a remarkable feat of financiering. It is estimated that Mr. Grant's fees as receiver will amount to 100.000. The receivership lasted three months.

DAILY METEROLOGICAL REPORT. PORTLAND, June 4.-8 P. M .- Maximum temperature, 71; minimum temperature, 32; river reading at 11 A. M., 14.1 feet; change in the last 24 hours, -0.4 foot; total precipitation, S. P. M. to S. P. M., 0.00; total precipitation from Sect. 1 Sect. 1

cipitation from Sept. 1, 1889, 44.13 inch ficiency, 7,55 inches; total sunshine J 12-13; possible sunshine June 3, 15-34, WEATHER CONDITIONS. WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Heavy rains have occurred along the Straits of Juan de Puca and light rains at stations on Puget Sound, while elsewhere no rain of consequence has fallen during the lant 28 hours, although the weather is cloudy and threatening over much of this district. The femperature has remained nearly stationary in Oregon, and a slight change to cooler weather has occurred in Washington, and a corresponding change to warmer in Southern Idaho. The indications are for shower Tuesday in Washington, and generally fair weather in Oregon and Idaho.

WEATHER FORECASTS

from Sept. 1, 1890, 36.58 inches

WEATHER FORECASTS. Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Tuesday, June 5: Oregon-Generally fair, except showers near coast; warmer in northwest portion; winds mostly westerly.

Washington-Fair, except showers near the coast and Sound; warmer west portion; winds

-Fair; cooler south portion; westerly ing, followed by fair and warmer westerly winds.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

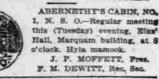
AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At Central Auction Rooms, cor. Alder and Park sts. Sale at 10 A. M. Geo. Baker & Co., auctioneers. At salesroom, 411 Washington st., 10 A. M.

MEETING NOTICES.



ing this evening. Reunion on Monday next, 4th, 5th and 6th degrees at 2 P. M., 14th degree at 8 P. M., 18th degree Tuesday morning, 30th degree Tues-day 2 P. M., 32d degree Tuesday S P. M. By order PRESIDING OFFICER.



DIED.

RIGBT—June 8, in this city, Laura A. Rigby, aged 13 years, 11 months, daughter of John and Emily Rigby, of Woodstock. Interment at Oskiand, Cal. Seattle papers please copy. EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th

Finley, Kimball & Co., Undertakers, Lady assistant. 275 Third st. Tel. 9. F. S. DUNNING, Undertaker, 414 East Floral pieces; cut flowers, Clarke Bros. 280 Morrison. Both phones.

CREMATION.

Odd Fellows' Cemetery Association SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. If deceased was a member of any organiza-tion having a presiding officer and secretary, the charge for cremation, a copper receptacle for the askes and organ service is \$30. The same for members of the family of such de-ceased. GEORGE R. FLETCHER, Supt.

NEW TODAY.

PETTICOATS Today we offer two prime bargains in ladies' petticoats; the price is 51.53 each. Lot 1 are fine blank Italian cloth, double flounces, two clusters of fucks, and velvet bound, fairly worth \$2.50.

Lot 2, black wool moreen, with a nine inch flounce and velvet binding; our usual \$2.25 grade.

OLDS & KING

Lace Curtain Sale A beautiful lace curtain, 34 yards long, with russels pattern, rich lacy effects; regular \$4 triain-\$2, today only. I. Gevurtz, the Home-rnisher, 173 First st., N. W. cor. Yambill.

Warrants

Bonds and stocks bought and sold. J. W. Cruthers & Co., 314 Chamber of Commerce. MORTGAGE LOANS

R. LIVINGSTONE, 224 Stark 4.

Sheehy Bros.

Wall paper; contractors for painting, paper-ing and kaleomining; first-class work; moderate prices. 106 Sixth street, near Washington. Mortgaged Properties

city and farm, at bargains. Leans at los Bonds purchased. Estates managed, W. H. FEAR, Chamber of Commerce. Mortgage Loans nproved city and farm property, at lowes nt rates. Building loans. Installment Macmaster & Birrell, 211 Worcester Mk.

Mortgage Loans Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

7 Chamber of Commerce.

IRVINGTON.

PRICES OF LOTS REDUCED.

The undersigned is now prepared to build houses in Irvington, Portland's most desirable suburb, on the installment plan, whereby the monthly payments will be ACTUALLY less than rental charged for similar resultances. If you cannot call, send for circular.

212 and 215 Chamber of Commerca.

Baker's Adjustable Bedside Table

All invalids will welcome Baker's adjustable bedside table. The discomport unually experienced by invalids while taking meals or in trying to read are reduced to the minimum, and with this excellent table, that ought to and will in time find a place in every sickrom the patient will be relieved of a constant source of annoyance. The table is entirely independent of the bed, and can be adjusted to any angle with the least possible expenditure of physical force. It will be found indispensable during sleiness, and once it is used pour would during stelness, and once it is used pour would not do without it for many times the amount of money it costs. It should be in every home. Call and examine them at WOODARD, CLARKE & COUNTY of the strength o

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

GOOD 8-HOOM HOUSE, FURNITUES AND stable, Tioga. Long Beach, Wash; also two lots, 6 and 5, block 2, First Peninsular addition, city. F. Hacheney, City Treasurer's office.

FOR SALE-BEAUTIPUL SUBURBAN HOMES of 7 acres; 5 acres in prunes, good house, of 7 acres; 5 acres in prunes, good house, barn; on electric car line; city water. Apply Griffith, 145% 11th st.

And forest reserve acris for sale. Government and state lands located. J. D. Wilcog & Co., 2021; Stark st.

THREE LOTS, CORNER, CHEAP, MOUNT Tabor Villa, one-half block car line. Joseph Hooper, Merchants Hotel. PERSONS WANTING REAL ESTATE ALONG