# UNVEILING AND PRESENTATION OF

LA FAYETTE STATUE.

Speeches by Ambassador Porter and Others, in the Presence of Loubet and a Distinguished Gathering.

PARIS, July 4.-In the presence of the President of the Republic, M. Loubet; the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, and a brilliant assemblage of representative Frenchmen and the most prominent members of the American most prominent members of the American colony here, the statue in honor of Gen-eral, the Marquis de La Fayette, the gift of the American school children to France, was presented to the Nation by Ferdinand W. Pock, President of the La-Fayette Monument Commission, and was accepted by President Loubet, in behalf of France. of France.

This latter fact constitutes eloquent testimony of the importance the French Government attached to the occasion and its desire to enhance the significance of the presentation by having the President of France assume the leading role in the exercises, for which the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Del Casse, was originally

Expinining his conception of the design for the epuestrian figure of La Fayette, Sculptor Paul W. Bartiett said: "La Fayette first heard of the strug-

gle of the American Colonies for their political rights at the close of the year 1776 while in garrison at Metz. He was then a youthful officer of 19, a Marquis of long and noble descent, and connected by marriage with a family reputed to be the greatest at the Court of France, and master of a great income.

"The news of this struggle for free-dom awoke in La Payette intense enthusiasm for the feeble patriots, and he im-mediately resolved to risk life and for-tune in their cause, to fight with them for their liberty. In his own words, "When first I heard of American inde-pendence my heart was enlisted." He is thus represented in the statue, as a fact and a symbol, offering his sword and services to the American colonists--to the cause of liberty.

"Sitting firmly on his horse, which he vigorously holds on his bit, attired in the rich embroidered costume of a noble officer, his Flemish steed with mane knotted and tall dressed in the style of the time, he appears on this pedestal, his youthful face turned toward the West, his sheathed sword slightly uplifted and delicately offered, as the emblem of the aristocratic and enthusiastic sympathy shown by France to our forefathers. His youth, his distinction, his noble bearing, the richness of his costume and of the trappings of his horse-everything serves to emphasize the differences of his race, education and natavism with the great act he is performing, and symbolizes the great wave of human thought which cul-minated in the liberty of the Colonies, and in the French Revolution.

"The statue is a symbol but also a fact, as in reality, after landing in South Carolina, off from the Victorie, he rode from Charleston to Philadelphia on horse-back, and offered there his services# to Congress. It is also a synthesis of his whole life, as, after his return to France, he was always and constantly ready to give his services, life and freedom for the great cause. During the French Revlution and days of terror, under the First Consulate and Napoleon the First, as under the intermittent reigns of Louis VII and Louis Philippe, La Fayette's name over meant loyalty and liberty for the people. There is no doubt, however, that the shinning days of his career were those of his youthful enthusiasm for the liberty of a struggling people, of which he knew little, if anything.

"From a sculptural point of view the statue is designed to be more ornamental than picturesque-designed to fitly crown the architectural and very ornate pedes-tal erected by Thomas Hastings, and the whole monument is executed with a primary desire to harmonize with a pri-tural and profusely ornamental surround-ings, the Palace of the Louvre. "The decorative conception of the mon-ument is especially pleasing to the archi-

tect of the Louvre, Mr. Redon, under whose high direction the work is carried was esthetically

ACCEPTED BY FRANCE President of the Republic, who drove from the Elysee in a laudau, without an escort As he entered the amphitheater Sousa's La Fayette. It has given me much ple band pinyed the "Marsellinise." General Porter and Commissioner Peck met and escorted the President to the platform. The band then played the "Btar Spangled ure to learn that you have been selected to deliver the address on this most inter-esting occasion. No more eminent representative of American eloquence and pa-triotism could have been chosen, and none who could better give appropriate Banner." The entire assembly uncov-ered, while the National anthems were

capression to the sentiments of grati-tude and of affection which bind our pro-ple to France. I will be grateful if you will say how we honor in our National capital the statue of La Fayette, erected being played. President Loubet, who was attired in a frock coat, with the insignia of the high-est rank of the Legion of Honor at his buttonhole, stood barehended, surrounded by the French and American dignitaries. General Porter's Speech.

General Porter then advanced to the

tribune and welcomed the guests. "In the name of the school children of the United States, whose generous conthe function of the states, whose generous con-tributions made possible the erection of the imposing status which is about to be unveiled, and in the name of our Gov-ernment, which added so liberal a doma-tion in the states of the states tion to the fund, I extend to all here present a cordial welcome. Upon this day, the anniversary of our country's birth, within sight of yonder memorable concourse of the nations, in the presence of this vast assemblage of the representa-tives and citizens of the old world and the new, and in memory of a struggle in which French and American blood moist-ened the same soil in battles fought for a common cause, it is a fitting occasion upon which to solemnly dedicate a monu-ment in bonor of a hero of two conti-

ing with "The Stars and Stripes For-

As a mark of esteem, a magnificent

tion: "In honor of Colonel de Villebol

from some Americans."

Marcull, the La Fayette of South Africa,

an incresing stream of Americans passed

Congratulations to McKinley.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

MOROCCO MUST EXPLAIN.

American Citizen.

Herald from Washington says:

citizen

NEW YORK, July 4 -- A special to the

Consul-General Gummere, in Tangier

Marcus Azagui, a naturalized American

was suggested as the proper official to make the investigation. Instructions were immediately sent to Mr. Gummere,

directing him to obtain all available facts and transmit to the department, that it may pass upon the question of due repa-

ever.

"This statue is a gift from the land of his adoption to the land of his birth. Its purpose is to recall the record of his imperishable deeds; to testify that his name is not a dead memory, but a liv-ing reality; to quicken our sense of ap-precisiton and emphasize the fidelity of our affection. A recital of his deeds inspires us with the grandeur of events and the majesty of achievement. He

needs no eulogist. His services attest his worth. He honored the age in which he through the commodious apartments of the Ambasaador's residence. Sousa's lived and future generations will be ilband was stall ned in the garden and played. In the evening the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce took place, uminated by the brightness of his fame," The following portion of the address

was delivered in French: "I extend a cordial greeting to all who have gathered with us today to take and before the conclusion of the speaking a reception was given by the California commission at the Place du L'Opera. Their magnificent quarters were gaily decorated, and were janfined by a great part in an event of international import-ance. Americans do not fail to appreciate profoundly this evidence of sympacrowd. thy, especially on the part of the high officials of the French Republic and the eminent representatives of foreign pow-ers, whose presence here honors the occasion and adds distinction to the cere monies. We assemble here upon the an-niversary of the birthday of the American Union, to inaugurate a statue which the school children of the United States present to the country which generously cast its strength with us in battling for our National independence.

'This monument is the tribute paid by grateful hearts to the memory of a man who had the rare good fortune to be the United States will ever continue. hero of two countries, and who was the highest personification of the great prin-ciple of liberty secured by law; a man ber of Commerce, Paris-I cordially recip rocate the congratulations of so reprewho, in America as well as in France, at all times and in all places, was ever sentative a body of my fellow-country-men as the American Chamber of Comready to make the most heroic sacrifices whenever liberty needed aid or weakness called for help, the friend and pupil of Washington, the chivalrous La Fayette. "During the sangulnary struggle which merce in Paris. resulted in securing liberty to the Ameri-can colonies there were some who gave to the cause their sympathies; others a Inquiry Into the Killing of

part of their means, but La Fayette shed his blood; he gave a part of himself. "Living, he was honored by the affection of his American comrades; dead, he is enshrined in the hearts of their pos terity. "In erecting this statue to this great

Moroco, has cabled to the State Depart-ment some details of the murder of representative soldier. America has at the same time raised a monument to the memory of every Frenchman who fought for the cause of our National In-The occurrence took place in the town of Fer. Mr. Gummere said that Araqui was formerly understood to be a native of France and the French Consul in Fer

"May the presentation of this gift and the good wishes which accompany it strengthen between the two great sister Republics the bonds of friendship which have so long united them and which noth-ing should be permitted to weaken." The General spoke the first part of his address in English and the rest in French. Commissioner Peck followed.

The General spoke the first part of his address in English and the rest in French. Commissioner Peck followed. A signal was then given, and the boys previously referred to, dressed in white fiannel suits and sallor hats, and wearing tricolor saales, pulled the strings, re-leasing the American flag enveloping the statue. obtain milisfaction. HOTEL ARRIVALS. THE PORTLAND. R CTempleman F W Ktytes, San Fr N. A. Rager & wike, Tacoma C W Franked, N Y H W Rent, Vancouver F J Woodin, Collar, A H Warnes, San Fr M W Keytes, San Fr M W Keytes, San Fr M W Nodin, Collar, A H Warnes, San Fr M W Keytes, San Fr W K Saton, S F J C Balley, W W Korgers, San Fr W M Kater, San Fr W M Kater, San Fr W M Kater, San Fr M Keytes, San Fr W M Kater, San Fr W M THE PORTLAND. cordial thanks which the Chambers Columbia River Scenery. Regulator Line steamers, from Oak-street dock, daily, except Sundays, The Dalles, Hond River, Casende Loeks, and return. Call on, or 'fone Agent for further information. Гите тилоталица.
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Караная, Seattle for A L Savage, Marshild for A Marshild, Savage, McMarshild for Ma THE PERKINS.

statue of La Fayette, offering his sword to the American cause, was unfolded to view, a scene of very great enthusiasm occurred. The whole assembly arose, cheered and waved hats, handkerchiefs and American flags, while Sousa's Band played a new and especially composed march, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty." When the ringing applause had subsid-ed, President Loubet stepped to the front of the platform, and again cheers broke forth, American and Frenchmen uniting in hearty shouts of "Vive, Vive Loubet. Vive La France." The President spoke but briefly, ailuding to the traditional friendship of the two republics, the entire audience remaining standing uncov-ered until the end of his remarks. President Loubet said: "Gentlemen: This magnificent monu-ment consecrates the time-honored friendship and union of two great nations. In generous impulse, the Government of the United States and the House of Representatives have given adhesion to the ceremony which brings us before the image of this common ancestor. But the initiative of this fete springs from the school of youth nourished by the beautiful example of history and the noblest "I am happy to associate myself with the have already sent to the people of the United States and which I renew in the name of entire France. The spectacle of these two Republics marked by the same emotions and animated by the same thoughts is not leas a lesson than a fete. It shows that lesson. among the nations, as among indi-viduals, the calculations of selfishness are often more opposed to their interests than the generous movements of the heart. When La Fayette crossed the ocean to help a people win its indepen-dence he was not the plaything of heroic folly. He served a deep political object. He was about to bind the friendship of two peoples to the common worship of their motheriand and liberty. This friend-ship, born in the brotherhood of arms, has developed and strengthened through has developed and strengthened inrough the century which is ending. The gen-erations which follow us will not let it become enfeebled. They will strive to multiply the amicable relations and ex-changes of sympathy between the two shores of the Atlantic and with us give a previous pledge to the peace of the world and to progress and humanity." Then Mrs. Daniel Manning, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke. She said in part: "We have come together in this city of romantic and historic literest to honor the memory of the illustrious La Fay-ette, and sunny France extends a gracious welcome to every guest. The bells are ringing today throughout America to celebrate the birth of our Republic and the names of La Fayette and Washingtonfor their names are indissolubly linked with the Fourth of July. Today, from city and village, from mountain and valley, comes a spontaneous outburst from every heart of America to swell the note of praise of our National celebration, and none is more harmonious than the sound that as a mighty voice echoes the name La Fayette. This monument is the loving gift of the young people of America." A poem by Frank Putnam, dedicated to the occasion, was next read by Miss

Turina I. Voss. At the conclusion of the reading of the poem, General Porter en-

tered the tribune and, in introducing Archhishop Ireland, read the following

letter, received by the Archbishop from President McKinley: "Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.,

June 11, 1900-Dear Sir: Within a few days

I have approved a resolution of Congress

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900.

# which voices in fitting terms the pro-found sympathy with which our people regard the presentation to France by the youth of America of a statue of General La Facetta It bias stuere me much pleas THE SILVER REPUBLICANS

## FIRST DAY OF THEIR CONVENTION IN KANSAS CITY.

Speech by Senator Teller-Committee to Present Towne's Name to the Democrats.

by the French people, and convey my hope that the presentation of a similar memorial of that knightly soldier, whom KANBAS CITY, July 4-The National convention of the Sliver Republican party net in the Auditorium Theater today. both Republics are proud to claim, may serve as a new link of friendship be-tween the two countries and a new in-The delogates were slow in arriving, and it was some time after 12 o'clock, the hour fixed for the convention, when Chairman Charles A. Towne's gave feil and the party, formed in St. Louis four years ago after the bolt of the advocates of free allows from the Resultion Nacentive to generous rivalry in striving for the good of mankind. Yours sincerely, "WILLIAM M'KINLEY." of free silver from the Republican Na-tional convention, was issunched on its first regular National gathering. Archbishop Ireland's address was delivered in French and was frequently in-terrupted by applause. The ceremony concluded with American meiodles, finish-

Twenty-four states and territories were represented at the convention. Comparatively few spectators were present, ow-ing to the assembling of the Democratic National Convention, but there were delewreath has been placed on the portrait of the late Colonel Villebois-Marcuil, gates in abundance, especially large del-sgatos being seared from Kansas, Ne-braska, Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. Shortly before 1 o'clock, the Minnesota delegates, headed by a brass band and which hangs in the Beer Building at the Exposition. He is the French Colonel who was killed in the South African war. Attached to the wreath was the inscrip-

carrying a huge banner, bearing the pic-tures of Bryan and Towne, entered the hall amid a roar of cheers, and a mofrom some Americans." The day was crowded with American festivities. The La Fayette unveiling was followed by the triumphal march of the American band through the central streets of Paris. In the afternoon came the reception at the Embassy, which brought together an unprecedented as-semblage of Americans. For three hours ad uncreasing stream of Americans reased ment afterward Chairman Towne rapped the convention to order and introduced Rev. Mr. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, O., who invoked Divine blessing on the conven-

Dr. Bigelow's prayer was a passionate appeal for relief "from the chains that are binding us and the golden padlocks that are being forged for our lips, from the National sin and the vengeance that is sure to follow."

"When that solemn day," Dr. Bigelow continued, "that comes to men and na-tions, shall have fully appeared, as we are now shaping it, may we not have to point for justification to the altars raised on the souls of our fellowmen." The unusual spectacle was then pre-

sented of a minister being checred. "Thank God there is one minister who oves the poor," shouted a California delegate, and the delegates cheered and ap-

WASHINGTON, July 4 .- The following telegrams were made public at the White When the applause ceased, Miss Ful-toni, of New York, was introduced and House today: "Paris, July 4.-To President McKinley, Washington-The American Chamber of Commerce, in banquet assembled, sends you on this festival very sincere congratton, of New York, was introduced and sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the au-dience standing and cheering after each verse. It was an innovation in a Na-tional convention. Then as she finished the last strain, she band took up "Amer-ica" and, led by Miss Fultoni, 20,000 peo-ple broke into the stirring words, "My Country Tis of Thee," singing it through with unction and closing it with a cheer. ulations. It earnestly hopes that the cor-dial relations between France and the "PEARTSE, President." "Executive Mansion, Washington, July L-To Peartse, President American Chamcheet

After the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Posten Military Band, of Minneapolis, the secretary of the committee read the call for the convention and Stanley E. Parkhill, of Minnesota, read the Declaration of Independence, Several of the sentiments of the paper were applauded, delegates and audience standing while the band rendered "Amertea."

Temporary Chairman Towne then introduced Dr. Howard S. Taylor, of Chicago, as the poet of the new political more-ment, who read his poem entitled "The Liberty Bell."

Preceding the recitation of the poem. the gratification of the convention, Mr. Taylor made a short speech, in which he compared some of the leading characters of 175 to those of the last Republican con-vention in Philadelphia. His remark that George Washington was conspicuously distinguished from some of those of 190, in that he could not tell a lie, met with a spirited response from the convention. His reference to the military career of Booseveit, in which he charged that the latter was marked that the latter was wearing the plume which belonged to the Ninth and Tenth colored regiments caused a demonstration which threatened to delay the proceedings of the convention

Temporary Chairman Towne followed in a long speech, explaining the principles of the party. His declaration that the Republican platform amounted to a re-peal of the Declaration of Independence brought the delegates to their feet, and his statement that the convention had met to redeclare the principles of that instrument was enthusiastically ap-"I wish now to introduce as temporary chairman," said Mr. Towne in conclusion, "that grand old man of Colorado, Senator Henry M. Teller.'

trusts are secure while the Bepublican party is in power." Mr. Tabler reviewed the war with Spain and its results, concealing, with reference to the Philoppines. "that there appeared to be no way to protect the people of these islamh, to maintain the prace of the model and our people except to exthese islands, to maintain the price of the world and our people, except to ex-ercise sourceign power over the hands until the people could form a government of their own." "I believe," he added, "but public scattants of the Philippines de-mand that of us." He had never doubt-ed that it was our duty to accord to the Elliptinos the right of self-govern-ment in their domestic affairs. The Porto Rican legislation and the Ad-miniscration's godden change of front on

ministrution's sudden change of front on that ucation were criticised, and the speaker continued:

"The Republican pintform declarcs, as to the inhabitants of our new possessions: The largest measure of self-government consistent with their weifare and our du-tics shall be secured to them by law." This is the language of the despot. 'Con-sistent with their woifare'-so says king-ly power, s'ways professedly exercised for

the welfare of the subjects. The results in Cuba do not justify the inudation of the appointees or of the method of their relection for a more disgraceful chapter in American history has not been writ-ten than the administration of postal affairs in Cuba under Republican officials. Rhetorical flights about our destiny and our duty to take charge of the govern-ment and merals of the Philippines egalart their will, and to scoure to them the blockings of free institutions, will not deceive the American people say more than it will the objects of our supposed benevolence. What they demand of us

is that we shall be true to our tradi-tions and declarations that the just powers of government are derived from the ers or government are derived from the consent of the governed.' A guarantee that such will be our postey will doubt-less bring peace to the Philippines." He declared that the Republican party is no longer the party of the people, as

it was for many years, and sall: "Today it stands for all the combin and syndicates that are conbing the peo-ple, because it derives its great strength from such combinations. Its policy is not as it was once, to recy on the people to support Republican Administration and to maintain order and obelience to the law, but, on the contrary, it now demands an army of 100,000 men, not to defend the courtry against a foreign foe, but to de-fend the wealth of the country against

the people of the country. At one time individual judgment and conscience governed Senators and Representatives in Congress; now it is a caucus that con-trols the action of the Representatives of the states and the people. Caucus domi-nation is bad, but it is worse when, as now, the caucus is controlled, not by

Mix Teller referred to the refusal of Congress to adopt a resolution of sym-Congress to adopt a resolution of sym-pathy with the Boers, and closed as fol-

"With such a record, is it strange that thousands of men who have been mem-hers of the Republican party first it in-consistent with their sense of duty to continue in its support, and turn to some other organization to find a better expression of their views? I feel assured that with William J. Bryan's nomination and election will come a better con dition of administration in all depart-ments of the Government, a better hope for the masses, better opportunities for the stroggling laborer, and liberty to our

attention throughout his speech, which was nearly an hour in duration.

then."

onne near the could of charman tevers speech. It started a perfect storm of ap-plause, but the demonstration was ex-celled by that which occurred when Charles A. Towne's nume was mentioned. The delegates one and all jumped to their

with that exception, is the smallest ag-gregate reported since 1857. Compared with 1858, a year of good business, Habilities this year show a decrease of 16.7 per cent, and were it not for a few large failures, none of them, however, being significant of any marked change in business conditions, it is safe to say that in liabilities, as in number, the first half of the year 1900 would have been a record-breaker. The assets of failing traders mentioned

aggregate \$27,475,514, a gain of 20 per cent over last year, but a decrease of 25 per cent from 1838, only about half those of 1807 and, with the exception of last year, the smallest assets reported since 1887. As illustrative of the return to the normal in the matter of business embarrass-ments, it might be stated that the percentage of assets to liabilities in the first six months of the present year was 45.7 per cent, compared with 46.5 per cent last year, with 50 per cent in 1898, with 57 per cent in 1897 and 1896 and with 51 per cent in the panic year 1893.

WOMEN CANNOT VOTE THERE

Decision of an Ottumwa, Iowa, Judge.

CHICAGO, July 4-A special to the Times-Herald from Ottumwa, Ia., says: The constitutionality of woman suffrage has suffered a reverse by a decision has suffered a reverse by a decision handed down by Judge Frank W. Elchel-berger, in an injunction case recently brought by citizens of Ottumwa against the City Council and city officers of this city. Some time ago Andrew Carnegie offered the city \$5,00 for a public library, with the provision that the city guar-antee \$5000 annually for its support. Ac-cording to the statute, the women were permitted to vote on the proposition to permitted to vote on the proposition to accept or reject the offer. By the women's vote it carried. Opponents of

the measure began injunction proceed-ings and today Judge Elchelberger an-nounced his decision, as above stated, on the grounds that the Constitution does not recognize as voters any except male adult citizens. The decision is an important one, and it is the first case of the kind in the state. It may be carried to the Supreme Court.

#### Three Hilled in a Wreck.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 4-Three men SCRANTON, Pa., July & Intree men were killed and one wounded in a wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna & West-ern road at Durkin's Cut, near Henry-ville, Pa., today. The dead are: Harry Coglize, fireman, Scranton; George Davis, brakeman, Scranton; Edward Ryan, brakeman, Dalton. The accident is believed to have been due to a broker wheel on a west-bound freight, which threw two cars near the center of the train from the track.

### Alger Loses His Hand.

MONTREAL, July 4 .- A telephone mes sage from Grandmere, Quebec, tonight states that Russell A. Alger, who is gen-eral manager of the Laurentine Pulp Mills, had his right hand blown off by the premature explosion of a giant firecrack-er tonight.



condition," is the expression of a very natural feeling. To a beautiful woman an eruption on the face is the greatest of

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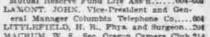
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Senators or mobs, but by influences en-threir outside of official infe."

own people and all that are within our jurisdiction in the islands of the seas." Chairman Teller was given the closest

"Were we wrong in leaving the St. Louis convention?" questioned he, and a thunder of "noes" came from the dele-

The first mercion of Mr. Bryan's name came near the end of Chairman Teller

gates. "If I had not left the party in 1896, I would have done so every month since," said he. "The conditions now are a thousand times worse than they were

the solving of the problem. "The site the monument occupies is

unique, not only from the greatness and beauty of the palace surrounding the statue, not only on account of the great historical and artistic value of the Louvre and the wonders and the masterpleces it contains, but also because the statue like no other, will be seen by the public, not only from square and gardens, but also on its own level, from the gal-leries of the first floor of the Musee, and from all sides, except directly in front.

"It may also be interesting to state that these gardens were designed by Lefuel, architect of the newer part of the palace, and he intended to piace an eques-trian statue in each garden. In breaking the ground for our pedestal founda were found.

"The statue is 15 feet in height, the pedestal 25 feet. Both will be erected in staff for the purpose of study and dedication, a plan warmly applauded by al the officials of the Ministry of Fine Arts."

The ceremonies occurred in the Garden of the Tuilleries. The mouument was un-velled by two boys, representing the schools of France and America, Gustav Hennocque, great grandson of the Mar-quis de La Fayette, and Paul Thompson, of the projector of the monument son of the projector of the monument. After a few words by Paul Thompson, and the reading of a dedicatory poem by Miss Voss, representing the Daughters of the Revolution, Archilshop Ireland de-livered an address and Mrs. Daniel Manning spoke on La Fayette and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Ambassador Porter was President of the day's exercises. It was the intention to have M. Del Casse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, accept the monument on behalf of France, but M. Loubet appeared in his stead.

The location of the monument is with-in a small railed spot in the garden, which henceforth will be known as La Fayrette Square, and which lies in the respect of the quare, and which hee in the center of the quadrangular Piace du Car-rousel. The whole square and the Louvre were profusely decorated with bunding, and detachments of Republican Guards mounted and on foot were sta-tioned around and lined the entrance to the source. The entrance to the square. The entire body of American exhibition guards, in their white helmets, assisted in maintaining order and acted as ushers.

The scene within the amphitheater was a most striking and picturesque one. The rising tiers of sents were filled with about 2000 invited guests, a large proportion of whom were ladies, whose handsome costumes greatly contributed to the color effect. A position on the stand was reserved for President Loubet, the Cab-inst Ministers and other French Ministers; Ambassador Porter, the diplomatic corps, Commissioner Peck, Assistant Commissioner Woodward, Major Brackeft, secretary of the commission; the Na-tional committee, Ambassador Draper, of Rome; Minister Storer, of Madrid; Ambassador Tower, of St. Pete Minister Harris, of Vienna. Petersburg, and

President Loubet was given the seat of honor in the center of the front row, having General Porter on his right and Commissions and the seat of the se Commissioner Peck on his left. In the same row were the Papal Nuncio, Mon-Lorenzelli, and Archbishop Ireland. The platform in front of the speakers was draped with American and French flags. Beneath, standing on either side of the status, were an American soldier and sailor, bearing the Stars and Stripes. To the left sat Sousa's band. The American military and naval at-taches entered just before the hour of opening, escorting Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. Potter Palmer. A moment is-

ter, punctual to time, a fantare of trum-

'Hotel Brunswick, Scattle. European; Srzt class. Rates, 75c and op. On block from depot. Restaurant next door.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma. American plan Rates, S and up,

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma, European plan. Rates, We and up.

Senator Teller's Speech.

Every delegate jumped to his feet and shouted his approval of Senator Teller as the latter stepped forward. Senator Teller said: "Questions of foreign and domestic poll-

ties growing out of or incident to the late Spaniah War have especially attract-ed the attention of the people during the last two years, and will continue to do so-but must not and will not be allowed to obscure the great and still unsettled question, 'What shall be the financ'al system of the Republic?' I say still the question, because no great conomic question, because no great conomic question can be settled until it is settled in a way to do jus-tice to all. We do not believe the ac-tion of a Republican Administration in

establishing the gold standard, with a careful plan to destroy the greenbacks, Treasury notes, silver, silver certificates and silver dollars, and to turn over to the National banks the issue of all paper money that the commercial needs of the money that the commercial needs of the people may demand meets with the ap-probation of the people. The people be-lieve that gold and sliver coins are the money of the Constitution, and that, if paper money is to be issued, it should bear the stamp of the Government and have back of it the wealth and power of the Nation, and not that of private cor-porations. The people believe that the United States Government is better able to support, regulate and control a pa-per issue than corporations, however rich the corporation may be or however wise the corporation may be or however wise may be its managers." He criticised the gold-standard legis-

He criticised the gold-standard legis-lation of the last session of Convress, and asked if we should place obstacles in the way of those who search out hid-den riches of the earth and dedicate them to the use of mankind. The Sena-tor, after reviewing the action of the National Republican Convention of 1995 and the subsequent lexislation, said: "The Republican party has thrown off the mask and no longer pretends to favor

the mask and no longer pretends to favor even international bimetalism. It is well that it should do so, for the platform of 1886 was made to secure votes, as was frankly admitted by leading Republicant as soon as the campulan was over."

The Senator claimed that the simulus to business experienced in the inst few years was due largely to the increase of the gold output and the continued pro-duction of silver, thus confirming the bi-

metalists' quantitative theory of money. "The Republicans boast," said the speaker. "that they have reduced the war debt \$40,000,000: they fail to mention the fact that they had increased the nominal bonded debt \$200,000,000 before they attempted to reduce it. Nor did they mention the fact that they are collecting an internal revenue from the people nearly if not quite \$150,000,000 a year more than any other Administration did in time of peace."

He contended that the present prosper ity was not due to the Republican Ad-ministration, or to the Dingley bill or the gold standard.

trusts, or in any way miligate their per-nicious influence, nor will such be made by that party in the future. Evidently

hoices, and when a moment later man Teller finished his speech and sank nearly exhausted into his chair, he was surrounded by delegates on the stage and congratulated. E. S. Correr, of Minnesota, presented

a resolution providing for a committee of fifteen, of which Henry M. Teller shall be chairman, to present to the Demo-crutic National Convention the name of Charles A. Towne as a candidate for Vice-President, and that a similar committee of conference be appointed to con-fer with a similar committee which shall

be appointed by the semi-National con-The various state delegations announced their pelections for members of the com mittees, and pending their organization and report the convention adjourned until 19 o'clock tomorrow morning.

FAILURES WERE FEW.

First Half of 1900 Made a Remark able Showing.

NEW YORK, July 4.-Bradstreet's of July 7 will my: Derpite the quieting down of general business, there has been little appreciable increase in busines mortality, and the number of failures reported for the first six months of the cal-endar year 1900 is the smallest noted for 18 years past. Compared with a year ago, the falling off in number is 3.3 per cent, while compared with 1898 the decrease is 35 per cent, and even larger de-creases are noted when comparisons are made with the first half, of the year 1897 and 1896. This year, in fact, for the first time in 18 years, the six months' failures have fallen below 51,000 in number. The volume of liabilities, it is tru

somewhat larger than a year ago, the increase being nearly \$10,000, or 19 per cent, but with the exception of the first six months of last year, the aggregate liabilfiles of the 4990 failing tradea \$60,604,248, is the smallest sum involved in the peried mentioned since the year 1892 and



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calamities, ker very beauty sceming to increase the disfigurement. Ninetyeight times in every hundred, eruptions are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the skin recovers its maiden bloom and softness. "Golden maiden bloom and softness. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a medicine which acts directly on the blood, purifying it, increasing its quantity and its rich-ness. Eruptions, blotches, pimples, etc., are but surface signs of the corrupt blood current underneath. "Discovery" cleanses the blood, and so cleanses the skin.

\*For about one year and a half my face was very badly broken out," writes Miss Carrie Adams, of 116 West Main St., Battlecreek, Mich. "I spent a great deal of money with doctors and for different kinds of medicine, but received no benefit. At last I read one of your advertise-ments, and obtained a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Before I had taken one bottle of this medicine I noticed a change, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured."

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