HE NAILS FUSION LIE

Judge Williams Denies He Employs Chinese Labor.

A CAMPAIGN TRICK EXPOSED

Republican Candidate Tells of the Efforts of Thugs, Gamblers and Worthless Men to Defeat Him by Use of Money.

"It is a lie without any foundation whatever," was what Judge Williams said in his speech last night in answer to the fusion story that he employs a Chinese in his home.

"The thugs and gamblers and pimps and prostitutes have been lined up against me, and money has been raised among them to defeat me."

"If I am elected Mayor, I will quit my law practice and give my entire time to the duties of the office."

A Republican rally was held in Boys' Brigade Hall last night, and in spite of a cold, drizzling rain, about 400 people were present. Judge George H. Williams, nominee for Mayor, made a very effective address, exposing some of the efforts that are being made to accomplish his defeat, and stating his intentions should he be elected. He was vigorously applauded when he said that he would quit his law practice and give his entire attention to the city affairs. The audience was particularly demonstrative when he exposed the falsehoods which have been circulated with a view to prejudicing the laboring people against him.

Judge L. R. Webster, nominee for County Judge, and Waldemar Seton, nominee for Justice of the Peace on the East Side, also made short addresses that were well received.

A band of 60 union musicians furnished music for the rally as a testimonial to Charles E. York, nominee for Councilman in the Eleventh Ward. Just before the close of the meeting Mr. York made a short address, which was enthusiastically received. The courtesy shown by the band made a very favorable impression and will result in an increased vote for Mr. York.

Henry W. Goddard acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced the Multnomah Ladies' Quartet, who favored the audience with two selections.

Seton's Views on Party Duty.

Waldemar Seton, nominee for Justice of the Peace on the East Side, was the first speaker. He opened his remarks by saying that the last primary election is acknowledged to be the first primary election held in Portland in many years. The people who were opposed to the ring rule which had prevailed in the past, gathered their forces and went into the primaries to win. They had against them the Police and Fire Departments and the machine of the administration. With all these odds against them the people won out and controlled the convention by A vote of 2 to 1. The men who had been running the machine could not stand being thus turned out by the people, and immediately began to raise the cry that the people who won constituted a machine. They had been running a machine so long that they were afraid of what they called a machine, and they went over to the Democrats to defeat the ticket the people had put up in opposition to the bosses who ran the Republican party so many years.

Mr. Seton said that there are upon the Republican ticket only two men who have held office before, and he thought the people should be pleased to see the professional office-holders turned out and new men put in. He denied the truth of the statement that the Republicans have ignored the old soldiers, and said that two veterans are on the ticket—Charles E. York, nominee for Councilman in the Eleventh Ward, and John A. Hurlburt, nominee for County Surveyor.

Judge Webster Well Received.

Judge L. R. Webster, nominee for County Judge, received a warm greeting from the audience as he mounted the rostrum to speak upon the local issues. After showing that the Republican candidates had been nominated by the fairest process ever known in Multnomah County, he argued that unless there is some good reason for voting against some one of those candidates, it is the duty of all good Republicans to support the ticket from top to bottom. He said that no one had yet attempted to question the qualifications of any of the Republican candidates, and he felt certain that any one who would investigate the records of the nominees will find them all competent.

After discussing the issue of retention of the Philippines, which issue is presented by the platforms of the two parties, Judge Webster said that upon this question every voter must express his opinion. No man who believes in hauling down the flag in the Philippines should vote the Republican ticket, and, on the other hand, no man who favors the retention of the islands should vote the Democratic ticket. He then spoke briefly of his own candidacy, saying in part:

"When I accepted the nomination for the office of County Judge, I thereby expressed my belief in my fitness for the office. By accepting the nomination I also pledged myself, if elected, to give to the performance of my duties the best efforts of my life. More than that I cannot do—less than that I would not do."

Judge Williams Discusses Issues.

Judge George H. Williams, nominee for Mayor of Portland, was next introduced. He said that this is the most important election that has been held in Oregon in many years, for it involves not only matters of state interest, but also National issues, for there are also to be elected two Congressmen, and members of the Legislature, who will choose a United States Senator. A vote for a Democrat for the Legislature is a vote for a Democrat for United States Senator and for the policies of the Democratic party.

He discussed the manner in which Mr. Chamberlain has tried to get off his party platform and avoid standing as the representative of Democratic principles, and said that Chamberlain's maneuvers reminded him of a story about a Kentucky Legislator who wanted to pass a good, sound dog law which would please his constituents without interfering with the dogs. Mr. Chamberlain is trying to please the people and get their votes without interfering with Democratic principles. If he should be elected, his election would be claimed as an indorsement of the principles represented in his platform.

He concluded his remarks upon the Philippine question by expressing the conviction that by their votes the people will indorse the words of President Roosevelt: "The American flag has been put there and it shall stay there." (Applause.)

"This is the first election that has been held since Roosevelt became President of the United States," said the speaker. "He is watching to see wnether the people of Oregon will indorse his Administration at their election next month. He has undertaken to prosecute a war against the railroad trusts and beef trusts, and other trusts, for the protection of the rights of the people, and the question is whether the people will uphold and encourage him in that war. The trusts have already commenced to oppose his renomination for the Presidency, and unless the people give him loyal support, they may succeed."

Speaking of his own candidacy, he said that apparently the Democrats are centering almost their whole efforts against him, for what reason he could not understand. He knows that not all the Democrats are against him, for a considerable number have voluntarily promised to vote for him, giving as their reason that they will not vote a fusion ticket. He said it caused him no small degree of surprise to find, after occupying a position of honor in this community for so many years and holding places of trust, both state and National, that the people who know him have suddenly discovered that he is a very bad man.

Vicious Element Against Him.

"Every kind of an effort is being made to defeat me. The thugs and gamblers and pimps and prostitutes have been lined up to accomplish my defeat, and money has been raised among them to help the fight along. ("They can't beat you" was shouted from different parts of the hall.) Efforts were made to extract from me promises concerning what I would do or wouldn't do if I should be elected, but I have said, and repeat it now, that the people must take me upon my record as a public man if they elect me. If you cannot trust me upon my record, you must trust somebody else. If I go into the office of Mayor, I must go unpledged. (Applause.)

"I do not know why the classes of people I have named should be against me, for I have never made any threats against them. Evidently they think that if I am defeated they will be on easy street. All I can say is that if I am elected I will enforce the ordinances as I find them on the records of the city.

Impartial in Labor Disputes.

"An effort has also been made to array the laboring people against me, and I am told that my opponents have gone so far as to spread the story that I employ a Chinaman in my house. That is a lie, without any foundation whatever. I employ only three persons at my home to care for my family of two persons—a German who tends my garden, a lady who does the cooking, and a lady who cares for my house. All are paid good wages.

"I am not interested in any mill or corporation. My opponent is a millionaire. I do not say that he would let his pecuniary interests influence him in official acts, but I do say that, being entirely free from any entanglements, I could, as Mayor, decide in a perfectly fair and just manner any question that might come before me by reason of a difference between employer and employe.

"I have made no pledges in order to get the vote of any class of people, for I would rather be defeated than make promises which will influence my judgment. When questions come before me for my consideration, I will decide them as I did when acting as a Judge—according to what seems to be right, let the consequences be what they may." (Cheers.)

CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS AGAIN.

Greeted by a Large Audience at Burkhard Hall.

George Chamberlain, Democratic candidate for Governor, was greeted by an audience of about 500 in Burkhard Hall last night, and he was received with enthusiasm. Dr. John Welch, the veteran Democrat of Portland, presided. Judge Hennessy sang acceptably some of his solos and received applause.

The first speaker of the evening was W. A. Wann, Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Wann devoted his attention to a brief review of the methods adopted in the public schools, and declared that the pupils were being overloaded with studies to such an extent as to necessitate a halt being called somewhere. He made the sweeping assertion that generally pupils passing the examinations in the eighth and ninth grades of the public schools were not well grounded even in the fundamentals, and this, he declared, was the result of the cramming process, which he would endeavor to remedy in case he should be elected.

Mr. Chamberlain followed in an address of over an hour, in which he maintained his reputation as an easy and fluent speaker. The main portion of his talk was made to convey the impression that there was no politics in the office of Governor of the state, and that he was running as a non-partisan candidate. In speaking of the Philippine and other National questions, Mr. Chamberlain said that there was not much difference between the two parties. Regarding the Philippine question he brushed it aside with the intimation that neither party had a well-defined policy as to what should be done with them, but Mr. Chamberlain did not undertake to quote the Democratic platform on the subject. In speaking of the "fellow servant law," he held the Republican party responsible for its failure to pass the Oregon Legislature. As a consequence Engineer Jack Miller, who went to his death near Harrisburg through the carelessness of a fellow servant, left his family nothing. Mr. Chamberlain did not tell the audience that he prosecuted the hobos who displaced the switch which caused the disaster. What connection there is between the accident and the fellow servant law was not explained. Toward the close of his speech Mr. Chamberlain declared that if elected Governor of the state he would endeavor to give an administration that would be a credit to Oregon, and he promised that no act of his should ever cause a blush of shame to mantle the cheek of a citizen of the state. As he resumed his seat Mr. Chamberlain was heartily cheered. Through his talk he was frequently interrupted by applause.

Henry Blackman, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, was introduced and talked briefly. Mrs. Watts closed the meeting with a song.

THESE ARE NOT BOLTERS

SIMON SUPPORTERS ARE FOR REPUBLICAN TICKET.

H. G. Platt Clearly Defines His Position—There Are Many Others Like Him.

The fusionists are becoming alarmed over the number of friends of Senator Simon who are declaring their intention to remain loyal to the Republican party. The disgruntled bosses who thought to build up political power for themselves by delivering Simon's Republican friends to the Democrats find their prospects on the wane, for, aside from those who were disappointed in their desire for office, there are few who see any reason why they should desert the Republican party.

At the Republican rally at Mount Tabor last Tuesday evening Harrison G. Platt, a stanch Simon supporter, declared his opinion that all good Republicans should stand by the party ticket. He was loudly applauded by the audience, conspicuous in which were a large number of Simon's friends. Mr. Platt said that he has been active in Multnomah County politics for many years, and has always worked with the Simon wing of the party. He worked for the success of the Simon ticket in the Republican primaries this year, and knows that his side was beaten after the fairest primary election ever held in Multnomah County. Had the Simon people won, he would have been one of the nominees for the Legislature. Having been fairly beaten, he is not disgruntled, but is as much a Republican today as he ever was. He said he wanted it understood that he is doing all he can to help the ticket, and he believes it to be the duty of all good Republicans to stand by the party nominees, regardless of any factional lines.

A large number of the friends of Senator Simon are working for the Republican ticket, as is Mr. Platt, without ever having thought of deserting the party. The idea of bolting never entered their minds for a moment, and such men as E. P. Colwell and H. G. Platt would not think it necessary to declare their loyalty if some of the Simon leaders had not tried to give out the impression that Simon's friends generally are supporting the fusion movement.

Besides the hundreds of Simon men who are standing by the ticket as a matter of principle, there are many who are supporting it as a matter of policy. They believe it is to their own interest to keep the Republican party in power, and try again two years from now to gain control. They believe in the policy recently expressed by the Salem Statesman, when it said to the Geer people in Marion County:

"The world has no use for a kicker. It passes him by. Remember this. Remember there is a future, and the whirligig of time will bring around circumstances when you will be appealing to this same principle. The principle is eternal. The time is sure to come, if you live."

The fusion leaders are finding out that they are not carrying the votes of the Simon people in their vest pockets, and that they cannot deliver them to the Democrats, in order to advance the personal interests of a few would-be bosses.

THE FINAL RALLY

Of the Republican campaign in Multnomah County will be held Saturday evening when Victor B. Dolliver, C. W. Fulton, George H. Williams, and L. R. Webster will deliver addresses. Should the weather be favorable the rally will be held in the open air at the corner of Sixth and Yamhill streets; otherwise it will probably be held in the Marquam Grand. The same speakers will also address a meeting in Artisans' Hall in the First Ward on the same evening. Both meetings will begin at 8 o'clock, Mr. Dolliver making the first address at Artisans' Hall, and Mr. Fulton opening the meeting at Sixth and Yamhill. The speakers will then change from one hall to the other, so that both audiences will hear all.

TO OBSERVE DECORATION DAY.

Republican headquarters will be closed all day today, and no campaign speeches will be made in any part of the state.

Colored Republicans' Rally.

The Colored Young Men's Republican Club held its last rally of the campaign at its headquarters, 249-251 Everett street, last night. Between 100 and 150 colored Republicans were present and the meeting was very enthusiastic. The principal address of the evening was delivered by William A. Minor.

Socialist to Speak.

J. Stitt Wilson will speak this evening at 8 o'clock at Arion Hall, at the corner of Second and Oak. His subject will be "Socialism." No admission is charged.

The Vestibule Bill.

PORTLAND, May 29.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to your editorial in this morning's Oregonian as to where the credit should be placed for the passage of Senate bill No. 75, providing for vestibules on street-cars, I will state that I was chairman of the House committee on railroads and transportation, and had ample opportunity to know who should receive the credit.

The bill in its original form passed the Senate without objection, and when in the committee of the House, representatives of the City & Suburban Railway Company and the Portland Railway Company appeared before the committee, and stated that their companies had no objection to a practicable vestibule bill, but the bill as introduced was not such. They then prepared and presented to the committee several amendments, which the committee recommended, and placed the bill in the form in which it passed both houses. After the house had adopted the amendments there was no further opposition to the bill from any source whatever. All the Senators and Representatives from Multnomah County were pledged for and did support the bill, and to Mr. Heitkemper's untiring efforts may be given the most of the credit for the bill having passed the House. GEORGE L. STORY.

Upon referring again to the record, we find the original bill was introduced by Senator Mays. Mr. Story gives the record as to its passage through the House—correctly, no doubt.

THE MAYORALTY.

Judge Williams and Mr. Inman—Contrasts Between Them.

PORTLAND, May 29.—(To the Editor.)—The June election is near at hand. The people of Portland now have an opportunity of getting a Mayor to serve them who will be an honor as well as a great benefit to the city. During his eventful life he has held many official positions, all of which he has filled carefully, faithfully and successfully. He ranks among the great men of the Nation. Any country or any people may be proud of such a man. His honor, integrity, character and acts are as pure as the snow of Winter. Judge George H. Williams was not a seeker of the office, and not until after much persuasion did he consent to become a candidate, when he said, "If the people really wish my service, and choose to elect me, I will serve them as best I can." The men who want office most are not the most desirable or best qualified; their desire for office is not qualification. Those who prefer to attend to their own business, and care little for offices, make the safest, and best officers, because such generally serve for the good they may do.

Judge Williams is a man of great ability and large experience in governmental affairs. The Presidential chair has been occupied by several men greatly inferior to him. I entreat every voter to ask himself candidly if Mr. Inman is as capable and well qualified to fill the Mayoralty of this city as is our grand old man, who has done honor to the bench of justice, the United States Senate, and many other high positions he has so well filled. Mr. Inman has had no experience in public affairs, excepting one session in the Oregon Senate, and there he failed to make his mark. But for the pen lines of his name on the Senate roll, it would not be known he was ever there. Many persons who do not know, suppose that Mr. Inman is a bright, rushing, successful business man. But that is all a mistake, which probably comes from his name being at the head of the firm. Mr. Inman is a lucky man; or perhaps fortunate man, in having a good partner. Every one who knows anything about the firm of Inman & Poulsen knows that Mr. Poulsen furnishes the brains, business sense and financial ability for the concern.

The success of the firm is wholly due to the good sense, good management, and long experience of Mr. Poulsen. I am informed by those who claim to know that Mr. Inman even consults Mr. Poulsen before he undertakes any private enterprise of his own. Mr. Inman is "the fifth wheel," and plays only "second fiddle" for the establishment. Mr. Poulsen is the business man.

Mr. Inman said in one of his campaign speeches: "If elected I will run the office as I run my mill." Well, the "mill" is run by or through Mr. Poulsen, and I fear that Mr. Poulsen would not have time to run the office of Mayor also. This fear seems well founded, because when Mr. Inman was in the Legislature, beyond the reach of the guiding hand and counseling voice of Mr. Poulsen, he was a dead failure as a lawmaker.

The only reason that I have ever heard offered by Mr. Inman's friends why he should be elected Mayor is "that he is such a solid business man." Well, I will use an ugly old phrase to explain, "they have the wrong pig by the ear"; it is Mr. Poulsen who is the solid business man, not Mr. Inman.

I am not writing this to injure Mr. Inman as a man; he is a good citizen, jolly with the boys—keeps a yacht—sports and has a good time, while substantial Mr. Poulsen makes the money. But I am a citizen of Portland, have large interests here, and believe it to be my right as well as my duty to use my best efforts to secure the election of the best man to preside over the city government, enforce the law, preserve order and protect the rights of the people. Judge Williams is a man of marked ability, it is no experiment to place such a man in an important office, and the people of Portland can ill afford not to elect him.

It is more to the interest of the people of Portland than to Judge Williams, that he should be elected; they cannot afford to lose such an opportunity. It is an experiment to elect Mr. Inman, and this is not the time for the people of Portland to try such an experiment.

Judge Williams is a host within himself. He needs no partner to prompt, counsel or "give him the cue." His judicial mind, long and varied experience, and honesty of purpose make him just the man for the place.

P. W. GILLETTE.

PERSONAL MENTION.

G. P. Hughes, a prominent business man of Salem, is at the Imperial.

P. L. Cherry, British Vice-Consul at Astoria, was in the city yesterday.

William Mosgrove, of the Athena Mercantile Company., is a guest at the Perkins.

State Superintendent J. H. Ackerman made a business trip to the city yesterday.

Frank Page, recent proprietor of one of the leading hotels at Marshfield, Or., is at the Perkins.

George W. Pettit, of Montavilla, stepped on a rusty nail 10 days ago, and is now at the home of his parents in St. Johns in a dangerous condition from tetanus.

Captain E. F. Dickins, of the United States Coast Survey steamer Gedney, was in Portland on his way to Seattle, where he will join the steamer and start on an Alaskan cruise.

Lilford Enoch, 17 years old, who has just graduated in the Spanish course at the Portland Sanitarium, intending to go into missionary work, is very low with brain fever, caused by overstudy, and it is feared will not recover.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cozad, of Cleveland, Ohio, spent yesterday in Portland, the guests of friends. They have been visiting in Southern California and will return home leisurely by way of Puget Sound, Banff Hot Springs and other Northwestern points of interest.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Northwest people registered at New York hotels today as follows:

From Portland—W. G. Gosslin, at the Waldorf.

From Seattle—J. W. Cover, at the Broadway Central.

From Spokane—C. S. Batchellor, at the Imperial.

TEN P. M. MAY 31.

Don't forget that 10 o'clock sharp, Saturday night, May 31, is the leaving time steamer T. J. Potter for Hawco. Round-trip rate to all North Beach points only $2.50. Ticket office Third and Washington, O. R. & N. Co.

Vote for D. W. Taylor for City Engineer, No. 104 on the official ballot.

If you are worn out from pressing business cares, Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you renewed vigor.

ROOSEVELT FAVORS BILL

WANTS IRRIGATION MEASURE TO BECOME A LAW.

Poll of the House Shows a Majority for It—Situation Is Peculiar.

WASHINGTON, May 27. — President Roosevelt is showing lively interest in the status of the irrigation bill which has passed the Senate and has been reported to the House with certain amendments. The President has asked a number of members of Congress as to the prospects for the early consideration of the measure and has indicated his earnest desire that the bill should become a law at this session of Congress.

A thorough poll of the House is being made by friends of this irrigation measure and enough is known of the results of this poll to warrant the statement that there is a considerable majority in favor of the bill. Speaker Henderson and the committee on rules have agreed that the bill shall be given full and fair consideration on the floor of the House at this session, and it is thought that it may come up for discussion on or about May 30. The bill as amended by the House committee is satisfactory to the President and to all the irrigation forces, and it is taken for granted that if it passes the House and goes to conference that the Senate will accept the House amendments and enact the bill as drawn by the House committee.

The situation in the House in regard to this measure is peculiar and politics are involved to a considerable extent. Unfortunately for the cause of irrigation nearly all of the so-called leaders on the Republican side, men like Representative Payne of New York, Grosvenor, Dalzell and Cannon, are opposed to the bill, while the rank and file of the House, both Democratic and Republican, is in favor of it. Some of the Republicans with a keen realization of the great importance of this measure, as it will affect the Congressional campaign in many of the Western States, believe that their so-called leaders have made a mistake in not pushing this irrigation bill as a distinctly Administration and Republican measure and enacting it as such. These same men believe that the bill will pass the House in spite of the opposition of some of the Republican leaders and that the Democrats will then be able to claim credit for the enactment of the law.

President Roosevelt does not consider party lines of any importance in securing what he believes to be much-needed legislation in this direction, and the Democrats, aware of the opposition of some of the Republicans, are quietly preparing to take the credit which the Republicans who favor irrigation think should belong to their own party.

The poll of the House which has been taken to ascertain the position of the different members towards this bill shows that not more than 20 or 30 of the entire Democratic side are opposed to it, and that the principal opposition lies with the Republican leaders. At the same time strong support for the bill comes from Republican sources and with this support is allied the entire approval of the President and has Cabinet officers.

It was believed by those interested in securing an irrigation law, which would be entirely a homemakers' bill, that the measure as it passed the Senate contained several loopholes through which speculators could have taken advantage of what was intended for the sole benefit of settlers, who would reside upon their claims for five years before expecting to secure title. The changes made by the House Irrigation Committee in the Senate bill are slight in the matter of wording but extraordinarily important in their effect upon the meaning and intent of the measure.

The bill as it is now before the House is, in brief, a new homestead law made applicable to the arid lands. It simply provides that the United States Government should create new rivers, through the building of reservoirs and main line canals, and should so regulate the flow of streams already in existence that their contents would be available for irrigation during a season of drought. Only those are to be permitted to secure land under this newly created water supply who are in truth and in intent home-builders, and appropriations of land are to be restricted to the homestead law modified and severely guarded in its purpose by the operation of this special act. These settlers are not only to reside upon their land, but are to return to the Government, in course of time, by a series of deferred payments, the entire cost of creating the supply of water which is to be made available.

There has been remarkable growth in sentiment in Congress in favor of such an irrigation measure. Many members who were utterly indifferent have become interested, and those who have looked into the matter are on the list of those from whom a favorable vote is expected. It is asserted and names are given that if the occasion presented itself a speech in favor of this bill could be secured from some Congressman from every state in the Union from Maine to California and from Florida to Washington. Some of the New England delegation are its most enthusiastic advocates, taking the broad view that what benefits the country in part benefits it as a whole. These men realize that New England would not amount to much without the Middle States, that the Middle States would not have achieved their present greatness without the development of the Central States, and that the commerce and industry of the Central States is almost entirely dependent upon the new growth and development of the states west of the Mississippi River. The enormous commerce of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other Western centers and markets comes almost entirely from the business done in the states west of the Missouri, whose mines and farms are dependent upon irrigation for labor supply, crops and products.

It is looked upon as inevitable whether Congress adopts this policy of the reclamation of the arid public lands at this session or not, it is only a question of a short time when it will become a part of the National creed, and thoughtful Republicans view with alarm the attitude of some of their leaders towards a policy which they believe within a short time will be accepted as a matter of course in the annual proceedings of Congress.

It was under a Republican administration, after ten years of bitter controversy, that the homestead act became a law and the bill, introduced by Galusha Grow, was signed by President Abraham Lincoln. The speeches made against the homestead act read today with a strange similarity to the arguments made against the present proposed irrigation homestead act, which is the homestead act of 1862 merely modified to suit present conditions in the arid portion of the public land yet to be disposed of.

PAN-AMERICAN NEWS.

Aid for Nicaraguan Rebels.

NEW YORK, May 29.—It is reported here, cables the Guayaquil, Ecuador, correspondent of the Herald, that along with the military expedition which left Colon recently for Bocas del Toro, on the Colombian gunboat General Pinzon, there also were shipped about 1500 rifles and 200,000 cartridges for Generals Mena and Pedro Joaquin Chamarro, leading Conservative politicians in Nicaragua, who have been staying in Panama for several weeks and who are supposed to have gone to Bocas del Toro on a German Mail steamship.

It is said that they will proceed thence to the nearest Nicaragua port on the Atlantic side with revolutionary intentions against President Zelaya, who, however, already has been informed of the movement and will not be taken by surprise, even if a successful landing should be effected by Generals Malos and Chamarro, which is considered somewhat difficult, as the coast is well guarded. If events prove these reports to be true, serious complications may arise between Colombia and Nicaragua.

Alfaro's Conspiracy.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, May 28.—The newspapers here this morning denounce ex-President Alfaro, of Ecuador, who is under arrest for conspiring to overthrow President Plaza, his successor, who was inaugurated in August last, asserting that Alfaro has called on the Columbian authorities to suspend their preparations in Colombia and to come to Ecuador to help him. It is further asserted that the ex-President has promised that after the Colombians have been victorious in overthrowing President Plaza, Alfaro will assist them to defeat the Colombian conservatives against whom they are now waging a war. The Guayaquil papers are seeking Alfaro to furnish an explanation of his conduct.

Ecuador's Greeting to Cuba.

NEW YORK, May 29.—President Plaza has sent this cablegram to President Estrada Palma, cables the Guayaquil, Ecuador, correspondent of the Herald:

"In the name of the people and Government of Ecuador, I salute you, and sincerely feel rejoiced at the advent of the Cuban Republic."

To this President Palma replied:

"I cordially appreciate your congratulations, and wish you and the people of the Republic of Ecuador all happiness and prosperity."

Provisional Government Recognized.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The State Department has been informed by United States Minister Powell, at Port au Prince, that the new provisional government of Hayti was yesterday formally recognized as such by the diplomatic corps at Port au Prince.

Ancient Church Unearthed.

NEW YORK, May 29.—According to a Herald dispatch from Lima, during excavations near Chosica, the ruins of an ancient church were discovered. Images on the ruins were found, and the pedestal bore the arms of Charles III of Spain.

Boundary Dispute Settled.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The State Department has been officially advised that the long-standing dispute between Chile and Argentina, respecting the boundary question, has at last been finally and satisfactorily adjusted.

Denver Tramway Changes.

DENVER, May 29.—Rodney Curtis, for 10 years president of the Tramway Company, has resigned and W. E. Evans, secretary of the company, has been advanced to the position. William N. Byers, the pioneer newspaper man, who for many years has been a member of the board of directors of the tramway, has resigned and his place on the board has been filled by John A. Beeler, manager of the tramway, who has also been made vice-president of the company. W. E. Evans, the new president, has been prominently identified with the company from the time it was founded.

Amos J. Cummings' Will.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Congressman Amos J. Cummings' will, which has been filed for probate, makes Mrs. Cummings sole beneficiary. The petition values the late Congressman's personal property at only $1500 and states that he owned no real estate.

STATEMENT BY MR. FULTON

REPLY TO A CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE AT PORTLAND

PORTLAND, May 29.—(To the Editor.)—An evening paper of this city has been persistently charging that if the Republican legislative ticket of this county shall be successful, it will mean my election to the United States Senate, which result, it is asserted, will be detrimental to the shipping and commercial interests of the City of Portland. Printed handbills are also in circulation, charging that in case I should be elected to the United States Senate my influence would be against appropriations and the maintenance of an open river between Portland and the sea, and also charging that the Republican nominees on the legislative ticket are favorable to my election. I would, indeed, be pleased to believe that such nominees are friendly to my candidacy, but justice to them requires me to state that I have no reason whatever to assume such to be the disposition of any of them, as not one of them has ever, directly or indirectly, given me so to understand.

I submit, however, that it is grossly unjust and unfair to charge that I am hostile to an open river, or would, under any circumstances, be unfriendly to appropriations for the maintenance of such channel. Particularly are such charges unjust in view of the fact that the authors thereof well know that I have at all times, publicly and privately, advocated the deepest possible channel between Portland and the sea, deeming it not only of importance to Portland, but to the entire state. Several years ago, in this city, in an address before a large assembly of Portland's representative citizens, I stated that in my judgment a 25-foot channel between Portland and the sea would not be sufficient to assure the best commercial results, but that a channel at least 30 feet deep should be secured and maintained. That statement I have frequently made in public addresses and in articles contributed to the public press. Such is the opinion I still entertain, and should it ever be my fortune to be elected to the United States Senate, I would most earnestly work to secure all necessary appropriations to maintain such a channel.

I am not working, however, at the present time to secure my election to the United States Senate. I am working, as I ever have, to secure the election of all the Republican state and county nominees. It is not very important who shall be elected United States Senator, but it is of the utmost importance to the people of this state that Oregon shall declare in favor of the principles and policies of the Republican party. My loyalty to Republican principles is not in proportion to my chances of political preferment, nor does it depend on the nomination of any particular person by a political convention. I have many times been disappointed in the results of conventions, but I have ever supported, with equal earnestness and fidelity, as well those whose nominations I opposed, as those whose nominations I favored.

C. W. FULTON.

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