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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and warmer

north winds. PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1904.

LESSONS OF THE ELECTION.

The fact that Oregon has thrown the heaviest Republican majority in her history can hardly fall to exert a pro found impression all over the United States. The press of the country, in its nments upon the result, will be guided by the fact (for the press of the country reads The Oregonian) that the appeal in this state was addressed to the voters upon the true ground President Roosevelt and his administration. That was the true groupd, be cause the obvious bearing of the upon President Roosevelt and his administration was the meaning of the election that was sure to be accepted in Eastern eyes.

The appeal, then, was for support of President Roosevelt, and upon that appeal the President is sustained. This result was achieved, moreover, in spite of paroxysmal but unavailing effort to weaken the force of the appeal. Resort was had to every possible ruse and mis representation in order to persuade the people that Oregon's support for Roose velt should be tendered in Novembe and not in June. It was pleaded that party ties should be forgotten. It was sought to scandalize the name and fame of men like Binger Hermann in order t cut down the Republican majority and weaken the force of the popular verdict. How correctly the people estimated these specious undertakings the vote may be left to show. The Congres sional plurality will probably reach 19,-000; Judge Moore's, 20,000; Commissioner

Bailey's, 21,000. Another lesson of this election is the the voter is fully qualified to discriminate. If the ticket had included a Mayor for Portland, voters could have recorded their choice as freely and intelligently as they did for Sheriff or District Attorney. The variation in the votes of the different candidates is very impressive. It indicates how powerless "machine" is to override the wishes of the people at the polls. No one need ever say again that in Multnomah County a nomination is equivalent to an election, or that there is no choice but between machine candidates. Especially on offices without political significance, party lines are disregarded. It is doubtful if any considerable strength accrued to Stott or Reed by reason of their regularity. People voted freely their choice between the nomi

All of which may remind us that a party organization may very easily pre sume too much on its power. It would have been very easy to have selected men for Sheriff and District Attorney who could have conducted a winning canvass. This course was urged upon the convention in these columns prior to the county convention, it will be remembered; and those who crowed over their triumph over Judge Carey's sound advice may reflect now that it does not always pay to put people in too deep a hole. An organization once intrenched in popular confidence and regard can do things that cannot be done by an organization engaged in an effort to establish itself. How well it pays to accede to public opinion is gratifyingly shown in the tremendous majorities given Commissioner Bailey, Judge Frazer, State Senator Malarkey, Clerk Fields and Superintendent Robinson.

GRAND RONDE RESERVATION LANDS.

A circular has been issued by the General Land Office, in accord with the act of Congress of April 28, 1904, for sale, in pursuance of agreement made with the Williamette tribes and other Indians belonging to the Grand Ronde reservation, in this state, of all the unaflotted lands of said reservation, amounting to 26,301 acres. It is ordered and directed that on and after Monday the 1st day of August, 1904, at 9 A. M., and until Monday, the 5th day of August, 1904, at 11 o'clock A. M., scaled bids be received at the local Land Office at Oregon City for the said lands. Bids will be received for any portion of the lands, as described in the subdivisions; and the Secretary may also receive bids in bulk for the whole tract.

The effect of this act, and of the order, issued under it, is likely to be that no bidder for a single quarter section, more or less according to lines of survey or size of lots, can secure to himself the land, unless he bid an extravagantly high price. The privilege exed to large buyers or syndicates to bid on the entire offering is an invitation to such bidder to grasp all the land acre in excess of the fixed minimum of enough in exces to make the sum This could be left to a vote at a special fleet, and do not belie

of all the individual offers; and according to the terms of the circular of the General Land Office of May 19, 1904, the Register and Receiver will be compelled to accept such a lump bid, and thereby shut out every other bidder.

It goes without saying that the lands will fetch a good, stiff price, far in excess of the \$28,500 to be paid the Indians -the total minimum-but if Congress and it in mind to legislate so that a poor man should have a decent show for a quarter section the act cited fails wo fully to carry out such intention. The only possible exercise of judgment of liscretion on the part of the Secretary of the Interior is in the words of the act, "that the Secretary may also re ceive bids in bulk for the whole tract of land thus offered for sale or separate bids for that part of said tract lying on the north side of the reservation, and nsisting approximately of 12,000 acres. and for that part of said tract lying on the south side of the reservation, also consisting of approximately 13,000 This would permit two syndiacres." cates, friendly or otherwise, to offer a semblance of competition by each bidding for one of the two tracts, north or south. The act appears to have been inconsiderately drawn.

ALTERNATIVE REMEDIES. The movement in Oregon public opinon which through the operation of the initiative and referendum has given us the direct primary and apparently local option set in at the close of the abortive egislative session of 1897. Partly through the adventitious importance thich then accrued to certain populist eaders; partly from the omnipresent onging of the powerless for power, and partly because of a general protest against machine domination in politics, the interest of the people has been aroused in a series of undertakings hose theory runs toward democracy and away from representative govern ment, and whose practice is an indefilite future of uncertainties and perils.

It is our present purpose to discusbut one of these causes—the protest against machine methods in politics. It is perfectly certain that but for the foundation laid for them in abuses of party management the promoters of ese innovations would have labored in vain. Following upon the session of 1897 came the Corbett campaign and the election of Senator Simon. Neither then nor at any subsequent session of the Legislature was the course of the Simon machine or the succeeding Mitchell machine calculated to mollify the protest against ring rule or give pause to the so-called reform sentiment. The course of political management fostered revolution precisely as the trusts promote

Apparently the state is irrevocably mmitted to the revolutionary enterprise in which it is embarked; and if so, it is futile to deprecate the steps taken or to speculate upon the unfamiliar and perilous places by which our course may lie. But it may be pointed out that there have been all the time and still are two alternative courses, which do not involve innovation. One of these alternatives would be wiser leadership in the party organization. A party is judged by its record and a political ma chine can just as well be popular as un popular, if it studies to give the people what they want instead of trying to force its ideas and its pets upon the The numbers who resent machine rule because it is machine rule are insignificant compared with those who resent machine rule for certain specific acts of folly or wrong.

Another acceptable alternative would have been the assertion of a superior right to rule by leading Republicans of brains and character. Our promi-nent business and professional men have thought that control of the party in behalf of the community's solid in terests could only be had at too high a price. That price, of course, was the necessary amount of time, trouble and expense. So they have preferred to leave the task to those who have exploited the party for personal and factional ends. Now they see that contro of affairs is drifting not only out of their hands, but of the hands that have acted as their substitutes. Now they see that representative government with all it implies of wise counsel and firm resolution in the efficient forces of the community, is giving place to some thing approximating the Athenian denocracy, and at a time when innovation is in the air and fanaticism is ram pant. It is a situation upon which the thoughtful may look with hope but can not look but with misgiving, "Approach the maladies of the state," said Burke in one of his inspired moments, "as you would the wounds of a father-with infinite solicitude and care.

NORMAL SCHOOL TEACHERS. Attorney-General Crawford is doubt ess correct in his opinion that students in normal schools who hold no teach ers' certificates cannot legally be en gaged as teachers in public schools. The practice has grown up as a matter of convenience to the normal schools and to the local school districts. The nor mai schools must maintain training departments in which students acquire some practical knowledge of the art of teaching. This can best be done by sending these students to teach in the common schools under the supervision of a critic teacher. On the other hand, districts where normal schools are located find that by paying their apportionment of state and county school funds to the members of the normal school faculty they are able to secure all the instructors needed without levying a special school tax. As a rule, the arrangement is entirely satisfactory to both the normal schools and to the people of the districts concerned.

In every district, however, there is always some one who has fault to find with the prevailing order of things, and, in a case like this, his objection is well founded in law. It is plainly an invasion of the law for a district to enter into a contract with a member of a ormal school faculty to teach the public school and, then have the actual teaching done by normal school stu dents. The fact that a person who holds a teacher's certificate is present part of the time, or even all of the time. does not make the transaction any the less an evasion, for the statute plainly provides that a teacher in the public schools must be legally authorized to

engage in such work Since, therefore, it is apparent that practice satisfactory to both districts and normal schools is in violation of law, the remedy is to secure the passage of an act by the Legislature authorizing the kind of arrangement which now prevails. It would be entirely proper to permit students in a normal school to teach in the public schools under the supervision of a comhidding an average lump price per petent critic teacher, provided the people of the district affected are willing.

election, and if a majority favor the ar rangement no one person should be per-mitted to prevent it. It is always bes to follow the law in letter and spirit and if it be found defective change it.

ROSE WEEK.

Today is a very good time to see what multitude of Portlanders have done the past twelvemonth in multiplying coses and improving the quality of oushes that have been growing for years. Effort put forth by enthusiastic osarians to stimulate every one wh owns or rents a bit of ground into danting, pruning and fertilizing has seen rewarded by results that show wherever this week one wends his way Mount Tabor to Williamette Heights, from Sellwood to St. Johns from Fulton to Guild's Lake. To the call "Let us make Portland the Rose there has been instant and effective response.

This week the roses are at their best Take the town over-the gardens with sunny exposure and those partly in this evening will probably mark the climax of the first blooming. Fine weather is promised. While rain last week affected adversely a few varieties notably the very dark reds, the wealth of color was never greater than at the present time. In whatever direction you walk you will be more than repaid, but perhaps the greatest improvement will be noticed in the district south of Morrison street. If your footsteps carry you Portland Academy way, be sure to halt at Twelfth and Montgomery and make mental note of the roses that have been planted between the curb and the outer edge of the cement walks. You won't have to ask their names, because these are conspicuously displayed on little "labels." It is a gratifying comment on Portland's good manners that passers-by refrain from touching, much less plucking flowers more accessible than marguerites in an unfenced field.

"But you make your roses so com mon," remarks the exceptional exclu five resident who raises the rose only for his own enjoyment. Now, that is precisely the aim of the enthusiast. He wants them as common as dandelions, and while he is about it he wants the finest of every variety to be even so plentiful. And it is to be remarked that enthusiasts bear a larger proportion to the population of Portland than Democrats did to the total number of voters

Note, too in unpretentious homes the increased devotion to the queen of flowers. In numerous corner yards in the older sections of town fences have been removed, laying bare many hedges of the La France that have hitherto been half hidden. With another hedge at the curb there is created a double border to the public walk not paralleled anywhere n the country. Portland's pride is in volved in this unique parking of a city by individuals. It is only started. Ten years hence, maybe in less time, a yard without beautiful roses will be un-

THE JAPANESE CHANCE.

It is a noteworthy fact that, despite the success of the Japanese thus far, few military critics in Europe are hopeful of the capture of Port Arthur. The reasons assigned for this view reflect no discredit on the skill, energy or valor of the Japanese. European military critics say that the heat and the rains will from this time delay the operations of the Japanese for three months; that Port Arthur cannot possibly be taken before the Russian General can come to its relief unless it should unexpectedly prove to be furnished with inadequate supplies. The Japanese control the harbor and town of Dainy, but Port Arthur is thirty miles away. In 1894, after capturing Kinchow, the Japanese General took more than two weeks to reach the defenses of Port Arthur, which was then far less strongly protected than it is today. Of the ability of Port Arthur to hold out considerable length of time ther uld seem to be no reasonable doubt In February last, after the Japanese attack, the naval coal depot contained 250,000 tons of coal, and in the matter of provisions there were supplies enough to enable the garrison to hold out for at least six months.

These reports come through source ot unfriendly to Japanese success, and f they are true we may look for an at tempt by the Japanese to carry the works of Port Arthur by assault after neavy bombardment. Military men in Europe and America believe that the defenses of Port Arthur are impregnable to assault, and cannot be taken by nvestment before the Russian General an raise the slege when the Summe rains permit an advance. Port Arthur described as a circular bay two mile one from east to west, and a mile from orth to south. It is surrounded by high hills. Its sole entrance on th south side is through a narrow channel. The width of the entrance in its broadest part is but little more than 200 yards, while the deep-water channel from three to five fathoms deep, is not more than 500 feet wide. To a power dominant at sea, Port Arthur is of grea importance, as it commands the Gulfs of Pechili and Liao Tung on the west and the Bay of Corea on the east. But the possession of the Bay of Kinchau in the Liao Tung Gulf gives the Japan ese such complete command of its railway communications that from a pure ly military point of view European milltary critics approved of General Kuropatkin's original proposition to with-draw the Russian forces from Port Arthur and fall back on Harbin until an overwhelming forward movement for

reoccupation could be made in Septem But the Russian government wisely oncluded that it could not afford the loss of prestige that the evacuation of Port Arthur and retreat to Harbin would cause among her Asiatic subjects and in Russia proper, so it was decided to hold Port Arthur, which is deemed impregnable to assault. The hills which the harbor are crowned by a chain of fortresses linked together by earthworks. On Huang-chin Hill, 265 feet above sea level, is a battery of four 63%-ton guns. A little below the crest are two batteries of quick-firing guns. These fortifications on the east of the entrance extend for twenty-five miles along the coast, in a northern di-rection, until the line is joined by a circle of batteries along the hilltops surrounding the town, to the second long line of defenses, starting south around the peninsula from the Man-tow Hill. At the opposite side of the entrance is the Wel-yuan Fort, which, again, is united with a series of intrenched positions composing the Manse-ling Fort. The guns here include 59-inch pieces, and 7-inch, 10-inch and

11-inch breechloaders. Military experts deem it impossible that the fortress can be reduced by bombardment alone on part of a hostile

on the land side could be carried by assault. Given time enough, of course Port Arthur could be taken by investment. The whole question seems to re-solve itself into a matter of whether Russia's garrison and supplies are sufficient to hold out against a protracted siege until the Russian General can raise it after the cessation of the Summer rains permits an advance from Harbin. The presence of the Russian fleet in Port Arthur makes it probably impossible for the Japanese squadron to co-operate in an assault. The Japcannot afford a regular investment unless they know that Port Arthur is inadequately supplied with provisions for its garrison, and yet the Japanese cannot afford delay, because the Summer rains are due, which will put a stop to military operations against the Russians on the line of the

rallway. For this reason the Japanese General will probably be obliged to accept the desperate fighting chance of carrying the defenses of Port Arthur by assault. While a siege of long duration is not probable, because it would be certain to be raised by September, nevertheless it would be easy to show by historica citation how stiffly good troops have held out against the enemy. Napoleon's great Marshal, Massena, was besieged by the Austrians in Genoa and the Engish naval squadron for more than tw months until he was obliged to resort to the flesh of horses and dogs to ob tain supplies. But the old-time sleges like those of Ostend, Gibraltar, Dantzic and Saragossa, are not identical with those of Antwerp, Sebastopol Paris and Metz during the ninetee century. Antwerp, Sebastopol, Metz and Paris were, like Port Arthur, great intrenched camps. They could not be carried by assault, but could be won by long investment. Port Arthur, if short of supplies, may be starved out; but if the Japanese take it by assault they will defeat the predictions of most military critics.

The success that has attended the work of the Volunteers of America fince its organization a few years ago has proved the estimate of its leaders -- Ballington Booth and Maud, his wife -that there was room for the endeavor put forth under that name without in any way crippling the work of the Salvation Army, from which the Volunteers are an offshoot. The branch known as the Prison League, the object of which is suggested by its name, has been especially prosperous in the work undertaken. From statistics presented it has grown in membership from 25 in 1902 to 24,000 in 1904. The work is in the prisons and among men who have "served time" for crimes of various degrees, and the results, as given in the Volunteers' Gazette, support the frequently expressed belief of the philanthropist and the humanitarian that there is a divine spark in every human soul that nothing can utterly quench. The membership of the U. P. L. is recruited from the ranks of those who having suffered the penalty of the law for its infraction, are willing and anx lous to recover, by their own efforts, as sisted by the means of help offered by those in charge of the work, their los ground. To these Maud Ballington Booth is known as "Little Mother" hundreds of them regard her with genuine affection. There can be nothing but commendation and admiration for this earnest effort.

The women of St. Johns have formed a Civic Improvement League, the purpose of which is to promote by a sys-tematic and concerted movement the beauty and cleanliness of the town. Realizing the fact that some induce ment must be offered to citizens in order to accomplish this purpose, cash prizes have been offered for work in the line specified, ranging from \$15 for the best-kept lawn to \$5 for the best display of one of several varieties of showy and easily grown flowers. The cond prize offered is \$10 for the best kept back yard-a proposition that appeals to practical people and is espe cially gratifying to guardians of the public health. If the plans as formulated are carried out, it is safe to say that St. Johns will, as the years go on be the most attractive town in the country-a delight to residents and a wonder to visitors.

At the special election a year ago Hermann lost Clackamas County, Now he carries it by a good majority. But he does not carry it by so large a majority as his predecessor. Tongue, received in 1902; which is due to the facthat numbers of persons in the county have had conflicts over land matters and have blamed Hermann for not adjusting them in conformity with their desires-though it was out of his power to do so. The loss of votes to Her mann in Clackamas is due to the policy of the Secretary of the Interior, with whom Hermann had differences over these and other similar matters. Clackamas seems to be the only county in the district in which Hermann's ma jority falls to any appreciable extent below Tongue's; while in most of the counties Hermann's majorities exceed those which Tongue received.

It is fully understood that the effor low in progress for the increase in teachers' salaries in this school district applies only to the salaries of the grade teachers. It will be remembered that the board and sanctioned by the taxpayers was applied almost entirely to the salaries of the High School teachers and to those of the principals of the grade schools. The petition soon to be filed for an increase in salaries will be specific upon this point, the grade teachers feeling that it is justly their turn at a rise in the wage scale.

American humorist, now in Florence, has suffered bereavement in the sudden death of his wife. Mrs. Clemens, a native of Elmira, N. Y., was married in 1870 to Mark Twain, who at that time was just becoming known as an author. She has been keenly appreciative of his work, shared cheerfully such reverses as came to him, enjoyed his prosperity and was proud of his fame. The best that a woman comes to know came to her, and, fortunate alike in a happy life and a painless death, she passed on.

To the Municipal Association of Portland Mr. Manning is said to be under promise and pledge to stop gambling in Portland. It may be so. Mr. Manning may try; and The Oregonian wishes him all success. But trial by jury is one of the rights and muniments of the citizen of our country; and when the jury is called, in gambling cases, acquittal foilows. So, always, it has been hereto-We shall see what will be here-

EXPOSITION REMINDED OF LOAN HITCH IN PANAMA NEGOTIATIONS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.-In a letter eccived by the Exposition Company to-lay, Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Freasury, gave formal notification that, if ayments on the \$4,820,000 Government can are not promptly forthcoming when the, he, as guardian of the United States Treasury, will take charge of the receipts and collection of Fair tickets. The letter formally reminds the Exposition Company of the date for the payment of the first installment of the loan. A copy of the rules governing the loan and repay-

President Francis, discussing Secretary Shaw's letter, said:
"The first payment to the United States Government by the World's Fair Com-pany on the Federal loan of \$4,800,000 will pany on the Federal loan of \$4,00,000 will be made promptly on June 15, as the law authorizing the loans provides, and every cent of the required amount will be paid without the slightest difficulty. "Every subsequent payment will be met promptly by the Exposition management on the days and in such sums as the law has provided."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT TANGIER Armed Moors Enter Home of English-

man in His Absence. TANGIER, June 7.—Armed Anjera foors invaded the residence of an Engisbman here today and compelled his wife to give up the rifles of her husband, who was absent. The outrage took place in broad daylight. The British Consul demands the arrest of the tribesmen, but the Moorish authorities hesitate because the perpetrators are influential.

Britain Denies Fleet Has Sailed. LONDON, June 7 .- The Foreign Ofce denies that the British Meditor-

ranean squadron has salled for Tan-gler, as cabled from Gibraltar. The report, therefore, which originated with a news agency, is incorrect The Mediterranean squadron did sall from Gibraltar this morning, but, ac-cording to another telegram, returned to that port this afternoon.

Only one ship, as originally reported, will be sent. It is believed that with the co-operation of France, satisfactory arrangements can be made for the reease of Mesurs. Perdicaris and Variey The statement that the United States atends, in the event of the failure of the negotiations, to seize a Moorish port, is not credited at the Foreign Office, where it is said that the United States and Great Britain are harmoni-ously working, with the co-operation of France, to secure the release of the

prisoners with the least possible dis-turbance of existing conditions. Will Sail for Gibraltar.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Rear-Admiral Chadwick reported to the Navy Department by cable today that the British buttleship Prince of Wales has arrived at Tangier. He also reported the return of the Baltimore to Tangier from Gibraltar.

The Illinois, commanded by Captain Bradford, has been ordered to Gibraltar on the completion of target prac tice at Martha's Vineyard, and the Mis souri, commanded by Captain Cowle has been ordered to sail Thursday fro Newport News for Gibraltar. The two vessels belong to the North At-

Spain Only Protecting Interests. WASHINGTON, June 7.—Senor Ojeda, he Spanish Minister, who has spent much ime in Morocco, and is well acquainted with the American, Perdicaris, who is held a prisoner by Moroccan bandits, in conversation today, said: "My government does not, of course, credit the report that the United States

esires a Moroccan port."
The Minister added that the only object Spain has in sending warships to Tangler is to protect Spanish interests there in the event of trouble. His gov-ernment, he said, did not take exception to the sending of American warships to the coast of Morocco for the purpose of assisting in the relief of Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley.

France's Position in Morocco.

PARIS, June 7 .- Foreign Minister Delcasse attended the sitting today of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. He gave a detailed explanation of the Anglo-French Conven-Being asked whether the agree ment gave France the eventual right o occupying or protecting the Moorish Empire, M. Deleasse said he could not fove-see the future. All he could say was France had rights in Morocco which no-body any longer contested, and that she was capable of making use of preroga-tives, which all powers recognized, with-out injuring the interests of any.

British Battleship Reaches Tangier. TANGIER, June 7.-The British battle ship Prince of Wales arrived here today from Gibraltar and Joined the American squadron. The Sultan has not yet an ered the demands made for the release of Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley reports concerning the treatment prisoners continue to be favorable.

French Squadron Not Sent.

PARIS, June 7.—The published state-ment that the French Mediterranean equadron has been ordered to Tangler meets with a specific denial at the For-eign Office, where it is said that no French squadron will be sent to Tangier unless extraordinary developments arise.

British Vessels Sail for Tangler. GIBRALTAR, June 7.-The British battleship Prince of Wales sailed today for Tangier, Morocco.

GIBRALTAR, June 7.-The British Medterranean squadron sailed for Tangier his afternoon.

Declares Faith in Federation.

BOSTON, June 7.—The dynamite excussed by the delegates to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Con-cention here today. A resolution was adopted deploring the outrage. It will be forwarded to the headquarters of Western Federation of Miners. The convention declared its belief that the federation had nothing whatever to do with the explosion and that the Miners' Union should immediately start the most thor ough investigation to ascerti rtain the caus

Zeigler Expedition Soon Sails

LONDON, June 7.—W. S. Champ, sec-retary of William Zeigler, of Brooklyn, tells the Associated Press that he will sail from Tromsoe, Norway, July 1, on board the Frithjof with the expedition for the relief of the Zeigler-Fhala north pole expedition which is on board the America. Mr. Champ expects to reach Cap Flora, Franz Josef land in the middle of

Indianapolis Papers to Be Merged. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 7.-The en ire stock of the Indianapolis Journal Newspaper Company was purchased to-day by George P. McCulloch, proprietor of the Indianapolis Star, the Muncle Star, and the Terre Haute Star, After tomerrow's issue, the Journal will be merged with the Indianapolls Star as the Star and Journal.

Captain Hanna Back From Cuba. NEW YORK, June 7.—Captain Mat-thew E. Hanna, formerly military at-tache at the United State Legation at Havana, arrived here today from Cuba-He has been ordered to rejoin the Second Cavalry at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., after more than five Mann's service in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 7,-In answer to a summons by the State Department. John Barrett, Minister to Panama, came to Washington Joday and had a long con-ference with the Panama Canal Commissloners with reference to the settleme of the pending Panama currency proposition. Final action by the Panama Legislature is expected at once. If the decisic is adverse to the gold standard, some a tion will be required immediately by our lt developed at the conference that, al-

ough indirect, the interest of the Un States in the adoption of the gold stand ard by Panama is no less than \$25,000,000. This is based on the belief that with a fluctuating and unstable currency in Panama, closely interwoven as it will be with the Isthmian Canai population, the contractors who must dig the canal will be obliged, in order to make themselves safe, to add at least 25 per cent to their bids in order to guard against changes in the cost of labor and supplies which must be obtained from the surrounding coun-try, as are incident to the currencies not piaced on the gold standard. So, if the decision of the Panama Legislature today romises to be adverse to gold, the United tates Government will seek to secure a ostponement of the final proclamation of

that decision.

Meanwhile, Minister Barrett will ar-Mesnwhile, Minister Barrett will arrange for a meeting with Minister Obaldia, of Panama, who is expected in Washington soon, and the two fiscal agents of Panama who are now in New York, for the purpose of securing an agreement to make the Panama currency uniform with that to be employed on the canal strip. The system which will be brought to the strentless of the Panamans is that the attention of the Panamans is that em-ployed in the Philippines so successfully for the past two years, namely, a gold dollar unit, with a silver peso worth & cents gold, as a common circulating me-dium. Such a coin as the peso is regarded as absolutely necessary where a vast amount of crude, unskilled and cheap laoor is to be employed, as in the canal

Bring Up Claim of Canal Company,

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- William Nelson Cromwell, representing the New Panama Canal Company, from whom the United States acquired the canal concession, and M. Choron, engineer in charge of construction of the canal dur-ing the French ownership, today conferred with Rear-Admiral chairman of the commission, in regard to the claim of the French company for reimbursement of the amounts expended by the French company during the sale of the canal property to this Government. The accounts must be audited and the date fixed when liability of the United States shall begin be ore the amount of the claim can be setermined.

The representatives of the Franch ompany hold that the United States should reimburse the company for all expenditures from the time this agreeent was made for the purchase, while nembers of the Government Commission believe the United States should pay from the time that the property was actually taken over. The accounts will be audited and a report made by mmission to Secretary Tuft.

HONOR VENERABLE EDITOR.

Washington Citizens Tender Crosby S. Noves a Reception.

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- One thousan of the best-known citizens of Washing-ton tonight tendered a reception to Cros-by S. Noyes, editor in chief of the Wash-ington Evening Star, and known as the Nestor of Journalism in this city.

From out of town came over 800 let-

ters from editors, publishers. Senators and members of the House of Representatives and others, congratulating the venerable editor, now grinding out his 75th year in his achievements.

President Boosevelt sent a personal nessage regretting his inability to be present, but extending to Mr. Noyes his

BENSON RAISES NEW QUESTION Man Indicted for Land Frauds Raises

Statute of Limitations. NEW YORK, June 7 .- John A. Hen the California millionaire landholder. held today on a warrant of removal by United States Commissioner Shields. The indictment charges that latter also of California, conspired fraudulently to ob-tain title to certain reserve lands in Cal-Ifornia and Oregon.

At the hearing today the defense placed in evidence the deeds and patents issued by the States of California and Oregon to the land Benson and Hyde are accused to the land Benson and Hyde are accused of securing, showing that the property, many thousand acres in extent, was acquired more than three years prior to the date of the indictment. Evidence was also introduced by the defense to show that the special agents of the Land Office was instructed to publish in California. were instructed to publish in California

were instructed to pushes in Canadarias and Oregon newspapers the boundaries of the proposed forest land reserves.

This evidence was put in to answer the charge in the indistrment that the defendants conspired to bribe the agents fendants conspired to bribe the agents of the Interior Department to learn the location of the reserved land.

Benson was surrendered by his bonds-men and a writ of habeas corpus was se-cured from Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court. The writ raises a new question and alleges that the statute of limitations prevents the United States from alleging

fraud, after three years have elapsed from the date of filing title deeds. Ben-son was released on \$10,000 bonds, pend-ing arguments on the writ of habeas

Mines Are Still Closed.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 7.-All nines except the Portland, which employs union men, are still closed, and will be until after the inquest and funeral of the victims of the dynamite outrage. W. H. Ross, of Dayton, O., has tele-graphed for a description of Ed Ross, killed in the explosion, who he believes is

his brother. Company H, Colorado National Guard, is under arms at the Armory in this city, and will be called out should there be any

Striker Assaults Employe.

SYDNEY, C. B., June 7.—A disturb-ance occurred today at the Dominion Iron & Steel Works here, where a gen-eral strike is in progress. Comptroller Cameron, of the company, was assaulted by one of the strikers, but was not seriously injured. The assailant was arrested. At a meeting of the sub-council of

the Provincial Workingmen's Associa-tion it was voted to raise \$100,000 for the purpose of carrying on the strike.

Funeral of Mrs. Samuel Clemens. FLORENCE, June 7 .- A funeral service of the simplest character took place to-day over the body of Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens, in the villa quarto, after a vexatious visit from sanitary officers and compliance with annoying regulations.

The coffin will be sent to Genoa and placed aboard the steamer salling for New York June 25. Mr. Clemens (Mark (wain) will go to the United States with

Will Employ No More Italians.

MEW YORK, June 7.—Two thousand men employed in construction operations in North Hudson, N. J., quit work today because of the refusal of the contractors to grant a work day of nine hours. The men have been worked ten hours daily. The strikers are nearly all Italians, and the contractors say that in the future they will get along without Italian labor. NEW YORK, June 7.-Two thousan

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The lid's off for fair in Colorado. The Japanese don't ask for more tim-

Nothing rare about June days in Port land; lots of 'em.

The Moroccan bandits, so to speak, are standing at ease.

Viadivostok has plenty of everything. except sugar and kerosene. Messrs. Have-

neyer and Rockefeller should get busy. Royalties have been paid on two tons of gold this season in the Klondike. Where

does all this metal disuppear to, anyway? Turtle Mountain again shows signs of toppling over on the town of Frank, It must mistake itself for a Russian battle-

The Liberty Bell is now cracked and How different from man-the more he's cracked the more noise he makes.

ship.

War correspondents are to leave Tokio June 10, in time to see the capture of Port. Arthur. Things will grow exciting about that date.

Even in Colorado they have innocent bystanders. One of them was killed in the latest riot. Colorado is a pretty bad place for bystanding just now.

'Motorists in New York are stoned by the hoodlums, rocked by their autos, pinched by the cops and cinched by the magistrate, and yet they persevere.

Is it possible that Munroe will do the Japanese act with Jeffries? The miner is beginning to find some backers, and more mexpected things have happened.

The Chicago girl who obtained a meding outfit by representing herself as the daughter of a millionaire was the right kind of bride for a man on a small salary.

A Detroit young woman, says the Kansas City Journal, became violently fill after partaking of a simple lunch of tomatoes, olives, eucumbers and lee cream, Her girl friends are much puzzled.

A correspondent suggests that Portland people form the habit of wearing roses, in addition, of course, to other clothing. The suggestion is a good one, and it should be carried into effect on the days of the

rose show, at least. A magistrate in Vancouver, B. C., last week sent a youth to jail for a monthdefault of paying a \$30 fine-for carrying on a trade in stolen flowers. The magistrate said that "this is a contemptible offense, this stealing flowers from gardens which people have carefully cultivated." Most owners of gardens will

agree with him. Thomas J. Welsh, a candidate for a job in the Chicago Fire Department, lacked five pounds of the necessary weight, and his efforts to take on some more flesh attracted nearly all the health-food firms of the country. Welsh lacked three pounds when he went up for the final test. Probably he are some of the health-foods, instead of gaining weight by pounding them up with a sledge.

It will be well worth going far to see Oxford in the act of conferring the degree of doctor of letters on Mr. Howells, says the Boston Herald. These ceremonies at Oxford are something vociferous, particularly when a foreigner and an author goes up the sisle. We can almost hear the Howells from this distance, even now. Now, what d'ye think of that?

The "bread-and-butter miss" of half a century ago was familiar with the lunguage of flowers; the digarette-and-supper miss of the moment, wriets "Marmaduke" in London Truth, has adopted the language of money. The rose, the hily and the lilac each conveyed a meaning to the former; the hundreds, the thousands and the tens of thousands are equally exp

sive to the latter. iii00 a Year. A worthless companion for our brothers and an undestrable acquaintance for ourselves. 1500 a Year. A man of some respectability.

ficon a Year. A man to be amiable to when better men fail.

£5000 a Year. A man of character and much ability, whose friendship should be cultivated.

£10,000 a Year. An altogether admirable man.

£50,000 a Year. The most obarming and able man of the times; one who never ages, and would honor any family on whom he should confer his friend-ship, whatever form that friendship might adopt.

It is only possible here to give a short description of the language of money as it is commonly understood by those who have position and education; there are, of course, a multitude of dialects. WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"It serves her good and right." "How now?"
"She became engaged on a Friday and married on the Ilih." "Well?" "Well, now she
can't get a divorce?"—New York Evening Sun. Her Mother-Look here, Ernie, I thought your father told you not to encourage that young man? Ernie-Oh, dear, marima, that young an doesn't need any encouragement.-Chicago

Doctor-I see what the matter is. It's dys-

Doctor—I see what the matter is. It's dyspepsia. All you have to do is to laugh hearthly before and after each meal. Mrs. Bliffies, impossible. I get the meals myself and wash the dishes.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

"You didn't sing at Ven Gelder's reception, did you?" "Yes, I samg twice." "Dear, dear. But I was all the evening so busy trying to get into the refreshment room that I choldn't hear a blessed thing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Betty—So Maud is emanged? Well, I'm scery for the man. She doesn't know the first thing about keeping house. Bessie—Oh, yes, she does. Betty—I'd like to know what? Bessie—The first thing is to get a man to keep house for.—Harper's Banar. .-Harper's Basar.

for.—Harper's Banat.
"Don't you feel kind of lanceome since the
Legislature adjourned." "Well," answered the
business man, "it's a good deal with me as it
was with a man who had a pet lion that got
lost, I feel a little lonesome, but not near so
scared."—Washington Star.

"But as he never said he would marry you,"
remarked the wilow. "I fail to see where the
breach of promise comes in." "When I proposed to him," explained the leap-year maid,
"he promised to be a brother to me, and he
hasn't been anything of the kind."—Chicago

Mrs. Chelina looks bad, doesn't she?" "Yes, "Mrs. Chelian looss but, doesn't she?" "Yes, and no wonder. She a hen a wake every night for a week just." "The idea! What was the matter?" "The discovered about a week ago that her husband talks in his sleep, and, of course, she had to listen."—Philadelphia

"When young fellers begins a-courtfa","

"when young release to the year gits crazy, an' thet thar boy Jim o' mine ain't no exception." "What's Jim bin a doling?" asked Parmer Soanreep. "Hanged if he din't go inter town yeaterd'y an' spend a hulf sixpence fur a teethbrush?"—New Yorker,