That will do.

The Oregonian

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Fennsylvania svenue. PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1905.

WHAT WAS DONE YESTERDAY.

It was but a small vote. On the Renublican side the election went by default. This should be stated at the outset, lest it be said that the number of votes lends but pitiful support to the claim of Portland to an increasing pop-

On the one hand Judge Williams had to carry the odium of the Matthews machine. He was unable to relieve imself of the burden. On the other hand, the remnants of the Matthews machine, looking out for the future, bitterly opposed him. Again, there were those who opposed him because of their dislike of his Executive Board. Some had, or alleged one ground of opposition; some another-of directly opposite kind. The vote for Lane appears to be, however, but little above the normal Democratic vote of the city.

Many things could be said; but the clans was the main factor. There are to be new adjustments, growing out of the course of things in connection with the land trials, and these esteemed gentiemen are preparing for the change. A number of local matters, one by one all these things perhaps more hereafter.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

There is no Republican party in Portland or in Oregon. There are Republicans, to be sure, but they do not vote the Republican ticket. They have in succession turned over to the Democracy the most important offices within ir gift, and so they are likely to cor tinue. If they were to be confronted at each election by a virile and belligerent Democratic organisation, perhaps we should have a different tale to chronicle at each election. There might then be such a thing as party spirit. for there should be in every city and state strong and assertive political organizations and fealty to and support This is a govern through party, and just now and for some time it has been government through the Republican party. There are few who will say that the Nation ould have been better off in the past fifty years if its political history had

What have the Republicans of Oregon done to identify the state with the great National movement toward the Republican party, to proclaim themthe hands of the Republicans in whom are lodged the heavy responsibilities of government? They have elected a Democratic Governor of Oregon, and tant offices in Multnomah County to the Democrats. Now they have elected a Democratic Mayor of Portland. It is indeed natural and proper to manifest resentment against the "political ma chine." There comes a time often when the arrogance, selfishness and dishonesty of the boss deserve rebuke. But there is a time and a place to do it, and the primary. For long time we had in Oregon loud protest that some way must be devised to break the power of political rings, which, operating through olitical conventions, refused to heed the voice of the voter, put up unfit candidates, and, working through them, accomplished unworthy ends. So the political convention was abolished, and

test to record, he should have appeared the primary. If there were any party quarrels to be settled, they should have been settled at the primary. If chine to be routed, a ring to be broken, should have been at the primary. But dissatisfied Republicans do not en ploy the vehicle for expression of their ntent that they themselves cre-They prefer to follow the old faance on somebody, somehow, at the

Thus far its effect seems

say, contend for a nomination for of-fice. One of them receives a plurality over the rest. Then the friends of the others turn about and say that the candidate is not entitled to their support because he had no majority of the votes. Such is the net result, so far, of the direct primary. Next year may come the ultimate result of turning the whole State of Oregon over to the Democratic party.

WHAT MORE CAN RUSSIA LOSE?

The influence of sea power on the course of history is illustrated anew by the tremendous naval victory of Japan over Russia. It was literally true that national existence of Japan-at least her place among the nations-was at stake. Had Russia destroyed the fleet of Japan, as Japan has destroyed. that of Russia, the little island empire would have been unable to continue the war, but would have been obliged to seek such terms as Russia might have chosen to give her.

Japan has gained the greatest mariime victory the world has known since Trafalgar. Had England lost that battle she would have been nearly in such straits as Japan would be had Russis succeeded the other day in destroying the Japanese naval armament. The great Emperor would have found means of invading England, and the course of the world's history would have taken a direction very different from that which it has pursued these

The actual problems of maritime warfare have not been greatly changed by the introduction of ships armorclad; for power of attack and power of esistance have kept close pace with each other, as formerly. Introduction steam has, however, profoundly changed all conditions, since Nelson's time. A nation cannot without vasi expense and enormous risk, send her ships far from her own ports to fight Coal supply is the first indispensable thing. Russia's embarrassment in her present war with Japan, arising from this condition, has been extreme. The strength of the British navy lies not wholly in the number of ships and guns, but largely in the fact that Great Britain has ports of supply in nearly very part of the globe.

The sea is not Russia's element. She not adapted to it. Efficiency at sea reduires qualities which she has not yet developed. Quickness of intelligence and rapidity of action are not charac teristics of her people. On land she has long been formidable, through the courage and tenacity of her soldieryqualities better suited to land than sea.

Sapan never can strike at the vitals of Russia, but probably can expel her from her position on the shores of the Pacific. There is something in the as-sertion of Russia that she need be in no haste to make peace, for Japan at present can do her little further harm Even if Russia should lose Vladivostok the loss would not be great; for the port is of small use to her. She wanted Manchuria, played for it, and for the advantages it would have brought her and lost. Having also lost her fleet, she cannot lose much more to Japansave the lives of some hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and these she holds extremely cheap.

PORTO RICAN STATISTICS.

Of Porto Rico. In reply to questions, the Department of Commerce at Washington has published a statement of the commerce of the island. A summary follows, viz: In Porto Rice there are nearly twice

as many inhabitants as there are in Oregon-though the area is but onethirtieth that of Oregon. Seven years ago there were 953,242 inhabitants, seat-They have been under "benevolent assimilation" five years now. The chief tion of that paper's inconsistency on products of the island are sugar, cof- the railroad question. Railroads are of little importance, but all falling in fee (fine coffee it is), fruit and tobacco. com together, contributed to the result. Of The department doesn't know as much yet about the minerals of Porto Rice as it hopes to. The island's yearly output be strict impartiality in this case if the of sait is about 10,000,000 pounds.

Statistics of the year 1904 are published. The island did a business of \$21,178,993—exports \$17,043,922, imports \$14,125,061. The United States furnished \$11,934,978 of the imports and took \$12,-963,453 of the exports. In 1898 Porto Rico sold to this country goods worth \$2,382,170, and bought from this country goods worth \$1,404,004. Something of in increase since we "done expanded and the island changed flags.

We are importing cigarettes from Porto Rico, and here in Portland we have a lot of goody-goody people who think we ought to reject them, and to reject everything else that doesn't pass inspection at the corner of Twelfth and Alder. In 1898-before we got Porte Rico-not a dollar's worth of Porto Rican cigars or cigarettes came to the United States. Last year we imported \$1,770,569 worth of them. We also imported from Porto Rico last year \$9,491, 757 worth of brown sugar, \$383,295 worth of fruits and nuts, \$292,781 worth of green or raw coffee, \$283,917 worth of leaf tobacco, and \$382,079 worth of molasses. To Porto Rico we sold cotton cloths (\$1,279,577), fron and steel manufactures (\$1,184,515), flour (\$997,179), cotton goods (besides the cloths), pork ham, lard and lard compounds, cheese leather and manufactures of leather lumber, wood manufactures, coal, refined mineral oil, spirits, wines, malt liquors, coal, soaps, wool manufactures

and paper manufactures. In this very uncertain world some things are reasonably certain. One is that, when our American Eastern people "get to know" Porto Rico's coffee and choice fruits, our friends on the island will find a market for all they can raise. But it is all "imperialism" and very "wicked." The Porto Ricans are "Roman Catholic Papishes."

dred newspapers advocating the principles of the Populist party. Now there are only a few of them left. But there are, it might with some truth be added, quite a number of Republican and Democratic newspapers proclaiming with zeal and emotion the merits of certain doctrines long ago espoused by their deceased contemporaries. That is another story. What we are concerned about now is a violent controversy raging between Mr. Thomas H. Tibbles late Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the Populist National ticket, and certain Nebraska Bryan Democrats, over the unhappy fate of the Nebraska Independent, which, after a fong career of honorable endeavor in the Populist cause, has fallen into the hands of the Philistines. Mr. Tibbles was editor of the Independent. He was frequently offered great wealth under false colors. The public always to be that of a universal solvent of and opulent ease if he would stray

struggled on, until finally he came into The public then may judge what mo with W. J. Bryan and one George W. Berge, who conspired to put him out of business. Mr. Tibbles, in the current number of Tom Watson's Magazine, gives, with great eloquence and righteous indignation, a circum stantial narrative as to how the disbolical deed was done. His charges seriously compromise Mr. Bryan, who was the principal, acting through his chosen instrument, Mr. Berge, late fusion candidate for Governor of Nebrasks. It seems that Editor Tibbles opposed fusion-opposed it morning, noon and night under all circum stances and in all sorts of weather. This worried Mr. Bryan, who, during the early days of last year's campaign sent on a visit to the editor's sanctum his brother-in-law, who was chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He made, so Editor Tibbles says, the following proposition:

If Mr. Tibbies would spend most of his and let the Independent support the fur ticket, all of whose nominees except three were Populists, Mr. Bryan on his part would agree to go to Arianna or Colorado and get sick. He would continue to keep sick until the close of the campaign, so sick that he would not be able to make any political assections at all. An exception was made in regard to Indiana. It was said that Mr. Bryan had promised to make three speeches in Indiana in support of his old personal friend who was running for Governor in that state, but it was further stipulated that these three speeches should not be political speeches, but repetitions of Mr. Bryan's lecticket, all of whose nominees peaches, but repetitions of Mr. Bryan's lec-

Editor Tibbles does not say so, but he allows it to be inferred, that the proposal was accepted, and Mr. Bryan promptly got sick and went to Arizona; but later "the surprising rapidity with which his lung healed has never been equaled in the history of medicine." All the rest is history Bryan campaigned. Parker was beaten. Tibbles, succumbing to the superior powers of the plutocrats, sold out to Berge. Now he is at large, threatening trouble for everybody.

Perhaps there is a moral to be pointed to this harrowing tale. But, until we hear Mr. Bryan's explanation his late sickness and his remarkable cence, we shall refrain. No doubt Mr. Bryan can explain. He never failed yet at explaining, though he is a trifle shy on convincing

MISSOULA CUT-OFF AGAIN.

It seems to be a well-assured fact that the building of a rail line across the Idaho panhandle from Lewiston be followed by construction of what has long been known as the Missouls cut-off. Numerous surveys have been made west from Missoula, with a view to securing a shorter route and better grade to the Pacific Coast than that now in use. The main factor in retarding construction of the line rough Lolo Pass has been the unsettied condition of affairs in the Lewis-ton country. The Northern Pacific would have gained nothing of value in connection with a west-bound haul if had constructed this line without first arranging for an outlet from the Clearwater country. This outlet is now in sight over the branch to be built immediately between Riparia and Lew-By constructing a short line through Lolo Pass to Peck and Lewiston, and thence on down the Snak River, the Northern Pacific would effect an immense saving in operating expenses, and would also be enabled materially to shorten the time between St. Paul and the Pacific Coast.

The building of the Missoula cut-off would leave Spokane on a branch line of the Northern Pacific, and over the prospect of such a contingency arising the Spokane Spokesman-Review comes nervous. The attempt of the tered over 1603 square miles of island. Review to belittle the project of a road through Lolo Pass is another illustranon carriers, and are su do not always do this, but there would road was to grant Lewiston the same rates from the East that it now extends to Spokane. Lewiston as a main line town, nearer the East (by the proposed route), should, if there was any preference shown, be given an advantage over Spokane. This fact undoubtedly has caused the Spokane paper to become unduly alarmed over the intima-tion that the route of the main line was to be shifted several miles to the south over a much better grade.

Lewiston might then become the job bing center for a considerable portion of the Idaho panhandle district that has heretofore paid tribute to Spokane, and also for a considerable area in Washington. Not a single argument that could be advanced in favor of giving Spokane a discriminatory rate which would permit her to engage in the jobbing trade would fall to answer in a plea for the same rates being extended to Lewiston. The Review professes to believe that construction of this short cut is "a matter of the remote future," and alludes to it as a "hazy suggestion"; but, in view of the fact that the whole trend of railroad construction and betterment is toward shortening of routes and the elimi tion of grades and curves, the Loic Pass route is undoubtedly far from being a matter of the remote future.

The Western railroads are nearly all in the hands of men who are no longer interested in booming townsites. Clearwater branch of the O. R. & N., like the river line from Riparia to Lewiston, will be built, not to harm Spokane or to help Lewiston, but simply to serve the country traversed to the best advantage. The same reasons will ultimately cause construction of the Missoula cut-off, and all of the wry faces that can be made over the matter will not delay it. If a city can only maintain its prestige by enforcement of discrimination against other cities which have equal claim on the transportation companies, it should quickly retire from the competitive field. The Review will make no friends in the Idaho trade field by its attempts to belittle a much-needed railroad across the state and construction of a short cut into Montana

Having unmasked hypocrisy in the newspaper business here, The Oregonian at present has nothing more to say Palse pretense, detestable everywhere especially so in journalism. Oregonian has made known who the owners and publishers of a corporation and bankers' newspaper that has been conducted here during three years under false pretenses, are. That will do. Only The Oregonian once more hensible as publication of a newspape has a right to know who the owners party ties. A half dozen candidates, from the harren path of duty, but he and publishers of a newspaper are, two others have tried.

tives control it. In this case there will be no further question about it. Cowardly hypocrisy-and hypocrisy is always cowardly-has been unmasked.

The most that can be said of Secre tary Hay's health, it is apparent, is that it has improved. Ultimate recovery is still hoped for, and with reason, ce his splendid vitality has respo ed well and even satisfactorily to the treatment he has taken, and to the rest imposed by his physicians. But it is too soon to chronicle this result as an to his post in the Autnmn, sufficiently restored to take up its arduous duties. it is all that should be expected. For this the Administration and the people hope. In the meantime, he will return to the United States in a few weeks. having found, like many another invalid, that there is no place like home

for a sick or alling man. The Irish land act of 1903 is showing results in working far in excess of original estimates. The sum of \$25,000,000 annually was set apart for purchase of estates of nonresident landowners, and their distribution among the tenants and peasantry in small acreages. The law passed into operation in Novem ber, 1903. Reports of its working show proposals of sale to the commissioners total of \$95,000,000, or thereabouts, to the end of March, 1905. The working force of the office has had to be more than doubled. At such a rate an immense area will pass into the hands of the actual farmers and tillers of the soil before this year is out.

Hood River continues to complain of shortage of strawberry-pickers. The fruit is plentiful and large, and pickers are said to make very good wages at the work. It is work, however, and this fact probably explains why there is an oversupply of fakers, bunco ar tists and beggars in Portland at the same time there is a shortage of berrypickers a few miles up the river. The dollar that is grafted or earned without labor seems to possess superior attractions over the other kind in the eyes of some people.

Wasco County officials on Saturday took in charge two professional thieves who had accompanied the excursions from Portland. As Multnomah County already has an oversupply of these undesigable parasites, it might not be a bad plan to get up a few more excursions and take them up where they can be caught. The gloves worn by the Wasco County Hawkshaws are not as white as those of Portland's finest, but they seem to get a firm hold on diamond thieves and purse-snatchers.

Union labor has won a great victory in the British Columbia coal mines. At the last session of the Provincial Parliament a law was passed still fur ther curtailing the actual working time of the "eight-hour day." It has proved so successful in curbing the rapacity of the mineowners that they are removing their tools and pumps from the mines over which the City of Nanalmo has grown up, and will abandon them entirely.

June rains are not very pleasant for Exposition visitors, but they are making money at a rapid rate for the farmthe Pacific Northwest. amount of moisture that has fallen within the past thirty days practically assures an immense wheat crop. The high prices of the cereal resulted in an unusually large acreage of Spring wheat, and for this grain, especially, the June rains are proving of greatest

Everybody will watch with more than in Portland. For results, we must walt some little time. After reading Judge Frazer's observations in Denver, one inclines to the opinion that reformation is due not so much to the new system as to Judge Lindsay, who knows boys to night with and for them.

With no intent sharply to criticise the diction of a man who does big things, it may be mentioned that Togo was verbose toward the finish when he signaled: "We are going to give the last thrust at them." Among American sea fighters, some such message as "Now for the solar plexus" would have covered the ground perfectly. However, the Japanese language may not lend itself to terseness.

"It is an ill wind," etc. The war in the Far East has caused such an increase in the business of the Suez Ca nal that a dividend of 141 per cent has been declared on the 1904 business. Nearly all of the increase was due to the heavy shipments of coal through the canal, although a contributing fac tor was the large crop of Indian wheat which passed through en route to Eu-

Admiral Nebogatoff will, it is said. refuse to sign his parole. Whether this is a bluff at patriotism, whereby he hopes to cancel the stigms of surrender chance, or because he really has no desire to return to Russia at present, can only be surmised. It is safe to assume that he is not homesick.

but Togo's reported message to his fleet-"You are all expected to do your utmost"-lacks a lot of equaling Neison's famed trumpet call. Really great

One ounce of hop alkaloid that will make thirty gallons of pure beer is the latest announcement from an up-to-date laboratory. Verily, twentlethcentury achievements in science are as-

record with three churches struck by lightning in one day, involving loss of If the Giants duplicate this week

their constituency, regardless of politics, will be content. Rain may keep some of us away from the Fair grounds, but we are all ever-lastingly convinced, nevertheless, that

Attonso is the first King of Spain who

OREGON OZONE.

Julian Hawthorne, after being for many rears the son of his father and some-hing of a liferary man himself, having written sundry novels, has become sporting editor on a pumpkin-hued pub-On the same publication Willtam F. Kirk, who as "The Norsk Nightngale" originated a new kind of humorus verse and that is saying much in praise—has become a baseball writer. These instances suggest a new field for he literary man. Let us have the sport staff thoroughly reorganised. With Haw thorne as chief sport and Kirk as head fun, why not make Richard Harding Davis, who has had experience as war correspondent, the handler of football ape-Then there is Ella Wheeler Wilperfection; and for prize-fight editor, the name of William Dean Howells readily uggesta itself, as Mr. Howella seems to quire something to liven up his work, Mark Twain, who used to be a steamboat pilot, would make his mark as a reorter of boat-racing. By all means, let is have the sporting page reorganized n this way, for it would add greatly the gaiety of nations, and perhaps it would decrease the undue output of Six Best Sellers, so that the under dog in the literary arena would have a chance to bark.

Last week a country paper published he list of Cabinet officers, with the infunction, "Paste this in your hat." That is not wise advice during the Roosevelt Administration. Mr. Roosevelt shuffler his cards so often that there is a new deal nearly every week, and if the citizen who would keep informed as to make-up of the Cabinet uses his hat for pasting purposes he will be compelled to buy a new hat every week or so. It is suggested that in lieu of the hat the citiren procure, one of those new-fangled notebook covers with a device for the immediate removal or insertion of new

Bob Burdette, in a recent temperance ecture, gives a recipe on "How to Drink a Farm." The distinguished humorist and preacher uses up three fingers of space in telling how, but he falls to make his instructions practical. Farms should be thoroughly irrigated before taking.

Oregon hopraisers who have tears should prepare to shed them now. In Wisconsin a chemist claims to have discovered a formula for making a concenrated extract of an alkaloid from hope that is \$500 times stronger than crude hops, and contains the active principle of malt 12,700 times the strength of com mon malt made from the best barley. One drop of this Hadger hooze base will secrify a gallon growier, while a small vial thereof carried in the vest pocket will lagerize a lake. There will be no further use for breweries when this extract goes on the market. A picule party provided with a vial or two of the magic figuid may ascend to Crater Lake and urn the entire lake into foamy beer simply by emptying the vials therein. This, no doubt, will have the effect of making the fish feel so foolish that they won't are whether their school keeps or not, and thereby ordinary bait may be saved.

If a few more of the Russian war ves sels limp into nort. Dewey may yet regain his premier position as the McGinty-

The San Francisco Argonaut discus "Four Striking New Novels." What we need most are striking novelists-a genral walkout and tie-up. Chicago novelists should begin it, and perhaps there would be a general sympathetic strike. The public undoubtedly would refuse to arbitrate, and then, perhaps, there would he a chance for the spruce forests to replenish themselves. So many fine trees the have been pounded into pulp and printed nto new novels that the saplings shrick.

Used the Wrong Bait.

Yesterday a man was fishing in Guild's Lake, at the Exposition, from the Bridge of Nations. Another man passing by asked him what he was fishing for, and he replied: "German carp."

'Catching any?" "Nope; see lots of 'em in the water, but hey seem to run away from my bait."

What you using for bait?" "Fishing for German carp with a po ato! Say, did you never hear about the

eternal enmity between the Irish and the Dutea!" "Yep; but what's that got to do with

"Well," said the onlooker, "if you want to catch German carp you'd better change your bait. Use a pretzel."

Uncle Robert's Essays. NO. 1-THE MATCH. The match is a mighty useful thing to

have in the family. If we didn't have

matches our wives wouldn't get up and

build the kitchen fire and have breakfast

ready for us when we arise an hour later.

Matches are useful to old and young. Every haby should be provided with box of matches when it is left alone in a room, so that it can burn down the house and permit its paps to collect the fire insurance. Boys of 8 to 10 years should have all the matches they want, so that they can play in the neighbor's hayloft and set fire to the barn, thus providing entertainment for the whole neighborhood by bringing out the fire department. Men but they never do; they beg, borrow or steal their matches from nonsmoking,

that they may light their way into the front hall when they return home at 2 A. M. in a condition that prevents them from reaching up to turn on the electric light. Matches are not very polite—they usually go out when you want to warm up to them. There are many kinds of matches. One is a quick match, which has a flame that disappears like a panio stricken mosquito when you think you've got it; and there is the slow match which you have to notify on Thursday if you expect to use it in lighting your Sunday-afternoon cigar. This kind of match should be supplied with a time fuse. The parlor match is the favorite of the 16-year-old girl. Some matches are red-headed, but that does not signify their former record at Los Angeles, that they will make the bottest fire Matches, though useful in various ways are the cause of many strikes.

> Conger Denies He Will Leave Mexico. MEXICO CITY, June &-Ambassado Conger denies the rumor circulated in American papers that he would remain here but six months, retiring to become a candidate for Governor of Lows.

ROBERTUS LOVE.

REID MADE AT HOME.

King and Queen Warmly Welcome Ambassador.

LONDON June &-Whitelaw Reid, the

new American Ambassador, was received in audience by King Edward, at Buckingham Palace, at moon today, and presented his credentials.

Three royal carriages were sent to Three royal carriages were sent to Dorchester House to convey the Ambassador and the members of the Embassy to the palace. The first was occupied by Mr. Reid and Cotonel Douglass Dawson, the King's master of ceremonies. Secretary Carter, Captain Stockton, the Navai Attache; Major Beacom, the Military Attache, and Second Secretary Craig Wadsworth and Third Secretary Einstein occupied the other carriages. At the palace cupied the other carriages. At the palace Mr. Reid was received by the great offi-

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne drove up to the paiace at about the same time as the Ambassador whom he introduced to the King. The latter wore a Field Marshal's uniform and was surrounded by his suite. His Majesty's reception of the Ambassador was received a cardial.

Ambassador was most cordial.

While the Ambassador was presenting the King with his credentials, Queen Alexandra was receiving Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid. Her Majesty showed them the interesting objects in the palace.
Secretary Hay paid a formal visit to the American Embassay this morning.
The conversation between the King and Ambansador Reid was quite lengthy. His Majesty recailed Mr. Reid's previous visits to London and expressed the greatest pleasure at the good relations between the United States and Great Britain. The King also spoke a few words to each member of the Embassy. After the official reception, Mr. Reid was ushered upstairs where his wife and daughter were with the Queen, and the

Ambassador was presented to Her Majesty. King Edward also came in and Mrs. and Miss Reid were presented to him. The King and the Ambassador thereupon engaged in further conversation.

The visit altogether lasted 40 minutes, after which the Ambasador and his party returned to Dorchester House in the

state carriage, with coachmen and foot-men garbed in long scarlet cloaks.

Mr. Reid had already called at Lans-downe House, the Foreign Secretary hav-ing waived a formal call at the Foreign Office and requested the Ambassador instead to call at his private residence.

The Ambassador this afternoon called upon the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the Court of St. James. Already a number of English visitors have called at Dorchester House. The Ambassador has a busy week ahead. On Tuesday be will be present at

the reception of the King of Spain at Buckingham Palace, and he will attend, with Mrs. Reid, the state banquet at the palace the same evening. Wednesday, Mr. palace the same evening. Wednesday, Mr. Reid will be one of the guests at Lord Lansdowne's banquet to the Spanish King; on Thursday, with Mrs. Reid and King; on Thursday, with Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid, the Ambassador will attend the review of troops at Aldershot; they will be present at the gala opera perform-ance in the evening, and Friday will at-tend the court. The London newspapers this

extend the warmest welcome to Mr. Reid The Morning Post, in an editorial, ex-presses the opinion that Angio-American relations are nearing the stage when they can and should find expression in terms of politice.

BIG LINER RUNS ASHORE.

Steamer of Unknown Name Being Washed by Breakers. NEW YORK, June 6 .- A big incom-

ng eteamship went ashore late last night off Point Lookout, to the east of Jones Inlet, near Freeport, L. I. The steamship is supposed to be a liner, but until long after midnight it had been impossible to learn her name. The sea is running extremely high and the people of Freeport dared not venture far enough out in boats to

playing two searchlights in an effort to locate her position. Persons living on the coast were posi-

tive that the grounded vessel is one of the big liners. They base this belief on the long line of lights showing. The incom-ing liners scheduled to arrive today in-clude the Kaiser Wilhelm III, the Cretic

The coast lookouts of the Merritt-Chap-man Company reported to their officers in this city that the steamship was ashore, but said that no calls for assistance had

been made.

The steamship is off what is known as Jones' beach, a long, low-lying sandhar about seven or eight miles to the west of Fire Island. The sea is smooth, and as

WOULD BE ELECTED KING.

What Would Happen to Roosevelt if

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5 .- (Special.)-H. Clay Evans, late Consul General to London, was in the city today to pay his respects to the President previous to his departure for his old Tennessee home. In an interview standing for tariff revision, he declared that the people of England loved President Roosevelt.

ident Roosevelt.
"If the King of England were an elective office and Theodore Roosevelt a subject of Great Britain, he would undoubtedly be a sovereign. That is what these cousins of ours think of President Roosevelt," is the way he expressed to

pressed it.

'The people over there are connected with us by so many ties of friendship and kindred that Americans can distinguish little difference when they get to know the English people. They have our sympathies, too, and are our warm advocates and friends. President Roosevelt is as much a popular

PARIS, June 5.—The report of the Suez Canal Company for 1904, to be presented next Tuesday, will show the following: Tranatt receipts, 13,477,000; financial operams, \$17,000; disposable assets, \$3,207,600 tions, E7,000; disposable assets, EL207,500, and the statutory reserve, 1468,500. Sales of water have decreased alightly, while the expenses have been decreased by 187,200. An extraordinary reserve has been provided for this year amounting to E1,000,000. The increase in transit receipts was caused by exports of Indian wheat and of coal going to the Far East. A dividend of 141 france per share will be provided.

WASHINGTON, June 5.-Governor Ma-con, of the Isthmian Canal Zone, has goon, of the Isthmian Canal Zone, has cabled additional information regarding yellow fever conditions on the isthmus. yellow fever conditions on the isthmus. No deaths are reported, although three Americans, one Spanlard and one Peruvian were stricken with the fever during the five days from May 25 to 30. The Americans are Raiph Hill, J. Wickware and W. A. Sowden. Two of the cases occurred at Colon and three at Panama.

ROME, June 5.-Dr. Micucci, who has BOME, June 8.—Dr. Micucci, who has been in the Italian service in the Congo Independent State, has presented the Foreign Office here with a report which describes attempts by Congo authorities to poison several persons holding sentiments unfavorable to the state, including Micucci himself and Baccarri, who was sent to the Congo as an Italian envey to report on the possibility of sending Italian emigrants there.

HONOR AN OLD COMRADE.

Washington Correspondents Pay Tribute to Boynton's Memory.

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- Washington newspaper correspondents today paid tribute to the late General H. V. Boynton, who died at Atlantic City Saturday. At a meeting called by Major Johin M. Carson, dean of the correspondents, a committee was appointed to draft a suitable testimonial to be presented to Mrs. Boynton. In calling the correspondents to order, Major Car-son eulogized General Boynton's long service as a newspaper man in Wash-

ington. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia also adopted a minute on General Boynton's death, in which they sulogized his service as a soldier, cor-respondent and member of the District Board of Education. As a mark of respeck to his memory, a flag on the District building will be maintained at

District building will be maintained at haif staff until after his funeral.

The body of General Boynton was brought to Washington tonight and was taken to his late residence. It was met at the rallroad station by the officers and members of the Gridiron Club and other friends, who acted as a guard of honor until it was taken in charge by the undertaker.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday morning at Il o'clock at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, conducted by Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, the pastor. Music will be rendered by the Griding.

Music will be rendered by the Gridiron Club Quartet. JUST TO BEGIN HOUSEKEEPING

Crown Prince and Bride Loaded With Prebious Gifts.

BERLIN, June & Crown Prince Fred-erick William and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenhurg-Schwerin today received deputations from the Prussian provinces and cities who came to Berlin to congratulate them on their marriage, which occurs to-morrow. The designs of the silver ser-vice to be given to the bride and the groom by 100 cities were presented. service itself, consisting of 1000 pieces, will not be ready

hree years. Prince and Princess Arisugawa, representing the Emperor and Empress of Ja-pan, personally presented the gift of Ja-pan today. It consisted of two silver pan today. It consisted of two saver flower bowls of antique and artistic workmanship. The King of Saxony has given four Meissener vases, the French government two Sevres vases and some Beauvais tapestry, the Sultan of Turkey Tare rugs and porcelains, the Austrian Emperor a carriage and two horses, and the Province of Posen a state carriage, youd these the presents have not bee

WHOLE GARRISON MASSACRED

Herreros Capture German Mission Station in Africa.

LONDON, June 5—A dispatch to a News agency from Cape Town says na-tive reports have been received in of-ficial quarters to the effect that Warm-bad, the German beadquarters in Southwest Africa, has fallen, and that the garrison has perished. No news is tainable except from native sources.

The rising of the Hereroes against the Germans in Southwest Africa broke out in the northern part of that colony early in January, 1964, and the depredations of the natives have con-tinued intermittently ever since. Set-tlers were obliged to take refuge at the various government stations, where they were attacked and numbers killed. After suffering two slight reverses German troops last August attacked the Hereroes at Waterburg, dispersing them, with heavy loss to the natives. Fresh trouble arose in October through a rising of the Bon-delzwarts, Hottentots and Withoers in

learn anything about her.

The steamship made repeated distress signals for an hour and 45 minutes, but man Southwest Africa, about 135 miles they were unanswered, and then began east of the mouth of and 22 miles north the southern part of the colony. Warmbad is a mission station in Ger-man Southwest Africa, about 135 miles of the Orange River. It is not far from the frontier of Cape Colony,

THEY WANT NO CONFERENCE

Powers Will Reject Sultan's Scheme

FEZ, Morocco, Friday, June 2.4No doubt is entertained in diplomatic circles that the proposal of Morocco to submit the the proposal of Morocco to submit the French proposals to a conference of the powers signatory of the Madrid Convention will be categorically declined by the British, French. Spanish and Russian Governments. Uncertainty prevails regarding the attitude of the other powers. It is thought in some quarters that Germany may utilize the Mooteh proposals as a pretaxt to enter into direct. posals as a pretext to enter into direct negotiations with France in which case the Moroccan question may possibly be settled in Paris or Berlin. The fact that the Moorish decision was

launched on the eve of the arrival here of Gerald A. Lowther, the British Minister bare, is commented upon and is regarded as being a distinct mark of discourtesy to Great Gritain.

Count von Tattenbach-Ashold, head of the German Mission, is evidently in high favor at the palace, where he has frequent interviews with the Sultan.

DELCASSE MAY RESIGN AGAIN

French Cabinet Likely to Split on

PARIS, June 5.—Strong tension is de-veloping in the Cabinet as the result of the rejection by the Saltan of Morocco-of the French reform proposals. The sitnation is similar to that when Foreign Minister Delcasse suddenly presented his resignation. He has not given any indi-cation of his purposes, but reports are circulated in well-informed quarters that he may retire if his Moroccan policy does not receive the united support of the Min-isters. It is expected that the Sultan's action in proposing to refer the question to an international conference will be submitted to the Council of Ministers to-morrow. The question of its acceptance

Minot Savage Defends Divorce.

NEW YORK, June 5.—In a sermon at the Church of the Messiah, Rev. Minot J. Savage has expressed a belief that on the whole a large number of divorces at the present time are altogether to be wel-

"They are," he said, "nearly always in the interest of oppressed women, giving them another opportunity for a free, sweet, wholesome life. There are cases where the divorce laws are abused, but not nearly so many as the ministers of a great many of our churches seem to im-

agine.

"Law does not make marriages. The church does not make marriages. Men and women, if they are ever married, marry themselves. All the law can do is to make a clumsy attempt to protect; all the church can do is to recognize and try to consecrate a fact which already exists. But if there is no marriage, then it is desecration to keep up the sham."

Officers Prefer to Be Prisoners.

LONDON, June 5.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times says five Russian naval officers captured or rescued after the battle of the See of Japan prefer to remain in Japan as prisoners.

The correspondent says that the cruiser Variag, sunk by the Japanese off Chemologist the heatinging of the was heat here.