

A Brilliant Procession.

Teresa left no doubt as to his m

conditi

Beautiful weather favored this,

tion. "Will Mr. Chamberlain say that he will veto that appropriation?"

Chamberlain a Straight Democrat.

of close knowledge and sympathy with the northwest region.

This project, which has been duly au-thorized by Mr. Harriman and only remains to be put into operation, looks to "Mr. Chamberlain talks to the people as though the only duty of the Governor is to watch the Transurs and present the to watch the Treasury and prevent the people's money from being wasted. He does not tell you that he must appoint the heads of several state institutions, that he heads not several state institutions that year or two-or as long as good results can be obtained-in the Pacific North-west. A general or managing agent is to he has the power to append that to the vacancies in scores of offices, from County Judge to United States Senator. You and I know George E. Chamberlain and we I know George I. Chamberlain and we I know George I man in the work, and he is to have four or more field assistants, whose business it will be to move about in the Middle West-ern States, to give out information acd generally create interest in Oregon and Washington. They will distribute descrip-tive literature, lecture to bodies of people who may be planning to seek a new home exhibit stereopticon views and in any and all ways work up a movement toward the coast. This work is to be done on a most liberal basis of expenditure, and it is to continue as long as it can be made to yield a general immigrant movement westward. In a letter written last week while on the trip across the country, I set forth some of the effects wrought by the "colonist rate" during the  $\Theta$  days ended April knowledge of the working conditions of the country, great assistance to the move-ment. Other names occur to me in my Wih; and I refer to this letter now because it affords some suggestion of the plan likely to be pursued in forwarding immigrants on to the coast. The rate will be hade very low-probably 25 from Omaha -but it will not be applied continuously. to help it along. One of the first needs will be descriptive There will probable be four "colonist rates" months in the year, and efforts will be directed toward working up a literature, and it ought to be prepared heavy movement for these periods. As during the past two months, the terminals, An no doubt, will be made to include all points touched by the Harriman lines-that is, incoming settlers may choose without discrimination in rates or fare beween any point on the O. R. N lines in Eastern Oregon or Washington, or any point in Western Oregon under a very wide application of the common-point principle. It will be seen at a glance how large s atter this is for Oregon and Washington In the two months of March and April under the colonist rate and with no spe-cial effort to work up business at the Eastern end of the line, between 15,000 and 20,000 immigrants were brought into the country. And if a cheap rate alone will do special field of their efforts. this, what is to be expected when there shall be an organized effort working in cooperation with this influence at both ends of the line? have great influence upon our future, they in turn will bring others. Ind I may both ends of the line upon calculation, for I take it for granted that our people will not fail to do something to there is no immigration agent like the man in the country who likes it and prospers in it and who has not lost his turn this railroad effort to account. It is our opportunity-the first in a very large way we have ever bad. And because it is connection with his former home. His natural desire is to bring about him the members of his family and his friends in an opportunity and a large one, I venture to offer a suggestion: As soon as the plans of the railroad are officially announced, let the old home; and in 19 instances out of 20 his letters "back East" are glowing pictures of what may be found in the new a convention-a small one better than a large one-be called at Portland to con-sider ways and means of helping along the movement from our end of the line, for active co-operation on our part will not merely aid the movement but it will stimulate the railroad people to their best ef-forts. We should keep them supplied with literature of a fresh, entertaining and instructive kind; we should arrange to re-ceive new-comers and give them friendly counsel as to where and how to go; we Washington has had much of this sort of immigration ald and it accounts in some measure for her relatively rapid growth in recent years. The new people who settled in the Palouse country and in Central Washington 20 years ago came out of the teeming Middle West, leaving relatives and friends behind them. Their connection with the former home was a close and warm one, and through personal letters of solicitation thousands upon thousands have been brought up to conhould especially take care that they be so formed and directed as to avoid the mistakes which yield disappointment; we should see to it that dairymen find their way to dairy districts, timbermen to timber districts, graingrowers to grain dis-tricts. And by our active and persistent interest, we should stimulate the agents working under the railroad bureau to their letters of solicitation thousands upo thousands have been brought out to con best efforts.



main in full force, and neither country has shown any disposition to open up a

boundary dispute. It is the opinion of the State Department here that the boundary question is being agitated by only a very few persons, and that the great body of the people care very little about it. Tongue's Speech' Will Be Circulated. The Democrats who objected to the publication of Representative Tongue's

e, and at intervals during his address he was interrupted while the audience gave expres-sion of their hearty approval. The mention of the name of Furnish called forth cheers, and the people went wild with de-light when Judge Williams praised the administration of "Old Hickory," and in "Young Hickory who is fighting the trusts as Jackson fought the National Bank." A large number of prominent Republicans occupied seats upon the platform, thus publicly asserting their interin the election of the Republican ticket.

to fill the big auditorium and listen to the addresses. When Judge Williams entered

the hall he was greeted with a generous

tion day,

An immense audience gathered

Whitney I. Bolse called the meeting to order and made a few introductory remarks. He expressed gratification at seeing such a large audience assembled, for the reason that it shows the interest "Republicans are taking in the election of their ticket and in the indorsement of Republican principles,

Mrs. Walter Reed favored the audience with a wecal solo entitled "Shadows," which she rendered in a very impressive manner. After bowing her acknowledg ments for a hearty encore, she finally con sented to sing again in response to the persistent calls from the audience

Mr. Boise then presented Judge George H. Williams, Republican nominee for Mayor of Portland, as the principal speaker of the evening. The chairman said, in roducing Judge Williams, that next in portance to the election of a Republican state ticket is the importance of electing a Republican Mayor for the city of Portland. He sulogized the Republican nominee for Mayor, naming him alongside of the favorite men of other states and other countries, and said that no country has more right to feel proud of its great men than has Oregon to feel proud of George H. Williams.

Great Applause for Judge Williams. Judge Williams advanced to the front of the stage, amid thunderous applause from the audience. He said, by way of introduction, that he had nothing hard to say against his political opponents, but would try by argument to lead them to support the Republican ticket. He particularly desired to convince all Republicans of their duty in that respect. "I am the nominee of the Republican party, by unanimous vote of the Republican con-vention," he said, "and I believe I have a right to the support of all Republicans. In this connection I desire to say that I am neither a Simon man nor an anti-Simon an, and if I am elected to the office of Mayor I will recognize no dividing line in the Republican party.

"We have opposed to us a so-called 'Cit-mens' ' ticket, which has been made up by some Democrats and some Republi cans. I say 'some' Democrats and 'some' Republicans, because there are Democrats who do not approve of the fusion ticket. There are many Simon Republicans who are Republicans first and Simon men afterward, and such men are supporting the Republican ticket."

## Not "Citizens," but a Clique.

Judge Williams discussed the misuse of the word "citizens," showing that the fusion ticket has been nominated by a clique of men and not by the citizens; that its candidates are no botter citizens because they are on a "citizens" ticket than they would be on a regular party ticket. Some of the candidates on that opposition ticket wanted nominations at the hands of the Republican convention, but failing in that they allied themselves with the Democrats for no other purpose than to get office. If they had roceived the cominations they asked for in the Republican convention have advocated the election of that ticket.

He cited all the facts regarding the prielection, showing that an absolutely

he has the power to appoint men to fill I know George E. Chamberlain and we know him to be a strong party man. If he is elected Governor you know and I know that he will appoint Democrats to office. He will give you a straight Democratic administration that from a party standpoint will make Pennoyer's admin-istration look like 30 cents."

Judge Williams scored Mr. Chamberlain for sliding off the Democratic platform and expressed his admiration for a man who will be loyal to his principles. In this connection he warmly praised President Roosevelt for the fearless fight he is making against the trusts, and when he ap-pealed to the people to give the President their support at the polls the audience

Their support at the point the authence broke forth in vociferous cheers. "A Democrat came to my office a few days ago," said Judge Williams, "and told me he intended to vote the Republi-can ticket. I asked him why he would do that, He replied: "The United States

now has a Republican President who can-not be controlled by trusts or by politi-cal bosees, who can neither be driven nor bribed. That is the kind of a man I have been looking for, and now that I find one in office. I am going to cast my ballot so as to show my approval of his adminis. tration." "

# Furnish Is Cheered.

A brief eulogy of the Republican norminee for Governor, W. J. Furnish called forth a storm of applause, which was renewed with greater vigor when he prak Mr. Furnish for leaving the Democratic party rather than sacrifice his principles. The speaker named several prominent Americans who have left their party when they could not indorse its principles, among them Abruham Lincoln. Judge Judge Williams said that he also was a Demo-crat prior to the war, but when the slavery question threatened to disrupt the Union he left his party and became a Re-publican. "I think I have been a fairly good Republican ever since," he said, and e thunderous applause which followed owed that the audience believed he had showed that the nullence believed he had been all that could be asked in that re-spect. Judge Williams said that Furnish is a Bepublican, not only in name, but in principle, and that rather than criti-cize him for leaving the Democratic party, there should be joy in the Republican heaven over the sinner that has been

When Judge Williams closed his adfrees in an appeal to all loyal Republi-cans to forget their differences within to party and unite against the common enemy on election day, voting for Repub-lican principles and indorsing Republican policies, he was given an ovation which exceeded in enthusiasm any that has been seen at previous meetings in this cam-

Following Judge Williams' address Chairman Bolse announced that J. H. Schively, of Washington, who had been sensounced to speak at the meeting, had been detained and could not be present. Mrs. Walter Reed sang again, and re-eponded to an encore from the appreciat-tive audience. ve audler

Speech of General C. F. Beebe. In response to a multitude of calls from the audience, General Charles F. Beebe went to the rostrum. He said:

"This is a vary great surprise, as I was certainly not expecting to be called on to say anything this evening. I very highly estermed the honor of being invited to a seat on this platform on the occa

(Concluded on Seventh Pages)

All this is very easily described, but it

THE THROME OF SPAIN .

give, out of his pre-eminent practical least, the friends of that measure are quite confident of success. Some opposition has been expressed among Repubpart of the state. We have in the several lican members to the consideration of this districts of Oregon any number of persons suited to take hold of this work and bill, on the grounds that it would be inexpedient at this time. On the other hand, the men who are anxious to have the currency placed on a basis which can-

with great care and with the best art. It should be brief, plain in its form, so that anybody who can read may undernot be disturbed by any conditions that may arise, say that this is the very best stand it; it should be severely honest in tone and accurate in detail; it should time for going ahead with the Fowler avoid extravagances of style and of statement; it should be profusely illus-trated to show the features of the coun-try and it should be in convenient form bill. If the Republicans do bring it up it will make a very interesting contest between the two wings of the Democracy. There are a few ardent Bryanites left, for the pocket. Pamphlets of detailed description are good but "folders" such as and others who must be dragged into opposition to a stable currency measure at the railroads use are better. During the next two years, while the railroad agency is centering its efforts upon Oregon and Washington, we should allow no opporthe command of Bryan and his followers, An effort will be made to bring the soundmoney members of the party into line tunity to pass of getting information about our country-and about every part of it-into the widest possible circulation with them, and innumerable excuses will be made for opposing the Fowler bill. In throughout the Middle West, which is to be made by Mr. Harriman's agents the this same connection, if the House determines to take up the Hill subsidiary coinage bili, there will also be a similar currency fight. This bill of Hill's, de-The people now coming into our coun-try and to be brought here by the movesigned to protect the gold, is now denominated by the Democrats as the "endlessnt soon to be started, are destined to chain silver bill." They claim that all the silver currency in circulation will be so Indeed,

much dead weight on the gold reserve, and will produce a greater endless chain than the greenbacks ever made. Many Republican leaders believe that

this is a good time to again renew their faith and pledge for a stable currency, and that it will be a good thing to inject into the partisan debates that have come ome. Almost certainly in course of time he induces a few or many to come on and join him. And when they come, it is to find friendship and assistance which will help them to a start, and in a social sense, tide them over the first homesick year, which is so hard for many or all up over the Philippine legislation some discussion over currency matters, in order to ascertain whether the Democrats are willing to abide by the decision of the inst National election, which settled the currency lasue in favor of the gold standwho must live among strangers and amid conditions wholly new. onditions wholly new. Washington has had much of this sort ard although legislation to that effect has not yet been enacted.

Renewal of Santingo Controversy.

The revival of the Sampson-Schley con troversy in the debate on the naval anpropriation bill might have been avoided if certain members of the naval committee had been a little more liberal in their procedure during the early part of the session. It would have been better to have had a clearing up of some of the disputed points regarding the Santiago

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speech have finally concluded that there was little to be gained by such a proceeding, and has withdrawn their objections. Mr. Tongue's speech will soon be sent to Oregon for circulation.

# Southern Pacific Near Santa Fe.

MARTINEZ, Cal., May 17.-The South-ern Pacific Company has acquired right of way to San Francisco Bay, near Point Richmond, the present terminus of the Santa Fe. Deeds have just been placed on record here conveying to the railroad a strip of property from a point near the station of San Pablo, on the present line, to the water's edge, and in a short time, is thought, tracks will be laid and a ferry landing constructed.

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central day the fetes. At. early hour all the bands of music of the troops composing the garrison marched through the principal streets, playing lively marches, to the royal palace, where they performed beneath the windows of

the King's apartments. The royal procession was formed on the Plaza de Armas in front of the palaca shortly before 2 P. M., and proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where, in the presence of the Senators and Deputies, the King took the oath to uphold the constitution.

The procession was a spectacle of medieval magnificence. Great groups on horseback opened the march. They were followed by four bugiers and cymbal players from the royal stables, whose horses were led by grooms on foot; four macebearers on four horses, with Oriental trap-pings, led by hand; two of the King's riding horses, two of the Queen Regent's riding horses, ready saddled, led by grooms, and six other royal horses, covered with handsome velvet cloths of red, blue, green and yellow, embroidered with armorial bearings in gold and silver. Then came 12 of the principal outriders who directly preceded a line of quaint, historical coaches, emblazoned with armorial bearings and embelished with massive gilt orna-mentation. The coachman and footmen wore brilliant Louis XVI liveries and the trappings of the horses were of the most

gorgeous description. Royal Conches in Line.

The first vehicle, bronze colored, drawn by four black horses, was occupled by four masters-at-arms. Af-ter it came the so-called "Pris" coach, occupied by the Court Chamberlains and 12 state charlots belonging to grandees of Spain. In them were seated palace functionaries of high rank, The next carriage, having six sable horses tached to it, was occupied by the Infanta

Isabella and Infanta Eulalle. A detachment of horse guards separated the foregoing carriages from a very pretty tortoise shell coach, in which were seated the Prince and Princess of the Asturias, the brother-in-law and sister of the King. The entire body of the vehicle was veneered a dark, tortolse-shell color, except for a border of paintings, illustrating the history of Solomon. It was drawn by six

chestnut-colored horses. The tortoise-shell carriage was followed. by a heavy mahogany coach, called the "Coach of Respect," which was not occu-pled. This vehicle was directly preceded by the royal chariot to meet an emer-gency, or in case of a breakdown. To it were harnessed eight chestnut horses driven by four outriders. A detachment of the royal bodyguard rode in front of the massively gilded chariot, termed the "Royal Crown," having gilt allegorical figures standing out in relief from the panels and whose roof was surmounted by a heavy gilded crown. The gold-plated, molded lamps of this carriage were especially striking, being in-set with imitation jewels. The hammer cloth, a wonderful piece of embroidery work, is valued at \$18,000. The King and the Queen Regent were seated, side by side, in the royal coach and were accompanied by the Infanta Maria Teresa, youngest sister of His Maj-It was drawn by eight fine speckled esty. grays, in dark red harness, having heavy ormolu ornamentation. Immense white ostrich plumes waved from the heads of these horses. The officers of the King's military household and three squadrons of the King's bodyguard closed the parade.

At the Chamber of Deputies.

The procession, which emerged from the courtyard of the palace amid the booming of cannon, proceeded at a walking pace through the strests, gay

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