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ONE MAN NAMED Chamberlain for Governor by Democrats. NO OTHER NOMINATIONS Protracted Row Over Platform Delays Work.

NO WORD FOR BRYAN OR SILVER But Eventual Abandonment of the Philippines Is Advocated—Remainder of Ticket Will Be Nominated Today.

Democratic Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR—GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Portland. The Democratic State Convention met yesterday in Catholic Foresters' Hall, nominated George E. Chamberlain for Governor, named a Central Committee, with Sam. White, of Baker County, as chairman, made official legislative nominations, and adopted a platform, the feature of which is a qualified scuttling policy as regards the Philippines. It will meet at the same place at 10 o'clock this morning to finish the nominations on the state ticket.

The Democratic state convention, which met yesterday in Hibernia Hall, nominated George E. Chamberlain for Governor by acclamation, adopted a qualified scuttling policy with regard to the Philippines—after a row in committee which lasted all day, made district legislative nominations, named a state central committee with Sam. White as chairman, and adjourned to resume the business of the state at the early hour of 10 o'clock this morning, at which time Lark Blyeu, of Eugene, will probably be nominated for Supreme Judge; J. H. Raley, of Umatilla, for Attorney-General; E. E. Braeg, of Union, for Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. B. Godfrey, of Salem, for State Printer. No decision has been reached as to Secretary of State and State Treasurer. In convention all was sweet peace and harmony, and even the rumors of the mighty warfare that was being waged in the platform committee between the scuttlers and the anti-scuttlers hardly ruffled the surface of the platform through that was waiting for a platform for its candidates to stand upon before it thrust any of them forth. Mr. Chamberlain was nominated amid cheers, war-whoops and waving of hats, and every reference to his name was greeted by tumult like unto the noise of many waters. But it was for Chamberlain alone they cheered. He was the only candidate named, it is true, for the squabble over the platform was not ended till the middle of the evening, but the customary shouts which have made the welkin ring in Democratic conventions when the magic words "William J. Bryan" were voiced were not heard. From 11 o'clock, in the morning till 10 o'clock at night the men who have stood shoulder to shoulder with the boy orator of the Platte labored in convention, and yet there was not one in all the throng to speak his praise or his name. Even the platform, which side-stepped around almost everything with an adroitness which would do credit to a greyhound, had not one word about "our gallant and invincible leader from Nebraska," nor yet so much as a passing allusion to the free and unlimited colliage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the aid or consent of any nation on earth. Once or twice a speaker, starting with Thomas Jefferson, brought the party up to Andrew Jackson, and the delegates held their breath for fear the trail would turn Nebraskaward, but the fears were ill-grounded, for the speakers had been doing some induction forgetting in the last two years, and they knew when to stop. Oratory there was in abundance. In the morning, when Chairman White of the state central committee called the convention to order, he talked. E. R. Skipworth, who as the result of a compromise with A. D. Stillman was chosen temporary chairman, talked. Charles Galloway, who was elected temporary secretary, talked. A. D. Stillman, who became the permanent chairman on re-convention in the afternoon, talked. J. P. Wager, who nominated Mr. Chamberlain, talked for 15 minutes. Watson of Umatilla, seconding Chamberlain's nomination, talked. R. D. Inman, another of Mr. Chamberlain's seconds, talked. There was no disposition to gag anyone. Not a motion was made without an exordium and veneration by the maker. When somebody would move to take a recess for an hour, somebody else would offer an amendment extending it to an hour and a half. The amendment would be argued at length and with eloquence; then the author of the original motion, feeling that enough had been said, would accept it, thus saving the convention the necessity of wasting much valuable time in voting that was really needed for speech. But there was really no business to transact after the preliminaries had been disposed of, and consequently the flow of language served merely to assist in killing time. The cause of the delay was external. Before taking a recess in the morning a platform committee was chosen, a member being selected from each county by the delegates representing it. This com-

mittee repaired forthwith to the headquarters of the state central committee in the Chamber of Commerce building, where, after electing Thomas H. Crawford, of Union County, chairman, it proceeded to consider 30 or 40 drafts of platforms, which had been prepared by as many statesmen. All proceeded with smoothness until the Philippine plank was to be laid, and then the fact developed that there were two very positive opinions among the members of the committee. A sub-committee, consisting of Lark Blyeu, of Lane, N. A. Peery, of Multnomah, O. P. Coshov, of Douglas, Thomas H. Crawford, of Union, J. W. Morrow, of Morrow, E. A. McDaniel, of Baker, and R. L. Harris, of Yamhill had been prepared to draw up a platform out of the copious material at the disposal of the larger committee, and on examination, their views on the Philippine situation appeared to be as follows: "The annexation of the Philippines is an accomplished fact, and the Democrats of Oregon yield to irrevocable events, and believe in turning them to the mutual benefit of the American and Filipino peoples. The Philippine question is now one of administration, not by scheming exploiters and personal promoters, but by philosophical statesmen who have a broader conception of duty than seeking immediate salaries or grabbing vast areas of timber and mineral lands. We condemn the arbitrary power and absolutism of the Republican party manifested in treatment of our island territories, making them American territories for rule and plunder, and foreign territory for the benign operation of a Republican tariff, making them subjects for taxation, but denying to them the hope of freedom guaranteed to its citizens by the American Constitution. We favor commercial expansion, free trade with the Philippines, and all our other territories, and the guarantee of Constitutional liberty to our island territories.

Mr. Peery, of the sub-committee, dissented, and so did numerous others in the general committee. E. D. Boyd, of Umatilla, appeared as the champion for this conservative statement, and did a little talking about it. Mr. Peery took the other side, advocating a scuttling policy, and soon the entire committee and many of those who had come down to listen to their deliberations were discussing the question like mad. Judge Thomas O'Day of the committee-room and asked permission to say a few words. Permission was granted, and he said them, making an eloquent scuttling talk. At the conclusion of Judge O'Day's address the committee shut the door gently but firmly and posted a man in front of it with peremptory instructions to admit no one to the room who was not a member. But the echoes of Judge O'Day's massive voice were still ringing in the ears of the committeemen, and had found lodgment in so many of their hearts that another plank was drafted, practically reaffirming the position taken by the convention of two years ago, and reading like this:

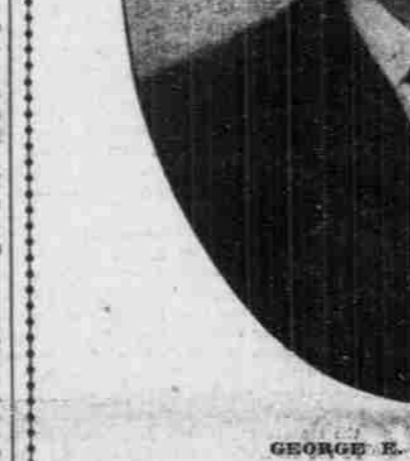
The inhabitants of the Philippines have petitioned for free trade with the United States, and their request has been seconded by the Philippine Commission, and the sentiment of the American people, yet a Republican Congress refuses any proper relief, but enacts tariff laws for these islands, more burdensome and less defensible than the acts of the British Parliament against which our forefathers rebelled. The policy that makes one law for the Hawaiian Islands, another for Porto Rico, and another for the Philippines, cannot be upheld on any ground except that of subservience to the sugar trust and the tobacco trust. Our insular territories are a burden on our country or are foreign territory. If a part of our country, the people are entitled to the same privileges that are granted to any of our territories. It is the duty of Congress to provide for the people of these islands for self-government as speedily as possible, and when so prepared to grant them their independence, retaining such coaling stations and ports as may be necessary to protect them from foreign interference, and to maintain our trade relations in the Orient. There was more discussion. Every five or ten minutes clamorous messengers would come from the convention demanding to know how long before the platform would be ready. "In a few minutes," the committeemen would reply hastily, and renew hostilities with fresh energy and vigor. "In a few minutes" soon became a by-word in the convention, and two recesses were taken in the afternoon before it finally became apparent to the delegates that the men who were building the platform were radical expansionists in regard to time. When the convention, having

SPEAKS RIGHT OUT Grosvenor Shocks Hidebound Protectionists. THEY DON'T LIKE IT AT ALL

Republicans Are Stirred to Re-Action That People Outside of Washington Have Opinions—Democrats Prick Up Their Ears.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Grosvenor's speech today has caused considerable consternation among the hidebound protectionists. Some of them were severely

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF OREGON



George E. Chamberlain was born near Natchez, Miss., January 1, 1854. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, and in 1871 entered Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., graduating from the college of letters and the college of law in 1876. In the fall of the same year he came to Oregon, settling at Albany, where he taught school for some months. Early in the year 1877 he was appointed Deputy County Clerk for Linn County, holding the office until 1878, when he commenced the practice of law at Albany, in partnership with Judge L. P. Plinn. In 1880 Mr. Chamberlain was nominated and elected to the lower house of the Oregon Legislature by the Democrats of Linn County, and in 1884 was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial District. In May, 1891, he was appointed Attorney-General by Governor Penney, and was elected to the same position in 1892. Upon the completion of his term, in 1895, he moved to this city, forming a law partnership with P. A. E. Starr and W. E. Thomas. In 1898 he was a candidate for Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, at the hands of the Democrats, but was defeated by Hon. Alfred F. Sears, Jr. Two years ago Mr. Chamberlain was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District, defeating R. E. Sewall. Mr. Chamberlain is a thirty-second-degree Mason, past exalted ruler of Portland Lodge, 142, E. P. O. Elias, an Odd Fellow, and a K. of P.

ought to be good authority, that Chairman Burton is not very favorably inclined towards this project, and that he was reluctant about allowing the provision in the House bill for a new survey and estimate. If this be true, he will unquestionably endeavor to strike out the Senate amendment in conference. To The Oregonian correspondent tonight Mr. Burton declined absolutely to express any opinion on this amendment, saying that until the bill went to conference "it would not be good form" for him to comment upon it. Representative Tongue was rather surprised at the liberal treatment extended by the Senate committee, but expressed grave doubt as to the possibility of holding onto the amendment in conference. He said that a great deal would be gained if the Senate provision positively adopting the canal project was retained. Together with the \$210,000 balance for immediate use, he thinks that most, if not all, of the \$400,000 additional authorization must be sacrificed. Senator Turner, however, is very confident that the amendment will be retained. Aside from the Senate amendments enumerated in these dispatches ye-

PEACE IN AFRICA

Boer Leaders Accept British Terms. THE REPORT IS UNOFFICIAL Conference of Burgher Officers in the Field. MEETING WAS AT KLERKSDORP

Generals Dewet, Delarey and Botha Joined the Three Envoys From Pretoria Monday. From all indications the South African war is an enormous success. Several telegrams have reached London to the effect that the Boer leaders have accepted the British terms, and that peace has been arranged. Generals Dewet, Delarey, Botha and Meyer have been in consultation for several days at Klerksdorp with Generals Bullion and Schalkburger. The terms as agreed upon have been cabled to the Boer agents in Europe. LONDON, April 11.—The Financier and Bullionist publishes a dispatch that the Boer leaders have accepted the British terms, that peace has been arranged, and that the terms of peace have been cabled to the Boer agents in Europe. Other unconfirmed statements of a similar character are in circulation in London tonight. It is said Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-secretary of the British South Africa Company, has received information to the same effect, but no reliable information concerning the matter is obtainable. The Central News is informed that a telegram was received in London this morning from Pretoria saying that Mr. Steyn and Generals Dewet and Botha had agreed upon terms of peace. The telegram indicates that the British terms have been accepted, and that peace has been arranged.

THE KLERKSDORP MEETING.

Conference of Boer Leaders Over Peace Terms. PRETORIA, Wednesday, April 3.—President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, Secretary of State Reitz, of the Transvaal; Acting President Schalkburger, of the Transvaal, and General Lucas Meyer, Commander-in-Chief of the Orange Free State forces, passed through Klerksdorp, Orange Free State, Sunday, April 6, on their way to Klerksdorp, Southwestern Transvaal, where Generals Botha, the Transvaal Commander-in-Chief, arrived Monday, April 7. It is expected that Generals Dewet and Delarey will attend the conference to take place there. It is understood that the British peace terms, and that the conference then assembled was to enable the leaders thoughtfully to discuss those terms. It is expected that the final decision of the burghers will shortly be made.

WILL BE ACQUITTED.

Public Prosecutor Sustains the Argument of the Defense. SAN JUAN, P. R., April 10.—The Supreme Court of Porto Rico yesterday heard the appeal of Santiago Iglesias, president of the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, who was sentenced December 12 last to three years' four months' and eight days' imprisonment on a charge of conspiring to raise the price of labor in Porto Rico. Decision was reserved until Saturday. He will undoubtedly be acquitted. Counsel for Iglesias dwelt on the constitutional right of the people to assemble peacefully. The Public Prosecutor, to the surprise of the throng in the courtroom, sustained and strengthened the argument of the defense. He said the appeal was well taken, put in no evidence for the prosecution, and practically asked the court to dismiss the case. Attorney-General Harlan yesterday before the trial sent a long letter to the public prosecutor, expressing his views. He said: "I understand the court attached criminal responsibility to mere participation in connection with subsequent acts of violence in a meeting, at which nothing was done further than to resolve to make a demand for higher wages. The records show in explanation of the sentence of three years four months and eight days, that Iglesias is, or that he was, the founder of a society adjudged illegal. The judgment of the District Court has the character, in its effective result, of the abridgement of personal liberty. The right to assemble peacefully to better the social condition is purely fundamental. If any Spanish law in Porto Rico impairs this right, it has become a nullity with the change of sovereignty, in my judgment."

THE DEMOCRATIC SLATE

The following nominations will probably be made today: Supreme Judge—Lark Blyeu, of Lane. Secretary of State—E. A. Sherwin, of Jackson. State Treasurer—Henry Blackman, of Morrow. Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. Braeg, of Union. Attorney-General—J. H. Raley, of Umatilla. State Printer—J. E. Godfrey, of Marion. Congressman, First District—J. K. Wetmore, of Linn. Congressman, Second District—W. F. Butcher, of Baker. Indorsement for United States Senator—J. W. Hamilton, of Douglas.

picked up and attended to all the routine business it could find lying around, took a recess until 7:30, the platform was still unread, and it began to look as if the delegates would have two of them to select from, for the anti-scuttlers were emphatically firm. But they felt more conciliatory after dinner, and at last agreed to accept the scuttling plank. Another message of "In a few minutes" was sent to the convention, which had once more been called to order, and it was followed shortly by the committee on platform, with their work complete and concurred in by all who had a hand in it. It was expected that the anti-scuttlers would have some friends on the floor who would inquire what had become of their plank, but if such there were, they had nothing to say. The platform was read by Mr. Crawford, interrupted by frequent cheering, and adopted with rousing cheers and hats in the air. With the exception of a few speeches, the delegates made short work of the nomination of Governor. Mr. Chamberlain's picture was lowered from the files on the platform at the conclusion of Mr. Wager's nominating speech, and amid a din that rattled the windows he was led to the platform, where he thanked the

MAY BE CUT DOWNS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The opinion prevails that the amendment to the river and harbor bill, making a total appropriation of \$64,000 for overcoming the obstructions in the Columbia between The Dalles and Celilo, will be cut down in conference, although its chances of adoption by the Senate are good. It has been the understanding all along, on what

shocked at the idea that a Republican and a high protectionist, such as Grosvenor has been, should say that the Dingley bill is not immutabile, and that the time is coming when there must be changes in its schedules. Grosvenor has just returned from Ohio, where he has had an opportunity to learn what the people are thinking and talking about. His views voice the sentiment that is growing everywhere, especially west of the high protection districts bounded by the Allegheny Mountains, that very soon many changes must be made in the present tariff law. Neither Grosvenor nor any of the other Republican cares for a revision at the present time, but his emphatic statement that it must come at no distant day woke the Republicans of the House to a realization that something was going on outside of Washington, and that the demand for tariff revision was something more than "newspaper talk," as has often been asserted. While Grosvenor declared that he would not say anything for use of the Democrats during the campaign, already the Democrats are preparing to make use of much that Grosvenor uttered, especially those who want to make the campaign in favor of the reduction of the tariff. Senator-elect Gorman and Sen. Cable, of Illinois, have been conferring with leading Democrats today relative to the coming Congressional campaign. The fact that these men are taking an interest in the subject shows that they have some hopes of success. Gorman will not have any official connection with the campaign, but he is going to be the principal adviser. Cable is no doubt scheduled for the man actually to handle affairs. Some Democrats want to make the issue almost wholly upon the tariff, but the leaders in both houses have made that impossible, because they have continued to make paramount the Philippine policy. Consequently the question which has been settled in one campaign must be the leading feature this year.

terday, the following have been added to the bill: For improving the Columbia from Vancouver to the mouth of the Willamette, \$30,000; for maintaining this improvement, \$8000. For Coos Bay, increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000. A part of the appropriation for the Columbia at the Cascades is to be expended in removal of obstructive rocks in the rapids of the Columbia near Cascade Locks. The St. Lawrence appropriation is increased from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

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