Morning Oregonian.

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Work of Creed Revisionists.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Presbyterian committee on revision of the creed today completed the article on "The Grace of God," which is to form a part of the brief statement of doctrine to be prepared for the action of the general assembly. Seven of the articles of this statement now have been completed, viz.: Those relating to God, the divine purpose, the creation, the revelation, election, sin and the grace of God, leaving about 10 to be prepared.

Races in France.

PARIS, April 11.—At the Maisons La Fitte races today, W. K. Vanderbilt's Bright (Jenkins), at 2 to 1, won the Prix Melgache. Mr. Vanderbilt's Arieg was not placed in the Prix de Santuel. McIntyre (American jockey) rode the winner of the Prix de Boissey, and Milton Henry had the mount on the horse which won the Prix Lessard Le Chane.

Two Chicago Fires.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Fire destroyed several buildings at Ninety-second and Commercial avenue this afternoon, entailing a loss of $50,000. Another fire destroyed the Renefost apartment building, one of the largest of its kind in Chicago. Seventy-two families had occupied it, but more than half of them moved recently. Those who had not yet found other quarters escaped without much difficulty. Loss, $175,000.

Dr. Talmage's Condition.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—According to the 11 o'clock statement of the physicians there was no marked change in the condition of Dr. Talmage. If anything, he was resting a trifle easier, with the pulse a little more regular and with less fever. His condition, however, is very critical, and every hour that the particular alarming symptoms continue lessens the chance of life.

SLATE DIDN'T WIN

Broken Twice in Democratic Convention.

NICKELL'S FINE WORK

But He Fails to Land State Printership.

HOW LARK BILYEU WAS BEATEN

C. E. S. Wood for United States Senator—Bonham for Supreme Judge—Weatherford and Butcher for Congress—Other Nominations.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Indorsement for United States Senator—C. E. S. Wood, of Portland.
For Representative in Congress, First District—J. K. Weatherford, of Albany.
For Representative in Congress, Second District—W. F. Butcher, of Baker City.
For Supreme Judge—B. F. Bonham, of Salem.
For Secretary of State—D. W. Sears, of Independence.
For State Treasurer—Henry Blackman, of Heppner.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. A. Wann, of Eugene.
For State Printer—J. E. Godfrey, of Salem.

The Democratic State Convention completed its work yesterday by nominating the foregoing ticket, all of whom but Sears and Godfrey were put up by acclamation. The session began at 11 o'clock, and continued until 2:30, ending with the nominations of Representatives in Congress by the delegates from the First and Second Districts.

The desire of Charles Nickell, of Jackson County, to be nominated for State Printer smashed the Democratic slate in two places yesterday, when the delegates reconvened to finish their work yesterday. In order to sidetrack J. E. Godfrey, of Salem, who was a warm favorite for the nomination, Nickell set Lark Bilyeu out of the race for Supreme Judge, and brought about the nomination of B. F. Bonham, of Salem. One Marion County man on the ticket, he believed, would put the finishing touches on Mr. Godfrey's fate. But it didn't. The nomination of Judge Bonham set all kinds of machinery to working, and it worked with a whirr. E. A. Sherwin, also of Jackson, had been slated for Secretary of State, and following the same reasoning he applied to the Marion County matter, Mr. Nickell lent his support to Mr. Sherwin's opponent, D. W. Sears, of Polk. The Sherwin people came back by pulling for Godfrey, and as a result Mr. Nickell was third man in the race when, after a second ballot, the nomination of Godfrey was made. In other respects the ticket went through as slated, as will be shown by the list of nominees printed above. Sherwin and Sears made a lively fight for the nomination of Secretary of State, but the Jackson County man was not favored by the 41 stanch Democrats from Multnomah, and went down by a vote of 191 to 161. L. A. Long, of the Hillsboro Argus, was the only formidable opponent of Godfrey for State Printer, and he didn't count, to any appreciable extent, after the first ballot.

The other labors of the convention resembled a love feast. The Democratic yell was sounded early in the day, and when J. E. Lathrop, of Pendleton, nominated J. H. Raley for State Printer, in a speech of some length, a delegate proposed three cheers for the speaker, which were given with enthusiasm, much to Mr. Lathrop's embarrassment. After that everyone got three cheers, with a few tigers thrown in at random by Sam White, who was in a particularly jovial humor.

The labors of the morning took the delegates through the state ticket, and on reassembling in the afternoon they embarked on the pleasing task of indorsing a man for United States Senator. C. E. S. Wood, of New York, was the choice of the entire assemblage, and he was indorsed with a great deal of noise. In the lull which delegates required to get their breath contributions to the campaign fund began to pour in. G. A. Hartman, of Umatilla County, subscribed $100, amid wild acclamations, and as he sat down the tall form of Lark Bilyeu, the well-known notary public of Eugene, shot into the air like a rocket. Everyone supposed that Mr. Bilyeu was going to throw in another hundred, but he merely wanted to know the name of the gentleman from Umatilla. It was given him, and he subsided. Then W. F. Butcher, mounting a chair, subscribed $150. Again the Eugene notary arose, and again eager ears turned toward him to hear what was to be the amount of his subscription. But he had risen simply to propose three cheers for Mr. Butcher, which he led, and the hope that had sprung eternal in the breasts of his fellow-delegates died a sudden death. Mr. Hartman saw Mr. Butcher's raise while more shouting and cheering were going on, and a number of delegates pledged $50 per from their delegations.

At last, hearing no more offers of the sinews of politics, the chair divided the house into two Congressional conventions, and the work of naming Representatives began. Mr. Butcher, who was the first to be nominated, was launching full tilt into the best speech of the day, when an endeavor was made to cry him down by the First district delegates, who had not yet named their man. But he refused to be silent, and at length the nomination of Weatherford was put through with a rush, and the delegates from the Second district convention listened to Butcher's acceptance, which, although it was made without preparation and from a chair upon which he had mounted in compliance with the demands of his friends, was by far the strongest speech called forth during the convention.

By this time all of the delegates were impatient to be away, and what trifling business remained to be attended to was put through with a rush. Cheers sounded now and then from various parts of the hall, where delegates had not yet exploded all the enthusiasm they brought with them, and as they departed there was to be heard everywhere the battlecry:

"Well, maybe some of us 'll be elected, anyway!"

STORY OF THE CONVENTION.

Much Work Accomplished at the Morning Session.

Yesterday's session of the Democratic state convention was called to order at 10:15 o'clock, with practically all the delegates present. According to the regular order of business, the first business would have been the nomination of a Supreme Judge. By unanimous consent, however, Chairman T. H. Crawford, of the general committee on platform and resolutions, was permitted to read a resolution which was presented to the committee yesterday. He stated that the resolution had been held until today, for the reason that it was not properly a part of the platform. He said that the resolution had been handed to the committee, that it was approved by the committee, and he moved its adoption. It was the Lewis and Clark resolution; found elsewhere.

Also by unanimous consent the delegations from Malheur and Harney Counties were permitted to announce the nomination of E. H. Test, of Ontario, for Joint Representative. The selection was made by the state central committee, for the reason that the two delegations could not agree. The nomination was ratified.

The delegates from Coos and Curry Counties stated that they had not named a candidate for Joint Representative in their district, and asked that the selection of a candidate be left to the county central committees of the two counties. The convention ordered that the nomination to be made in that manner be considered ratified by the convention.

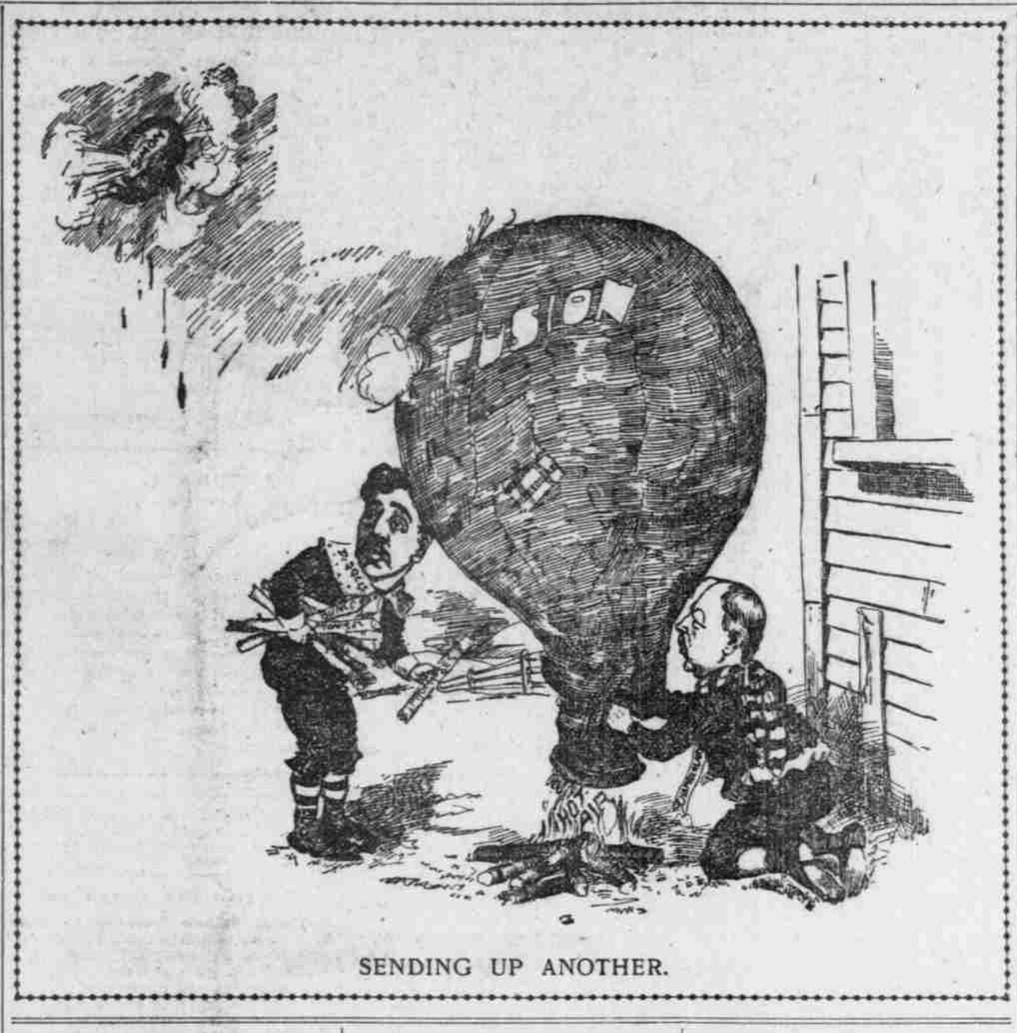
The regular order of business was then taken up, and nominations for Supreme Judge were called for. J. J. Whitney, of Linn County, named B. F. Bonham, of Marion. In his brief address, Judge Whitney said that Bonham is a pioneer attorney in this state, has served one term on the Supreme bench, and is a man of recognized integrity and ability. The nomination was seconded by Lark Bilyeu, of Lane, V. G. Cozad, of Grant, and others. On motion, B. F. Bonham was nominated by acclamation.

For Secretary of State, Thomas O'Day, of Multnomah, named D. W. Sears, of Polk County. William Smith, of Baker County, immediately seconded the nomination and moved that Sears be nominated by acclamation. Chairman Stillman began to put the motion before the house, when R. G. Smith, of Josephine, demanded recognition. He protested against the closing of nominations before all who desired to do so had been given a chance to be heard. His point of order in this respect was sustained, and the motion for the nomination of Sears by acclamation was withdrawn. Smith of Josephine then placed the name of E. A. Sherwin, of Jackson County, before the convention. The nomination was seconded by Lark Bilyeu, of Lane, George T. Baldwin, of Klamath, and F. H. Caldwell, of Yamhill. The ballot was taken by a call of counties and resulted in favor of Sears by a vote of 161 to 101. On motion of Sherwin, seconded by Smith of Josephine, the nomination was made unanimous. Sears responded to a call for a speech, and made a brief but witty address, which created considerable laughter.

For State Treasurer, C. E. Redfield, of Morrow, named Henry Blackman, of the same county. N. L. Butler, of Polk, D. B. Watson, of Umatilla, and Judge O'Day, of Multnomah, seconded the nomination, and upon motion Blackman was declared the nominee by acclamation.

For Attorney-General, James H. Raley, of Pendleton, was named by John E.

(Concluded on Page 11.)



SENDING UP ANOTHER.

BILL IS PICKING UP

Outlook for Chinese Exclusion More Favorable.

ENEMIES IN DESPERATE STRAITS

Assert That They Scent a Trade Between Friends of Measure and Southern Democrats—Geary's Telegram to Mitchell.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The situation tonight is more favorable to the Mitchell-Kahn exclusion bill in the Senate. What is known as the "flying wedge," consisting of Senators Penrose, Fairbanks, Mitchell and Lodge, on the Republican side, aided by a number of mountain-state Senators, have been working earnestly to secure the substitute of the House bill for the Senate bill, and to put it through. The opponents of the Mitchell-Kahn bill assert that they scent a trade between the Southern Democrats and the Republicans who are trying to put through the rigorous Chinese bill, by which there will be no legislation upon Southern elections at this session of Congress. This is not apparent, and it only serves to show that the men who are fighting the pending bill are in somewhat desperate straits. There is a great deal of opposition to the clause which would prohibit Chinese sailors on ships flying the American flag, and although that was incorporated in the House bill it may be stricken out in the Senate.

Senator Mitchell today received a telegram from T. J. Geary, author of the Geary Chinese exclusion law, in which he says:

In view of present conditions, and experiences of the past 10 years, nothing short of Senate bill 2960, the Mitchell-Kahn bill, as reported, will effectually exclude Chinese laborers and protect the American against such competition. I hope that the protest of the few selfish employers on this Coast, who do not represent its sentiment, or the impertinent threat of the foreign Minister, will not influence the Senate to forget its duty to the American laborer.

Senator Mitchell, when he next speaks, will bring this telegram to the attention of the Senate.

Against Oregon Assay Office Bills.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a recent request from the House committee on coinage, replied as follows:

In the judgment of the department, the establishment of an assay office at either Baker City or Portland is not desirable, as in either case the advantage to the public would not be sufficient to justify the cost.

Representative Tongue says he intends to keep after the committee until he gets a report on the Portland bill, as he believes a majority of the committee favors it. Representative Moody is likewise confident that his Baker City bill is the favored one of the two, and announces his intentions of renewing pressure in its behalf. The fact that there are two bills for different points in Oregon will unquestionably operate against the interests of both.

Request of Washington Delegation.

The Washington delegation today called on the Secretary of War, and urged him to order an investigation in the vicinity of Tacoma and Spokane, looking to the selection of a concentration camp embracing upwards of 20,000 acres. The camp is desired for outdoor maneuvers of large bodies of troops, for sham battles and for actual field training. The Secretary promised that an early investigation will be made. It is probable General Hughes will be detailed to make the inspection.

On the recommendation of Senator Mitchell the Secretary of the Treasury designated the Merchants National Bank of Portland as a depository of public moneys with security to the amount of $200,000 United States bonds, also on his recommendation the Treasury Department has authorized the change of the name of the steamer Bonita, of the White Collar Line, to that of "Metlako."

PALMA'S CUBAN TRIP.

President-Elect Will Make a Tour of the Island.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—President-elect Tomas Estrada Palma, of Cuba, called at the White House tonight, and remained with the President for about an hour. He was accompanied by Mr. Quesada, the Special Commissioner for Cuba, who has been Mr. Palma's companion on his visits to Washington and will accompany him on his tour through Cuba before the inauguration. The call at the White House tonight was entirely a social one, the two visitors meeting also Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt.

The President-elect's trip through Cuba will occupy 20 days or more, and will include in its itinerary Gibara, Holguin, Bayamo, Manzanillo, Santiago and Batabano. Railroads, flatboats, horseback and steamship will be utilized in traveling. Bayamo is Mr. Palma's native town. At Manzanillo he will meet General Masso, who was his opponent in the race for Presidential honors. Mr. Palma expects to sail for Cuba from some southern port, probably Norfolk or Savannah, so as to arrive at Havana about May 10.

He had a long talk with Secretary Root today upon certain matters connected with the new Cuban Government. Mr. Root and his family will leave here next Thursday to visit Governor-General Wood at Havana for 10 days.

Partial Pardon for Cuban Criminals.

HAVANA, April 11.—An order granting partial pardon to all those who are undergoing life or shorter sentences has been published. The pardons vary from one-quarter to one-half of the penalties imposed. All persons who are awaiting final decisions by the Court of Appeals must withdraw their applications in order to benefit by this order. This order also clears up all doubt regarding pardon for offenses committed during the war.

An order was issued March 24, 1899, by General John R. Brooke, then Military Governor of Cuba, promising pardon for crimes committed by troops in the field during the war. An explanation of this order contained in a circular issued by Luban, Secretary of Justice, April 27, 1899, caused some doubt as to just what military offenses were pardonable. The present order of pardons says that this step is taken in order that an era of harmony may be introduced into the new Cuban Republic.

Cubans Becoming Anxious.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The training-ship Dixie has arrived, says a Havana dispatch to the Herald. Orders delaying the departure of the American troops are causing uneasiness among the Cubans.

QUAY SAYS NO.

Puts a Damper on the Gubernatorial Aspirations of John P. Elkin.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—After months of silence, Senator Quay announced today that he is opposed to the nomination of Attorney-General John P. Elkin for Governor of Pennsylvania. This announcement came as a great shock to the friends of Mr. Elkin and caused a tremendous stir in political circles. Insurance Commissioner Durham, the leader of the Republican organization in this city, who some time ago publicly announced that he was for Elkin, "sink or swim," has been won over and in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press said tonight that he concurs in the view of the situation taken by Mr. Quay, who stated that Mr. Elkin's nomination would threaten the success of the state Congressional and Legislative tickets.

Senator Quay arrived here from Washington yesterday and has held numerous conferences with Durham and other political friends during the last 24 hours. Early this evening, at a long conference, Mr. Elkin learned from Senator Quay's own lips his attitude in the matter. Mr. Elkin declares that he will continue his canvass.

Among the candidates for the place on the Republican ticket are Major-General John R. Brooke, who is soon to be retired; United States Attorney-General Philander C. Knox, and ex-United States Senator Don Cameron.

HOW TO GET REBATE

Procedure in Matter of Philippine Exemptions.

DUTY MUST FIRST BE PAID

Drawback Will Be Allowed When It Is Proved That Goods Were Shipped for Consumption in United States.

Senator Mitchell is informed by the War Department of the procedure necessary to secure exemptions from the Philippine export duty. The duty must first be paid, and affidavits filed that goods are for consumption in the United States. The Collector of the port then issues a receipt subject to drawback. The shipper may recover the amount so paid within 18 months after the time of payment.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senator Mitchell recently received a letter from S. M. Mears, of Portland, saying he desired to secure a rebate of the export duty on a large shipment of Manila hemp received from Manila in March, and asking the method of procedure to procure the same. The War Department, in replying to the Senator, quotes a recent letter to the Governor of the islands:

In order to secure exemption from export duties imposed by the government of the Philippines, says the letter, it is necessary that the shipper pay the proper customs officials at the place of shipment in the islands, the amount of export duties. He must then file with the Collector of the port whence the goods are shipped affidavits that the goods are produced in the Philippine Islands and shipped direct from the islands to the United States for consumption. The Collector of the port receiving this payment of export duties then issues the receipt therefor, subject to drawback.

The shipper may recover the amount so paid with 18 months of the date of payment, after proving that the goods came directly from the islands to the United States, were landed and admitted into the United States free of duty, and were consumed there. The certificate of the Collector of Customs at a port of the United States shall be competent evidence to establish the identity of the vessel in which said goods coming from the Philippines arrived in the United States; also the fact that said goods were admitted free of duty. The affidavits of two persons having knowledge of the facts shall be considered competent evidence to establish that the goods were needed in the United States—one affidavit to be sworn to by the assignee to whom the goods were shipped, and one by the person or a representative of the firm consuming them. If such affidavits cannot be obtained, other reliable testimony will be accepted.

Will Contest McKee's Will.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Steps were taken today by the children of Colonel John McKee, the colored millionaire real estate dealer, to prevent the registration and execution of his will. McKee was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church. His will, made public today, devises the bulk of his $2,000,000 estate to charitable institutions under the control of the Archbishop Ryan and the clergy of the Roman Catholic church. His next of kin are cut off with a mere pittance.

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