FOR BOTH ROUTES

Two Uncompleted Canal Speeches in the Senate.

HANNA SPEAKS FOR PANAMA

Mitchell Urges the Nicaragua Route as the Only Feasible and Practical One—No Danger From Earthquakes.

In further consideration of the Isthmian canal project, the Senate heard yesterday two speeches, neither of which was completed. Hanna spoke in favor of the Spooner amendment, conferring on the President authority to purchase the rights of the Panama Canal Company if a title could be obtained, otherwise he shall decide upon the Nicaragua route. Mitchell supported the Hepburn bill for the construction of the canal by the Nicaragua route.

Seldom has a Senator been accorded a more attentive hearing than that given to Hanna. The Panama route be considered much to be preferred to the Nicaragua route, as it provided a waterway much shorter, and one that could be traversed at less expense than the Nicaragua route.

Mitchell urged that unless the Nicaragua route is determined upon definitely by Congress, it would mean the indefinite postponement and perhaps ultimate defeat of any canal legislation. He insisted that the Nicaragua route is entirely feasible and practicable, while the Panama route involves difficulties scarcely to be surmounted.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—When the Senate convened today to resume at 2 o'clock the consideration of the isthmian canal bill, five large maps depicting various phases of the canal question were displayed about the walls of the chamber. Presumably these were to enable Hanna, who was to speak upon the measure, to illustrate his remarks. It was noticeable that on one of the maps all of the volcanoes were marked, the active volcanoes being indicated in red and the extinct in black. It was a very unusual thing for such diagrams to be displayed in the Senate, and they attracted much attention.

At the conclusion of routine business a bill to redivide the District of Alaska into three recording and judicial divisions was passed.

Consideration was then resumed of the Military Academy appropriation bill. Bate, continuing his objection begun yesterday to the large amount provided by the measure for improvements at West Point, moved to amend by striking from the bill all propositions relating to the proposed improvements at West Point, involving an expenditure ultimately of $6,500,000.

Warren, in charge of the bill, explained that the improvements were absolutely necessary, many of the buildings constituting the academy having been in use since 1818. They were unsanitary, uncomfortable and inconvenient.

Harris opposed Bate's amendment, and expressed the wish that there were 8000 cadets at West Point. Those not needed in the Army, he said, should return to civil life. They could form a fine reserve force to be on call for the defense of the Nation. Bate's amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

A bill to ratify an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians was passed; also an act providing for free homesteads in the Ute Indian reservation in Colorado.

Hanna Spoke for Panama.

At 2 o'clock the isthmian canal bill was taken up, Hanna, member of the interoceanic canal committee, addressing the Senate in support of the Spooner amendment, providing that the President shall have authority to determine upon the Panama route, provided he can get a clear title to the Panama Canal Company's concessions and property; otherwise he shall decide upon the Nicaragua route. The Ohio Senator said the American people, having become accustomed to the rapid transit of the railroads, now demand quicker transportation on the seas. The experimental stage has been passed, and the question now presented is that of the best route by which the canal is to be constructed. Hanna said he had shared at first in the common belief that the Nicaragua route was the only one to be considered. The United States had been deterred from embarking on that project, and in the light of events, the fates seemed to him to have interfered to prevent us from making a mistake.

The Panama route is only 49 miles long, while that of Nicaragua is 183 miles in length. "You build your canal," said he, "to provide for the passage of ships from ocean to ocean in the least possible time and at the least expense."

A canal constructed on such lines, he said, meant success. He said he was looking to the proposition for its commercial advantages as well as its advantages as a means of defense. "We are to build this canal for the world," he said. "We agree to build a canal for the commerce of the world, and we must take into account the business attracted to it from the world." By stubborn facts and by the findings of the best engineers in the country he had been compelled to change his views, which originally had been in favor of the Nicaragua route.

Hanna referred to the seismic disturbances in the canal region, and suggested that those disturbances ought to cause the American Congress to pause and to consider the suggested dangers seriously. He maintained that the cost of the Nicaragua Canal would be immensely greater in point of construction and operation than the Panama Canal, and said he was prepared to demonstrate that the Nicaragua Canal could not be operated at night. Hanna said that in many respects the same conditions applied to both the Nicaragua and Panama routes.

Discussing the Spooner substitute, he denied emphatically that it was a subterfuge intended to delay and procrastinate. He explained that if the President were not satisfied with the Panama Canal Company's title, he could proceed to build the canal by the Nicaragua route, provided that all conditions and concessions were satisfactory. It was understood, of course, that the United States did not propose to go ahead with the canal project except with a clean sheet. By either route he believed the canal would be a power for the peace of the world, and he had no fear of any interference with the United States or any of its citizens engaged in the canal construction by any foreign power.

Hanna, after speaking an hour and a quarter, pleaded fatigue, and, saying he would continue tomorrow, yielded the floor to Mitchell, another member of the interoceanic canal committee.

Mitchell for Nicaragua.

The Oregon Senator declared that the construction of the canal was demanded by the American people in a tone that could not be misunderstood. He asserted that unless the Hepburn bill were accepted it would mean the indefinite postponement of any canal legislation, and the possible defeat of the canal project. He maintained that the Nicaragua route is absolutely feasible and practicable.

Mitchell said that if shippers could send their products from the Pacific Coast to Europe by way of an isthmian canal, sailing vessels would be employed where now only steamers are used, thus reducing enormously the freight rates now paid by the Pacific Coast. He maintained that sailing vessels could not go through the Panama Canal without the assistance of steam or electricity, on account of the calms.

Mitchell declared the authorities indicated that the danger from earthquakes was 100 per cent greater in the region of the Panama route than in that of the Nicaragua route. In neither case, however, was the danger sufficient to render hazardous the construction of the canal.

The Senate at 5 o'clock went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

WILL VOTE ON IT TODAY.

House Will Close Debate on Anti-Anarchy Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The general debate on the anti-anarchy bill was ended today, except for two speeches which will be made tomorrow. Littlefield (Rep. Me.) will make the closing argument in support of the measure. The debate today, like that of yesterday, was devoted to legal arguments, the speakers being Sibley (Rep. Pa.), De Armond (Dem. Mo.), Williams (Dem. Miss.), Wooten (Dem. Tex.), McDermott (Dem. N. J.), Loud (Rep. Cal.), Crumpacker (Rep. Ind.), Maddox (Dem. Ga.), Ball (Dem. Tex.) and Clark (Dem. Mo.).

Sibley, the first speaker, earnestly favored the passage of the bill. He said:

"When loving hands consigned to mother earth the mortal remains of William McKinley, that sense of justice which is so predominant in American character demonstrated in unmistakable terms that there should be made the clear and distinct declaration that those who plotted treason to the Government and advocated murder of rulers should find a land enriched by the blood of patriots and martyrs too small to hold those who should conspire for its overthrow.

"The patriotism of our Nation believed that almost the first act of the American Congress would be so to legislate that in the future, neither a Johan Most nor an Emma Goldman, the responsible authors of such crimes, could escape punishment. Notwithstanding the fact that the first recommendation made by the President in his annual message to Congress dealt with the subject, six months have rolled around, and for the first time it is a topic of discussion in this body."

In closing, he said:

"In the strength of our purpose, and endowed with the courage of our convictions we will send to anarchy and all her brood the message that Garfield once delivered, when upon the death of Lincoln this Nation was plunged in panic and despair: 'God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives.'"

Sibley was warmly applauded when he concluded.

Loud (Cal.) opposed the bill. The legislation was unnecessary, he declared. No assassin of a President had ever escaped the death penalty, and none ever would. Loud referred to the intemperate criticism of the President sometimes indulged in by public men in Congress, and by the press, which tended to influence the public mind, and said that this was one of the lessons to be learned from the assassination of the late President which public men should take home to themselves.

Wooten also questioned the wisdom of the bill.

De Armond, the ranking minority member of the judicial committee, defended most of the features of the bill that had been attacked. But he believed the 13th section of the bill was unconstitutional, and the section designed to protect foreign Ambassadors and Ministers should be stricken out. Williams supported the bill.

Grow advocated the passage of the bill. The killing of the President, he said, should be stamped as the greatest crime on the statute-books.

Crumpacker contended that Congress had the power, and should exercise it, to make the slaying of the President a capital offense, without qualification or limitation.

Clark declared that the expeditious trial of Czolgosz at Buffalo was an honor to the jurisprudence of New York, while that of Guiteau in Washington was a disgrace to the District of Columbia.

After some further remarks by Ball, McDermott and Maddox, it was agreed that general debate should close tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

At 3:45 o'clock the House adjourned.

CUBAN SUGAR ESTATES.

Corporations That Have Filed War Claims Against Government.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Truman G. Palmer, of Chicago, was a witness today before the Senate committee on Cuban relations. For the past four years Mr. Palmer has been engaged in the promotion of beet-sugar interests. He gave a list of 17 American corporations which, he said, have 588,777 acres in sugar-producing lands in Cuba, with an annual capacity of 255,425 tons. Of these 17 companies, 10 have on file war claims against the Government of the United States aggregating $5,665,974. Mr. Palmer said he had secured the facts upon which this statement is based from the official records of the Spanish Claims Commission, and from statements made by witnesses before the Senate committee and the House committee on ways and means.

Mr. Palmer also presented a list of estates owned by individuals who are citizens of the United States, but most of whom are either of Cuban or American birth. This list included 41 estates of 366,786 acres, with an average sugar production of 294,456 tons. Of these 41 estates, 35 filed war claims against the Government of the United States aggregating $13,646,544. Mr. Palmer deduced from the figures given in this connection that only 20 per cent of the product was supplied by the farmers who do not own their own factories.

When Senator Platt asked what had induced the witness to manifest so great an interest in the legislation proposed, he replied: "Because I believe that if this tariff reduction legislation fails, I shall have no difficulty in securing the means of building at least one beet-sugar factory a year."

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORS.

Hanna Trying to Win Them Over to the Panama Project.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—President Newhall, of the Chamber of Commerce, has received from Senator Hanna a telegram in which the latter says:

"As a member of the isthmian canal committee of the Senate, I am decidedly in favor of the Panama route, which has the unanimous support of the commission appointed by the President, and as a business proposition is the route which we should choose. I wish you would wire your Senators here to join with me in securing the passage of that bill. They seem to be in doubt as to the sentiment in California, and are among the very few Republican Senators who have not announced in favor of the Panama route. You can trust my judgment in this matter."

President Newhall sent the following telegram in reply:

"After a conference of the presidents of commercial bodies here, I am instructed to say the Pacific Coast wants an isthmian canal. Regret question should arise regarding route. Commercial bodies of this city always advocated Nicaragua route. Refer the matter to our Senators and Representatives, who are thoroughly conversant with the subject."

Adverse Reports on Marine Bills.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The House committee on merchant marine today directed adverse reports on bills giving sailing masters a lien for wages similar to the lien of seamen, and allowing jury trials to pilots, masters and engineers for offenses involving a withdrawal of license.

WILL IT HOLD?

JUDGE TAFT AND THE POPE

PHILIPPINE GOVERNOR FORMALLY RECEIVED AT THE VATICAN.

Explanation of the Questions in the Islands That Require Settlement—Committee of Cardinals to Decide.

ROME, June 5.—The pope today received Judge Taft, civil governor of the Philippines; Bishop Thomas O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls, S. D.; Judge Smith, and Major Porter, of the Judge-Advocate's Department at Washington. Judge Taft presented to his holiness a letter from President Roosevelt, and a box containing President Roosevelt's literary works. The pope expressed his thanks for Mr. Roosevelt's friendly greetings, promised to study the different Philippine questions and said he hoped for good results. The pontiff also asked Judge Taft to thank President Roosevelt for his gift. The audience lasted 40 minutes.

While talking with the pope, Governor Taft briefly reviewed the questions in the Philippines which require settlement. He pointed out to his holiness that the readjustment of the relations of church and state in the islands was not an indication of hostility of the United States to the Catholic church, but declared that such a readjustment was merely a necessity under the American Constitution. Governor Taft referred to the prosperity and freedom of the Roman Catholic church in the United States and cited those conditions as an assurance that the Vatican had nothing to fear from the extension of the authority of the United States over the Philippine Islands. Replying to Judge Taft, the pontiff expressed the greatest pride in the Roman Catholic church in the United States and intense interest in the great Republic. He said he earnestly desired to help the American Administration of the Philippines in every possible way, and he assured Governor Taft that the Vatican would approach all questions raised in the broadest and most conciliatory spirit. The pope said also that matters of detail in connection with the questions to be decided would be referred to a committee of cardinals, where they would be considered at length, and that all the issues would be treated with the sole aim of reaching a settlement satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The pope appeared to be in excellent health during his interview with Governor Taft, and was in a vivacious humor. He referred pleasantly to Archbishop Ireland in what he had to say concerning the Roman Catholic church in the United States.

Judge Taft subsequently met Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, and opened the discussion of Philippine matters.

AID FOR AMERICAN TRANSPORTS.

Substitute for Jones' Bill Reported by House Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A bill designed to give American built ships on the Pacific the transportation of Government supplies to the Philippines, when the transportation service is not adequate, was reported favorably from the House committee on military affairs today. It is a substitute for a bill introduced by Representative Jones, of Washington, and gives authority for the acceptance of bids by American-built ships at a rate not exceeding 50 per cent above the bid of the foreign-built ships.

In making the report, Mr. Stevens, of Minnesota, stated that the bulk of transportation to the Philippines, when the Government has shipped in private vessels, has been in foreign-built ships, the amount paid in 1901 to foreign-built ships being $3,530,000, and to American-built ships, $1,005,000. The reports say there seems to be an abundance of American tonnage to insure competition and to develop direct communication with our possessions. Secretary Root gave hearty approval to the measure.

Philippine Bill in House.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Philippine government bill is to be taken up in the House one week from next Wednesday, arrangements to that effect having been made today by Chairman Cooper with Speaker Henderson and the committee on rules. The debate will last about a week.

Kidnaping in Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Minister Squiers is to make a thorough investigation of the reported kidnaping and murder of a Spanish boy at Cienfuegos and of the threats against the lives of wealthy Spaniards if a certain amount of money is not paid, says a dispatch to the Tribune from Havana. While no American has been threatened, his interest in the situation is because of the responsibility for life and property assumed by the United States under the Platt amendment.

President Palma has taken prompt action toward the apprehension of the perpetrators of the murder. He has made it clear that he will do all in his power to suppress lawlessness.

GEORGIA PRIMARIES.

Democratic Ticket Nominated That Will Be Elected in October.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 5.—Complete returns received tonight from the Democratic primaries held in Georgia today nominate the following for Governor and state officials:

Governor, J. M. Terrell; Secretary of State, Philip Cook; Controller-General, W. A. Wright; State Treasurer, R. E. Park; Attorney-General, J. C. Hart; Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, A. J. Cobb, Samuel Lumpkin; United States Senator, Alexander S. Clay, re-nominated for the six-year term.

The following candidates were chosen for Congress, each candidate receiving renomination except T. W. Hardwick, in the Tenth, who won over W. H. Fleming, the present Representative: R. E. Lester, J. M. Griggs, E. B. Lewis, W. C. Adamson, L. F. Livingston, C. L. Bartlett, J. W. Maddox, W. H. Howard, F. C. Tate, T. W. Hardwick, W. M. Brantley.

The result of today's primary is virtually an election, as no other political party in the state will place a ticket in the field. The election will be held in October.

Pennsylvania Congressmen Named.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Republican Congressional conventions held in this city today made the following selections: First District, H. H. Bingham; Second District, Robert Adams, Jr.; Third District, Henry Burk; Fourth District, Robert H. Foerderer; Fifth District, Edward Morrell; Sixth District, George D. McCreary. All the Congressional candidates are renominations except McCreary, who is the candidate in the new district created under the apportionment bill passed by the last Legislature.

It was announced today that the 84 delegates to the Republican state convention chosen at last night's primaries are a unit for Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of this city, for Governor.

Kansas Prohibitionists.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., June 5.—Kansas Prohibitionists met in state convention here this forenoon, 100 delegates being in attendance.

The platform denounces the dominant parties of the state as being afraid to deal with the liquor question, and condemns the state officers as being afraid to enforce the law.

Rev. F. W. Emerson, of Shawnee County, was nominated for Governor. The convention decided to make an appeal to the people of the state for a campaign fund.

Utah Republican Convention.

SALT LAKE, June 5.—The Republican State Committee today issued a call for the state convention to be held at Ogden, August 14, to nominate a full state ticket. Chairman E. H. Callister, of the state committee, handed in his resignation. His success will be named when the new committee is organized after the state convention.

Nominations for Congress.

Fifth Texas District—J. Beall, Democrat.

Seventh Arkansas District — R. Miner Wallace, Democrat.

Fourth Indiana District—Francis M. Griffith, Democrat, re-nominated.

Twenty-seventh new York district—James S. Sherman, Republican, renominated.

Hobson in Politics.

GREENSBORO, Ala., June 5.—It is authoritatively announced that Captain Hobson will return to this city and run for the Alabama Senate from this district at the next election.

Iowa Democratic Convention.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 5.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here today and decided to hold the state convention in Des Moines September 3.

Using the Wireless Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 5. — The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has completed its new station at Sagaponack, Long Island. The American Line has signified its intention of installing the Marconi system, now used on the Philadelphia, on board the St. Louis and the St. Paul. The United States Coast Survey has made arrangements to use the device on board one of its steamers, and the United States Signal Corps has signed a contract for its employment in Alaska. The company expects to complete its primary station at South Wellfleet, Cape Cod, for transoceanic messages, about June 22.

IN LEAD BY 341 VOTES

(Continued from First Page.)

nish a plurality of 253; Kuykendall's majority for State Senator is 303. Complete returns on other candidates are not obtainable, but it is known the Republicans elect all officers except Sheriff. County Clerk Lee has not yet opened the returns, although all are in. He is at a loss to know how to get at the tally sheet. In closing up their work, the judges sealed up the ballots in one envelope and the tally sheet in another, and enclosed both in the ballot box and sent it to the County Clerk under seal. In a great majority of cases these tally sheets are thus in the box under seal. The law prohibits the breaking of the seal, but it is the opinion of nearly all the lawyers here that the boxes may be opened in the presence of witnesses from both parties without destroying the value of the ballots for recount in case of contest. It is possible the Clerk will act upon this advice and make the official count tomorrow.

COOS COUNTY.

Official Returns Give Furnish a Plurality of 271.

MANSFIELD, Or., June 5.—The official count for Coos County is as follows: United States Senator, Geer, 1177; Wood, 796. Congressman, Gould, 132; Ramp, 182; Tongue, 1059; Weatherford, 760. Governor, Chamberlain, 789; Furnish, 1060; Husaker, 105; Ryan, 177. Supreme Judge, Bean, 1107; Bonham, 713; Bright, 153. Secretary of State, Barzee, 202; Davis, 154; Dunbar, 1096; Sears, 696. State Treasurer, Blackman, 677; McDaniel, 141; Moore, 1012; Myers, 197. State Superintendent, Ackerman, 1106; Kelsey, 158; Wann, 718. Attorney-General, Crawford, 1078; Goyne, 165; Raley, 724. State Printer, Brook, 138; Godfrey, 608; Hosmer, 106; Whitney, 998.

In the county the vote stood: Joint Representative, Coos and Curry, Dahuff, Pro., 142; Goetz, Soc., 219; Guthridge, Dem., 807; Hume, Rep., 994. Representative, Buckman, Soc., 249; Flanagan, Dem., 728; Hermann, Rep., 1122. Judge, Harlocker, Rep., 1112; McFarlin, Pro., 97; Sanford, Soc., 101; Stanley, Dem., 769. Sheriff, Galler, Rep., 1054; Gehlke, Soc., 107; Goodman, Pro., 71; Lawrence, Dem., 944. Clerk, Coffelt, Soc., 138; Hazard, Dem., 1004; Rhoades, Pro., 87; Walcott, Rep., 883. Treasurer, Coleman, Soc., 120; Dulley, Rep., 970; Hayes, Pro., 218; Leach, Dem., 727. Assessor, Hauser, Soc., 170; Houser, Rep., 684; Perking, Pro., 106; Thrift, Dem., 1068. Surveyor, Cathcart, Rep., 1075; Hadsall, Dem., 759. Coroner, Hall, Pro., 209; Harsfall, Dem., 1358. Commissioner, Collver, Pro., 268; McIntosh, Rep., 1317; Tuttle, Soc., 367.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

Furnish Has a Plurality of 367—Two Precincts Not In.

OREGON CITY, June 5.—The total vote of Clackamas County, from all but two precincts, on the state ticket is as follows:

Governor, Furnish 2052, Chamberlain 1685; Supreme Judge, Bean 2472, Bonham 1382; Secretary of State Dunbar, 2225, Sears 1964; State Treasurer, Moore 2192, Blackman 1953; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ackerman 2225, Wann 1287; Attorney-General, Crawford 2160, Raley 1263; State Printer, Whitney 1884, Godfrey 649; Congressman, Tongue 2345, Weatherford 1125; United States Senator, Geer 2156, Wood 1185. For joint Senator, Herbert Holman received 1964 and Richard Scott 1776.

The returns from Union and Canyon Creek precincts will not be known until the official count is made tomorrow. In the morning County Clerk E. H. Cooper and Justices of the Peace J. W. McAnulty, of Oregon City, and Louis Funk, of Redland, will canvass the vote.

BAKER COUNTY.

Official Count in Progress—Democrats May Lose Representative.

BAKER CITY, Or., June 5.—The official canvass of the precinct returns of Monday's election was begun in this county this afternoon. Sixteen precincts were counted. There is no change in the vote for Governor, Chamberlain still maintaining his lead. The vote on Senator and Representative has been changed. It now appears that Rand, Rep., for Senator, has carried the county by 8, while the majority of Robbins, Dem., for Representative, has been reduced to 2. The returns from 21 precincts yet remain to be canvassed.

CROOK COUNTY.

Official Count Gives Furnish a Plurality of 62.

PRINEVILLE, June 5.—Complete returns, official, give Furnish 590, Chamberlain 528. The Legislative nominees selected are: Republicans, Burgess and Emmett; Democrat, Doak. The vote on Congressman is: Williamson 683, Butcher 390.

The Democratic county officials elected are: Judge, Sheriff, Clerk, Treasurer and Coroner; Republicans, Assessor, Surveyor and Commissioner.

UMATILLA COUNTY.

Complete Returns Give Chamberlain a Plurality of 268.

PENDLETON, Or., June 5.—Complete unofficial returns from Umatilla County give Furnish, for Governor, 1924 votes; Chamberlain, 2192; Chamberlain's plurality, 268. The three missing precincts not reported until today were relied upon to give Furnish about 100 plurality, but gave him only five plurality. For Congressman, Williamson has 2120; Butcher, 1723; Williamson's plurality, 397. The results on the Legislative and county tickets are as previously reported.

WALLOWA COUNTY.

Official Count Places Chamberlain 292 in Lead.

ENTERPRISE, Or., June 5.—Official returns for Wallowa County give Chamberlain 823; Furnish, 531. Chamberlain's plurality, 292. For Congressman the vote stands: Buckley, Dem., 561; Williamson, Rep., 675. The vote on United States Senator stands: Geer, 684; Wood, 434. The Democratic nominees for joint Representative and joint Senator have good majorities.

HARNEY COUNTY.

Chamberlain Leads by 4—Precincts Out Republican.

BAKER CITY, Or., June 5.—A message from the County Clerk of Harney County says Chamberlain has 4 majority, with nine precincts to hear from. These precincts are Republican. Williamson carries the county. The Democratic Representative has a majority in the county.

MALHEUR COUNTY.

Chamberlain Has Plurality of 12, Williamson 30.

ONTARIO, Or., June 5.—Chamberlain has a plurality of 12 in Malheur County, with six small precincts to hear from. The vote now stands: Furnish 477, Chamberlain 489. The vote on Congressman is: Butcher 416, Williamson 446. The missing returns will not be in for several days.

MARION COUNTY.

Revision of Unofficial Returns Gives Chamberlain 46 More.

SALEM, June 5.—A revision of the complete unofficial returns of Marion County, as reported to the County Clerk from all precincts, show an increase in Chamberlain's majority of 46 votes, increasing his majority in this county to 322. The official count will be completed tomorrow.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Nearly Complete Returns Give Chamberlain 194 Plurality.

ROSEBURG, Or., June 5.—With two small precincts yet to hear from, Chamberlain has 194 plurality in Douglas County. The vote stands: Chamberlain, 1831; Furnish, 1637. The vote on Congressman, with eight precincts to hear from, is: Tongue, 1567; Weatherford, 1139.

CURRY COUNTY.

Furnish Will Carry It by 150—Now 125 Ahead.

GOLD BEACH, Or., June 5.—Furnish will have a majority of about 150 in Curry County. Furnish is now in the lead by 125 votes, with several precincts to hear from, which will increase his lead to 150.

LAKE COUNTY.

All Precincts Heard From, and Furnish Leads by 163.

LAKEVIEW, Or., June 5.—Complete unofficial returns give Furnish 163 majority over Chamberlain. There is no change in the result as given yesterday on all the other candidates.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Furnish Has 180 Lead Now—Will Have 250 on Entire Vote.

NEWPORT, Or., June 5.—Reports from nine precincts out of 14 give Chamberlain 220; Furnish, 400. Furnish's majority will be not less than 250.

Union County.

UNION, Or., June 5.—Complete unofficial returns give Chamberlain 701 plurality over Furnish.

BROADSIDE LAUNCHINGS.

The System in the Great Lakes Different From Other Shipyards.

Chicago American.

Recent ship launchings at the yards on the Great Lakes and at Richmond, Va., have been attracting the interest of shipbuilders throughout the United Etates and abroad.

From these yards the vessels take their maiden dip by means of a sidewise launching, a feat not attempted anywhere outside of America, but which is done here with great success.

The shipyards of the William Trigg Company, at Richmond, Va., where the torpedo-boats Shubrick, Stockton and Thornton and the torpedo-boat destroyers Dale and Decatur were all built for the United States Government, employs this broadside launching method and they slip their vessels into the narrow strip of water in front of the yards without a hitch or hindrance.

At Richmond it is necessary to launch into a canal 100 feet in width and not exceeding 18 feet in depth; it would be impossible to launch a vessel in such a narrow strip of water in the regulation manner, consequently the broadside method was adopted.

Broadside launchings have long been the rule at the shipyards on the Great Lakes, but it is only recently that the system has been established in shipyards on the Atlantic Coast.

The side launchings of steel vessels of large dimensions is not claimed to have any advantages over the usual method of getting a new hull into the water, but the adoption of the new mode has been dictated by the limitations of the depths and areas of the waterways which have been available for launchings at shipyards where the method has been adopted.

The methods employed at the yards where broadside launchings are in order differ materially from those where wide river fronts or ocean extent permit of a craft being started on a carper end first. The chief point of difference is in the ways. These are, of course, dissimilar in many respects to those employed in ordinary end-on launches.

In the first place the groundways for use in an endwise launch must necessarily exceed to some extent the extreme length of the vessel, whereas in the case of a side launch the groundways may not represent 5 per cent of the length of the vessel which travels over them. For launching a 50--foot vessel broadside groundways of 20 or 25 feet at most prove sufficient.

The launching plan as evolved at the Southern shipyards presents some modifications of that followed at the shipbuilding establishments along the northern border of the country.

For instance, instead of the groundways ending at the water's edge, as they do in lake shipyards, those at Richmond for the torpedo crafts were carried down well under the water, and the boats were thus entirely water-borne before leaving the ways.

This, the builders state, saved a considerable strain on the hulls during the launching.

The plan followed on the great lakes is to so gauge these groundways that the ends, carefully rounded, will just reach the water's edge. The natural result is that it is necessary for the vessel being launched to literally drop from the end of those ways into the water. The vessel is certain to turn slightly on her bilge as she travels down the ways, and the impetus of the plunge from them adds to the force with which the great hull careens.

Very frequently the ship would go over on her beam ends—"turn turtle," as the marine men say—were it not for the heavy checking lines which extend from shore to the stem and stern of the boat.

The sudden impact of so large a craft in a shallow body of water causes the tidal-like wave which is raised by the vessel, and which forms one of the picturesque features of a broadside launching.

A unique feature in connection with the launchings at Richmond is in the method employed in gradually lowering two of the vessels distances of 30 and 32 feet respectively to positions formerly occupied by other vessels, in order that the launching process proper may not present a necessity for so great a distance of travel to the water.

This is accomplished by means of eighton screw-jacks, of which two are provided for each cradle. The position of the jacks is so arranged that one is always about one foot in advance of the other, and after one set of jacks has been backed down as far as possible, the vessel is held in place by the sustaining jacks, while those whose limit of immediate usefulness has been reached are removed.

After these jacks have been replaced at a point nearer the edge of the water, the lowering process is resumed until it becomes necessary to shift other jacks, and so on, until the vessel has reached the point where it is possible for her to be slipped into the water.

In some instances difficulty has been experienced in starting the vessels, and it has been necessary to use rams, but this is exceptional, having occurred only once at Richmond.

The manner of wedging up the vessel and removing the blocking preparatory to launching differs but slightly from the practice in vogue at the yards where the end-on launchings are used exclusively.

There appears to be almost no limit to the size of a vessel which may be successfully launched broadside. Vessels ranging from 100 to 500 feet in length have been placed in the water in this manner, and the big ocean liner courtesies as gracefully sidewise as does a natty little torpedo boat.

Pleaded Guilty to Larceny.

SALEM, June 5.—District Attorney J. N. Hart today filed criminal informations against Ralph Bland and George Kloontz, charging them with larceny. They are the men who entered the Southern Pacific station at Turner, one night last Winter, and stole two tickets to San Francisco. Some irregularity in the stamping of the tickets led to their arrest and detention at Ashland until the case could be investigated, when the men were returned to Salem and held to the Circuit Court. The men were arraigned before Judge Burnett this afternoon, and both pleaded guilty. Sentence will be pronounced at 9 A. M. tomorrow.

Transporting Pauncefote's Remains.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is expected that Lady Pauncefote and the Honorable Misses Pauncefote will leave Washington June 15, sailing the following day from New York to England, to make the necessary preparations for the reception of Lord Pauncefote's remains at the ancestral home at Preston. While there is no precedent in the case, it is thought that the cruiser Brooklyn, which is slated to transport the remains, will be met on her entry into English waters by a British man-of-war and escorted to port.

A Geological Expedition.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 5.—Professor Marcus S. Farr, of the geological department in the university, announced today that arrangements had been made for a geological expedition to Montana, which will leave here June 16. The party, which includes Professor Farr and eight students, will go directly to Big Timber, Mont., and encamp near Fish Creek. Investigations will be made in the cretaceous formation at Fort Pierre, where there are many fossils of the Jurassic period, and at Fort Union.

Officer Takes Him Back to Ashland.

SALEM, Or., June 5.—Constable H. N. Long left tonight for Ashland with Percy McDonald, who is wanted in Jackson County for obtaining money under false pretenses. McDonald was arrested here Saturday on suspicion of being implicated in a Sacramento murder. It subsequently developed that he obtained money at Ashland from Wells, Fargo & Co. on a certificate of deposit not his own. The defrauded party will prosecute the case.

Dave Warfield Operated Upon.

NEW YORK, June 5.—David Warfield, the comedian, was operated on today for appendicitis. The operation was successful and the physicians are hopeful of the outcome.

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