Morning Oregonian.

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CANAL AT PANAMA

Senate Adopts Spooner Substitute.

BY MAJORITY OF 8 VOTES

Two Important Amendments to the Measure.

A COMMISSION TO SUPERVISE

One Hundred and Thirty Million Bond Issue to Provide Money With Which to Construct the Canal.

The Spooner substitute for the Nicaragua Canal bill provides that the President, through the law officers of the Government, shall determine whether a clear title can be obtained to the Panama Company's property rights and concessions. If he shall be satisfied that such title can be obtained, he shall purchase the property rights and concessions, for $40,000,000. If, in his opinion, a clear title cannot be obtained, he shall proceed to construct an isthmian canal by the Nicaragua route.

The bill further provides that a commission of seven shall be appointed by the President to supervise the work and to make arrangements for all the details of it. It also provides that bonds in the sum of $130,000,000, bearing 2 per cent, shall be issued to raise money with which to construct the canal.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—An isthmian canal, while not yet absolutely assured, is nearer to construction than it has ever been. The Senate today, by a majority of eight votes, adopted the Spooner substitute for the Hepburn Nicaragua Canal bill, the vote on the substitute being 42 to 34. After two amendments to the measure had been made, one providing for a commission to supervise the construction of the canal, and the other providing for the issuance of $130,000,000 of 2 per cent gold bonds to raise money with which to construct the waterway, it was passed by a vote of 67 to 6.

It has been evident for several days that the Spooner substitute, which in brief provides that the President shall select the Panama route if he can obtain a clear title to the Panama Canal Company's property, and otherwise he shall adopt the Nicaragua route, would command the votes of a majority of the Senate. The Panama route was considered more desirable by the Senate than the Nicaragua route. The only question left open is the title to the property, and that the President will determine if the House should adopt the Senate's amendments to its bill.

Morgan, of Alabama closed today's debate with an earnest appeal for the adoption of the Nicaragua route. He had been preceded by Clark of Montana in support of the Nicaragua route, and Allison of Iowa in support of the Spooner proposition. Only minor amendments, except those indicated, were adopted, all others being voted down.

The Senate had some debate over the trouble into which it had gotten with the House over the amendments to the Army appropriation bill, and finally asked for a conference with the House, ignoring the "offensive" message which caused the trouble.

Proceedings in Detail.

When the Senate convened it was with the intention of beginning the voting upon the canal question at 2 o'clock. Morgan presented a letter he had received from Secretary of State Hay, stating that he had received assurance from the Minister of Costa Rica that his government is prepared to negotiate a treaty for an isthmian canal.

The conference report on the bill to prevent the false branding or labeling of food or dairy products was agreed to.

Consideration of the isthmian canal question was resumed, and Spooner offered a formal amendment as a substitute for the pending so-called Hepburn Nicaragua Canal bill.

Clark (Mont.) then addressed the Senate in support of the Nicaragua route.

Allison explained why he should vote for the Spooner substitute. He declared that there was a general desire among the American people for an isthmian canal, and these people desired, also, that the United States Government should construct and control the canal.

Morgan, chairman of the interoceanic canal committee, at the conclusion of Allison's remarks, began his speech closing the debate. He said the canal issue seemed to have come down to a single point, that of finances. On that point he differed from Allison in that he did not believe with him that it would be necessary to issue bonds to pay for the construction of a canal.

Spooner then perfected his amendment, the changes made being principally verbal. The amendment providing for the appointment of an isthmian canal commission to direct the construction of the canal, and providing that the members of the commission shall receive such compensation as the President shall prescribe, until 1 is fixed by Congress, was agreed to, 52 to 22.

An amendment providing that if the President could not, within six months get a clear title to the Panama Canal Company's rights and concessions, he should proceed with the Nicaragua Canal, was laid on the table by a vote of 41 to 21. One limiting the time for the President's decision as to the Panama route to 12 months was rejected, 35 to 39, and the same fate, by a vote of 42 to 32, awaited Mitchell's amendment to the Spooner substitute providing that, even if the President is satisfied he can obtain a clear title to the Panama Company's property, if he shall be convinced for any reason that it is not for the best interests of the United States to purchase the Panama property, or if he shall think the canal ought not to be constructed by the Panama route, he shall proceed to the construction of the canal by the Nicaragua route.

Vote on Spooner Substitute.

A direct vote was then obtained on the Spooner substitute. It was adopted, 42 to 34, the detailed vote being:

AYES.

Aldrich,	Jones (Ark.),
Allison,	Jones (Nev.),
Bard,	Kean,
Beveridge,	Kittredge,
Burnham,	Lodge,
Burrows,	McComas,
Clark (Wyo.),	McCumber,
Cullom,	McMillan,
Deboe,	Mason,
Dietrich,	Millard,
Dryden,	Platt (Conn.),
Fairbanks,	Pritchard,
Foraker,	Proctor,
Foster (Wash.),	Quarles,
Frye,	Scott,
Gallinger,	Spooner,
Gamble,	Teller,
Hale,	Warren,
Hanna,	Wellington,
Hansebrough,	Wetmore—42.
Hoar,	

NOES.

Bacon,	Mallory,
Bailey,	Martin,
Bate,	Mitchell,
Berry,	Morgan,
Blackburn,	Nelson,
Carmack,	Patterson,
Clark (Mont.),	Penrose,
Clay,	Perkins,
Cockrell,	Pettus,
Culberson,	Platt (N. C.),
Daniel,	Quay,
Dubois,	Simmons,
Foster (La.),	Stewart,
Harris,	Taliaferro,
Hawley,	Turner,
Heitfeld,	Vest—34.
McLaurin (Miss.),	

The following pairs were announced, the first named in each case being favorable to Panama and the second against it: Depew with McEnery, Dillingham with Tillman, Dolliver with Money, Kearns with Gibson, McLaurin (S. C.) with Simon. Elkins and Rawlins were absent and unpaired.

Hoar then offered a substitute for the Spooner proposition making it the duty of the President to decide by which route the canal should be constructed. It was rejected, 13 to 62.

Vote on Bond Issue.

Fairbanks then offered an amendment providing for an issue of $130,000,000 of gold bonds bearing 2 per cent interest to pay for the construction of the canal. Culberson moved to lay the amendment on the table. The motion was defeated, 36 to 39. The amendment was then adopted, 38 to 36, as follows:

AYES.

Aldrich,	Hoar,
Allison,	Jones (Nev.),
Beveridge,	Kean,
Burnham,	Kittredge,
Burrows,	Lodge,
Burton,	Mason,
Clapp,	McComas,
Cullom,	McCumber,
Deboe,	McMillan,
Fairbanks,	Millard,
Foraker,	Nelson,
Foster Wash.),	Platt (Conn.),
Frye,	Proctor,
Gallinger,	Quarles,
Gamble,	Scott,
Hale,	Spooner,
Hanna,	Warren,
Hansbrough,	Wellington,
Hawley,	Wetmore—38.

NOES.

Bacon,	Jones (Ark.),
Bailey,	McLaurin (Miss.),
Bard,	Mallory,
Bate,	Martin,
Berry,	Mitchell,
Blackburn,	Morgan,
Carmack,	Patterson,
Clark (Mont.),	Penrose,
Clark (Wyo.),	Perkins,
Clay,	Pettus,
Cockrell,	Platt (N. Y.),
Culberson,	Quay,
Daniel,	Simmons,
Dryden,	Stewart,
Dubois,	Taliaferro,
Foster (La.),	Teller,
Harris,	Turner,
Heitfeld,	Vest—36.

Mason offered an amendment to Fairbanks' amendment providing that all of the people of the United States should be given an opportunity to subscribe to the proposed loan. The amendment was agreed to without division.

Morgan then offered the Nicaragua Canal bill as a substitute for the Spooner proposition, thus raising the question previously passed on.

Spooner moved to lay the Nicaragua Canal bill on the table, and the motion was agreed to, 41 to 33.

The bill was then passed, 67 to 6, the votes in the negative being cast by Bate of Tennessee, Cockrell of Missouri, Daniel of Virginia, Dubois of Idaho, Pettus of Alabama and Vest of Missouri.

The Senate at 5:35 P. M. went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

MITCHELL'S AMENDMENTS.

Intended to Eliminate Objectionable Features of Spooner Substitute.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The following is the text of the two amendments offered by Senator Mitchell to the Spooner proposition, which were intended to eliminate some of its most objectionable features. The first provides:

"That if the President of the United States, although he may be satisfied that a satisfactory title to the property described in section 1 of this act can be obtained, shall for any reason be of the opinion that it is not for the best interests of the United States to purchase said property from the new Panama Canal Company, or if for any reason it shall be his judgment that the best interests of the United States require that the canal should be constructed on what is known as the Nicaragua route between Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, and Brito, on the Pacific Ocean, via the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua."

The second reads:

"Provided, however, that, although the President of the United States shall be satisfied that a satisfactory title to said property can be obtained, if, in the judgment of the President, he for any reason deems it inadvisable, having in view the best interests of the United States to acquire for and on behalf of the United States property particularly described in section 1 of this act, or if for any reason the President of the United States shall be of the opinion that the best interests of the United States will be subserved by the construction of a canal on what is known as the Nicaragua route from Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, to Brito, on the Pacific Ocean, via the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, then he shall, having first obtained for the United States control of the necessary territory from the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, upon terms which he may consider reasonable, for the construction, maintenance, operation and protection of the canal connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean by what is commonly known as the Nicaragua route, direct the Secretary of War to excavate and construct a ship canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea, near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Brito, on the Pacific Ocean. Said canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth to afford convenient passage for vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draught now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing through the same from Greytown to Brito; and the Secretary of War shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal as shall be necessary for the safe and convenient use

(Concluded on Third Page.)

WILL NOT GIVE UP

President Is Determined to Help Cuba.

MAY CALL AN EXTRA SESSION

Or Negotiate a Treaty With the Island and Submit It to the Senate—Dinner and Conference at the White House.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The President tonight gave a dinner to about a dozen leading Republican Senators favorable to Cuban reciprocity and discussed with them the ways and means of securing a reduction of duty on Cuban products in order that the pledges made to Cuba may be redeemed. Among those at the dinner were Senators Allison, Aldrich, Hale, Spooner, Lodge and Platt. Secretary Root was one of the guests.

The President, it can be stated, is firm and steadfast in his determination that in some form or other and at the earliest opportunity there shall be secured to the new Republic of Cuba a substantial reduction of the import tariff on her exports to the United States and that their people may feel that this country has kept every promise made them and had done all that could be fairly expected to assure the permanence and prosperity of their newly-established government. However, when the result will be obtained is a matter that the President must leave to future developments, but it can be stated by authority that the Administration will continue unflinching in its endeavors until it accomplishes Cuban reciprocity in some form or other. It has not been definitely decided whether this can be brought about earlier by a bill or by a treaty, nor whether good judgment and sound policy require that the matter go over for a time. The methods and opportunities were canvassed carefully tonight. The President will not content himself with shelving the question, now that he has urged the matter on Congress in a special message, but will take such further steps as may be calculated to secure the reduction he has urged. Whether there will be an extra session or not, and if so, when it shall be convoked, is altogether problematical.

For the present, efforts will be continued to secure co-operation in legislation at this session on the part of the 19 Republican Senators who last night opposed reciprocity with Cuba. If it appears that a treaty will accomplish results, one will be negotiated and submitted to the Senate whenever the occasion seems opportune. The President will not await authority from Congress to frame such a document. The treaty-making power is vested in him and a decision has been reached to exercise the power, should it appear to be the best method of obtaining favored trade relations with Cuba.

The President and the Senators present considered the question of the final adjournment of Congress, and after the conclusion of the conference, one of the prominent Senators present expressed the opinion that Congress would adjourn by the first week in July. He hardly thought, he said, that there would be anything done in a legislative way in the reduction of Cuban reciprocity at this session.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on Cuban relations, called at the White House in the forenoon, where he had a conference with the President on the subject of the probable fate of the Cuban reciprocity measure. He declined to make any statement concerning the President's views as expressed to him, but said that, speaking entirely for himself, he would force the Senators who are holding out against reciprocity to cast their votes either with or against the party.

To a number of callers today, President Roosevelt stated that he finds a sufficient indorsement of his stand on the Cuban question in the platforms of the conventions recently held in South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska.

CONGRESS OF GOVERNORS

Invitations Issued by the Executive of Montana.

HELENA, Mont., June 19.—Governor Toole has sent a communication to the various executives, inviting them to participate in a conference to be held at Butte simultaneously with the International Mining Congress, which convenes September 1 for a five days' session. The purpose of the conference is to perfect the exhibition of the states at the St. Louis Exposition, Governor Toole has given his hearty indorsement to the project of Secretary Mahon, of the Mining Congress, and urgently requests the Governors to be present at the Butte Mining Congress.

Secretary Mahon has received a communication from General Passenger Agent Fee, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, that the Westrn Passenger Traffic Association will sell tickets at Chicago June 12, and at St. Paul June 21, to those wishing to visit the Yellowstone National Park in advance of the congress. The rate is one fare with $2 added for the round trip.

Charles R. Walcott, director of the geological department of the Interior Department, has notified Secretary Mahon that the Government will appoint one or more delegates to the mining congress.

Schooner Goes Ashore in Fog.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The two-masted schooner Eureka, Captain Schon, which left here this afternoon for Eureka in ballast, went ashore in a thick fog tonight six miles south of the Cliff House. The crew landed safely, and are now on their way to this city. Assistance was not sent to the scene, as the schooner is high and dry on the sand, and nothing could be done tonight to get her off.

GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF DEMOCRACY.

EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT TILDEN RECEPTION.

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TO UNITE PARTY

Cleveland's Advice to Democracy.

AT TILDEN CLUB BANQUET

Avoid Paths Known to Lead to Disaster.

PLEA FOR PARTY HARMONY

Ex-Senator Hill, Who Followed, Arraigned the Foreign and Domestic Policy of the Administration.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Democratic unity was the keynote tonight of a great gathering of representative Democrats who had come to attend the opening of the handsome new quarters of the Tilden Club. Addresses were made by prominent Democrats, and afterward a collation was served in the banquet hall to the distinguished guests of the evening, and a buffet supper served in the basement for the rank and file.

To Democrats the event was one of the most memorable for many a day, as Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill met in harmony, seeking to draw the factions of their party together. It was the first political public appearance of the ex-President in five years. William J. Bryan had been invited to attend, though not to speak, but no reply was received from him.

Mr. Cleveland arrived at the clubhouse accompanied by H. D. Hotchkiss, Dr. Joseph E. Bryant and John C. Calhoun. He had scarcely got into the building when ex-Senator David B. Hill, accompanied by Laflin Kellogg, came in. Mr. Hill's eye caught Mr. Cleveland as soon as he had entered the spacious foyer, and a moment later they were cordially shaking each other's hands. Loud and prolonged applause greeted the two men as they entered the assembly-room.

President Dowling, of the club, soon began to speak, and in introducing ex-President Cleveland said:

"We have with us here tonight the greatest of living Democrats. The first speaker I have the honor of introducing to you is the successful candidate of two National campaigns, ex-President Grover Cleveland."

There was tremendous applause as Mr. Cleveland ascended the small platform. This applause wound up with three cheers and a "tiger."

Ex-President Cleveland's Speech.

When quiet was restored the ex-President began speaking. He said:

"I have been urged to participate on this occasion by those who have assured me that this handsome structure is to be dedicated tonight by the rehabilitation and the consolidation of the Democratic party under the inspiration of a name which during the days of Democratic strength and achievement was honored by every Democratic household. Such an assurance made to one who followed with hearty devotion the leadership of Samuel J. Tilden, when living, and who has since found in his career and fame the highest incentive to Democratic steadfastness, could hardly fail to overcome the temptation of my contented retirement from political activity. Perhaps there are those who would define my position as one of banishment instead of retirement. Against this I shall not enter a protest. It is sufficient for me in either case that I have followed in matters of difference within our party the teachings and counsel of the great Democrat in whose name party peace and harmony are tonight invoked. No confession of party sin should therefore be expected of me. I have none to make; nor do I crave political absolution. I am here to take counsel with others professing the same party faith concerning the Democratic situation. I suppose we all are convinced that this situation might be improved; and some of us may think it is perilously undermined. Whatever the measure of its impairment may be, our condition as an organization cannot be improved by calling each other harsh names, nor by inaugurating a system of arbitrary proscription and banishment. The members of a business firm in financial embarrassment should not sit down and look in each other's faces in mute despair, neither will they regain financial soundness or the confidence of the business community by recrimination and quarrel; nor will any members of the firm aid in its restoration to solvent strength by an angry insistence upon a continuation of the business methods which have invited its embarrassment. The Democratic party is very far from political insolvency, but no one here should be offended by the suggestion that its capital and prospects have suffered serious injury since Mr. Tilden was elected President. Then and afterwards Northern Democratic states were not rare curiosities, Northern Democratic Senators, now practically extinct, were quite numerous, and Northern Democratic Governors, now almost never seen, were frequently encountered. If this state of impairment exists, an instant duty presses upon the managers of the Democratic establishment, and one which they cannot evade with honor. Those of us less prominent in the party in the rank and file are longing to be led through old Democratic ways to old Democratic victories. We were never more ready to do enthusiastic battle than now, if we can only be marshaled outside the shadow of predestined defeat. Is it too much to ask our leaders to avoid paths that are known to lead to disaster? Is it too much to ask that proven errors be abandoned, and that we be delivered from a body of death and relieved from the burden of issues which have been killed by the decrees of the American people? Ought not we to be fed upon something better than the husks of defeat? If these questions are met in an honest, manly fashion, I believe it will be productive of the best kind of Democratic harmony.

"In dealing with new issues we, of the Democratic faith, are extremely fortunate in the simplicity of Democratic standards and the ease with which new questions can be measured by those standards. A party based upon care for the interests of all the people as their aggregate condition demands, with no unjust favoritism for any particular class; a party devoted to the plan of popular government as our

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