

THE HILLSBORO ARGUS.

VOL. IX.

HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1902.

NO. 12.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in a Condensed Form, Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

The senate has passed the Philippine bill.

The house is considering the anarchy bill.

The entire French cabinet has resigned.

The senate is considering the Nicaragua canal bill.

The rebellion in Southern China has been practically suppressed.

The Idaho state Republican convention will be held in Boise August 20.

Two villages were destroyed and 75 people killed by a volcano in Bolivia.

The Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles is in session at Minneapolis.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago continues with no signs of an early settlement. More rioting has occurred.

Joliet, Ill., is suffering from the worst flood in its history. All the lower portion of the city is under water.

The papal secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla, has received Judge Taft at the Vatican, E. Ue.

Kruger declines to express any opinion whatever regarding the conclusion of the war in South Africa.

Mine engineers, firemen and pumpmen in the anthracite district have quit work to the extent of about 80 per cent.

The cable between Manila and Hong Kong is broken. Telegraph communication with the Philippine islands is, therefore, stopped.

Sixteen persons were killed and four wounded as a result of an explosion of gas in an ocherite mine in the province of Galicia, Austria.

Senator Mitchell has secured from the interior department a favorable report on his bill for the relief of the Sherman county, Oregon, settlers, and it is expected that the senate committee will report the bill to the senate.

The efforts of the Chicago striking teamsters to prevent the delivery of meat by non-union drivers has resulted in many conflicts with the police, in which both officers and men received injuries and a number of the strike leaders were arrested.

Another Boxer insurrection is reported in China.

Three persons were injured by a tornado in North Dakota.

Two were killed and 18 injured in an automobile accident at New York.

After two years and eight months of war peace has been declared in South Africa.

The transport Meade has arrived in San Francisco from Manila with the Twenty-first infantry.

Senator Carmack, during a speech in the senate slandering the army, was hissed by the gallery.

The senate will consider the Nicaragua canal bill this week. This will be followed by the Cuban bill.

President Roosevelt has appointed Colonel Samuel M. Whitehead and Sumner H. Lincoln to be brigadier generals.

The Charleston exposition has closed. Financially, it was a loss and the stockholders will receive none of their subscriptions back. Otherwise the fair was a success.

Two men were killed in a slide in a Mercur, Utah, mine.

Hon. Michael Henry Herbert may be British ambassador at Washington.

Ex-Governor Sylvester Pennoyer died at his home in Portland on Memorial day.

The grandstand at Hawthorne track, Chicago, was burned. Loss, \$100,000. One man was killed and several injured.

President Roosevelt delivered a Memorial day address at Arlington cemetery, Washington, to an audience of thousands.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago is still on with no prospects of an early settlement and the city is face to face with a meat famine.

Many beautiful floral offerings were sent to Canton from all over the United States to be placed on the tomb of the late President McKinley.

The entire French cabinet has resigned.

Fire in Brooklyn destroyed property valued at \$175,000.

Attorney General Knox is confined to his home with a severe cold.

Bituminous coal workers may strike out of sympathy for the anthracite workers.

Germany has appealed to the United States to assist in preventing monopoly in wireless telegraphy.

The status of liberty torch in New York harbor is to be dark hereafter because congress refused a \$50,000 appropriation for lighting it.

The refusal of the Manitoba government to allow the Northern Pacific railroad to extend its lines across the border is taken as notice to all American railroads to keep out.

CRATER LAKE BILL.

Text of the Measure as it Passed Congress—Signed by the President.

Washington, June 4.—The following is the text of the act creating the Crater Lake National Park, in Oregon, as it finally passed congress and was signed by the president:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That the tract of land bounded north by the parallel 43 degrees 4 minutes north latitude, south by 42 degrees 48 minutes north latitude, east by the meridian 122 degrees west longitude, and west by the meridian 122 degrees 16 minutes west longitude, having an area of 249 square miles, in the state of Oregon, and including Crater lake, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart forever as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit of the people of the United States, to be known as Crater Lake National Park.

"Sec. 2. That the reservation established by this act shall be under the control and custody of the secretary of the interior, whose duty it shall be to establish rules and regulations and cause adequate measures to be taken for the preservation of the natural objects within said park, and also for the protection of the timber from wanton depletion, the preservation of all kinds of game and fish, the punishment of trespassers, the removal of unlawful occupants and intruders, and the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires.

"Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to establish any settlement or residence within said reserve, or to engage in any lumbering or other enterprise or business occupation therein, or to enter therein for any speculative purpose whatever, and any person violating the provisions of this act, or the rules and regulations established thereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall further be liable for all destruction of timber or other property of the United States in consequence of any such unlawful act; provided, that said reservation shall be open, under such regulations as the secretary of the interior may prescribe, to all scientists, excursionists and pleasure seekers, and to the location of mining claims and the working of the same; and provided further, that restaurant and hotel keepers, upon application to the secretary of the interior, may be permitted by him to establish places of entertainment within the Crater Lake National Park for the accommodation of visitors, at places and under regulations fixed by the secretary of the interior, and not otherwise."

KILLED TROOPS BY MINES.

New the Revolutionists Slew an Army of Columbian Regulars.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—The British steamer Atrato arrived here from Colon, Columbia. She reports that there was heavy fighting at Bocas del Toro last week. The revolutionists are said to have mined the town of Bocas. While the government troops were marching into Bocas to recapture it, the mines were exploded and almost all of the government soldiers killed. The revolutionists still remain in possession of Bocas. Colon and Panama are the only towns on the isthmus now in the control of the government and troops are being poured into these two ports with the hope of stemming the revolutionary advance.

The revolutionists are winning so much sympathy upon every hand that the government has decided to reorganize its forces. The Atrato carried 40 government field officers from Savannah to Colon, including General Guiveras, who has been selected, it is rumored, as the new governor of Panama. The revolution in the isthmus now greatly hampers the fruit business there and it is impossible to predict when quiet will be restored.

To Start With Non-Union Men.

Denver, June 4.—The strike situation in the building trades is unchanged today except for the declarations of the owners of the Ornamental Wire Works that they will start up with non-union labor. No serious trouble is anticipated if the attempt is made.

Palma's Sons Return.

New York, June 4.—Jose and Tomas Palma, two of the president's sons, have sailed for New York, says a Havana dispatch to the Tribune. Jose returns north to take his examination at Columbia Law School; Tomas attends school at Newburg. President Palma, who with other high officials, went aboard to bid them good bye, was quite overcome by the parting. He gave each son a hearty embrace as he left the steamer, and spoke words of encouragement to them.

Striking Bakers Enjoined.

Kansas City, June 4.—Striking union bakers were today enjoined by Judge John F. Phillips of the United States circuit court, who issued a temporary order restraining them from patrolling in front of the Grand avenue bakery, or otherwise interfering with the employees of that concern. The action grows out of the lockout of the union bakers by six leading firms, members of the Masters' Association.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

A fish hatchery will be established on Big creek, near Yaquina.

At Junction City last week 25,000 pounds of wool was sold for 14 cents per pound.

The Dayton Co-Operative Creamery Co., of Dayton, has been incorporated with \$2,500 capital.

The Lucky Boy Gold Mining Company, of Sumpter, has filed articles of incorporation. Capital \$1,000,000.

The first death sentence in Columbia county was pronounced when August Scheyie was condemned to die for the murder of Joseph Schukowick.

The run of fish on the Lower Columbia is much better than at any time since the season opened. The fish are not only more plentiful, but they average good size.

The first strike of silver in Oregon that promises to be of importance is the discovery recently made in the mine of the Alameda Mining Company, in Galice creek district. A 50-foot ledge has been uncovered.

The most successful reunion in the history of the Pioneers' Association of Umatilla county was held at Weston last week. The attendance was large and the greatest interest was manifested at all times.

A sale has been consummated between The Dalles City Water Commission and S. S. Johns for 17 miles of water flume on Mill creek. This will be used for augmenting the city water supply. The consideration was \$7,500.

The receipts of the state land office for May were \$31,137.15, or about \$10,000 less than for the preceding month, when the receipts were the largest for any one month in the history of the land board organization.

The placer mines of the various Josephine districts have practically all closed down for the summer season. It is estimated that at least \$100,000 in placer gold has already been shipped to the mint and there is \$100,000 yet to come.

The registration throughout the state was slightly less than that of 1900, although in some places it was larger.

The Travelers' Protective Association of America will meet in Portland in June.

State Superintendent Ackerman is busy addressing public school graduates in various parts of the state.

Hop contracts continue to be filed for record in the various hop sections of the state. Twelve cents is the ruling price.

A mass meeting will be held in Albany in the near future for the purpose of promoting the interests of the 1905 exposition.

The work of removing the old street car tracks in Baker City preparatory to laying new for an electric line is well under way.

The Sugar Pine door and lumber company, of Grants Pass, whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, will rebuild immediately.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65¢@66¢; bluestem, 67¢; valley, 67¢.

Barley—Feed, \$22@22.50; brewing, \$23 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.25@1.30; gray, \$1.15@1.25.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.85@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50@2.80.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$15@16 per ton; middlings, \$19@20; shorts, \$17@18; chop, \$16.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@15; clover, \$7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 1@1.25 per cental; ordinary, 85¢@90¢ cental; growers prices; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 2½¢.

Butter—Creamery, \$18@18½¢; dairy, 14¢@16¢; store, 13¢@15¢.

Eggs—16¢@17¢ for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12½¢@13¢; Young Americans, 13½¢@14½¢; factory prices, 1¢ 1½¢ less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.50@5.00; hens, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; 11½¢@12¢ per pound; springs, 11¢@11½¢ per pound; \$8.00@8.50 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13¢@14¢, dressed, 15¢@16¢ per pound; geese, \$6.50@7.50 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4½¢ per pound; sheared, 3½¢; dressed, 7½¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6½¢; dressed, 7¢@8¢ per pound.

Veal—6½¢@8¢ for small; 8½¢@7¢ for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 4½¢; steers, 5½¢; dressed, 8¢@8½¢ per pound.

Hops—12½¢@15 cents per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12¢@14¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12¢; mohair, 25¢ per pound.

A shower of mud lasting two minutes darkened the sky and spattered windows at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

New York Central stockholders at a meeting in Albany authorized a capital increase from \$15,000,000 to \$150,000,000.

Fifty thousand dollars was paid for Rubens' "Holy Family" at the sale of the Matthiessen collection at New York. The purchaser is George P. Blow, of Pittsburg.

PEACE IN AFRICA.

Terms Signed After Two Years and Eight Months of War.

London, June 2.—Peace has been declared after nearly two years and eight months of a war which tried the British empire to its uttermost and wiped the Boers from the list of nations.

The war has come to an end with Lord Kitchener's announcement from Pretoria that he, Lord Milner and the Boer delegates had signed "terms of surrender." This announcement had been anticipated for several days, but its receipt Sunday afternoon took the nation by surprise, as everybody had confidently believed that the house of commons would hear the first news today. The edge of the anticipation with which Great Britain awaited the promised statement in the house of commons was still further dulled by the following message from King Edward to his people, which was issued after midnight:

"The king has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction, and his majesty trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by war will give place to earnest co-operation on the part of his majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

The news which Great Britain was so anxiously awaiting came characteristically on an entirely pacific and uninteresting Sunday afternoon, when London presents a deserted appearance. Very late Saturday night a dispatch was received from Lord Kitchener, in which he said the Boer delegates were coming to Pretoria, that they had accepted Great Britain's terms and they were prepared to sign terms of surrender.

Mr. Broderick, the war secretary, personally communicated this message to King Edward, who was at Buckingham palace. But the government declined to take any chances and nothing concerning the receipt of this message was allowed to leak out. About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the war department received the message from Lord Kitchener, announcing the signing of the terms of peace.

The clerk on duty at the war office transmitted this message to Buckingham palace, where King Edward was lurching. At about 5 o'clock word was received permitting the publication of this message, and the small notice which was stuck up outside the war office consisted of a copy of Lord Kitchener's cablegram. A similar notice was put outside the colonial office. Beyond these two skimpy bits of paper, London knew nothing of the great event. In the clubs, the hotels and the newspaper offices, which were almost all deserted, the momentous news was ticked out on the tape.

Then like wildfire, at about 6 o'clock, London awakened to the fact that the South African war was over. By 8 o'clock the news had become generally known. A few belated extra editions of newspapers were peddled about the streets, but before their appearance the enterprising hawkers, who for a long time past had kept union jacks, feathers and horns stored up in anticipation of the present event, were much in evidence.

Cabling from Pretoria, the correspondent of the Daily Mail, after announcing the signing of the terms of surrender, says the British authorities absolutely rejected the suggestion of the Boer delegates that the terms of surrender should be ratified by Mr. Kruger, and declared that the Boers in Europe had no hand in the settlement.

"The terms will show," continues the correspondent, "that the British government carried its contentions on every vital point, while the minor concessions, particularly those in regard to the generous financial treatment in general. The appeal of Lord Kitchener's personality as a factor in the conclusion of peace can never be overestimated. There is no doubt that peace will be popular among the Boers."

Forest Fires in Arizona.

Tucson, Ariz., June 5.—Forest fires continue unabated in the Huachuca mountains. Hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber have been destroyed in the last four days. A large force of men has left Tombstone to fight the flames back from the watershed of the Huachuca Watershed Company, which supplies the town of Tombstone with water. Two companies of soldiers have been sent to help fight the fire.

Fight With the Yaquis.

Nogales, Ariz., June 3.—An outbreak of Yaqui Indians has occurred. A fight took place 30 miles from Hermosillo, in which eight Yaquis were killed and two Mexicans. The Yaquis retreated in a southeasterly direction and another fight is expected. The disaffected Indians number about 400, of whom 100 are fighting men. These Yaquis have hitherto been peaceful. They are not hostile to Americans.

LOOPHOLE IN BILL

CHINESE EXCLUSION LEGISLATION MAY BE DEFEATED.

Question As to Whether Treaty-Obligation Clause Applies to All Countries—The Chinese Will Doubtless Take the Matter to the Courts—Grazing on Forest Reserve Favorably Reported.

Washington, June 5.—An alarm has been sounded by Pacific coast senators and by labor union leaders over what they regard as a loophole in the recently enacted Chinese exclusion legislation by which the purpose of congress may be for practical purposes nullified. The words of the new law which occasion this alarm are: "So far as the same are not inconsistent with treaty obligations."

Does this mean "with China, or with all nations?" If the latter, as attorneys for the Chinese assert, the Chinese residents of Hong Kong who have become British subjects might come in here freely, and what is more, some Central American country might get into the business of naturalizing Chinese on easy terms, in order that they might take advantage of our treaty with such a country and come in here.

The treasury holds that treaty obligations "with China" is understood from the context in the new law, and accordingly excludes persons of the Chinese race, wherever they come from, unless they meet the conditions laid down in the laws of this country. This was the interpretation made by Assistant Secretary Taylor and submitted by him to Acting Solicitor Reeve, who gave an opinion on the same side.

The Chinese will doubtless take the matter to the courts, unless in the meantime, congress regards the point as serious enough to pass amendatory legislation at this session. Senator Turner, of Washington, has already introduced a bill to this end, and a similar bill was today offered in the house.

The senate public lands committee today favorably reported a bill providing that in issuing permits for grazing on forest reserves no preference shall be given to the flocks or herds of one state over those of another, nor shall authority be given to any person or persons not in the government service, nor to any association or corporation to pass or grant any permit to graze sheep or other livestock on such reserves. This latter provision is to cut off dictation of local stock associations heretofore in evidence throughout the West.

MORE JOIN RANKS.

Number of Strikers in Anthracite Coal Field's Increased.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 5.—There were no developments or incidents of special interest in the anthracite coal miners' strike today. The mine workers tried hard to bring out additional engineers, firemen and pump runners, and the companies were equally earnest in their efforts to hold the employees that have been loyal to them. The union succeeded in getting out quite a number of men and one or two collieries were compelled to shut down their pumps because of a lack of men, but in all other cases the operators were able to fill vacancies by drawing on their reserve forces of office and other employees. The mine owners declare that thus far they have employed very few non-union men, and have plenty of workers to draw on.

The entire coal belt remains comparatively quiet, although disturbances of a minor nature are becoming more frequent. Two hundred men from Nureburg marched into Oneida, where Cox Bros. & Co. have a big colliery. There was some promiscuous shooting, but no one was injured. A car carrying special officers was sent from Drifton to the scene of the disturbance, but when the police reached there the crowd had dispersed.

BAD TRAIN WRECK.

Southern Pacific Passenger Train Derailed by Open Switch—Two Killed.

Redding, Cal., June 5.—The south bound Oregon express, on the Southern Pacific road, which left Redding at 10:45 o'clock last night, was wrecked about 15 minutes later, near Clay creek, four miles from this city.

The accident was caused by a half-open switch, which had evidently been left in that condition by some unknown person. The train is what is known as a double header, having two engines, and was running at a good rate of speed, as it was on a down grade. Both engines were thrown into the ditch and completely wrecked.

Engineer J. M. White and Fireman Fred Laffel, of the forward engine, were thrown under the engine and crushed to death, their bodies being fearfully mangled. A force is working to recover their remains, which are still under the engine with which they went down to death.

The mail car was thrown across the track. All the coaches were ditched. A number of the passengers were more or less injured, but so far as can be learned, none were killed.

Incendiary Fires at Pekin.

Pekin, June 5.—Fires occurred yesterday at the French barracks here and today at the quarters of the Austrian troops. Although the fires were large, the resulting damages were small. The fires are said to have been of incendiary origin. When the buildings burned there was much excitement and rejoicing among the crowd of Chinese who had congregated outside the legion quarter to enjoy the sight of the flames.

KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY.

Officially Celebrated in London—Military and Naval Parades.

London, May 31.—The birthday of King Edward, who was born November 9, 1841, was officially celebrated yesterday, it having been decided, as announced in the official gazette, April 15, that his majesty's natal day was to be celebrated in London and on the home stations May 30, as being the most suitable to make a military display. On the other hand, foreign stations will celebrate it November 9, the actual anniversary of his birth.

Great interest in the celebration was apparently not diminished by the expectations of greater series of events surrounding the coronation. The towns throughout the kingdom were gaily decorated and the shipping at the various ports made the gayest display of bunting. The day was observed at all of the home military and naval headquarters with parades and salutes. The chief celebration was the ceremony of "trooping the colors," on the Horse Guards parade here, and the presentation of colors to the new Irish guards.

CURED OF LEPROSY.

A Case is Successfully Treated at St. Louis by the Quarantine Officer.

St. Louis, May 31.—Dong Gong, the Chinese leper, who has for four months past occupied an isolated house near Quarantine, has apparently recovered from his malady and will be released within two months unless the disease returns. A remarkable oil, the product of an East Indian tree, has been the sole treatment administered by Martin C. Woodruff, superintendent of Quarantine. Discoloration has disappeared from the patient's face and limbs, and feeling has returned to the spots of flesh which were insensible to the pricking of pins or the touch of hot irons. Only on one of the patient's legs and one wrist is the faintest redness visible.

LABOR TROUBLE IN MANILA.

General Strike of All Trades is Threatened—Went Fifty Per Cent Increase.

Manila, May 31.—The labor troubles which have been brewing for a month are now on the eve of coming to a head. Three of the largest American employers of Filipino labor have been notified that they must advance salaries 50 per cent all round or face a strike. One firm three years ago paid employes \$30 per week, and is now paying them \$30 weekly. The firm says a further advance is impossible. It is the intention of Isabelo de Los Reyes, the organizer of labor associations here, to secure an increase of wages in all trades or force a general strike. The merchants are alarmed at the outlook. They say Filipino labor costs more now, in proportion to the results, than American labor. The wages are now from five to 10 times higher than under the Spanish regime.

Cecil Rhodes' Fortune.

New York, June 3.—Cecil Rhodes' executors have decided that the probate of the will should be taken out in South Africa, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune, and this will be done after the return of Dr. Jameson and Mr. Mitchell to the Cape. Nothing definite is known as to the extent of Mr. Rhodes' fortune, but so far as has been ascertained, it will amount to \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000. His educational scheme has been gone into by the executors, but it will be some time before arrangements can be completed.

Coal Famine in the East.

New York, May 30.—Another advance of 50 cents a ton was made in the price of soft coal by the retail dealers throughout the city today making the price \$5.80. An advance of \$1.60 per ton in anthracite coal was announced. Many small towns in New Jersey are beginning to feel the scarcity of anthracite coal. Suffern village has been in darkness for several nights, having no electric light. Lamps are now used in Ridgewood. At Spring Valley, N. Y., the silk mill, the pipe factory and the shirt works shut down yesterday.

Mitchell Says the Men Must Win.

Indianapolis, May 31.—President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, left here tonight for Chicago. There is still no change in the strike situation, President Mitchell announced. The call for the proposed convention, which is understood, the five district presidents of the miners have agreed to, has not been issued, and Mr. Mitchell will give no opinion as to when it will be sent out. Mr. Mitchell expressed himself rigorously as of the opinion that the men must win, and said he was prepared to fight it out to the bitter end.

Goodnow Will Be Decorated.

Pekin, June 3.—The government proposes to bestow a decoration on John Goodnow, the United States consul general at Shanghai, in recognition of his services in maintaining peace in the central provinces of China in 1900. Chou Fu, the treasurer of the province of Chi Lu, has been appointed governor of Shan Tung province. He is able and progressive and has pro-foreign views.

Squiers Formally Received.

Washington, May 31.—The secretary of state has received a cablegram from Mr. Squiers, United States minister to Cuba, announcing that he had been formally received in that capacity by president Estrada Palma at Havana. Mr. Squiers suggested the desirability of having a military attaché for the legation at Havana assigned as soon as possible, and mentioned Captain Clark, United States army, as a most suitable person for that post.

RESULT IS IN DOUBT

CHAMBERLAIN LEADS BY BUT TEN VOTES.

Complete Returns Have Been Received for But Nine Counties—Four Have Sent in No Figures as Yet—Complete Count May Throw the Balance Either Way—Closest Contest on Record.

Portland, June 5.—According to figures received up to 2 o'clock this morning Chamberlain leads Furnish for governor by but 10 votes. But complete returns for governor have been received from only nine counties in the state, and no figures at all have been reported from four of the more remote counties. From 23 of the counties the reports are more or less incomplete.

The counties yet to be heard from are Curry, Grant, Harney, and Malheur. Estimates from these counties are of little value on governor, because the lines of ordinary political affiliation are not followed this year for that office.

All reports indicate that the result will be much closer than at first supposed and with a possibility of Furnish being elected.

Republicans are elected in both congressional districts, Tongue in the First and Williamson in the Second. They received large majorities. The Republican state ticket, with the exception of governor, was successful by large majorities. The legislature is also Republican.

The following are the returns from each county so far as received, showing the vote for governor:

Clatsop—Returns are in from all but two precincts and give Furnish a plurality of 390.

Columbia—The official vote gives Chamberlain 485, Furnish 505.

Morrow—The official vote gives Chamberlain 614, Furnish 559.

Marion—Chamberlain carries Marion county by 273.

Klamath—The official count gives Furnish 501, Chamberlain 414.