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Rubber Boots and Shoes, Belting, Packing and Hose. Largest and most complete assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods. F. H. PEASE, Vice-Pres. and Manager. 73 and 75 First St., Portland, Or.



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CO. (INCORPORATED). FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS PORTLAND, OREGON American plan..... \$12, \$15, \$18, \$25 European plan..... \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20 J. F. DAVIES, Pres. C. T. BELCHER, Sec. and Treas.

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Why They Break 31 If your frames are constantly breaking, it is very likely because the lens is a little too large. Screwing it in place stretches the rims. It should be just tight enough to hold firmly, but not so tight as to strain the metal. In repairing glasses or putting up new ones I see that the lenses are just right.

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PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Professor Moses, of University of California, May Be a Member. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At the cabinet meeting today some time was consumed in the discussion of the personnel of the new Philippine commission. It was stated that the President had sent telegrams to General Luke E. Wright, of Memphis, and to Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, asking them to come to Washington for a conference with him, and there appears to be no doubt that they will be asked to accept appointments on the commission. The last remaining member of the commission will probably be selected from the Pacific Coast, and there is little doubt that Bernard Moses, Professor of Political Economy in the University of California, will be appointed.

IN NORTHERN CAPE COLONY

Boers Withdrawing Toward the Free State Border. ARUNDEL Thursday evening—Colonel Henderson's squadron of the Inniskillings, with two guns, reconnoitered westward to Mofletts Farm, on the direct road to Colenso and Hanover. They got close to the Boers in the hills, and were fired on. They quickly got their guns in position and shelled the hills. Evidently the Boers were driven out, retiring northward, when they came under the fire of two other guns, supported by a company of Australians, near the British western post, on Dragon Hill. Colonel Henderson proceeded to Mofletts Farm, which he now occupies. The British patrols from Hanover also came out that far. The Boers are not in great force. They have been persistently followed all day and have withdrawn a considerable distance northward.

CROUJEIS UNBEATEN

British War Office Has Had No Word From Roberts.

PRaise FOR THE BOER GENERAL A Large Force Concentrating North of Kimberley—White Made a Sortie.

LONDON, Feb. 24. 4:15 A. M.—Balfour announced in the House of Commons at 12:30 this morning that no further news regarding General Cronje had been received by the Government. He had asserted that nothing had come to hand there. General Cronje, therefore, is presumably still unbeaten. No other communication is placed upon the three days' silence of Lord Roberts. Yet no one sees how it is humanly possible, judging from the descriptions of his situation Wednesday, for him to resist so long. Great Britain will not withhold admiration for the valor of a losing fight against such odds.

"Englishmen feel something like pride in Cronje, even as a foe," says the Daily News. "In a position involving only a square mile, hemmed in on all sides, circled with a chain of fire from rifle, Maxim and Hotchkiss, played on by Lydite, bursting in its own sickening light, his hastily-built trenches, enfiladed by a stream of lead sweeping down the river from the north bank, General Cronje still elects to fight. It is a magnificent courage."

The British cavalry patrols sent by Lord Methuen north of Kimberley discovered the Boers concentrating, whether for defense or offense is simply conjecture. The Boers seem to be retiring from General Gatacre's front at Sterkstroom in order to re-entrench. The Admiralty yesterday had not been relieved when the latest news left Natal, two days ago. The Boers had then retired half way between Ladysmith and Colenso. If only 6000 went to the Free State, as both the Boer and the British accounts assert, the 12,000 who are left may maintain the siege and to resist General Buller within contracted lines, although the impression at General Buller's headquarters is that the Boers are merely covering a retreat.

The editorials in the morning papers complain, more or less vigorously, of the insufficiency of the government's military preparations, especially in view of the immense naval efforts of Germany and other powers. The conservative Standard says: "Perhaps this is because the British navy is considered strong enough for its work, but the nation will ask for full assurances on that point."

Methuen in Charge at Kimberley. KIMBERLEY, Feb. 23.—Lord Methuen arrived here Tuesday. He will act as administrator of Kimberley District, extending southward to Orange River. Colonel Kekewich will remain in command of the local forces. The issue of siege soup cooked today. There are 64 Boer prisoners here.

Casualties at Paardeberg. LONDON, Feb. 23.—An official report gives 146 men killed at Paardeberg Drift February 18, including 4 Highlanders and 15 Canadians. STARTLING RUMORS AT DURBAN. Relief of Ladysmith, Surrender of Cronje, Wounding of Kitchener. DURBAN, Feb. 23 (Evening).—The rumor gains credence that Ladysmith has been relieved. It is also reported that General Cronje has surrendered 800 men, and that General Kitchener has been slightly wounded in the left arm.

Crowds throng the streets singing and cheering about the supposed victories. Seventeen hundred Boers have been killed or wounded, the latter, it is reported, including General Cronje. PRETORIA'S WAR BULLETINS. Boer Officials Continue to Announce Successes. PRETORIA, Wednesday, Feb. 23.—The following official war bulletin has been issued here: "A report was received this morning of cannon-fire west of Colenso."

"At Petrusburg cannon-firing commenced Monday at 4 A. M. A big fight was expected today. Dewet telegraphed yesterday from Petrusburg that all was quiet, except several cannon-shots and small skirmishes yesterday evening. British stormed the Federal positions as far as Schaefer, but were driven back. A message from Cronje is to the effect that his loss yesterday was 14 dead and wounded. Dewet's loss was nil."

Commander Froneman reports that from February 15 to February 20 he was almost surrounded by the British at the Modder River, with a small number of men he broke through the river. Sunday there was a heavy fight. The British prepared to lay siege to the Boer laager, with fighting general. We were surrounded by 250 British five miles from the chief laager. At night we cut our way through with the loss of 7 dead and 11 wounded. The loss to the British was heavy.

"Yesterday we cut our way through to reach Dewet, who was in the neighborhood. Fifty-three prisoners formerly taken have been forwarded. "It is reported that the British were continuously attacking Koedoe's Rand yesterday with infantry and lancers, but that they were driven back."

THE NEW GOLD BILL

Measure as Agreed Upon by the Conference.

AGREEMENT REACHED YESTERDAY Full Text of the Bill as It Will Be Reported and Probably Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Republican members of the conference committee on the financial bill reached an agreement today. The Democratic conferees were called in, and stated their opposition to the bill, and without further formality, the bill was ordered reported. The text of the bill, as agreed upon and as it will be reported by the conferees, and as it will probably become a law, is as follows: "That the dollar, consisting of 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine, established by section 351 of the revised statutes of the United States, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall

be maintained at a parity of value with the United States dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity. "Section 352 of the United States notes and treasury notes, issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented to the treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold of the standard fixed in the first section of this act, and in order to secure the prompt and certain redemption of such notes, as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart in the treasury a reserve fund of \$100,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, which fund shall be used for such redemption purposes only, and whenever and as often as any of said notes shall be redeemed from said fund, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use said notes so redeemed to restore and maintain such reserve fund in the manner following:—

"First, by exchanging the notes so redeemed for any gold coin in the general fund of the treasury; second, by accepting deposits of gold coin at the treasury; third, by procuring gold coin by the use of said notes in accordance with the provisions of section 370 of the revised statutes of the United States; and fourth, by borrowing money on the credit of the United States, and for the debt thus incurred to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of \$50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue, and to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority; and the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the treasury, and then exchanged in the manner hereinbefore provided for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange for gold or to purchase or redeem any bonds of the United States, or for any other lawful purpose, shall be retained, but shall be held in the reserve fund until exchanged for gold as herein provided; and the gold coin and bullion in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of \$100,000,000.

"Sec. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect the legal tender quality, as now provided by law, of the silver dollar or of any other money coined or issued by the United States. "Sec. 4. That there be established in the Treasury Department, as a part of the office of the Secretary of the United States divisions to be designated and known as

the division of issue and the division of redemption, to which shall be assigned, respectively, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may approve, all records and accounts relating to the issue and redemption of United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and currency certificates. There shall be transferred from the accounts of the general fund of the Treasury of the United States and taken upon the books of said divisions, respectively, accounts relating to the reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes, the gold coin held against outstanding gold certificates, the United States notes held against outstanding currency certificates, and the silver dollars held against outstanding silver certificates and each of the funds represented by these accounts shall be used for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are especially pledged and shall be used for no other purpose, the same being held as trust funds.

"Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as part of the standard silver dollar, as coined under the provisions of the acts of July 14, 1890, and June 12, 1896, from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to retire and cancel an equal amount of treasury notes whenever received into the Treasury either by exchange, in accordance with the provisions of this act or in the ordinary course of business, and upon the cancellation of Treasury notes, silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars so coined.

"Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasury or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than \$20 and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than \$20, and the coin so deposited shall be retained in the treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be retained, and when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve; provided that whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the treasury fund of the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes shall fall and remain below \$50,000,000, the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended; and provided further that whenever and so long as the aggregate amount of United States notes and silver certificates in the general fund of the treasury shall exceed \$100,000,000 the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, suspend the issue of the certificates herein provided for; and provided, further, that of the amount of such outstanding certificates one-fourth at least shall be in denominations of \$50 or less; and provided, further, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue such certificates in denominations of \$100, payable to order, and section 3109 of the revised statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 7. That hereafter silver certificates shall be issued only in denominations of \$10 and under, except that not exceeding in the aggregate 10 per cent of the total volume of said certificates, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be issued in denominations of \$20, \$50 and \$100; and silver certificates of higher denomination than \$10, except as herein provided, shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be retired and cancelled, and certificates of denominators of \$10 or less shall be substituted therefor, and, after such substitution, in whole or in part, a like volume of United States notes of less denomination than \$10 shall, from time to time, be retired and cancelled, and notes of denominations of \$10 and upward shall be released in substitution therefor with like qualities and requirements as those retired and cancelled.

"Sec. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use at his discretion any silver bullion in the Treasury of the United States purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, for exchange into such denomination of subsidiary silver coin as may be necessary to meet the public requirements for such coin, provided that the amount of subsidiary silver coin outstanding shall not at any time exceed in the aggregate \$100,000,000. Whenever any silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, shall be used in the coinage of subsidiary silver coin, an amount of treasury notes issued under said act equal to the cost of the bullion contained in such coin shall be cancelled and not retained.

"Sec. 9. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause all worn and under-current subsidiary silver coin of the United States now in circulation, and hereafter received, to be recoined, and to reimburse the Treasury of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coin and the amount the same will produce in new coin, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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"First, by exchanging the notes so redeemed for any gold coin in the general fund of the treasury; second, by accepting deposits of gold coin at the treasury; third, by procuring gold coin by the use of said notes in accordance with the provisions of section 370 of the revised statutes of the United States; and fourth, by borrowing money on the credit of the United States, and for the debt thus incurred to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of \$50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue, and to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority; and the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the treasury, and then exchanged in the manner hereinbefore provided for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange for gold or to purchase or redeem any bonds of the United States, or for any other lawful purpose, shall be retained, but shall be held in the reserve fund until exchanged for gold as herein provided; and the gold coin and bullion in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of \$100,000,000.

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VOTE ON QUAY CASE

Does Not Prove That He Will Be Seated.

THE OBJECT IN TAKING IT UP Opposition in the Senate to the Puerto Rican Tariff—Chances of Indian War Veteran Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The vote in the Senate today on the Quay case does not mean that Quay will be seated. Although his friends are very jubilant over the result, it would not be considered a test vote, as there are men who voted against taking up the case who would probably vote for Quay if the question of seating him ever reaches a vote. On the other hand, it is believed that there are some Democrats who today voted to take up the case who desire to have it discussed, in order to exhibit the differences in the Republican party, and who will finally vote against Quay when the question is actually reached. As to reaching this one involves another important matter. Possibly a few more pledges may be made before the conference report on the financial bill is taken up, and when the conferees report is once before the Senate neither Quay nor anybody else will be able to displace it until it is disposed of. There is an intimation that the debate will last two or three weeks on the conferees' report. In that event, the pressure of other business will be likely to thrust Quay still further in the background, and possibly no vote will be reached this session.

The vote today shows that Quay has made a great many gains, and many Senators who voted against Corbett reversed themselves. The claim of the Quay people is that there are 12 Republicans in the Senate who will get with Quay, and actually for Quay and 13 against him. With the new Senator from California, 44 votes will be a majority of the Senate, and 23 Republicans to start on, they claim that they will get with Democrats and Silverites to seat him.

The men from whom they expect to get the votes are Pettigrew, Stewart, Jones of Nevada, Daniel, Kermy, Clark of Montana, Morgan, Sullivan, McHenry, Talliferro and McLaughlin. Out of these 12 they say they are sure to get at least five or six, and claim a clear majority of the whole Senate.

It is observed that both the Oregon Senators were against taking up the Quay case. Simon voting "No" and McBride announcing his pair with Money, but stating that he would have voted "No" if Money were present. Senators Oppose Puerto Rican Bill. The prediction is freely made that if the Puerto Rican tariff bill passes the Senate the speech of Representative Littlefield and the message of President McKinley will be circulated by the Democrats, the friends of the bill, especially in the Congressional election districts. There still is a great deal of doubt as to what the final vote will be, but as several men who first announced their opposition are now getting into line under the whip and spur of the ways and means committee, the friends of the bill have become more confident. There is a suggestion that the poor fellow who will be compelled to pay a duty on all floor and floor products coming from the United States upon which they must live, and there will be a restraint of the trade between the United States and the island, if the House refuses to amend the bill, even if that particular, there is a possibility of such amendment being offered in the Senate, and it will probably carry. In fact, the hopes of the Quay people are high. The Speaker's views maintained have secured some encouragement in the Senate, as a number of Republicans of that body express the opinion that the Puerto Rican bill in its present form cannot carry.

Representative Tongue had a long conference with Secretary Root today with regard to the constitutionality of this Puerto Rican bill. Secretary Root assured him that whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the treasury fund of the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes shall fall and remain below \$50,000,000, the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended; and provided further that whenever and so long as the aggregate amount of United States notes and silver certificates in the general fund of the treasury shall exceed \$100,000,000 the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, suspend the issue of the certificates herein provided for; and provided, further, that of the amount of such outstanding certificates one-fourth at least shall be in denominations of \$50 or less; and provided, further, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue such certificates in denominations of \$100, payable to order, and section 3109 of the revised statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 7. That hereafter silver certificates shall be issued only in denominations of \$10 and under, except that not exceeding in the aggregate 10 per cent of the total volume of said certificates, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be issued in denominations of \$20, \$50 and \$100; and silver certificates of higher denomination than \$10, except as herein provided, shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be retired and cancelled, and certificates of denominators of \$10 or less shall be substituted therefor, and, after such substitution, in whole or in part, a like volume of United States notes of less denomination than \$10 shall, from time to time, be retired and cancelled, and notes of denominations of \$10 and upward shall be released in substitution therefor with like qualities and requirements as those retired and cancelled.

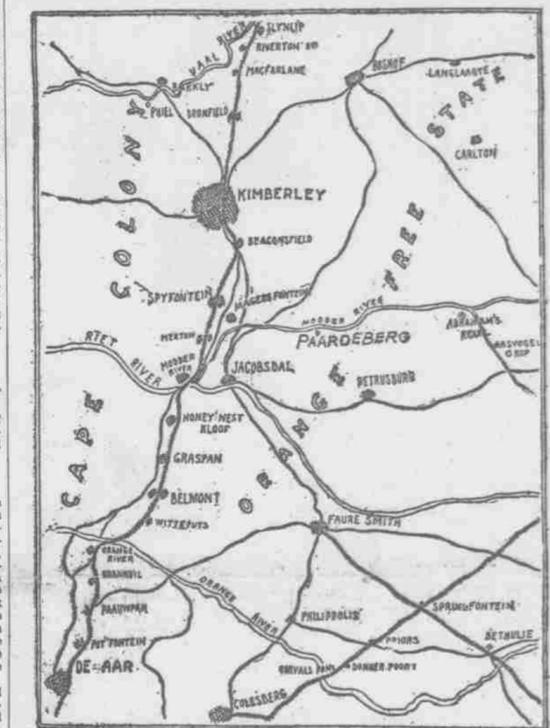
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"Sec. 10. That section 5128 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

Schurman's Recommendations. CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—President Schurman, of Cornell University, and former head of the Philippine Commission, delivered an address before the student body of Amour Institute today in which he forecasted the report and recommendations of the committee soon to be published at Washington. President Schurman said that he had recommended to the President a government and constitution for the Philippines identical with the same as that framed by Secretary Filagosa, which is practically the governmental policy outlined by Thomas Jefferson for the government of the vast territory acquired by the Louisiana Purchase. Mr. Schurman said further that he was happy to state that President McKinley had accepted the recommendations and was sending out a second commission to put this government in operation.

Reinsurance Advancing. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The reinsurance on the British ship Annie Thomas was raised today from 20 to 30 per cent. The vessel is now 20 days from Cardiff for Aspicula.



Map of the territory in which Generals Roberts and Kitchener are operating, showing Paardeberg, the scene of the undecided battle between Cronje's army and the British forces.

(Continued on Second Page.)