

Morning Oregonian

VOL. XL—NO. 12,226.

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES.

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MORE PLAGUE IN HONOLULU

Five New Cases Developed, Two of Them White Men.

HONOLULU, Feb. 15.—Five cases of plague have been developed since the Alameda sailed, February 12. Among the victims were two white men—J. W. Robertson, a clerk in a large hardware store, and J. H. Hartman, a stable man who recently came from San Francisco. Robertson ingested a mouse and then succumbed. Hartman said to be improving, under the Pasteur treatment. No new cases have developed during the past four days. The cause-to-house inspection is being kept up.

The schooner Golden Shore had a narrow escape from destruction from fire on the 7th. The vessel was fumigated, and 48 hours later flames were discovered in the hold. The vessel was damaged to the extent of \$100. The schooner will leave for Puget sound in brief.

Severe Earthquake in Peru.
LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Feb. 15.—At 6:30 A. M. today a severe earthquake shock, which caused great alarm, was felt in this section. In the course of the day the River Rimac flooded its banks in the suburbs of Lima, endangering life and property.

SEIGE IS RAISED

General French Finally Reaches Kimberley.

Retirement of Cronje and the Boer Army.

NEWS TO THE WAR OFFICE

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PASSED BY SENATE

Decisive Majority for the Financial Bill.

TWO AMENDMENTS WERE ADOPTED

The Vote, Forty-six to Twenty-nine, Was Practically Along Party Lines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The senate substituted for the house currency bill was passed by the senate today by the decisive majority of 46 to 29.

Prior to the final passage of the bill, amendments were considered under the 10-

minutes rule. Only two of these amendments were adopted, viz: One offered by the finance committee, keeping the door open to international bimetalism, and one by Nelson of Minnesota, providing for national banks with \$25,000 capital in towns of not more than 400 inhabitants.

The votes taken on the various amendments were practically along party lines. Chandler (rep. N. H.) voted for the bimetalism amendment, but against the bill. Caffery of Louisiana and Lindsay of Kentucky, both democrats, voted for the bimetalism amendment, but against the bill. Kyle (ind. S. D.) was the only senator who did not vote and was not paired.

The free-silver substitute offered by Jones of the democratic side, was defeated by a majority of 19, the vote being 41 to 22.

The bill, as passed consists of 16 sections. It provides that the dollar of gold and silver shall be the standard unit of value, and that all forms of United States money shall be maintained at a parity with it, and that treasury notes and greenbacks shall be redeemable in gold.

The secretary of the treasury is to set apart a fund of \$100,000,000 in gold for the redemption of these notes and to maintain these funds at a figure not less than \$100,000,000.

Under the will of William H. Vanderbilt, a trust fund of \$5,000,000 was created for the benefit of his grandchildren, the children of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Cornelius Vanderbilt held the fund in trust, with discretionary power to distribute it among his children. The counsel for the Vanderbilts held that grand-children of William H. Vanderbilt had a vested right in the fund from the moment the fund was created.

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BETTER CONDITIONS

Otis Reports a General Improvement in the Philippines.

COASTING TRADE IS ACTIVE

Kobbe and Bates Continue Their Operations in the Southern End of Luzon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The adjutant-general received the following cable message today from General Otis:

"Manila, Feb. 15.—Bates left today with two regiments and battery of artillery on transports for San Miguel bay, province of Camarines Sur, to move on Nueva Caceres and towns in that section. The road east from Antimon through the province of Tayabas is not practicable for troops. The insurgents in Camarines show considerable activity and make attacks on our troops along the southeastern coast of Luzon island. It is reported that they hold several hundred Spanish prisoners and a few Americans in the vicinity of Nueva Caceres."

"Kobbe, with two regiments, occupies the southeastern extremity of Luzon from Tabaco on the north to Davao on the south; all important points of the island of Cotabato, Samar and Leyte."

"The conditions throughout the Philippines are gradually improving. All coasting vessels are now engaged in transporting merchandise and products. The ladrones element is troublesome in all of the islands and keeps troops very actively engaged."

Fighting in Albay Province.

MANILA, Feb. 15.—Insurgent forces estimated at 800 soldiers, mostly bolomen, attacked the American garrison in the convent at Davao, province of Albay, the night of February 5. They were repulsed, however, after they had burned much of the town. One lieutenant was wounded was the only loss sustained by the Americans.

YAQUI PRISONERS.

Six Hundred of Them Will Be Distributed in Various Cities.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Manzanillo, Mexico, says that the Mexican gunboat Oaxaca has arrived there from the mouth of the Guaymas river with 600 Yaqui Indian prisoners on board. They were captured in the battle fought about three weeks ago near Manzanillo. The prisoners will be taken to Guadalajara, and then distributed to various interior cities. They will not be confined in prisons, but will be kept under surveillance for a few years, until they have become educated in the habits of the Mexican people, when they will be allowed to return to their tribe and impart their newly acquired knowledge to their fellow-tribesmen.

When the Oaxaca left the Yaqui river the government troops were making good progress toward subduing the rebels. General Torres had divided his command, and the two armies were to advance into the Yaqui country from two different points. No official confirmation is obtainable as to the government's loss in the recent battles, but it is reported that there were over 400 killed and wounded. It is claimed that the Yaquis left 200 killed, about 300 wounded and 600 captured.

CASTELLANES GO HOME.

The Count Persists in His Intention to Fight De Rodays.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Count and Countess Castellanes sailed today on the French line steamer La Guionne, for France. Both appeared to be in the best of humor as they bade goodbye to the friends who saw them off.

"Our trip over here," said the count, "has been most pleasant. My wife and I intend to visit the United States every year and we will probably be over again in the autumn."

The count said he and the countess were satisfied with the status of the latter's estate. At first, he said that he would have nothing to say about his fight with De Rodays, the editor of Figaro, but later he said:

"I shall attend to the papers which have slandered me when I arrive in Paris. After my suit against the Figaro has been settled, I shall challenge De Rodays to a duel. I don't think he will, but he doesn't like to break his bones. If he apologizes for the miserable way in which he slandered me, I will be satisfied."

George Gould, George Gould and his wife, Frank Gould and Miss Helen Gould were among those at the pier to see the count and countess off.

MAINE DAY IN HAVANA.

Memorial Services on the Wreck and Ashore.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—The second anniversary of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in this harbor was suitably observed here today. Several hundred Americans went out to the wreck of the Maine, over which the United States flag was flying at half mast. Every available place of the wharves above the water was banked with laurels. From the searight platform above the water, the flag of the United States was offered by Dr. McGee, of the Episcopal church, and Father Jones, of the Catholic church. At the church of Mercedes, the municipality arranged for imposing memorial services, which were presided over by Governor-General Wood and other civil and military officers.

Calaveras Big Tree Grove Sold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Robert Whitehead, of Duluth, Minn., has practically purchased the Calaveras Big Tree grove, having paid the company owning it \$1,000 for an option of 90 days. The price for the grove is \$100,000, and it consists of 200 acres of timber land west of the Calaveras grove and has bonded two other large tracts east and south of the big tree park. A joint resolution is pending in congress authorizing the secretary of the interior to open negotiations for the bonding of the Calaveras country groves of sequoia gigantea for a government park.

San Francisco Contractors Fail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The contracting firm of Marcuse & Remmel has failed for \$140,000 and today large blocks of property owned by them were sold to satisfy the demands of pressing creditors. The Puget Sound Lumber Company is the chief creditor, its claim amounting to over \$77,000. The firm states that it is unable to liquidate all liabilities, its indebtedness being fully secured. Insolvency is realized on outstanding debts caused by the failure. The firm will be allowed to continue its business.

Vote on Committee Amendment.

A vote was then taken upon the committee amendment, and it was adopted, 45 to 30, as follows:

AYES.

Aldrich.....Hoar.....Pritchard
Beveridge.....Lodge.....Rowe
Burrows.....McBride.....Scott
Caffery.....McCombs.....Sewell
Chandler.....McCumber.....Shoup
Clark (Wyo.).....McMillan.....Simon
Cullom.....Mason.....Spencer
Davis.....Nelson.....Thurston
Deboe.....Penrose.....Wetmore
Dewey.....Perkins.....Wolcott
Hansbrough.....Platt (Conn.)
Hawley.....Platt (N. Y.)

NOES.

Bate.....Harris.....Morgan
Bentley.....Hofstadter.....Peterson
Butler.....Jones (Ark.).....Rawlins
Caffery.....Jones (Nev.).....Stewart
Chambers.....Kenney.....Sullivan
Clark (Mont.).....Lindsay.....Talliaferro
Clyde.....McHenry.....Teller
Cullum.....McLaurin.....Tillman
Cullum.....Marlin.....Turley
Daniel.....Money.....Vest

An amendment offered by Stewart (ill. Nev.), providing for the payment of bonds to the American people. That question had been

maintaining that legislation alone, with the power of the government behind it, was sufficient to restore the commercial and monetary parity of gold and silver.

Aldrich (rep. R. I.) inquired whether the law known as the "crime of '73" would have depreciated silver if the countries of the Latin union were receiving silver at their market value and doing it free.

Cockrell replied that it would not. "That settles it, then," said Aldrich. "If what you now admit is true, how do you expect legislation of one country to depreciate silver? The crime of '73 was not then a crime."

"It was a crime," shouted Cockrell. "A crime against man, against God, against humanity and against Christianity."

As the vote was about to be taken on the committee amendment, Teller offered the following substitute for it:

"The people of the United States are in favor of bimetalism and desirous of an international agreement with the great commercial nations of the world that will admit of the use of both gold and silver at such an established ratio as will maintain the parity between gold and silver coins and the efforts of the government are hereby pledged to endeavor to secure such an international agreement as speedily as possible."

Speaking on the proposed bimetallic amendment, Walcott (rep. Colo.) declared that he was satisfied to accept in good faith the statement of honorable senators that they were favorable to bimetalism if it could be brought about by international agreement, and expressed his gratitude for the proposed amendment of the committee.

"I accept it," said he, "because I know it was made in good faith. It is enough for me and enough for any man who is a republican who desires to bring about international bimetalism."

Elkins (rep. W. Va.) expressed his pleasure that Cockrell, representing his party, had declared against international bimetalism.

Elkins was interrupted by Tillman (dem. S. C.), who inquired: "Are you in favor of an alliance with any European nation?" Elkins replied that he was in favor of such international agreement that would enable us to use both gold and silver as standard money.

"Would you limit the alliance to monetary matters?" Elkins asked.

"Well," replied Elkins, "I would cross only one bridge at a time. Let us settle the financial matter first. I will say, however, that I am not afraid of alliances."

After the passage of the financial bill, the senate made the Hawaiian government bill the unfinished business.

Notwithstanding that this was the last day of the debate on the financial bill in the senate, comparatively little interest seemingly was manifested in either the debate or the voting, and but few people were in the galleries. The routine business being concluded, the financial bill was laid before the senate, the pending question being the amendment offered by the finance committee and reading as follows:

"The provisions of this act are not intended to place any obstacle in the way of accomplishment of international bimetalism, provided the same be secured by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world and at a ratio which shall insure permanency of the relative value between gold and silver."

Hoar (rep. Mass.) said the double standard had not only been accepted by the people, but had been embodied in the constitution itself. But when, by the action of other nations, this country was forced to accept a single standard, it was forced to accept a double standard when the opportunity comes. There is, therefore, no pretense or hypocrisy in the pending amendment.

Morgan denigrated the pending amendment as "a miserable makeshift, which is intended to cover the 'secessions' of a wounded conscience." He declared the bill would return us to the British system of finance.

Platt (rep. Conn.) said he wanted to protest against the assumption of the democratic side that it represented the American people. That question had been