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MONROE DOCTRINE IN CUBA

It Must Be Recognized by the Constitutional Convention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

As a result of a conference between President McKinley and Secretary Root, supplemental instructions were sent to General Wood to call attention of the Cuban constitutional convention to the importance and necessity of including the requirements of this Government in the constitution. It is demanded that the Monroe Doctrine shall be recognized; that Cuba shall not mortgage the island to any foreign power; that the United States be given the right to establish naval stations at Havana, Guantanamo, Nipe, Cienfuegos, and the right to maintain at least a part of the present military force in the island, and that the United States shall assist Cuba in maintaining a stable government.

On account of the situation in Cuba there has been renewed talk of the probability of an extra session of Congress. The President has reiterated his desire to have Congress take action in relation to Cuba at the earliest possible moment, and advices received from General Wood within the last two days are said to be of such a character as to make an extra session practically imperative.

The Cuban planters now in Washington trying to have the duty taken off tobacco imported from Cuba into the United States, and to obtain other modifications of the tariff in favor of Cuban products, have been advised to go home and tell their people it is impossible to grant them any such favors, because until a Cuban Government has been organized, a reciprocity treaty cannot be negotiated, while Cuba has nothing to give in return for concessions, and there does not seem to be a disposition on the part of any one in Cuba to grant any concessions to the United States. An effort is being made to use this opportunity to open the eyes of the Cubans to the necessity of favorably considering the demands of the United States as to the provisions of the new constitution.

Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals, agrees that it is necessary for the United States to retain coaling and naval stations in Cuba. Information recently sent to his committee by Captain Sigsbee, Chief Intelligence Officer, shows that there are in the West Indies 18 ports under the control of Great Britain, four under France, two under the Dutch and two under Denmark. Of the British ports, the most important are on the Islands of Bermuda and Jamaica. To offset these stations on the southern side of Cuba is essential. Senator Morgan says the strength of the British outposts show the wisdom of the Navy Department in selecting naval stations in Cuba, and emphasizes the necessity of this country retaining possession of them.

HANNA WAS RASH.

His Threat to Hold Up River and Harbor Bill Not Prudent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The threats made by Frye and Hanna that the river and harbor bill is in danger if the ship subsidy bill is not passed, is having an effect in the House contrary to what the friends of the ship subsidy expected. Members of the House who are interested in the river and harbor bill, say that if the latter bill is held up for the subsidy bill, the action will be remembered when the subsidy bill reaches the House and there will be retaliation.

Maurice Thompson Still Alive.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 13.—Maurice Thompson, the author, is still living, but his death is expected at any moment.

DECLINED TO COMPLY.

Chinese Officials Refuse to Commit Suicide.

PEKIN, Feb. 13.—At least three of the Chinese to whom Emperor Kwang Hsu sent a choice of suicide in pursuance of the demand of the powers for their punishment with death, have declined to comply, and the Emperor has withdrawn his request that they should destroy themselves. His Majesty now telegraphs Prince Ching that when he agreed to the terms of the joint note, the latter only required that the punishment should fit the crime, and he argues that if the worst of the guilty deserve death, the others should be punished in other ways. The foreign envoys, on the contrary, say that even those who are least guilty deserve death, and as there is no worse punishment, all must suffer that penalty. Unless the court changes its views, no immediate settlement is possible.

Barefaced Robbery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien Tsin says:

The French and Russian Consuls raised their respective flags over the salt heaps belonging to the merchants of the Salt Guild, a month after the occupation of the city, and have since refused to allow the owners to approach the property. They have, however, offered to sell it back at three-quarters of its market value, which amounts to millions. At a meeting today, the merchants came to the conclusion that such barefaced robbery of private property was not committed with the approval of Paris or St. Petersburg, and drew up a memorial cable dispatch to the Czar and President Loubet, setting forth their grievances. All the commercial classes in China are waiting to learn whether the Boxers or the allies are more dangerous to their interests, and will act accordingly.

Russians Lost Heavily.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A special dispatch from Shan Hai Kwan, dated February 11, says the Russians lost 40 men killed in an engagement at Kiao Chou, and that they refused the assistance of the allies.

It is hoped that the arrival of Walter Hillier (adviser to the British military authorities in China at Pekin) will expedite the negotiations with the Chinese court.

The Japanese Consent.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, telegraphing from Pekin, says the Japanese have given their assent to handing over the Pekin-Shan Hai Kwan Railroad to the British.

Paper Mills Burned.

APPLETON, Wis., Feb. 13.—The Kimberley mills, of the Kimberley & Clark Paper Company, located four miles from this city, was damaged by fire tonight to the extent of between $400,000 and $500,000. Fully covered by insurance. The mills, which are valued at over $1,000,000, were at one time threatened with entire destruction. Assistance was sent from Appleton. While assisting at the fire F. Cowie, superintendent of the plant, was seriously injured. The Kimberley mills rank among the finest in the West. The mills were built in 1893 and were the most complete in the country. Chief E. L. Anderson, of the fire department, was overcome by smoke and suffocated before he could be reached.

Death of Senator Platt's Wife.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, the wife of United States Senator Platt, died early today at her apartments in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, after a long illness. Senator Platt and his three sons and their wives were at the bedside. Mrs. Platt's affliction was a nervous affection of the heart.

PORT OF PORTLAND

Change in Commission Is Viewed With Disfavor.

PRESENT BOARD SATISFACTORY

President Wilcox and Charles E. Ladd Decline to Serve With Proposed New Appointees—Reason for Antagonism.

Much regret and not a little indignation was expressed in this city yesterday over the radical change in the personnel of the Port of Portland Commission as proposed by the Smith bill now before the Legislature. No reflections were made on the motives or the character of the men named to supplant the present members of the board, but general regret was expressed that such an important work was to be taken out of the hands of experienced men who had made such a fine record in their positions, and turned over to an inexperienced board. President Wilcox, who was retained on the board by the new bill, last evening wired to Salem that he would not serve on the new board, as the new bill had crippled the efficiency of the board to such an extent by supplanting the men with whom he had worked to such good advantage with new and untried men, that he no longer felt inclined to give his time to the work. He stated that he has nothing against the new men personally, but he thinks the work which has been performed by the present commission entitles it to more consideration than had been shown in the new bill. He does not think that the Port of Portland should be dragged into politics and when it started in that direction he declines to follow it.

Charles E. Ladd also wired his refusal to serve and gave reasons similar to those of Mr. Wilcox for refusing to serve on the new board. Both of these gentlemen, who have greater property and commercial interests at stake than any other member of either the present or the proposed board, have cheerfully given a great deal of their time to this work for the past two years, and have worked in harmony for the best interests of the port. They were willing to continue the work so long as it was kept out of politics and experienced, good men, in every way representative of the city, were kept on the board with them.

Mr. Wilcox is strongly in favor of a drydock for this city and is anxious that it should be built at once while the people are in the frame of mind for building it. He objects, however, to having the drydock proposition being used for the purpose of throwing good men out of an important service in which politics should cut no figure.

Pilot Patterson, who is named as one of the new board, was apparently well on the "inside" of the plan for making the wholesale change, as he was offering to bet two to one before the Legislature met that there would not be a single member of the old board in office after the Legislature adjourned. His candidacy is apparently of recent date, as since the Legislature has been in session he approached a well-known citizen and asked him to make an effort to get on the new board. The man approached stated that he had no knowledge of the work to be performed and did not think he was eligible. Patterson then informed him that it was unnecessary for him to know any thing about the matter, as all that was required of him would be to "do as Hughes directs." Failing in his effort to find a candidate of this kind, Patterson has apparently decided to fill the bill himself. Personally there is no objection to Patterson, but his efforts in behalf of the compulsory pilot bill show him to be out of harmony with the best interests of the port; and for that reason, those who are endeavoring to lighten the expenses of ships coming to this port view his appointment with misgivings.

While Mr. Williams declined to discuss the matter, it is stated by men in a position to know that the fight against him was made simply as a punishment for his effective work in ridding the port of the compulsory pilotage law two years ago. When the lumber company represented by Mr. Williams entered the export lumber trade a few years ago, they endeavored to obtain concessions from the pilots that would enable them to make lumber in competition with Puget Sound mills. The river pilotage alone on a cargo of lumber amounted to over 2 per cent of the total value of the cargo, and as the mills were running on small profits, they endeavored to secure a reduction. This the pilots refused, and in order to continue cutting lumber for the export trade, Mr. Williams was forced to seek legislative aid in having the obnoxious and unnecessary law repealed. This angered Patterson and his fellow pilots, and they have been camping on the trail of the lumberman ever since. Mr. Williams occupies a position in the lumber trade similar to that of Mr. Wilcox in the wheat and flour trade, and it was of the utmost importance to his business that ships should be secured at the best possible rates and that their delays in the river be reduced to a minimum.

In pursuing this policy, with the aid of their associates on the Port of Portland Commission, as it is now constituted, they have achieved signal success and the work is progressing more satisfactorily and showing better results than at any time in the history of the commission. The general opinion among Portland business men is that the much-needed drydock should not be used to further personal or political ends and that it can be secured for Portland without impairing the efficiency of the Port of Portland Commission by substituting untrained men for those who have made a good record in their positions.

Funeral of Colonel Shaw.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The remains of Colonel Albert D. Shaw, Congressman from this district and late Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, were interred in Brookside cemetery today with military honors. After private funeral services at the family residence, the body of Colonel Shaw laid in state at the Armory, where thousands of citizens viewed the remains.

Blizzard in New York.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Northern and Central New York are many feet deep in the worst blizzard of the Winter, and in some respects in recent years. Over a territory extending from Rochester to Utica, and from Watertown to Ithaca, the ground is white, although it is not exceedingly cold, and the fine snow drifting makes travel dangerous. In the cities snowplows and shovel gangs are keeping the street-car tracks in semipassable condition, but in the country districts the roads are drifted to such depths that travel is practically impossible. Specials from outlying towns say that worse conditions have never existed. In some cases communication with other villages except by wire is entirely cut off. Two freight trains on the New York Central crashed together at Jordan while the storm was at its height. Neither was seriously damaged.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Growing Opposition Abroad to American Commercial Advancement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The general survey of foreign trade, introductory to the volume of "Commercial Relations With the United States," which formed the subject of special letters from the President and Secretary of State to Congress, has just been published by Frederick Emory, the head of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce and compiler of this matter, in the shape of a special number of the "advance sheets of consular reports." As the title indicates, the survey is a compact presentation of the most important and instructive features of the enormous mass of trade information which has been collected by United States consuls throughout the world during the past year. The publication says that along with a natural note of satisfaction in the annual reports of our consular officers for last year, there is a strong hint of a most strenuous competition and opposition to American trade advancement abroad, which may finally counterbalance our superior advantages to a considerable extent and check our progress in the world's markets, unless we equip ourselves meantime for the ultimate phases of the struggle.

The relative cheapness of American products has given them pre-eminence, it is shown, and the remarkable growth of the foreign demand for our iron and steel is cited as a striking instance of what undercutting in prices will do. Foreign observers, particularly British and Germans, are shown to be keenly alive to what is being accomplished by the greater efficiency of our industrial methods and exhibit a purpose to profit by them, and then to fight us with our own weapons. A great number of expressions from various sources are presented, showing the wholesome respect and fear with which the powers of the world look upon the United States in the trade arena. The concentration of capital, our suddenly acquired financial independence, the excellence of our foreign consular service and, as most important, the valuable practical business education which our sons receive are reasons advanced by foreign commentaries for our remarkable advancement in trade. The importance of building up a merchant marine to further our trade with foreign nations is dwelt upon at some length, and the benefits of direct steamship transportation are emphasized.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.

Invitation to President McKinley May be Withdrawn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13.—The general executive committee of the Confederate reunion has adopted a resolution with regard to the invitation to President McKinley to be present at the reunion which will be held in Memphis in May, in which it declares that this committee recognizes the unwritten law of the United Confederate Veterans, that neither the officers of said organization nor the host at the reunion has authority to invite any other than a Confederate to participate in such reunions.

Four Millions Are Starving.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 13.—The Governor of Shen Si is appealing for aid in behalf of 4,000,000 inhabitants of the famine-stricken districts.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

Philippines.

Civil government was established in Pampanga Province. Page 1.

General Davis will conduct the Carman-Carranza investigation. Page 1.

An insurgent band has been broken up. Page 1.

Congress.

The electoral vote was counted at a joint session of both houses. Page 2.

The Senate resumed consideration of the agricultural bill. Page 2.

The House made little progress with the sundry civil bill. Page 2.

The Senate confirmed the appointments of Brigadier-Generals. Page 2.

Foreign.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Madrid. Page 3.

Disorders in Spain continue. Page 2.

An address of loyalty from the City of London was presented to King Edward. Page 3.

Pelt Dewet is at the Cape trying to bring about peace. Page 3.

Domestic.

The Jeffries-Ruhlin fight will be postponed. Page 2.

Guns were used in a saloon raid at Winfield, Kan. Page 3.

Charles M. Schwab is to be president of the new Morgan steel company. Page 3.

Pensions for Oregon Indian War Veterans has been left out of the substitute bill in Congress. Page 5.

The Oregon Equal Suffrage Association has issued an open address. Page 7.

Northwest Legislatures.

The Multnomah delegation at Salem in the Portland charter matter has left the municipality limits unchanged and reduced the salary of the City Treasurer. Page 1.

Routine proceedings of the Oregon, Washington and Idaho Legislatures Wednesday. Pages 4 and 5.

The Multnomah delegation in the Legislature has reported a substitute measure for reduction of the salary of the Sheriff. Page 4.

The Oregon Legislature is considering three warehouse bills. Page 5.

The only change in the Senatorial situation at Salem yesterday was the vote of Democrats for R. D. Inman. Page 4.

The Poorman bill at Salem, fixing responsibility of railroads for injuries to employes, has been defeated in the House. Page 4.

The move in the Washington Legislature for reconsideration of the Preston railroad bill has been voted down. Page 5.

The Hours of the Oregon Legislature has adopted a system for fixing state taxes for next 10 years. Page 5.

Commercial and Marine.

Day of liquidation in Wall street. Page 11.

Activity in wool in the Boston market. Page 11.

Another big ship overdue from Hong Kong. Page 10.

French bark Nantes wrecked. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity.

New Port of Portland bill is viewed with disfavor. Page 1.

Death of Mrs. Rhoda C. Henderson, a pioneer of 1846. Page 12.

Free rural delivery will be inaugurated at Gresham tomorrow. Page 8.

"Sandy" Olds, who murdered Emil Weber, died of paralysis. Page 8.

Insurance company asks for a new trial against Tom Connell. Page 8.

PORTLAND CHARTER

Home Delegation Considered Its Provisions.

NO CHANGE IN THE CITY LIMITS

Salary of Next Treasurer Has Been Reduced to $1800—Pay of Auditor and Attorney Was Discussed.

SALEM, Feb. 13.—The Multnomah delegation met last night to consider the Portland charter, and made but little progress, although the meeting was a long one. It was decided not to change the present boundaries of the city limits. It was agreed to reduce the salary of the City Treasurer to $1800, to take effect at the end of the present term, the chief deputy to receive $1200 and the clerk, $900.

The question of the salary of the City Auditor was discussed, also the City Attorney's. The present salary for each of these officers is $2400 per annum. Senator Josephi stated that he thought the Auditor ought to have $2400, as the position is a very responsible one, and Mr. Mays assented to the proposition that $2400 was not too much for a good City Attorney. Senator Josephi called attention to the fact that City Attorney Long was successful in winning a number of important cases for the city. While the question of salaries was being discussed, Representative Orton said he was opposed to a reduction of any salary where it was not excessive until the term of the incumbent had expired. These men were elected with the understanding that they should receive such salaries. The members present approved of the idea that all changes take effect after the end of the present terms. Mr. Mays stated that he did not have the memorandum of the salaries recommended by the Taxpayers' League, and the matter was, therefore, postponed to be finally disposed of at the meeting tonight.

City Limits.

Concerning the change of the city limits, after considerable talk, it was determined to let the Charter Commission provided for in the new charter dispose of the matter. The majority of the delegation decided that they could not spare sufficient time at this late day to make the changes intelligent, as it was an extensive undertaking. There were numerous petitions and remonstrances on file regarding proposed extensions of the boundaries. Representative Thompson stated that there was a remonstrance, containing 200 names, against the annexation of Mount Tabor.

Representative Orton said it would be best not take in Mount Tabor now. It might be all right to include part of the thickly settled district, but it would be impossible to draw the line except with great difficulty. To take in portions of the territory would interfere with children attending schools, and some of them living close together would be in the city limits, and some out. "The City & Suburban Railway Company," said Mr. Orton, "which has a park on top of the mountain, would, no doubt, like to have the extension made to get police protection and electric lights."

Representative Nottingham said there was no doubt Mount Tabor ought to be taken in. There was a big remonstrance, but it was signed by people who don't live there, "the uncles, cousins and the aunts."

Representative Josephi said the extension of the city limits was a big responsibility, why not leave it to the Charter Commission of 33, who are provided for by the charter. Eleven are to be appointed by the Legislature, 11 by the Mayor and 11 by the City Council. Senator Mays favored this plan.

Representative Heitkempker said he was not in favor of taking in any more territory, but in favor of cutting out.

Notingham moved that the boundaries remain as they are. Representative Smith seconded the motion. Orton said Mount Tabor needed relief, better sewerage and so on, but it was better to leave it to the Charter Commission.

Heitkemper objected. He said he referred particularly to section 13, which was acreage, and the people were being eaten up by taxes, and wanted to be taken out of the city limits. Nottingham's motion prevailed, Thompson and Heitkemper voting in the negative.

The question of the selection of the clerk for the Boards of Police and Fire Commissioners, and a clerk for the Chief of Police and Municipal Court, was considered. It was decided that the Commissioners appoint the former and the Mayor the latter. There was more or less talk about the advisability of the consolidation of the two commissions, which it was said were recommended by the Taxpayers' League. Senator Josephi opposed the plan. The matter was left somewhat in an open condition.

Representative Thompson, just prior to the adjournment of the meeting, arose and stated that he was unavoidably absent from the meeting Monday night, when the Port of Portland Commission was named. Mr. Thompson said he had no particular candidate, but Albina should be represented, and Captain Spencer was an experienced river man, a large property-owner, and would make a good Commissioner.

Senator Mays said he mentioned the name of Captain Spencer Monday night, but some of them thought he was too much of a "kicker." Thompson retorted that it was good to have a "kicker" on a board sometimes. The remark was also made that it was a mistake to drop Colonel McCraken, who served eight years on the commission.

Petitions signed by several hundred persons, asking for the enactment of a law to compel street-car companies to provide passengers with seats, was read before the Multnomah delegation last night. The petitions recite that the cars are overcrowded, especially in the evening, when tired workers are returning to their homes. It is asked that a bill be passed requiring car companies to provide passengers with seats before collecting fares, and to charge only 2½ cents fare for standing-room.

A letter was read from the W. C. T. U., earnestly urging the passage of the bill abolishing child labor during school months, because every child has the right to an education. The same society recommended passage of the bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes.

The Manitoba Railway Deal.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 13.—The definite details of the railway contract, which has just been signed with the Canadian Northern by Premier Roeblin, are given out. The government has leased in perpetuity from the Northern Pacific its Manitoba system, paying rentals for 30 years, with the option of purchase at $7,000,000. The company agrees to reduce all passenger rates in Manitoba to 3 cents a mile. The company also agrees to compete its line to Port Arthur by October 1, and will construct or secure the construction of a line from Sprague, a point on the Rainy River road, to Duluth. This is designed to ensure a Winter route for wheat. On the question of payment of interest on the bonds which the government is to guarantee on the Rainy River Railway, the company is to do it if the earnings enable it to do so. If not the government must pay the interest.

TARIFF WAR WITH RUSSIA

May Be the Outcome of the Imposition of the Countervailing Duty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The State Department and the Treasury Department are being deluged with telegrams from vast business interests protesting against the imposition of the countervailing duty on sugar imported from Russia. Nearly all of the correspondents urge that such action on the part of the United States will prove ruinous to our export trade with Russia, which already has attained large proportions, with promise of an increase in the future, as the Siberian railroad and new trans-Pacific steamship lines are opened up. Inquiry at the departments shows that the Secretary of the Treasury took this step, as set out in his letter yesterday, with great reluctance and only after the most patient investigation into the merits of the case. It was fully realized that the result of the decision to impose the differential duty would injuriously affect the American trade in agricultural implements, machinery, railway material and rolling stock and of the other great staples of export to Russia. But it appeared that there was no way out of it if the law was to be enforced, and the Secretary was obliged to negative the Russian contention that the Russian Government actually paid no bounty on export sugar, such as would subject it to the United States countervailing duty. Attorney-General Griggs, however, decided that the Russian Government practically paid a bounty on export sugar, and Secretary Gage was obliged to instruct the Treasury officials to collect an additional duty on Russian sugar, amounting to the bounty, which is calculated at a little less than 1 cent per pound. The Russian Government has given notice that if the attempt is made by the United States to lay this countervailing duty, it must respond by imposing the maximum tariff rates upon American exports to Russia. We are now enjoying the minimum rate, and in many cases the maximum would be absolutely prohibitive on American exports to Russia.

It is said at the State Department that this is the situation today, and that all that can be done is to wait for the next move on the part of Russia. The one event that might change the situation in a manner to wipe out the issue is a decision by the United States courts to the effect that the Russian sugar is not bounty-aided, and it is stated that every opportunity will be afforded by the Treasury officers for the speediest possible determination of that question through a test case upon the first importation of Russian sugar.

Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson was asked today as to the current reports that a commercial war might be precipitated. Mr. Kasson said the object of Mr. Gage was to secure a final ruling on the matter, which would determine the policy. Mr. Kasson regards the Secretary's action as most conciliatory, and as the only course leading to a final settlement, and he hopes that Russia will see it in that light and will await the determination of the courts. He pointed out this might be to the interest of Russia to secure a final determination. The chances are equal that the decision will be in favor of Russia. It would be most unfortunate if Russia should not consider this action in a friendly spirit, but it is so intended on the part of the United States. Russia has a regular tariff schedule, but commercial treaties reduced rates are granted certain countries. Although we have no reciprocity treaty with Russia, she has given us the benefit of the reduced rates. Under such circumstances, it would be unfortunate if at this time Russia suspended the lower rates and placed the higher rates against our goods.

The Alaska Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The records of the State Department contain nothing to confirm the statement emanating from Toronto to the effect that Secretary Hay has protested against the dispatch of Charles Langelier from Canada to London and St. Petersburg in the prosecution of the Canadian search for evidence to sustain its contention relative to the contested boundary lines between Canada and Alaska. As to the further statement that the high joint commission is still alive and subject to reconvention to consider this boundary question, it is said that this is a question to be determined at the pleasure of either government. The rock upon which the commission split is well defined in the diplomatic charts, and whenever one side or the other is prepared to consent to the removal of the obstacle, there probably would be no objection to recalling the commission to life, in order that any important and still open issues between the United States and Canada, outside of this boundary question, may be finally settled.

Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The monthly statement of imports and exports of the United States for January, 1901, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows: Merchandise imports, $69,100,194, of which $27,373,454 was free of duty; decrease from January, 1900, $5,700,000; merchandise, exports, $133,390,032; increase, $15,000,000; gold, imports, $4,161,012; increase, $2,100,000; gold, exports, $8,221,159; increase, $2,600,000; silver, imports, $3,169,634; increase, $1,000,000; silver, exports, $4,790,229; increase, $200,000.

Contracts for Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Navy Department today decided to award to the Bath Iron Works and to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company the contract for building each a protected cruiser, providing they will do so upon the same terms and conditions as were included in the awards already made to Neafie & Levy for a similar ship.

Choate Will Not Discuss It.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Ambassador Choate declines to affirm or deny the report that President McKinley has offered him the office of Attorney-General of the United States, in succession to Mr. Griggs.

Lawson Secures the Old Defender.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The World tomorrow will say:

"Thomas Lawson has secured an option on the old Defender. The Boston copper king is sorely pressed for a trial horse for the boat he is building to take part in the trial race. Mr. Samuels, who owns the Defender, says Mr. Lawson took an option on the boat in order to forestall the attempts of other persons to purchase the old champion."

OUR LAWS IN FORCE

Civil Government Established in Pampanga Province.

NATIVE CHOSEN FOR GOVERNOR

Taft Commission Will Next Proceed to Province of Pangasinan—Insurgent General Surrenders 120 Rifles.

SAN FERNANDO, Province of Pampango, Island of Luzon, Philippines, Feb. 12.—At Bacolor a bill applying the provincial government act to the Province of Pampanga was passed in the presence of a crowd which included representatives of all the 20 towns in the province. The appointments of the officers of the province were immediately announced as follows: Sekrina Joven, of Bacolor, to be Governor until a successor shall be selected, a year hence; Secretary, Mariano Cuanan; Treasurer, Lieutenant William A. Goodale, of the Forty-first Regiment; Supervisor, Lieutenant Lawrence Butler, of the Forty-seventh Regiment; the Army service of both these officers expires in July; Fiscal, Juan Garcia. The salaries were fixed as follows: Governor, $1800; Secretary, $1000; Treasurer, $2400; Supervisor, $1800; Fiscal, $1250.

Prior to the passage of the bill, Judge Taft explained the frame work of the Philippine government, which the commission was erecting. The natives suggested the amounts of the salaries. At the close of the session, General Grant, who is called the "Father of the Pampangas," said he rejoiced that his children were large enough to take care of themselves. He added: "We Pampangas are as patriotic as any Americans." The remark was greeted with applause. The first general provincial government under American rule has thus been hopefully established.

The commission will proceed next to the Province of Pangasinan, in which is situated Dagupan, the terminus, on the Gulf of Lingajen, of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad.

Major Maximos Angeles today surrendered 120 rifles at Hagonoy, Province of Bulacan.

Another Rebel Gang Broken Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The following cablegram today was received at the War Department from General MacArthur at Manila:

"Colonel Simon Tecson, seven officers, 71 soldiers, 50 guns, 2000 rounds of ammunition, surrendered unconditionally February 11, at San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon. This breaks up the group of insurgents heretofore operating in the mountains east of Guiacan; removes from Northern Luzon the last formidable organized force, excepting in the first district. Rigid enforcement of the proclamation of December 20, and spontaneous action of people through Federal party in behalf of police self-protection, are producing most satisfactory results; encouraged the hope that entire suspension of hostilities will occur at an early date."

The Carman Investigation.

MANILA, Feb. 13.—General Davis has been delegated to conduct the investigation of the charges against D. M. Carman, the American contractor, who, with his partner, Theodore Carranza, a Spanish merchant, was arrested February 5 charged with furnishing supplies to aid the insurgents. The evidence against Carman is accumulating.

During some fighting recently, in the mountains of Tayabas, about 60 miles southeast of Manila, 16 insurgents were killed and important captures were made.

A number of insurgent officers have surrendered to Captain Long, of the Marine Corps of Subig.

A quantity of ammunition has been discovered in the house of a merchant at Manila.

AN AMERICAN DREYFUS.

Developments in the Carter Case Point to a National Scandal.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 13.—Developments in the Oberlin M. Carter case late this afternoon point to a National scandal which, his attorneys claim, will equal the noted Dreyfus case of France.

John H. Atwood, Carter's local attorney, received word that should Carter be admitted to bail by the Federal Court Friday, he will be immediately arrested, so as to prevent his going to Savannah, Ga., where he would demand a civil trial, which, he asserts, would prove his complete innocence of the charges for which he was convicted. Officers, it is said, are on the way to arrest him should the court grant bail, but an effort will be made to have the court refuse to admit him to bail, as there is a strong desire to keep him from going to Savannah. The intention of the officers is to effect Carter's arrest and take him to New York, where other contractors are implicated for alleged defrauding of the Government, and holding him there until the Supreme Court passes upon his application for habeas corpus.

Carter's application to be admitted to bail will be argued before Judge Hook, of the United States Court, Friday morning. He has filed an affidavit setting forth that each day that he is kept in confinement lessens his chances of proving his innocence, as several of his witnesses have died since he has been in prison. He also states that the confinement has impaired his health and in the event of his acquittal, he would be entitled to indemnity from the Government for unlawful confinement.

THE DANISH ISLANDS.

Crown Prince of Denmark Opposes the Sale.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily News says:

"The Crown Prince of Denmark opposes the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. At a meeting of the representatives of the budget committee and a syndicate that desires to develop the islands, a compromise was agreed upon to the effect that if the matter is not settled with the United States before March 4 the budget committee is to reject the sale and to support the schemes of the syndicate."

"Four Hundred" Horse Sale.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—What has become known as the "400" horse sale, began in Madison-Square Garden today. The stallion Gayton, "King of the Allertons" (2:08¼), was purchased by Karl Piatnik, of Vienna, for $4000. Anaconda (2:02½ at 7 years), went to E. B. Rice, of Boston, for $2500.