

Oregonian

VOL. XLII.—NO. 12,901.

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Be sure the heels are stamped.

GOLD SEAL CROCK-PROOF MINING BOOTS

Be sure the heels and knees are stamped as per cut, and that each boot has our "Gold Seal" stamp on the leg.

Manufactured only by
GOODYEAR RUBBER CO. 73 & 75 First St. Portland, Or.
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PRIZE WINNERS.

The Beau Brummell Cigar

Always takes the premium for excellence and merit as the best nickel smoke on the market.

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Wholesale and Importing Druggists

SHAW'S PURE MALT

AMERICA'S ORIGINAL MALT WHISKY Without a Rival Today

BLUMAUER & HOCH
108 and 110 Fourth Street
Sole Distributors for Oregon

HOTEL PERKINS

Fifth and Washington Streets PORTLAND, OREGON

EUROPEAN PLAN

First-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.

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FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON

American and European Plan.

American Plan	Single	Double	Family
	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.50
European Plan	Single	Double	Family
	75c	\$1.50	\$2.50

A Strictly Wholesale Shoe House

The Packard and Puritan Shoes for men, the K. & P. School Shoes for children. Complete in each detail.

Krausse & Prince
87-89 First St. Portland, Or.

PORTLAND SEED COMPANY
135 FRONT ST. PORTLAND, OREGON.

SEEDS

SPRAYS OF ALL KINDS SLUG SHOT KILLS SNAILS

USE... PORTLAND STARCH CO

WHEAT GLOSS STARCH
MT. HOOD BRAND

for your Linen

PURE WHEAT STARCH FOR FOOD

Superior to cornstarch, equal to Bermuda arrowroot. Made out of best OREGON WHEAT in your city.

Factory, No. 121 Sixteenth Street, Corner Gilean. Telephone North 2421.

WIRE AND IRON FENCING
Of all kinds.

Poultry Netting

BANK AND OFFICE RAILINGS
AND ALL KINDS OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL WORK

Portland Wire & Iron Works
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NO PAIN! NO GAS! NO COCAINE!

The former ethical dentists of Portland do not find the public so easy to lead back to their fold. Those who have been deceived and mistreated by exorbitant prices and old-fashioned methods.

For years and years the dentists of Oregon barricaded themselves against all new-comers, regardless of their ability and rights. But the New York Dental Parlor, like the house built upon the foundation of stone, withstood their jealous attacks, every attack giving us power to see our weak places and profit thereby. Our experience has been PURCHASED DEARLY, but no matter, we are coming that experience into assets, and there are no more valuable assets than SATISFIED PATIENTS.

It is a fact that every one makes mistakes. We make our share, but stand ready at all times to rectify them. No reputable dentist could do otherwise. We employ only graduate Eastern specialists to do our work, and state plainly to you our prices, which are as follows:

Full Set Teeth, \$5.00—Gold Crowns, \$5.00—Silver Filling, 50c

And remember, we only extract teeth FREE when other work is ordered. OUR PAINLESS METHODS are the envy of all those who try to follow in our footsteps.

NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS Fourth and Morrison Sts. Portland, Or.
Hours, 8:30 to 8 o'clock; Sundays, 8:30 to 1. Lady always in attendance.

Hot Shot from Hot Lake

MR. M. B. WELLS, Portland, Or.—Dear Sir: The reason why I like the Pianola is, because with it you can play with expression—just as much expression as you are capable of, in spite of all assertions to the contrary.

I have had a Pianola for about a year, and it is in constant use at my anti-tariff, and gives great pleasure, both to myself and patients. Yours very truly,
G. W. TAPE, M. D.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY.
M. B. WELLS, Sole Northwest Agt. 353-355 Washington st., cor. Park.

LOST IN SENATE

Mitchell-Kahn Exclusion Bill Defeated

BY MAJORITY OF FIFTEEN

Platt Substitute Is Adopted in Its Place

IT CONTINUES PRESENT LAW

Also Applies the Exclusion Regulations to All Insular Territory of the United States—Goes Back to House.

The Platt substitute, which the Senate adopted in place of the Mitchell-Kahn exclusion bill, provides that all exclusion laws now in force be continued so far as they are not inconsistent with treaty obligations; that the laws shall apply to all territory under the jurisdiction of the United States, and to all immigration of Chinese laborers from the islands to the mainland territory of the United States or from one portion of the island territory to another portion of said island territory, but shall not apply to the transit of Chinese laborers from one island to another of the same group, or to islands within the jurisdiction of any state or territory. The law shall not expire with the termination of the present treaty with China.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The dramatic Chinese exclusion bill, originally framed by the Senators and Representatives from the Pacific Coast States, met defeat in the Senate today, and in its place was substituted a measure offered by Platt of Connecticut, extending the provisions of the present exclusion law, and also applying that exclusion to all insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States. The vote by which the substitute took the place of the original was 45 to 30.

Once the substitution had been made, all the Senators joined in its support, with the single exception of Hanna, the substitute being passed, 75 to 1.

The friends of the substitute showed their strength throughout the voting on amendments that preceded final action, and succeeded in preventing any material change in its features. Some minor conditions were made admitting Chinese persons connected with National expositions and providing for certificates of identification of Chinese in our insular possessions. Otherwise, however, the substitute was adopted substantially in the form that Platt presented it.

The Senate failed to substitute the ending clause of the House bill for the Senate measure, so that the bill now will go to the House as an original measure, and from a parliamentary standpoint, will have to be acted on and treated the same as though the House had not passed a Chinese bill already.

The Platt Substitute.

The special Platt amendment is a substitute for the entire bill. The amendment reads:

"Section 1. That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent into the United States, and the residence of such persons therein be and the same are hereby extended and continued, including the act entitled 'An act to prevent the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States,' approved September 12, 1888, so far as the same is not inconsistent with treaty obligations now existing in full force and effect until the 1st day of December, 1904, and so long as the treaty between China and the United States, concluded on March 17, 1884, and proclaimed by the President on the 8th of December, 1894, shall continue in force, and said laws shall apply to all territory under the jurisdiction of the United States and to all immigration of Chinese laborers from the islands to the mainland territory of the United States, or from one portion of the island territory of the United States to another portion of said island territory; provided, however, that this shall not apply to the transit of Chinese laborers from one island to another of the same group or to any islands within the jurisdiction of any state or the District of Alaska."

"Sec. 2. That in case said treaty be terminated as provided in article 6 thereof, this act and the acts hereby extended and continued shall remain in force until there shall be concluded between the United States and China a new treaty respecting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and until appropriate laws shall be passed to carry into effect the provisions thereof."

"Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to make and prescribe, and from time to time change such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper to execute the provisions of this act, and of the acts hereby extended and continued and of said treaty of December 8, 1894, and with the approval of the President to appoint such agents as he may deem necessary for the efficient execution of said treaty and said acts."

The Senate, after disposing of the Chinese exclusion bill, made the Philippine civil government bill the unfinished business.

Proceedings in Detail.

When the Senate was called to order Morgan gave notice that tomorrow he would call up the Nicaragua Canal bill for the purpose of addressing the Senate upon it.

The president pro tem laid before the Senate a number of telegrams bearing upon the Chinese bill. These messages were all from the Pacific Coast, six of them being favorable to the Platt substitute and 12 opposed to it.

Turner then took the floor to reply to the speech made yesterday by Spooner. Turner explained a casual remark made yesterday concerning the Republican party. He said he had no bitterness to-

ward that party, and that he had been a member of it so long as it was true to its principles. He declared that the party now on all occasions prefers the dollar to the man, and that this fact is demonstrated by the Republican organization's attitude toward the Philippines. In that proceeding he said there had been no regard for principles of liberty and democratic government, and they were, he declared, allowing this tendency to "drown in a sea of blood the aspirations of an allied people for freedom." He said that the shipping interests and the transcontinental railroads have agents in Washington using their strongest efforts to defeat the pending bill.

Turner then entered upon a discussion of the merits of the Chinese exclusion bill. He spoke of the Chinese, declaring that people from which not even the Emperor is free. He also declared that the great Chinese Viceroy who had recently died had amassed his colossal fortune by the corrupt use of office, and followed this remark with the comment that if Chinese were to be admitted to the United States upon the certificates of Chinese officials there might be no pretense of a check upon it.

Quay speaks for Chinese converts. When Turner concluded, Quay asked how much time he would be allowed in speaking upon an amendment he would offer for the admission of Christianized Chinese. He said he desired to have read some printed extracts bearing upon the conduct of the converted Chinese during the Boxer uprising. He was assured that he would be heard.

Patterson spoke with special reference to the Platt amendment, calling attention to the fact that the Chinese exclusion bill, as amended, would prohibit the Chinese from going into the Philippines. Whatever the motive of Senators in this omission, he said, he was quite sure that those outside the Senate who were opposing the pending bill have a well-defined and clearly determined policy, and that that policy is to leave the Philippines in such a condition that these islands shall be exploited by the aid of Chinese labor, no matter what the result to the real inhabitants of the islands or to the honor of the United States.

He quoted the report of General Arthur, and said that the proposed legislation is equivalent to a notice that the policy of exclusion is backed upon with disfavors, and that the Chinese are more indefensible act than during the formative period in the Philippines to flood that country with a people whom the natives hate and whom they believe would drive them from their land and its trade and commerce.

Patterson also defended the section in the Mitchell bill excluding Chinese from American ships, declaring that it is essential to the protection of American labor on the sea. The opposition to this provision meant, he said, that it was intended to subsidize the ships and then allow their owners to go into the Chinese markets to secure labor, leaving the American seamen to their fate. The effect would be to drive American sailors from the American ships, which would be contrary to the policy of the American people, who want American ships under the American flag, and manned by all American sailors.

As for the flag, it was a mere piece of cloth; its only significance was attached to it when it stood for it was to be raised at the masthead of ships manned by yellow-skinned and white-skinned men, the representatives of a cowardly race, it was far better that it should be taken down and should not float on the seas at all.

Hanna opposes the bill. Hanna was the next speaker. After reading a telegram which demanded that he support the exclusion bill, Hanna stated it was similar to scores of others received, which he believed had a common origin. He reserved, he said, the right to determine for himself what were the essential features of the legislation necessary for the exclusion of the Chinese, and he had reached the conclusion that all those features were embodied in the existing law, which it was proposed to reenact by the Platt amendment, and the additions to them which had been suggested. He felt confident that with the amendments suggested the interests of

allowed to return to their homes in time to plant their crops. General Wheaton is especially pleased with General Bell's care of the natives confined in the camps. The officers in charge are held personally responsible for the quality and quantity of the food served out, and for the general welfare of the occupants of the camp. After securing the mountain passes General Bell employed volunteer bolomen for protection against ladronism. Numbers of Filipinos volunteered and expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the treatment accorded to them and to their families who were in the concentration camps.

General Wheaton gives General Bell great credit for his indefatigability in conducting the campaign. He was in the field, on horseback, day and night, personally superintending the most arduous operations.

The people of Manila are delighted at the prospect of a resumption of trade with the pacified provinces and are anxious to show Generals Chaffee, Wheaton and Bell their appreciation of the fact that the insurrection is really over.

About 300 riders have been received by the American officers in Batangas and Laguna Provinces during the past four months. General Malvar personally requested an interview with General Bell in order to make his complete submission.

The lack of news from the island of Samar is due to a defective cable. It is believed, however, that the American commander there received yesterday the surrender of all the insurgents in Samar, unless the planned proceedings were altered. A case of cholera has occurred on the

(Concluded on Second Page.)

MALVAR GIVES UP

Surrenders Unconditionally to General Bell.

SOUTH LUZON IS NOW PACIFIED

Ports Will Be Opened and Filipinos in Detention Camps Will Be Allowed to Return to Their Homes.

MANILA, April 16.—General Malvar has unconditionally surrendered to Brigadier-General Bell at Lipa, Batangas Province, with the entire insurgent force of the Provinces of Laguna and Batangas. General Bell says his (Bell's) influence is sufficient to quell the insurrectionary movements in Tayabas and Cavite Provinces and capture all those in the field who have not yet surrendered, but Malvar has ordered the complete surrender of every insurgent to the nearest American force.

General Wheaton, reporting to the division headquarters, says that all resistance in his department has ended, and that the surrenders just announced mean that the ports will be opened and that the Filipinos in the detention camps will be

DEMO-FUSION TICKET.

COUNTY.
For County Judge—H. B. Adams.
For Sheriff—John J. Driscoll.
For County Treasurer—Bernard S. Reilly.
For County Surveyor—L. A. Lewis.
For Justice of the Peace, West Side—Robert J. O'Neill; East Side, R. E. Graham.

CITY.
For Mayor—R. D. Inman.
For City Attorney—E. C. Bronaugh.
For Municipal Judge—Reginald Thompson.
For City Engineer—Douglas Taylor.

allowed to return to their homes in time to plant their crops. General Wheaton is especially pleased with General Bell's care of the natives confined in the camps. The officers in charge are held personally responsible for the quality and quantity of the food served out, and for the general welfare of the occupants of the camp. After securing the mountain passes General Bell employed volunteer bolomen for protection against ladronism. Numbers of Filipinos volunteered and expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the treatment accorded to them and to their families who were in the concentration camps.

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transport Hancock, which arrived here Sunday last, and she has been quarantined.

General Chaffee Reports It.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The War Department has received a cablegram from General Chaffee, dated Manila, today, in which he says:

"Unconditional surrender Malvar today to Brigadier-General J. Franklin Bell. Organized armed resistance to United States terminated in the Department of the North Philippines."

CIVIL GOVERNMENT A SUCCESS.

Thirty Provinces, Says Taft, Have Been Pacified.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Governor-General Taft, of the Philippines, who is here today for a conference with World's Fair officials, speaking of the situation in the islands, said:

"The real war in the islands is over when 30 provinces are pacified and only three remain to be brought under civil control. And I do not expect to see these three provinces in rebellion very much longer. Civil government is a success, and the whole archipelago will soon offer a field for American enterprise."

WILL TREAT FOR PEACE.

Colombian Government Sends Commission to the Insurgents.

COLON, Colombia, April 16.—It is believed that the Colombian Government is sending a commission on the Honda from Magdalena, consisting of three prominent foreigners, with full authority to arrange terms and treat for peace with the revolutionists. Besides the government victory at Soacha, February 3, and the defeat of General Uribe in the Department of Tolima, news received here from Herranquilla today says that Governor-General Rievera recently defeated the insurgent General Marican at Idigue and Chacoral, in the same department. General Marican has expressed a desire to lay down his arms if his life and the lives of his troops be granted by the government.

THREATENED BY REBELS.

Situation at Bocas del Toro Is Serious.

COLON, Colombia, April 16.—A launch belonging to the Panama Canal Company returned here this morning from Bocas del Toro, bringing reports that the situation there is growing more serious. The Liberal troops under General Buendia have reached Old Bank, a settlement on an island near the entrance of Bocas del Toro. General Buendia notified the government commander at Bocas yesterday that 14 hours would be given him in which to surrender the town, and that his non-compliance with this ultimatum would result in immediate attack. The command of the government forces declined the terms offered by the revolutionary General. The Canal launch left Bocas for Colon before the 14 hours had expired.

Secretary Shaw at New York.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw came to New York today. The chief purpose of his visit was to keep a social engagement with Lord Revelstoke, head of the London banking-house of Baring Bros. Secretary Shaw said he had no intention at this time to effect a resumption of bond purchases.

FUSION MEN UP

Democrats Name One End of Simon Slate.

AFTER A GREAT POWWOW

Inharmony and Wrangling Mar Their Caucus.

R. D. INMAN GIVEN MAYORALTY

John J. Driscoll for Sheriff and E. C. Bronaugh for City Attorney—Legislative Ticket Left to Committee of Fourteen.

The Democratic caucus met last night in the O. R. W. Hall, and R. D. Inman as the choice of the party for Mayor, and filed the other places to which the Democracy is entitled on the city and county Simon ticket. The meeting was characterized by many violent contests and a spirit of thorough inharmony.

In a general pow-wow, which was neither caucus nor convention, but considerable of both, the Democrats last night and this morning voted to leave the selection of the Legislative ticket to a committee of 14, forced the Mayorality nomination on R. D. Inman, who doesn't want it, although W. E. Robertson, who does, was present, and acted as an opposing candidate, and named the foregoing men for places on the city and county ticket, which, according to the fusion programme, the Democrats are to fill. It was a thoroughly inharmonious meeting. Nothing was done without a scrimmage, every motion required a division to decide it, and when, as the sun in all its state was about to illumine the Eastern skies and the strenuous delegates turned their footsteps homeward, they felt that the Democratic spirit had been abroad and got in its work as it never did before.

The trouble began early in the evening, although John Van Zante was chosen chairman and J. B. Ryan secretary without a storm. Each several and separate delegate had a speech mapped out in his mind, and to the speech was coupled an unalterable and irrevocable determination to make it. When the committee appointed at the last pow-wow and given full power to act, reported, the visits of wrath were loosed on the heads of the members. The sovereign delegates thought that the Simon-pure Democracy had triumphed over the straight variety, and representatives of various wards which had been given Republican Councilmen rose and howled. When every one on the floor had spoken his mind with that looseness and freedom which is the badge of true Democracy, the chairman managed to get the question to a vote, and, to the disgust of the objectors, the report was adopted.

Seven plans were next proposed, and in proposing them, seven motions were made, seconded and argued at some length before the chair found an opening in the tumult and the shouting to put the first one. By dint of exercising to the full an unusually powerful speaking voice, he finally managed to announce that he had been moved and seconded to proceed with the nominations. After he had hammered this interesting bit of news into the dull

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