

THE MANUENZ ARRIVES AT MANILA

In an Unseaworthy Condition With Over Four Hundred Soldiers on Board.

UNDER COL. WEBB HAYES.

Men Bailed Out the Vessel, Standing in Water Up to Their Necks. Food Supplies Ruined.

MANILA, Nov. 28, 7:35 p. m.—The transport Manuenz, with Lieutenant Colonel Webb Hayes and three companies of the Thirty-first Infantry on board, has arrived here.

MANILA, Nov. 28, 8:15 p. m.—When the Manuenz anchored in Manila bay this morning thirty-three days from San Francisco, there were several feet of water in her hold, and 400 grimy, greasy, hungry, exhausted soldiers and sailors had been passing buckets of water since November 17, night and day.

The colonel's report also declares that the captain of the vessel told him that the only thing which brought them through was the fact that the men were greenhorns and failed to realize their danger, while experienced seamen would have deserted the ship and taken to the boats in mid-ocean.

The local inspectors of hulls and boilers, say they made a thorough examination and found her engines in excellent condition, and in fact, that the Manuenz was generally credited with being one of the best fitted vessels in the transport service.

The captain of the transport, November 17, told Colonel Hayes that the vessel had sprung a leak, and investigation resulted in finding several feet of water in her hold. The steam pumps were tried but failed to work and there were no hand pumps on board.

The same day the leaking was discovered, the machinery collapsed and the electric lighting plant and evaporating, distilling and refrigerating apparatus failed to work.

The water rose rapidly and the bailing force was doubled. But the buckets were gradually smashed, and barrels and boxes were substituted for them.

The typhoon lasted two days and a half and in the midst of it the engine stopped. The officers then held a council and found that there were 420 persons on board, with lifeboat accommodations for 213.

In the meantime the men below, ignorant of their extreme peril, were passing buckets and singing "What the H— Do We Care," while the ship rolled helplessly on the ocean with hatches closed.

The heat was intense until the typhoon passed, and then the Pekin, which had retraced her course about seventy miles, came alongside the Manuenz, which was rolling so heavily that the soldiers in the hold could at each roll see the Pekin through the hatches overhead.

Colonel James B. Pettit, commander of the Thirty-first volunteer regiment, ordered the Manuenz to proceed to Guam and await relief, but the captain of the Manuenz demurred, the officers say, because the government was renting the ship for \$500 a day.

Throughout the remainder of the voyage the engines of the Manuenz failed frequently and the ship would roll for a few hours while the engines were being repaired. Then the steamer would proceed again for a few hours.

The meat and vegetables rotted be-

cause of the failure of the refrigerators and were thrown overboard.

After the storm, the water supplied to the ship at Honolulu had to be used for the boilers and there was little or none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whisky, beer and hard tack. The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila.

The captain of the ship promised the men \$2 50 a day for pumping the ship, but he now proposes to pay them a dollar and a half. The soldiers talk of attacking the ship.

The regiment will proceed to Zamboanga on the Pekin, to garrison several ports on the island of Mindanao.

TRANSPORT OFFICIALS

At San Francisco Attended at the Report, and Claim the Vessel Was in Seaworthy Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Transport officials at this port are at a loss to explain the alleged unseaworthy condition of the transport Manuenz, whose arrival at Manila was reported to-day.

She was thoroughly provisioned in the cabin, enough supplies being taken for a six months trip. Her hold was full of supplies for the soldiers and sailors. The officials are at a loss to account for the shortness of food supplies.

Regarding the unseaworthiness of the vessel, it can be stated that she was thoroughly inspected by the treasury department and was passed as in first class trim.

Lloyd's local inspector, Captain Metcalf, also inspected the vessel and passed her. The local inspectors of hulls and boilers, made a thorough examination and found her engines in excellent condition.

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TO INCORPORATE GOLD STANDARD INTO THE LAW.

Provisions of Financial Measure As Prepared by the Republican Caucus Committee

TO SECURE THE STABILITY

Of Our Monetary System and Preserve the Credit and Integrity of the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The financial bill prepared by the Republican caucus committee which met at Atlantic City last spring, was to-day made public by the committee.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That the standard unit of value shall, as now, be the dollar, and shall consist of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, or twenty-three and twenty-two one-hundredths grains of pure gold, being the one-tenth part of the eagle.

Section 2.—That all interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of money, now existing or hereafter to be entered into, and all United States and treasury notes issued under the law of July 14, 1890, shall be deemed and held to be payable in the gold coin of the United States as defined in section 1 of this act; and all other obligations, public and private, for the payment of money shall be performed in conformity with the standard established in said section.

Section 3.—That there be established in the treasury department as a part of the office of the treasurer of the United States, a division to be designated and known as the division of issue and redemption, to which shall be assigned, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may approve, all records and accounts relating to the issue, redemption and exchange, as hereinafter provided, for the several kinds of United States money.

Section 4.—That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain the gold reserve fund taken up on the books of the division of issue and redemption as herein provided, and for this purpose he may from time to time transfer to such fund any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and in addition thereto he is hereby authorized to issue and sell, whenever, in his judgment, it is necessary to the maintenance of said reserve fund, the United States and treasury notes, not exceeding in principal at a rate not exceeding three per centum per annum, payable in gold coin at the end of twenty years.

Section 5.—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 coinage into denominations of subsidiary silver coin as may be necessary to meet the public requirements for such coin; and any gain or seigniorage arising from the sale of such bullion shall be paid into the treasury.

Section 6.—That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause all worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin of the United States now in the treasury, and hereafter received, to be re-coined. So much of the joint resolution approved July 22, 1876, relating to the issue of silver coin, as limits the aggregate amount of subsidiary silver coin and of fractional currency outstanding at any time to fifty millions of dollars, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 7.—That the United States notes or treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, hereafter issued or re-issued, shall be of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

The other sections refer to the regulation of the National banks. The report on the bill has been prepared by Representative Overstreet, of Indianapolis, who introduced the original bill of the monetary commission in 1898, and has been distributed to each Republican member of the house.

Mr. Overstreet admits that the committee "did not consider the general subject of banking, nor did it seek to arrange a complete scheme of finance, but confined its recommendations to those subjects of most pressing demand, as evidenced by the pledges of the Republican party and the general policy of the administration."

It was felt, the report declares, that "the strengthening of the public credit by the removal of all doubt concerning the policy and practice of the government relative to the unit of value, is of paramount importance."

It is pointed out that there can be but one standard at one time, but that the convenience of commerce is promoted by the use of different media of exchange, convertible into the standard.

"When the standard shall be permanently established, and all doubt of its stability removed, the parity of all our money will be fully recognized and the standard will rarely, if ever, be the subject of dispute. When certainty shall take the place of doubt, and the integrity of our credit be as fixed as the honor of the nation, and the national debt can be readily refunded at lower interest rates, and future loans negotiated with ease, upon better terms than ever before."

Mr. Overstreet quotes the pledge of the Republican national convention of 1896 that "all our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

TRANSPORT VICTORIA

Caught in a Severe Storm, and is Obligated to Return to Port. Horses and Mules En Route to Manila Are Pounded to Death.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 28.—With a cargo of dying horses and mules, and fifty-five empty stalls, the United States transport Victoria returned to port last night, having been forced by an unprecedented stress of weather off Cape Flattery to turn back from her voyage to the Philippines.

The Victoria sailed for the Philippines November 23. As the straits were neared a high and dangerous sea was encountered, and the ship rolled heavily, shipping seas fore and aft. The stress of weather increased as the Victoria advanced toward the open ocean.

Under such circumstances it was deemed, after consultation between Captain Michaels and his officers, to return to Seattle. During the trip in several more horses died, bringing the number of deaths up to fifty-five.

Purser Lockwood was sent to-day, and said that during thirty-six voyages he has made across the Pacific he has never seen such stress of weather as was encountered by the Victoria. The furthest point reached was 200 miles west of the Cape.

CABINET MEETING

Discussing the Message—An Able Document Approved—The Cabinet Gives Attention to Reported Uprising in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The cabinet meeting to-day was devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of the President's message. A large portion of the message was read by the President, after which the members entered into a general discussion of the policies and recommendations it contained.

The cabinet members expressed the opinion that it was an unusually strong and able document. The protests which the cable reports from Cuba say some of the Cubans are making against the reported establishment of a civil government in Cuba were incidentally brought to the attention of the cabinet by Secretary Root.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Practically Completed—Unusually Long, and May Be Withheld Until Tuesday on Account of Death of the Vice President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President's message is practically completed and ready for transmission to Congress next week. The message will be unusually long, on account of the numerous and important topics it discusses. The portions of the message treating of different topics have been sent to the public printer as they have been finished, and proofs have been submitted for revision.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLES TOWN, W. VA., Nov. 28.—An attempt was made last night to rob the Jefferson Savings Bank, at Shepherdstown. When the bank officers went to the bank this morning they found that the robbers had done considerable damage to the combination lock of the vault.

Won by Dunkhorst.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Ed. Dunkhorst, of Syracuse, N. Y., to-night was given the decision over Mike Lansing, of Rochester, N. Y., in the eighth round of what was to have been a twenty-round bout.

CABLES

CONTINUE SILENT

Because Buller Doesn't Want Important Movements to be Divulged.

METHUEN RAPIDLY ADVANCING

And It Is Possible He Will Meet the Boers in a Bloody Engagement.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 5 a. m.—Virtually the only refreshing news from the front is contained in the dispatches of General Forester-Walker to the war office. The cables continue silent, presumably because of General Buller's desire to prevent leaking regarding important movements now being carried on.

As the Boers, according to General Forester-Walker's advices, were leaving Kimberley for the south, it is regarded as not impossible that Colonel Kekewich is already marching with 2,000 troops to meet Lord Methuen.

Lieutenant General Sir Charles Mansfield Clark, it is reported, will be the commander of the sixth division.

The latest phase of the mobilization of the reserves has proved as satisfactory as have former calls. Out of 9,786 men summoned, 9,533 have rejoined the colors.

BRITISH ARMS

Have Achieved Another Brilliant Victory—Boers Driven From Hill to Hill.

ORANGE RIVER, Monday, Nov. 27.—The British arms have achieved a brilliant victory. The enemy strongly entrenched held a range of hills commanding both sides of the railway at Rooi Laagte, near Gras Pan.

The Boer stuck tenaciously to their positions, firing steadily and accurately. The duel, which constantly became hotter, lasted three hours. The Boer shells wounded several men of the naval brigade.

The bulk of the fighting was on Free State territory, and the engagement was admirably planned. Thirty Boer wounded are under treatment here. At the close of the action Lord Methuen complimented the naval brigade upon their splendid behavior and expressed his regret at their losses.

ENGLAND'S NOTIFICATION

To the Powers of a State of War With South African Republics. The Attitude of the United States.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Associated Press learns that the action of Lord Pauncefoot and other British ambassadors in notifying the powers that a state of war has existed since October 11 between Great Britain and the South African republics has prompted inquiries regarding the nature of the hostilities.

The Associated Press is officially informed that the notification has in no wise changed the British views as to the Boers' status. But in spite of the ambiguous references in the queen's speeches and other official documents at the commencement of the war, regarding "military operations," and other evasions of the usual term, "war," it appears that the United States has consistently recognized the Boers as forming practically an independent state.

The government maintains that giving the Boers belligerent rights does not constitute an acknowledgment of their claim of independence, evidencing as proof of this contention that both foreign governments and the government of the United States treated the Confederates as belligerents.

Attitude of United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It has not yet been decided by the department of state whether or not a neutrality proclamation shall issue, based on the formal recognition by the British government of a state of war between Great Britain and the South African republics.

It is not at all unusual in these latter days to refrain entirely from the issue of neutrality proclamations.

CHANGED TO JANUARY.

Time of Meeting of State Bar Association Changed to January 4 and 5—Supreme Court Decisions Handled Down.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 28.—President Wesley Mollohan, of the State Bar Association, has announced a change on the time for the meeting of the association at Martinsburg from December 13 and 14 to January 4 and 5, 1900.

The supreme court to-day handed down opinions in these cases: Boggess vs. Goff, from Harrison county, affirmed; opinion by McWhorter.

Amos vs. Stockert, from Upshur county, affirmed; opinion by McWhorter. Moore vs. Jennings, from Tyler county, reversed and remanded; opinion by McWhorter.

Carr vs. Sommerfield, from Randolph county, reversed in part and remanded; opinion by McWhorter. Sheppard vs. Snodgrass, from Wetzel county, affirmed; opinion by Brannon.

Children vs. Neely, from Tyler county, reversed and remanded; opinion by Brannon. McClung vs. McWhorter, from Greenbrier county, reversed and dismissed; opinion by Brannon.

Batts vs. Fitch, from Wetzel county; reversed and remanded; opinion by English. John Fecshelmer & Co. vs. Weinberger et al., from Wood county, reversed and remanded; opinion by English.

Goff vs. McBea, from Ritchie county, reversed and remanded; opinion by English. Winfield Coal Company vs. Board of Education, from Kanawha county; reversed and remanded; opinion by English.

Trees vs. Eclipse Oil Company, from Wetzel county; affirmed; opinion by Dent (Brannon dissented and filed an opinion). Eclipse Oil Company vs. South Penn Oil Company, from Wetzel county, affirmed; opinion by Dent (Brannon dissented, and filed an opinion).

Uhl vs. Ohio River railroad, from Wood county, reversed and remanded; opinion by Dent. State vs. Doyle, from Ritchie county, writ of error refused.

West vs. South Penn Oil Company, from Gilmer county; appeal and supersedeas allowed; bond, \$300. Peck's heirs vs. Graham's administrators, from Preston county; appeal and supersedeas allowed.

Findlay's administrators vs. Cunningham's administratrix, from Berkeley county; appeal and supersedeas allowed. Young vs. Nadinborsch trustees, vs. Improvement Building and Loan Association, from Berkeley county; appeal allowed; bond, \$500.

M. S. Holt, administrator, et al, vs. John M. Holt, administrator, et al, from Gilmer county; re-hearing refused. Adjourned until Saturday morning.

BIDS OPENED AT HUNTINGTON

For Construction of Guyandotte Valley Railway. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 28.—Twenty odd bids for the construction of the first thirty miles of the Guyandotte Valley railway were opened by President J. L. Caldwell to-day. As the bids are for building the road complete, thus involving many departments of work, it will be a couple of days before an agreement can be reached as to the best bid.

Mr. Caldwell has assured your correspondent that the contract will be let, and the work will proceed by the first of the year.

EXCITING STREET DUEL

In Pittsburgh Between Officer Forbes and Wilson Yancy, a Colored Man—The Officer Was Shot Four Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 28.—An exciting street duel on Wylie avenue to-day between Policeman C. M. Forbes and Wilson Yancy (colored) resulted in the officer being wounded four times, from the effects of which he will probably die.

Forbes, who has been one of the city's pluckiest policemen, has arrested Yancy on two different occasions, the negro going to the workhouse each time. The last sentence expired yesterday, and Yancy returned to his old haunts.

The story of the duel is to the effect that Forbes and Yancy met on the street and passed some remarks. When the policeman had turned to leave, the negro pulled a 32-caliber revolver and put a bullet into his shoulder.

While Forbes was trying to get his overcoat open to draw his revolver Yancy fired again, this time cutting through the chin. He fired a third shot, but missed and as Forbes sought refuge in a nearby saloon, a fourth bullet was lodged in his back.

The negro retreated across the street, and as quickly as Forbes could get his revolver he came to the door to renew the battle. Yancy was waiting on the opposite side of the street. The two men with revolvers cocked, moved slowly down the street, awaiting a good chance to fire.

As soon as the crowd of onlookers got out of range Forbes fired, but missed. Yancy right wrist and knocking the officer's revolver to the ground. Forbes pluckily caught it up with his left hand and fired again, but without effect.

As Yancy was about to shoot once more, William Miller, a young man, a member of the Eighteenth regiment, crept up behind him, grabbed him by the collar and dealt the negro a terrific blow on the jaw, which knocked him into the gutter. Others came to his help and the shooter was subdued.

Forbes then staggered up, saw that Yancy was handcuffed, and then collapsed. At the hospital the physicians at midnight said Forbes was sinking rapidly and could hardly survive the night.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Wednesday; fresh southwest wind. For West Virginia—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Wednesday; fresh southwestly winds.

Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 55; 8 a. m. 55; 9 a. m. 55; 10 a. m. 55; 11 a. m. 55; 12 m. 55; 1 p. m. 55; 2 p. m. 55; 3 p. m. 55; 4 p. m. 55; 5 p. m. 55; 6 p. m. 55; 7 p. m. 55; 8 p. m. 55; 9 p. m. 55; 10 p. m. 55; 11 p. m. 55; 12 m. 55.