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2-qt., regular \$1.55; this week...\$1.29
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2-qt., regular, 65c; this week...49c
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"ALPHA" hard rubber valves,
continuous flow, regular,
\$1.65; this week...\$1.38
THE UNIVERSAL, regular, 75c;
this week...49c

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Fluted, regular, \$1.00; this week 79c
Plain, regular, 65c; this week 48c
50c; this week 39c

GLOVES

Regular, \$1.50; this week...\$1.19
Regular, \$1.25; this week...98c
Regular, \$1.00; this week...80c

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CHIEF OF LAGUNA

General Cailles Will Surrender His Entire Band.

AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE

Seventeen Judges Appointed to Courts of the First Instance—Possibilities of the Philippine Lumber Trade.

MANILA, June 15.—Colonel Infant and General Cailles, representatives of General Cailles today signed the name of their principal to an agreement to surrender. Under terms of this agreement, General Cailles is to assemble his men at Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, as quickly as possible, and there surrender himself and his command to the American authorities. The exact number of his force is uncertain, but there will probably be more than 500.

For more than a year past General Cailles has commanded the insurgent forces operating on the east side of Bay Lake. He is said to be a French half-breed, and during the last revolution he acquired a reputation for violence and cruelty. The Society of Manila-Cats, whose practice it was to assassinate and bury alive those of their countrymen who accepted American sovereignty whenever the latter fell into their hands, operated with the cognizance, if not the support of General Cailles. At one time Cailles offered a reward of \$10 for the heads of all Americans brought to him, and more recently he offered a reward of \$100 for the head of Captain Edward N. Jones, Jr., of the Eighth Infantry.

Since the capture of Aguinaldo, Cailles, who was one of the few insurgent leaders who did not surrender under the terms of amnesty, has been persistently pursued by the American troops. He was declared to have been wounded in one engagement last month and negotiations for his surrender have been going on with General Sumner for some weeks past. He was declared to be an outlaw by the American authorities, and this fact, which meant that he could not expect to enjoy immunity for his past deeds and violations of honor, was said to have compelled him to stand trial on the many charges against him, doubtless compelling him to prolong his resistance. The members of the Federal party advised him to surrender, but this he persistently refused to do until he saw that his capture was inevitable.

Cailles was a man of considerable influence with the Filipino people and an aggressive fighter. He kept his followers well in hand, his system of mobilization being excellent. In the mountains of Laguna Province, where Cailles practically confined his operations, he had many advantages over the American troops frequently sent to dislodge him, and rendered their efforts futile. He is credited with the Sinalonan affair of last year, in which a few American troops were badly cut up, losing more than 50 per cent of the number engaged.

Cailles at one time declared himself to be Aguinaldo's successor. He and General Malver were the only two trouble-makers among insurgent leaders remaining in Luzon.

Seventeen Judges have been appointed to the courts of first instance. Among these appointments there are 11 Americans, who have been given the most important circuits, as follows:

Manila, Kinkaid, of Texas, and Odlin, of New Hampshire; Aparri, Blount, of Georgia; Dagupan, Johnson, of Michigan; Batangas, Linsag, of Illinois; Nueva Caceres, Carson, of Virginia; Ilo Ilo, Bates of Vermont; Negros, Norris, of Nebraska; Cebu, Carlock, of Illinois; Zamboanga, Icha, of Iowa, and Jolo, Whitsett, of Missouri.

War Department Pleased.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Officials of the War Department are very well pleased with the prospective surrender of General Cailles, the Filipino insurgent leader. Advices received at the department indicated that this would occur soon. Cailles is a man of considerable influence, who, with his backing of some hundreds of men, has been a menace to the efforts of the army authorities to stamp out the rebellion in Luzon. His capture, therefore, is regarded with much satisfaction by the authorities here, who say they see in it another evidence of the disintegration of the insurgent forces.

PHILIPPINE TIMBER.

Unlimited Resources of the Forests of the Archipelago.

MANILA, June 15.—The chief of the Forestry Bureau of the Philippines, Captain Ahern, has just issued a circular, which is applicable to those who are considering business ventures other than lumbering, in the Philippine Islands. The United States Attorney-General, it should be borne in mind, has construed that the prohibitions of the amendments to the Spooner act do not apply to timber cutting on Government lands. In brief, the circular is as follows:

"At present there are no laws under which timber lands can be purchased. There is some timber land held by private parties, but it is very limited in extent, and as a rule is not on the market. The custom for lumbermen in these islands is to apply for a license, granted free of charge, which is for a term of one year, and can be renewed. As a rule, applicants can obtain as large a tract as they can conveniently exploit. There are many large forest districts where no licenses have been applied for and which could be profitably handled if labor could be obtained. The felled timber is measured and appraised as it leaves the forest by a forestry official. The value of the state timber is made by the cubic foot. The timber is divided into six groups, and valued as follows: Superior group, 14 cents (Mexican) per cubic foot; first group, 10 cents (Mexican) per cubic foot; second group, 8 cents (Mexican) per cubic foot; third group, 5 cents (Mexican) per cubic foot; fourth group, 2 cents (Mexican) per cubic foot; fifth group, 1 cent (Mexican) per cubic foot.

"It would be wise to look over the ground very carefully before investing in the timber of these islands. There is a vast market here in the Orient, which will readily take every log brought to tide water. Much valuable timber is here, and a high price is paid for the same in this market. The great and almost insuperable obstacle is the lack of labor. And when labor is secured, much tax is required to retain it for any length of time.

"Much of the valuable timber is inaccessible at present, due to the lack of roads. In time roads will be constructed

and river driveways improved. Portable narrow-gauge railways will be found feasible in many places.

"The great majority of the native timber will not float; bamboo rafts are often used. The bamboo finds a ready sale in all the islands. There are 600 native tree species now known, including 11 species of oak, true ebony, some teak, camaron, an abundance of narra (Philippine mahogany), tualao, cantalao, Philippine cedar, and other woods suitable for veneering and finest cabinet works. There are more than 50 species of valuable gum trees, from which are extracted rubber, gutta-percha and other gums.

"Next to labor, transportation is difficult to secure, as the supply of steamers and launches is not equal to the demand; inter-island freight rates are very high, and at times are more than the price of the timber at tide water.

"In view of early peace and a resumption of building in the provinces, the demand for timber and transportation will increase very materially this year and next."

"Captain Ahern is about to leave for the United States, and will exhibit a series of slides before the furniture associations at Grand Rapids and elsewhere. The very great variety of rare and beautiful woods will doubtless surprise them and create an American demand for Philippine timber.

TORNADO IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Ten Persons Injured by a Twister Near South Dakota.

HURON, S. D., June 15.—Ten persons were injured, three perhaps fatally, several houses were demolished, many cattle were killed, and much farm property was destroyed by a tornado that struck at a point 50 miles from this city last night and swept for a considerable distance through the southeast corner of the county. Three inches of rain fell. The following were injured:

Mr. McCormack, wife and three children.

Mr. Gardner and wife.

Three unknown persons.

The storm was preceded by a heavy downpour of rain and dense darkness. A balloon-shaped cloud suddenly formed, and in an instant the McCormack house, with the entire family, was picked up and carried several yards. The house was smashed into kindling and the family thrown against a barbed-wire fence. All were fearfully cut and mangled. Mrs. McCormack and her 7-year-old son were most severely injured. The child cannot live and the mother is in a critical condition. Mr. McCormack's collar bone was broken, and he was badly cut about the head, while his two daughters sustained internal injuries that may prove fatal. Physicians give little hope of saving more than two of the five who were injured at the McCormack home. Besides the loss of the dwelling and all its contents, all the stock sheds, outbuildings and machinery on the farm were destroyed.

A schoolhouse a half mile from the McCormack home was totally destroyed. The residence of Mr. Gardner, five miles from McCormack's, was next demolished. Mr. Gardner was injured slightly and his wife was severely hurt. Their loss includes about all their household goods and much farm machinery. Further on the Palmer House was struck. One person was severely hurt and much property destroyed and two persons injured, one man having his leg broken. Other farmers suffered smaller losses. Many cattle and horses were killed by lightning.

NEAR A SETTLEMENT.

Pekin Negotiations Will Be Ended This Month.

PEKIN, June 15.—The foreign Ministers say that although yesterday's meeting did not result in the settlement of matters, still things are working most satisfactorily toward a conclusion, and that the amount of the indemnity and the 4 per cent rate of interest on the loans, upon the only hitch being with regard to Japan, which country cannot borrow money under 5 per cent. It is the desire upon the part of most of the Ministers to arrange this satisfactorily, as it is felt that Japan deserves special consideration. The probability is that additional bonds will be given sufficient to cover the 4 per cent rate of interest on the loans. On behalf of the United States, has agreed to add 5 per cent to the tariff, provided China would agree to the widening and dredging of the Pei Ho and the Hai Rivers, and also to certain tariff reforms.

The Ministers consider it certain that everything will be ended before July. All the troops, except the Legation guards, will have left before the end of August. The Germans tomorrow will turn over the Chinese Winter palace for preparation for occupation by the court. The director of the Peking-Fu railway has been authorized to have means of transportation ready to bring 200 Chinese troops to Peking.

Battle on the Tonkin Frontier.

TACOMA, Wash., June 15.—The steamship Tacoma brings news from Hong Kong that the French forces in Tonkin lost four officers and 17 soldiers in a fight along the Tonkin frontier with marauding bands of Chinese, aggregating over 500. The Chinese forces include 300 regulars who prefer robbery to soldiering. Many Chinese women were killed and the Chinese were driven into Kwang Se Province.

LARGEST TROLLEY SYSTEM

Syndicate Buying Up Eastern Electric Railroads.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—Henry A. Everett and A. E. Moore returned from New York City today. In an interview Mr. Moore said:

"We own or control every mile of street and suburban tracks between Warren, O., and Port Huron, Mich. with the exception of the property controlled by the Pomeroy interests and the Little Consolidated Street Railway of Cleveland. The Toledo Street Railway property was purchased by us while in New York last week. The consideration was \$11,000,000. At the same time we purchased the Rapid Railway Company, of Detroit, and secured control of the Toledo, Tremont & Norwalk Railway. The price paid for the Rapid Railway was in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

The traction lines now controlled by the syndicate make the largest trolley system in the world.

NEW PENSION COMMISSIONER

Ex-Congressman Peters, of Kansas, Offered Evans' Place.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 15.—Ex-Congressman R. S. Peters, of Kansas, today received a dispatch calling him to Washington, where he will be tendered the office of Pension Commissioner, succeeding H. Clay Evans, President McKinley has had under consideration the names of ex-Congressman Blue and Peters for this position.

plements, machinery, etc., are coming in ever-increasing quantities. Oregon can compete in butter, prunes, apples and salmon, as I have demonstrated by comparing quality and prices. In flour and lumber Oregon easily leads. These two products have served as an excellent advertisement for the state and Portland.

The Pacific Lumber Company's lumber and representatives are met with everywhere. This company deserves the gratitude of all true Portlanders for very commendable enterprise displayed by it in

HINT TO PORTLAND

Orient Exports May Be Made Up Cheaper Here.

VERY TRUE OF STRAW GOODS

Also an Opportunity for State to Increase Flour Shipments—Portland Firms That Are Active in China.

SHANGHAI, May 1.—(Special correspondence.)—The remarks I am about to make shall especially apply to North China, more particularly that portion embracing the rapidly-rising Cities of Shang-



LUMBER YARD AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

hai, Chi Fu, Tien Tsin, Niu Chwang and Port Arthur, on the coast, and Hankow, 200 miles up the Yangtze Kiang River. Of these Shanghai alone is on the regular route of the trans-Pacific and European Asiatic steamship lines, thus making it the great distributing and manufacturing point for the entire territory mentioned.

The exports consist chiefly of teas, silks, goat skins, furs, straw braids, bristles, horse hair, duck feathers, bean cake, musk, vegetable oils, egg albumen and egg yolks. Of these the most interesting is used in the manufacture of straw hats and the latter of brushes. A straw hat and brush factory situated at Portland would have a decided advantage over one located on the Atlantic Coast, as nearly all the raw material for either industry is derived from North China or Japan. A saving in favor of the Pacific as against the Atlantic can be effected in three ways, namely, time, freight rates and financing, which, together with the light freight rates on such goods from Eastern factories to Portland, should afford sufficient margin to enable the Pacific manufacturer to compete favorably. I might say that all the other articles of export, with the possible exception of bean cake, find a market in America, but can only be dealt in profitably by Pacific Coast dealers who have offices in the more thickly settled portion of the United States, as the consumption of such goods west of the Rocky Mountains is comparatively small.

Imports are chiefly flour, case oil, lumber and cotton, although considerable quantities of canned fruits, meats and vegetables and salmon, also butter, cheese, im-

is the case further south; then California flour will find its proper market. In a few years hence these same conditions will exist in regard to other Oregon products, as prunes, apples, butter, salmon, etc., unless the Portland dealers in these articles awake and enter the field in company with their California competitors, some of whom are on the ground here with offices open for business, and they are succeeding.

Much Wheat Is Raised.

I visited the Pan Fong flour mill, of Shanghai, which has a capacity of 250 barrels per day. There is only one other mill in China, also situated in Shanghai, with a capacity of 250 barrels. It is at present closed down for want of wheat. It is not, I believe, generally known in America that wheat is produced in considerable quantities throughout this portion of China, and has, for hundreds of years, perhaps thousands of years, occupied a prominent place among the staple products of the country. The Chinese are not, as is generally assumed in America, only acquiring a taste for flour. They plant the wheat much the same as we do corn, and cultivate, harvest, thresh and grind it in the most primitive way. Still, when the cost of labor, size of plantations, quality of wheat and all the environments are taken into consideration, there is not much encouragement for the introduction of modern machinery.

The destructive weevil has a first mortgage on the Chinaman's crop of wheat, which, together with many other obstacles, would indicate the probable impossibility of competition with American flour. In fact, I am inclined to the belief that the production of wheat here

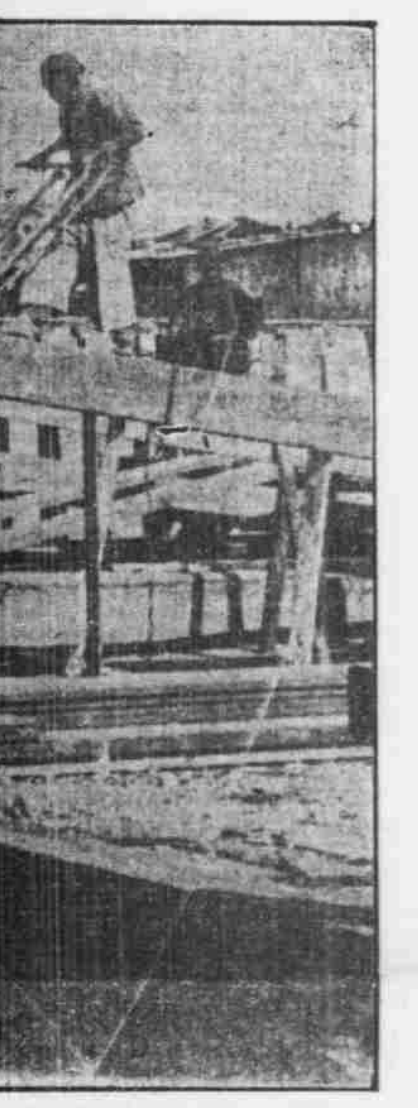
METHOD OF TAKING PASSENGERS ON AND OFF A YANG-TSE RIVER STEAMER.

will eventually be superseded by that of rice and other products made in keeping with Chinese methods. Canned salmon is being consumed in increasing quantities. Columbia River salmon is sold here by San Francisco firms, and I have taken considerable pains to explain that the Columbia River is not in California, and that salmon can be shipped from Portland at a lower price than from San Francisco. The import markets of North China are at present in a somewhat congested condition, while supplies for export are un-

(Concluded on Sixth Page.)

the vigorous pursuance of its work in Asia. The Inman-Poulsen Company is also attracting attention, and as it has a representative in North China, is likely to be heard from frequently. So far, I have no evidence of any activity from Puget Sound mills, and only once was British Columbia lumber brought to my notice.

Considerable California flour is consumed, which may seem strange when it is known that large quantities of Oregon flour are shipped from Portland to San Francisco for trans-shipment to Central and South America. The freight rate from Portland to San Francisco is, I believe, more than half that from Portland to China. Would it not appear more natural for San Francisco to ship California flour to South America and Portland to divert that flour cargo now going via San Francisco to China? Does this not prove that Oregon can deliver the same quality of flour to China for from 25 cents to 50 cents per barrel less than California? This peculiar condition is partly explained by the fact that California flour was introduced into some districts of China, prior to the introduction of Oregon flour, under certain brands, and once a brand is established in China it is no easy matter to supplant it with even a better article at a less price. It is only a question of time, however, when all flour will have to stand the test, as



METHOD OF TAKING PASSENGERS ON AND OFF A YANG-TSE RIVER STEAMER.

Death of Rev. John L. Dyer, a Famous Western Preacher.

DENVER, June 15.—Rev. John L. Dyer, one of the most famous preachers who has figured in the history of the West, died here today from paralysis of the throat, after a lingering illness. The Rev. Mr. Dyer was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1812, moved to Illinois in 1831, and served through the Black Hawk War. "Father" Dyer began preaching in Wisconsin in 1840, and was the oldest, if not the last, of the old Methodist circuit-riders. Coming to Colorado in 1861, he met with many thrilling adventures in his travels in this state and New Mexico, and through his zeal in preaching the gospel to the widely separated and almost inaccessible mining camps in all kinds of weather earned the sobriquet of "the snowshoe itinerant," and is the author of a book bearing that title. His picture is among those given a place in the dome of the State Capitol as a testimony to his life work and a pioneer in the winning of the West.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Philippines.

Cailles will surrender his entire force at Santa Cruz, Page 1.
Seventeen judges have been appointed to courts of the first instance, Page 1.
Great possibilities of the Philippine lumber trade, Page 1.

Foreign.

Boers surprised a force of Victoria mounted men near Middelburg, Page 2.
The Bismarck statue was unveiled in Berlin, Page 2.
Negotiations at Pekin will be settled this month, Page 2.

Domestic.

The Harriman consolidation is believed to have been effected, Page 1.
The jury trying Dr. Kennedy at New York disagreed, Page 2.
The Agricultural Department issued a bulletin showing the sources of agricultural imports, Page 2.

Ten persons were injured by a tornado in South Dakota, Page 1.

Sport.

Portland won from Seattle, 4-2, Page 3.
Tacoma defeated Spokane, 4-2, Page 3.
Cheri won the Grand Prix at Paris, and Olympian was next to last, Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

The baccalaureate sermon at the University of Oregon was delivered by Rev. Mac H. Wallace, of Eugene, Page 6.
Rev. W. H. Kellogg, of Portland, delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Pacific University, Page 6.

Two Indians tried to murder the Umatilla reservation chief of police, Page 8.

Six frame buildings were burned at Monmouth, Page 6.

Portland and Vicinity.

Central Republican Club formed to promote harmony in the party, Page 10.
Oregon cheese favored for export to Japan, Page 10.
Tanner living at Fulton said to be heir to a large fortune in Austria, Page 10.
Five systems of bicycle paths on the East Side adopted by the committee of the Taxpayers' Cycle Association, Page 10.

First sports for July 4, Page 3.

First Congregational Church celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its organization, Page 8.

Rev. W. R. Lord denounces the competitive system at a Socialist meeting, Page 8.