

PLAN IS NOT COMPLETE

Details of the Second Call Not Yet Taken Up.

GOVERNOR'S VIEWS SOLICITED

Incomplete Regiments May First Be Filled Up—Regiments of Negroes Will Probably Be Officered by Men of Their Own Color.

Washington, May 30.—An important phase of the military programme is the decision not to take up the details of organizing the new force of 75,000 volunteers for at least a week or 10 days. At a cabinet meeting today inquiry was made of Secretary Alger as to what steps he proposed taking in the organization of this large additional force of volunteers. His reply was that he had not even considered the details of this question, and that his plan was not to take up the matter for a week or 10 days.

In the meantime no conclusion has been reached as to whether a portion of the 75,000 volunteers will be used to recruit the regiments remaining unfilled under the first call for 125,000 volunteers, which would take about 40,000 men from the second call. This would leave 35,000 men to be organized in distinctly new regiments. It would have the advantage of filling every regiment in the service, instead of leaving some of them with a depleted organization. On the other hand, it would destroy the integrity of this force of 75,000 volunteers as a second reserve.

The war department is anxious to obtain the views of the governors of states and territories in regard to filling to their maximum the regiments already furnished by them under the first call, and with this object in view, Adjutant-General Corbin today sent telegrams asking the several governors to make recommendations to the department on this subject.

A number of minor points coming up constantly in relation to the second call for volunteers are being passed upon in a general way at this time. For instance, the question arose today as to whether colored officers, as well as colored troops, would be taken as a part of the organizations offered. General Alger at once decided that if a colored company had efficient, soldierly colored officers, they were as much entitled to receive recognition and acceptance in the military service as were the troops themselves. He made this decision known to the governor of Indiana, who asked for information, and he stated the same thing to Representative Hall, of Iowa, who has an organization of colored men with colored officers in his district. In this connection it developed that colored men are being considered for some of the staff appointments, and the surgeon-general of the army has accepted a colored man as surgeon, with the rank of captain. The colored surgeon will be assigned to a colored regiment, and colored troops and colored officers will be kept together as far as possible.

It is not yet known what states will be called upon for infantry, cavalry or artillery. It is quite likely, however, that any request a state may make in this matter will be complied with if possible.

Adjutant-General Corbin tonight announced that three of the brigadier-generals appointed by the president today would be officially assigned, as soon as the senate had confirmed their nominations, to command troops in the Philippines. The generals selected for the Philippine expeditions are George A. Garretson, of Cleveland; Francis V. Greene, of New York, and Charles King, of Wisconsin.

Late this evening General Merritt wired General Corbin requesting that General King be sent with him to the Philippines. The request was approved and forwarded to General King, and so becomes, to all intents and purposes, a command.

General King is a novelist and an ex-officer of the United States army. Generals Garretson and Greene have already signified to the war department their acceptance of the orders to proceed to Manila. Both are experienced officers of marked ability. It is understood, unofficially, that Harrison Gray Otis will also go to the Philippines.

Fatal Tennessee Collision.
Chattanooga, May 30.—A special from Oakesdale, Tenn., says: An engine collided with the Oakesdale accommodation train at Gainsville, north of Chattanooga, on the Cincinnati Southern. The crew on the engine, composed of Conductor Simpson, Engineer Hudson, Fireman Edwards and Brake-man Mathews and Swanson, were all instantly killed, except Simpson, who is not expected to live. All resided in Somerset, Ky. Engineer Walkinsaw, Fireman Day and Baggage-man Dress-back, of the accommodation train, were seriously hurt.

STOP AT HONOLULU.

Arrangements Have Been Made for Entertaining the Troops.

Honolulu, via San Francisco, May 30.—The citizens of this city held a mass meeting on the 18th inst. and made arrangements to entertain the United States troops when they pass through this city. The meeting was most enthusiastic. Stirling speeches were made by United States Minister Sewall, United States Consul-General Heywood; A. S. Smith, attorney-general; William Kinney and others. A prominent committee was appointed to handle the affair. Meetings have been held from day to day and all preliminary arrangements have been made. The government has tendered the use of the large drill shed and the grounds surrounding the executive building. A sumptuous spread will be provided for Uncle Sam's defenders under the direction of the ladies of Honolulu. Fruits and flowers in profusion will be provided for the guests, and everything will be done to make the short stay of the soldiers in Honolulu a memorable one. Over \$5,000 has been subscribed for the entertainment.

There is much speculation here in regard to the visit of the soldiers. Many believe that the men will not be allowed to land. If the men do not come ashore the success of the affair will be marred to a considerable extent, but the boys will be provided for nevertheless. Well-cooked food, fruits and other things will be sent on board the steamers to be eaten on the trip over to the Orient.

A squadron of 10 men were sent ashore from the Bennington yesterday to assist in decorating the drill shed, where the soldiers are to be feasted. The Bennington may convey the City of Peking to Manila.

Must Go Together.

Washington, May 30.—The Hawaiian annexation question assumed definite shape in the senate today, when Lodge and Morgan offered amendments to the war-revenue bill bearing directly upon the subject. Lodge's amendment is in the words of Newland's resolution, and provides in direct terms for the annexation of the islands. Lodge was seen immediately after he had sent in his amendment, and announced it to be his purpose to press the amendment to the end.

"Henceforth," he said, "the two measures shall travel together. Both are equally important, and under the circumstances it would be foolhardy for us to forego our advantages in Hawaii."

EXCHANGE WAS MADE.

American Prisoners Transferred to Morro Castle.

Havana, May 30.—(From a Spanish correspondent.)—At 10 o'clock this morning the marines were notified from Morro that an American ship had been sighted off the harbor flying a flag of truce. A colonel of the general staff, with the vice-consul, went on the Spanish gunboat Marquis Molina, and proceeded to Morro castle, off which lay the tug Marquis de Balboa, having on board the American newspaper correspondents, Hayden Jones and Charles Thrall, for whom an exchange of prisoners was to be made. Jones and Thrall were tendered at 10 o'clock to the Marquis Molina, which immediately hoisted a white flag and went to meet the American vessel, which proved to be the Maple. Two boats were lowered for the American vessel, and to them were transferred the prisoners to be exchanged for the American correspondents. They were Colonel Vicente de Corijo, the former commander at Cabanas fortress, and said to be a brother-in-law of General Weyler, and Surgeon-General Cincin Garvin Julian and two private soldiers, who were captured aboard the steamer Argonauta. The exchange was soon effected, and the Spanish were taken aboard the gunboat.

Balloons for the Army.

New York, May 30.—The Tribune prints the following: There were shipped to Governor's island yesterday from the pier of the French line two big balloons and equipment, which the government has purchased for use in army operations. They were obtained from the French manufacturer of balloons and proprietor of the captive balloon in Paris, Maurice Malet. M. Malet is in this country with Anthony Varile, both of them well-known aeronauts, and it is likely that their services will be secured in connection with the use of balloons in military operations in Cuba and Porto Rico, and possibly in the Philippines. The plan has been proposed of sending one of the balloons now at Tampa on a trial to Commodore Schley's squadron, and to use it in seeing just now if the alleged Spanish fleet is hidden away in Santiago harbor. The balloons will be shipped to such points as the signal service may determine.

No Accident on the Baltimore.

London, May 30.—Stories circulated at Madrid and elsewhere regarding the Baltimore are evidently groundless. A dispatch received at the Spanish capital from Manila apparently referred to the alleged disablement of the Baltimore during the battle of Manila, when a Spanish shell struck her and exploded some ammunition, slightly injuring six men on her decks.

ESCAPE IS IMPOSSIBLE

Cervera at the Mercy of Our Squadron.

HIS CAREER IS AT AN END

Spaniard's Fatal Blunder—Schley Off Santiago and Sampson Where He Can Go to His Assistance or Reach Havana.

Washington, May 28.—Secretary Long said at the close of office hours today that Cervera was still in Santiago harbor. Schley is lying outside watching the entrance, to prevent the egress of the Spanish vessels, but while there is evidence of a certain kind of that fact, there has been no official confirmation of it. This is a little remarkable, in view of the fact that it is only a day's run for one of Schley's swift torpedo-boats from Santiago to a cable port in Hayti.

There is also a curious lack of information from the newspaper boats on this point. It was supposed the censors might have eliminated from the dispatches of the newspaper men any reference to the fleet, but this would apply, according to the statement of the naval department officials here, only to that part of the dispatches that might relate to the number and whereabouts of the United States forces, and the censor's rules would not exclude reference to the Spanish squadrons.

Notwithstanding the officials profess unshaken confidence in their belief that the Spanish squadron is securely bottled up in Santiago harbor, there is no concealment by them of an intense desire to secure some absolutely trustworthy information on that point. It is not to be doubted that, with the question still open, the beginning of the main operations are retarded. So long as there exists a possibility of the Spanish naval force being at large, there is an indisposition to start the troop transports for Cuba.

Probably it was this uncertainty of affairs that induced the president to call a consultation at the White House today between Secretaries Long and Alger, General Miles and the members of the naval war board, Admiral Seward, Captain Crowinshield and Captain Mahan. As stated by one of the members of the conference, the purpose was to go over the whole situation from the Philippines to Cuba and Porto Rico, and decide just how far the plans already laid down should be modified to meet existing conditions. This involved a decision on such important points as the propriety of an immediate move of the military force on Cuba; the reliability of the advices so far had touching the location of the Spanish squadron; the policy of preceding the Cuban expedition or accompanying it with one directed against Porto Rico, and, finally, the extent of the military assistance to be sent to Admiral Dewey at Manila.

As already indicated, the proceedings were rather in the nature of a consultation than of a war council, so it is not probable that all of the important questions were disposed of at the conference. No member of the conference felt authorized to tell what had taken place, but there are felt to be patent indications of a decision to embark the military expeditions in the course of the next few days; whether for Cuba or Porto Rico can only be conjectured.

Naval officers feel that Cervera has committed a fatal blunder in being trapped at Santiago de Cuba, and that there is no fear the trap will prove inadequate to hold the Spaniards.

WILL TAKE PORTO RICO.

Sampson Has Been Ordered to Move on the Island.

Chicago, May 28.—A special to the News from Washington says: Porto Rico is to be taken. The president has decided that Sampson shall move immediately on that island, while Schley guards Cervera. At least 20,000 troops will be sent, and another army is at the same time to enter Cuba, the plans now being ready.

From a cabinet officer it is learned that the haste in ordering troops and ships to Porto Rico is owing to the fact that the president has leaned that the powers are preparing to ask that Spain be permitted to withdraw from Cuba and allow peace to be declared. This intimation came direct from Europe. The president wants to be able to say, "Yes, Spain may withdraw. That's why we made war; but we will hold Porto Rico and the Philippines." Without a dissenting voice, the cabinet decided that the greatest possible haste should be made in the invasion.

SHIPS FOR ASIA.

More Transports Are Needed on the Pacific.

San Francisco, May 28.—The transporting of 50,000 troops to the Philippines has set government agents to work scouring the Pacific ocean for transport vessels.

FROM GARCIA'S CAMP.

Two Cuban Officers on a Visit to Washington.

Washington, May 28.—Secretary Alger and General Miles today conferred with two officers from the staff of General Garcia, General Cohazo and Lieutenant Charles Hernandez, who came direct from Garcia's headquarters, bearing credentials from him to perfect a plan of co-operation with the American forces. They accompanied Lieutenant Rowan, of the United States army, on his return from Garcia's camp at Bayamo, in Central Cuba, and shared with him the danger of a two days' journey in an open boat from the coast of Cuba. They reported first to the Cuban delegation here, and Secretary Quesada was careful to keep their presence secret until General Miles had made the fact known.

Lieutenant Hernandez says his headquarters at Bayamo, with a body-guard of several hundred men, are quartered in the city. The infantry and cavalry are quartered in the suburb of South Bayamo. In all, about 3,000 men are thus quartered. They are well armed with Remington and Mausers, captured from the Spaniards. Most of them have machets, but only the officers carry other small arms. The cavalry have small horses, much like the Indian mustangs, hardy and reliable.

Hernandez says communication is maintained with General Gomez and with points along the coast. From this he has a general idea of the forces outside of those with General Garcia at Bayamo. He estimated that there are 12,000 men, all of whom are well armed, east of la trocha, and constituting the forces in the eastern division of the island under Garcia. These include the 3,000 at Bayamo, the others being scattered at various points. He estimated General Gomez' immediate command at about 3,000 men, with 6,000 men scattered at various points. In all there are, according to Coloazo and Hernandez, about 20,000 to 25,000 troops.

It is understood the visit of Garcia's officers is to give general assurance to the authorities here of Garcia's desire to give every possible co-operation to the American movements. Similar assurances have come from General Gomez, and have been presented by Quesada. The Cuban officers have made a good impression here, and the authorities were agreeably surprised to find them men of ability and sound, soldierly bearing, speaking English well.

The Second Draft.

Washington, May 28.—The officials of the war department are not yet prepared definitely to announce their programme with respect to obtaining the 75,000 volunteers called for yesterday by presidential proclamation. There will be some consultation on the subject between the president and the war officers before a conclusion is reached. It is said, however, to have been determined to fill to their maximum strength the 100 and more regiments of volunteers already called for, most of which are organized at the minimum number allowed by the law.

The President's Proclamation.

The following is the proclamation issued by the president:

By the president of the United States, a proclamation:

Whereas, An act of congress was approved on the 25th day of April, 1898, entitled "An act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain," and whereas, by act of congress entitled "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898, the president is authorized in order to raise a volunteer army to issue this proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States; now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and laws, deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth volunteers, to the aggregate number of 75,000 in addition to the volunteers called forth by my proclamation of the 23d of April in the present year, the same to be apportioned, so far as practicable, among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve two years, unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm, and the details of enlistment and organization will be made known through the war department.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President.

By William R. Day, Secretary of State.

Ordered Into Commission.

San Francisco, May 28.—Orders have been received to place the Philadelphia and Yorktown in commission as soon as possible; also to transfer the boys from the training-ship Mohican and fill up that vessel with seamen and ordinary seamen.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Oregon.]

Not in the memory of the oldest wheat trader has there been a time when the wheat markets the world over exhibited as much activity and irregularity as characterized them the last week. The buying furor that started in the previous week was continued with increased force. Sensational advances were reported everywhere on Monday and Tuesday. May in Chicago touched \$1.85; in New York it was \$1.91; in Duluth \$1.80; in Minneapolis \$1.00; in Toledo \$1.65; in Liverpool \$1.64, and in Paris \$1.64. May at one time was \$1 over last year, and at another \$1.15. These were the highest prices, with one exception, since August, 1869, and that was the September corner run by B. P. Hutehinson, in 1888, when the price was put to \$2. In 1877 it advanced to \$1.76 1/2. Short sellers suffered terrific losses, and the tension became extreme. The bulge culminated Tuesday, and prices declined irregularly. Chicago showing a loss of 55c, New York 47c, Duluth 40c, Minneapolis 20c, Toledo 28c, and Liverpool 8c. The advance has been of material benefit to farmers and millers having wheat to sell. They took advantage of it both here and in Europe, and the wheat was rushed to market, as there has seldom been a chance to sell it for such prices for more than a day or two at a time. Arrivals at primary points were 4,228,222 bushels or more than double last year's. English farmers' deliveries were 84,400 quarters, an increase of 84,000 quarters for the week, with an advance of 8c per quarter, the price being 45s, 11d, the highest in over 16 years.

Leiter sold over 1,000,000 bushels last week, and in five weeks has disposed of about 10,000,000 bushels. How much more he owns no one but himself knows. His interests in May have been largely reduced, but he is so largely spread out in other markets, the wheat being held there in some instances on joint account, that no reliable figures can be made as to his position. His interest, however, is the lightest in a year.

Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakimas, \$11 @ 12 per ton; natives, \$8 @ 10; sweets, 2 1/2 c per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1.75.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 21c; ranch, 10 @ 13c; dairy, 14 @ 18c; Iowa fancy creamery, 20c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11 @ 12c; Eastern cheese, 12 1/2 c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; California ranch, 14c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7 @ 7 1/2 c; mutton, 8c; pork, 7 1/2 c; veal, small, 8c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 14c; dressed, 16c; turkeys, live, 14c; dressed, 17 @ 18c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 8 @ 7c; steel heads, 7 @ 8c; salmon trout, 9 @ 10c; flounders and sole, 8 @ 4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4 @ 5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3 @ 5c; herring, 4c.

Olympia oysters, per sack, \$8 @ 3.25.

Corn—Whole, \$25; cracked, per ton, \$25; feed meal, \$25 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$26; whole, \$25.

Flour—Patents, per barrel, \$5.25 @ 5.50; straights, \$5.00; California brands, \$6.25; Dakota brands, \$5.00 @ \$5.75; bookwheat flour, \$6.50.

Millet—Bran, per ton, \$17; shorts, per ton, \$18.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$21 @ 22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$18 @ 19; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Hay—Puget Sound, new, per ton, \$10 @ 13; Eastern Washington timothy, \$17; alfalfa, \$11; straw, \$7.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$28 @ 30.

Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, \$26.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 87 @ 89c; Valley and Bluestem, 80c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$5.00; graham, \$4.50; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 42 @ 43c; choice gray, 39 @ 40c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$23; brewing, \$24 per ton.

Millet—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$25; shorts, \$19.

Hay—Timothy, \$12 @ 13; clover, \$11 @ 12; Oregon wild hay, \$9 @ 10 per ton.

Eggs—Oregon, 12 @ 12 1/2 c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 32 1/2 @ 35c; fair to good, 25 @ 30c; dairy, 25 @ 30c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11c; Young America, 12 1/2 c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00 @ 4; geese, \$6.00 @ 6.50; ducks, young, \$4 @ 5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10 @ 12c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40 @ 50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75 @ 2 per cental.

Onions—Oregon, \$2.25 @ 2.50 per sack.

Hops—5 @ 12 1/2 c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4 @ 6c.

Wool—Valley, 14 @ 15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8 @ 12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2 c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 9c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00 @ 4.00; dressed, \$5.50 @ 6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50 @ 4.00; cows, \$2.50 @ 3.25.