

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Discusses New Foreign Policy and Coming Greatness.

THE GLORIES OF CONQUEST

Judge Grosscup Delivers an Eloquent Address—Nicaragua Canal Favored—Annexation Problem Taken Up.

Saratoga, Aug. 22.—The national conference on the foreign policy of the United States opened here today, with an address by Henry Wade Rogers, of Chicago, chairman of the committee on arrangement. Rogers said the conference was called to consider some momentous questions in the history of the republic. He spoke of the war, and returned prayerful thanks for the peace now at hand. While peace has arrived, he said, there were many serious problems to be considered.

He referred to the close friendship between Americans and British, which would promptly lead to international arbitration and finally to universal peace. The speaker spoke favorably of the Nicaragua canal, which he argued should be built and controlled by the United States government. The canal would shorten the distance by water to San Francisco by 12,000 miles. The question of the Nicaragua canal was taken up, and Warner Miller took the platform. He briefly spoke of his persistent advocacy of the canal.

Events of the past three months demanded the immediate construction, and he believed all Americans were now universally in favor of it, as was also all of Europe. He spoke of the numerous surveys made of every proposed route to pierce the isthmus, and said the route by the way of the Nicaragua canal has received great consideration as both feasible and desirable. Mr. Miller referred to several canals that have materially aided in opening up the country.

The Nicaragua canal would alone save us 10,000 miles, and would be a great outlet for those states on the Pacific coast. The continent is gridironed with transcontinental railroads, but these do not alone afford the advantages that could be secured by a canal. It is a question of cheap transportation, and the Nicaragua canal would solve the problem. Within 10 years after the completion of the canal the population of the Pacific states will have increased to 10,000,000. One of the best results of the Spanish-American war is that it will compel the building of the Nicaragua canal.

The annexation problem was taken up at the afternoon session. Carl Schurz, of New York, spoke at length, giving the views of the anti-expansionists, whose cause he advocated. He was opposed by Judge Grosscup, of Chicago, who is an earnest expansionist. Judge Grosscup said in part:

"I am among those who believe that the people of the United States can, without breach of faith to the promises of our past or serious danger to the expectations of our future, hold permanently all or a portion of the territory that has been occupied by our troops during the progress of the war. I am ready to go a step further and assert that the obligations of our duty toward mankind, and especially toward the particular peoples who have been drawn within the sphere of our operations, and toward the future usefulness of ourselves, demand that we should permanently retain so much of these, the captures of war, as are needed to round out the moral purposes for which it was inaugurated, and the greater destiny on which, as a nation, we are about to enter.

"As a people, we, for the first time, look clearly over the empire of the earth. Without the sacrifice of righteousness or honor, but as the ministers of both, the invitation comes to take our share in the opportunities and responsibilities of this wider field. The immediate question, the one that, by its solution, will either bring in or bar out of this larger national sphere, relates to the permanent occupation of our Spanish conquests. The true question is not whether Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines are intrinsically worth the responsibilities incurred by their occupation, but whether their commerce and resources will counterbalance the new dangers that their acquisition would introduce into our political system. For I see behind them, in the horizon toward which we are heading, looming up from the Pacific, mountainous interests and opportunity, against which the outlines of the Philippines are but a mere speck—something more than islands, nothing more than a continent.

"Within Asia lies the interest and the opportunity that, by its largeness, outweighs every other prospect. I favor the acquisition of Porto Rico, partly because the moral purpose of this war demands that it should not longer be a political plague spot in the otherwise purified Caribbean sea, but chiefly because it is at the gateway to the Caribbean—a sea that when the commerce of Asia is fully developed and the Nicaragua canal opened will, from both a naval and commercial view, become the most important water on the face of the globe.

MUSTER-OUT TO BEGIN.

Corbin Will Send From 75,000 to 100,000 Volunteers Home.

New York, Aug. 22.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: Adjutant-General Corbin said in an interview that he was going to muster out between 75,000 and 100,000 volunteers as soon as practicable. The selection of the regiments will not be made arbitrarily, but having in mind, first of all, the reports of the regular army officers now with the volunteers. The highest consideration will be given the wishes of governors, as well as of the regiments themselves. The interests of the national government demand the disbandment of troops secured under the second call in certain instances, and in other cases regiments raised under the first call, which have had service and which have been materially reduced in efficiency through sickness, will be the first to go.

It will not be feasible to issue a general order or to prepare a complete list covering all the forces to be mustered out for some time to come. On the contrary, as soon as an agreement is reached regarding any particular regiment, it will be immediately sent to the state camp, and as soon as its property can be turned over to the government and its accounts settled, the individual records of its officers and men will be completed and they will be discharged from service under the United States.

The only mustering out orders issued up to the present time relate to the First Vermont infantry. It was originally proposed that the regiments organized under the second call which had not left their states should be immediately disbanded, and this plan will probably be followed out with very few exceptions.

Ordered Home for Muster Out.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Orders were given today for the return to their states of the following regiments: First Illinois cavalry and First Maine infantry, now at Chickamauga; Second New York infantry, now at Fernand, Fla., and First Vermont infantry at Chickamauga. Similar orders will be issued from day to day to other volunteer regiments selected for mustering out.

FOR HONOLULU.

Over Three Hundred Men Wedged Aboard the Little Alliance.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—Three hundred and twenty-five officers and men of the New York regiment embarked on board the steamship Alliance this morning and will sail for Honolulu today. The ladies of the Red Cross Society furnished the men with luncheon before they went on board the Alliance, which is a very stanch little vessel, but entirely unsuited for the transportation of so many men. Merriam stated today that the Scandia and Arizona will probably sail some time Tuesday forenoon.

In addition to their troops, the two transports will carry 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition for the Philippine forces. It is now on the way from the East, and although the railroad company is hurrying it westward, it will not be possible to get it all aboard the two vessels. The troops will embark in the afternoon, and the transports will then anchor in the stream until their departure.

Yellow Jack Subdued.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The war department is not alarmed about yellow fever among the troops in the United States, but a close watch is being kept at all points where there is the least danger. Three cases at Key West were the only ones reported in the South, and no additional cases have been reported in the last three days. At Montauk Point there are several suspicious cases, but if it is yellow fever it is of a very mild type.

With American Consent.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Hong Kong, dated August 19, and evidently official, says: The Kaiser Augusta, which left Manila with dispatches from Admiral Diedrichs, after the fall of that city, will return there today. Augustin and his family arrived on board the cruiser. Von Diedrichs, at the request of Augustin, gave them passage by arrangement with the American commander. Augustin has left Hong Kong en route for Spain.

Slaughter in China.

London, Aug. 22.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says: "The slaughter in Southern China continues. Corpses float past Wu Chow daily. Two hundred rebels who had entered Tai Wong Kong were defeated by General Mawho, who killed 100 of the rebels and took 40 of them prisoners. The gentry in the districts of Paklan and Wu Gun daily send to the magistrates between 10 and 20 rebels for execution.

Military Prisoners Escape.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—Three prisoners escaped from the military prison on Alcatraz island last night. They secured a rowboat and started for the mainland at dark. Sentries fired at them, but no trace of the fugitives has yet been discovered.

Two Privates Killed.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22.—Alphonso Dayton, a private in the Twenty-third Kansas volunteer infantry, and another negro were run over and killed by a Union Pacific passenger train west of here today.

MORE THAN WAS GRANTED

Admiral Dewey Secures All the Philippines.

PRACTICALLY NO OPPOSITION

Instructions Which Have in View the Further Expansion of Our Possessions—General Merritt's Dispatch.

London, Aug. 20.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The terms of the capitulation of Manila, as agreed upon Saturday between General Jaudenez and General Merritt, includes the cession of the Philippine archipelago to the United States.

"An American naval officer arrived from Manila on the Zafiro tells me that the Americans practically walked into Manila. The operations, he says, were confined to the Malate side of the city, where the Spaniards had a fort and two lines of trenches. The troops waded through the Malate river and walked up to the beach as though going to lunch, meeting practically no opposition.

"I learn when General Merritt went ashore after the capitulation of Manila, he experienced some difficulty in finding General Jaudenez, who ultimately was found in a church among crowds of women and children."

OFFICIAL ADVICES.

General Merritt Informs the Department Regarding the Battle.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The war department has received the following: "Manila, via Hong Kong Aug. 20.—On August 7 Dewey joined me in a 48-hour notification to the Spanish commander to remove the non-combatants from the city. On the same date a reply was received, expressing thanks for the humane sentiments expressed and stating the Spanish were without a place of refuge for the non-combatants now within the walls of the town.

"An August 9 we sent a joint note inviting attention to the suffering in store for the sick and non-combatants in case it became our duty to reduce the defenses, also setting forth the hopeless condition of the Spanish forces, surrounded on all sides, the fleet in front, with no prospect of reinforcements, and demanded the surrender as due to every consideration of humanity. On the same date we received a reply admitting the situation, but stating the council of defense declared the request for surrender would not be granted, but offered to consult the government if the time necessary for communication via Hong Kong were granted. We sent a joint note in reply declining.

"On August 13 I joined the navy in an attack on the city. After about half an hour's accurate shelling of the Spanish lines, McArthur's brigade on the right and Greene's on the left under Anderson, advanced in a vigorous attack and carried the Spanish works.

"Our loss is not accurately known, but is about 50 in all. The behavior of the troops was excellent. The cooperation of the navy was most valuable. The troops advanced rapidly on the walled city, upon which a white flag was shown, and the town capitulated. The troops occupied Malate, Binondo and the walled city of San Miguel. All our centers are protected. The insurgents are quiet. No disorder or pillage. MERRITT."

The war department has made public the order sent to Merritt last evening regarding the occupation of Manila by the American forces. The order follows:

"Merritt, Manila:—The president directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The Americans are in possession of Manila city, Manila bay and harbor, and must preserve peace and protect persons within the territory occupied by the military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the president. Use whatever means are in your judgment necessary to attain this end. All law-abiding people must be treated alike. By order of the secretary of war. "CORBIN; "Adjutant-General."

A CORNICHE COLLAPSED.

Four Men Killed and Five Injured in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—Four men were killed and five others badly injured this afternoon by the collapse of a cornice on a new building in the course of erection, at 475 North Fifth street. The dead are: Albert Green, bricklayer; Thomas Lyons, bricklayer; Christian Schoelter, proprietor of a cigar store near by; Harry Evans, bricklayer, of Camden, N. J.

Green and Lyons were at work on a scaffold directly beneath the cornice and the others were on the sidewalk. The cornice weighed nearly 10 tons, and in falling carried the scaffold and the men to the street. Green and Lyons were instantly killed, and some time passed before they and the others could be taken from under the debris. Schoelter and Evans died in the hospital.

AMERICAN PRESTIGE.

Attracting Great Attention in the Far East—Manila to Rival Hong Kong.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The American position in the far East is attracting great attention. Soleil says: "The Americans will quadruple the value of the Philippines, and Manila will become the rival of Hong Kong. The United States will have a preponderating situation in Chinese waters. There is no market they desire more eagerly than the Chinese, and though they have been forestalled by other powers they will assuredly overtake their rivals by the rapidity of their progress in that region, and in the coming breaking up of the Chinese empire the United States will not be content with the worst fortunes for their heritage."

The Temps, while congratulating France upon the role of peace-maker, recognizes the fact that it is not always a good thing to put a finger between the hammer and the anvil. The Temps says:

"The United States will not hear a word of intervention, and France has no interests in compromising herself gratuitously with a country evidently destined for a more active part in great international affairs. It would be artless to count overmuch on Spanish gratitude. Therefore, the French watchword should be 'Messieurs point de zele.'"

Programme Is Startling.

London, Aug. 20.—The morning papers comment upon the proposed immense increase in the American navy. The Standard says:

"Such a fleet, operating from Manila as a base, would be able to exercise considerable influence upon the progress of events in Chinese waters, and, added to the English-China squadron and the Japanese navy would make a mighty army indeed."

The Daily Mail says: "The new programme is startling in its immensity. The American navy jumps to fourth place among the world's fleets. It will not long remain fourth nor will it be long before the United States will have a policy in China."

THE BOND ISSUE.

Full Amount of the Loan Can Be Used to Advantage.

New York, Aug. 20.—Assistant Secretary of Treasury Vanderlip, who has been bearing some suggestions from different sections, on the possibility of limiting the issue of bonds to an amount below \$200,000,000, the full issue authorized, the idea of the suggestors being that the termination of the war removes the necessity for more money than will be provided by the customs and enlarged internal revenue receipts, smiled when he was asked about the probability of the adoption of the suggestion, says the Washington correspondent of the Times.

"It is a very pretty suggestion," Mr. Vanderlip said, "but I do not believe it will be adopted. The treasury has already accepted the loan, and agreed to furnish the bonds provided for the subscribers. A part of the bonds have been sent out, and the others will follow. It is true that there will be less pressing need for money, as the closing of the war will remove the necessity, but some large expenses have already been incurred which must be met, and some will continue for a while after hostilities are stopped.

"The reports of the treasury putting the expenditures of the war at about \$150,000,000 are not considered as covering all expenses, but simply those items in the treasury statements that are charged up directly to the war and navy departments. These cover the greatest expense included in the other classifications of the statements, and they will substantially increase the aggregate of expenditures in excess of what they would have been in a condition of peace."

WILL BE ENLARGED.

Yellowstone Park Too Small for a Game Preserve.

Washington, Aug. 20.—It is very probable that within a short time the Yellowstone National Park will be enlarged to the extent of some 150 square miles, which will be added to the western extremity of the reserve. For some little time this question has been under consideration at the interior department, but not until now have active steps been taken looking to the improvement. Commissioner Hermann of the general land office has gone to the Yellowstone for the purpose of investigating the matter, and will consult with the keepers of the park, as well as others who have been urging the project.

Vesuvius Erupting.

Naples, Aug. 20.—Vesuvius is again in a state of active eruption. Four streams of lava are flowing down the mountain side at the rate of 400 yards an hour. The chestnut trees on Mount Somma have been burned. Constant explosions are heard in the central crater, which is emitting smoke and flames.

Big Fire in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—A great fire at Nijni Novgorod, capital of the government of the same name, about 250 miles northeast of Moscow, has destroyed a number of factories and 80 houses. Forty persons were injured and the damage will amount to 1,500,000 roubles.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

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

The cash situation, which is generally the main element in the market, shows little change. The demand in some quarters failed to show as much urgency, but in others it was fully up to previous weeks. The scarcity of cash wheat, the result of farmers refusing to sell freely, is the underlying strength. There were numerous bids of 6@7c over for No. 2 red, and 3c over for No. 2 hard for export, but sales were slow. No. 2 red brought 72c and No. 2 hard 71½c free on board. In ordinary years this price would be an attractive one to farmers, but this season it is not. What the outcome will be is a puzzle. Farmers may be able to carry their point and force speculators to pay better prices. A great deal depends upon the magnitude of the export demand. The rally at the last was helped by reports that cash wheat in Kansas City was up 2@4c, and Minnesota 8c on cash wheat. There was also a report about Russia prohibiting exports, but it was denied by export houses in Paris. Receipts everywhere were under last year's.

The Price Current was rather bullish, and London reported the continent buying cargoes off coast. It is said that practically all the stock of the contract wheat at Chicago will be shipped out before the end of the week. With no stock there and futures at a discount there is not much prospect of bears making large profits by selling on the breaks. The government suggests a spring wheat crop for Minnesota of 79,331,000 bushels; North Dakota, 46,451,000 bushels; South Dakota, 41,398,000 bushels, a total for the three states of 167,180,000 bushels. Last year they had 109,686,000 bushels. The general belief is that the department's acreage is too low.

Conflicting reports in regard to the crop situation in Russia were circulated. The first received were unfavorable. They started inquiries from other sources. Dreyfus' man at New York said that the Russian situation was favorable, though less in some sections, and deliveries were rather light, owing to rains having delayed threshing. D. Bingham's information was that the Russian crops were good.

Seattle Markets.

Vegetables—Potatoes—\$12@16 per ton.

Beets, per sack, \$1.10; turnips, 85c; carrots, \$1; radishes, 12½c; new California onions, \$1.25; cabbage, 1½@2c. Fruits—California lemons, \$6.50@7.00; choice, \$8.50; seeding oranges, \$2.50 case; California navel, fancy, \$3@3.25; choice, \$2.50@2.75; bananas, shipping, \$2.25@2.75 per bunch; peaches, Yakimas, 75@90c; Wenatchee, small, 60@65c.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 28c; ranch, 14@16c; dairy, 12½@15c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 23c.

Cheese—Native—Washington, 11@11½c; Eastern cheese, 11@11½c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7c; cows, prime, 6½c; mutton, 7c; pork, 7@7½c; veal, 5@8c.

Hams—Large, 10½c; small, 11c; breakfast bacon, 11½c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 14c; dressed, 16c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.75.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3½@4½c; steelheads, 4½@5c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 8@4c; herring, 4c; tom cod, 4c.

Oysters—Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3.50, per gallon, \$1.80.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20@21.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.

Corn—Whole, \$24; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23; whole, \$22.

Flour—Patent, \$4.10, bbl; straight, \$3.85; California brands, \$4.60; buckwheat flour, \$6.50; graham, per bbl, \$4.25; whole wheat flour, \$4.50; rye flour, \$4.25.

Milletstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$8@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$14.

Eggs—Paying 19, selling 20@21c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57c; Valley and Bluestem, 60c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.50; graham, \$3; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 39@40c; choice gray, 37@38c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$20; brewing, \$21 per ton.

Milletstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$14; chop, \$13 per ton.

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

Butter—Fancy creamery, 40@45c; seconds, 35c; dairy, 30@32½c store, 20@22½c.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12½c; new cheese, 10c per pound.