

RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS

The First Will Leave Manila About May 5.

TO BE REPLACED BY REGULARS

Administration Decides Not to Call Out the Provisional Army—35,000 Troops Needed to Garrison the Islands.

Washington, April 21.—The Second Oregon volunteers will be the second regiment to leave the Philippines when the mustering out begins. The first regiment to leave will be the First California; then the Oregon regiment, and then others in this order, according to the present plans of the war department: Utah artillery, Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Idaho, First Wyoming, First Montana, First South Dakota, First Washington, and Twentieth Kansas. The volunteers will come home in the order in which they went to Manila.

Fourteen thousand regulars will be sent to reinforce General Otis as soon as the necessary marine transportation can be provided. The first regiment will be the Seventh artillery. It will be sent at once to San Francisco, to await an available trans-Pacific steamer. Thirteen heavy batteries of the regiment will be equipped as infantry, according to the present plans, although one may be used as light artillery. It is not expected the bulk of reinforcements will reach Manila until the end of the rainy season, just begun, but will closely follow the departure from the Philippines of the volunteers.

The latter number barely 12,000 greatly debilitated soldiers, and the determination to send 14,000 able-bodied regulars to take their places is calculated to show the rebels that the United States is terribly in earnest.

The army in the Philippines may be increased to 35,000 men, whether the rebels abandon the field or not. If Aguinaldo gives up his hopeless fight as a result of the negotiations now in progress, 35,000 men is deemed enough to garrison the forts in the outlying islands and establish lawful government. If the insurrection continues in Luzon, 35,000 American troops will be required there for the campaign, and the remaining 5,000 will garrison the chief places that have been opened for foreign trade.

Movement Begins May 5.

Washington, April 21.—General Otis has cabled the war department as follows:

"Manila, April 21.—The embarkation of the volunteers on their return to the United States will begin about May 5. They will render willing service until return transports are available. The embarkation will continue through June and July. OTIS."

A conference held at the White House today between the president, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Adjutant-General Corbin, resulted in confirmation of the original decision of the administration to refrain at present from availing itself of the authorization conferred by congress to organize a volunteer army of 35,000 soldiers in addition to the present regular army.

General Otis' latest dispatch, descriptive of the conditions in the Philippines, was carefully considered and it was concluded to accept his estimate of the military needs of the case, so, as he has already indicated that his present army is sufficient for the purposes he has in view, the decision is tantamount to a resolve to avoid recourse to the additional volunteers.

SHOT AS A SPY.

Narrow Escape of an American From Nicaragua Soldiers.

New Orleans, April 21.—Dr. A. J. Chapman, of Courtland, Miss., twice reported dead, has arrived on the steamship Franklin from Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Chapman, who was a surgeon in the insurgent army, tells a thrilling story of his escape from President Zelaya's forces. He was captured February 24 near Ramara, while in the company of Stephen Powers, an English subject and also a member of the revolutionary army. A court-martial followed the capture, the men being tried as spies. They were condemned to be shot.

A strange feature of the affair is that the sentence was actually carried out. Stephen Powers fell dead at the first fire, but Chapman was merely wounded in the left arm. He fell to the ground, however, and thinking they had killed him, the soldiers walked off. Chapman finally made his way to Bluefields.

Jack Martin, American gunner of the San Jacinto, who was captured by Zelaya's soldiers, has been tried and convicted. Sentence had not been finally pronounced when Chapman left. Martin will undoubtedly be shot.

Street Railway Trust.

Trenton, N. J., April 21.—The American Railway Company, with a capital of \$25,000,000, was incorporated here today. The company is empowered to build, construct and operate electric and other railways. The incorporators are Frank R. Hansell, George F. Martin and W. R. Edell, of Camden.

EFFECT ON THE REBELS.

Sending of Reinforcements May Cause Them to Quit.

Washington, April 22.—The determination to send regulars to take the places of volunteers in the Philippines is believed to have a dampening effect upon those who are encouraging the Filipinos by their utterances in this country. The Filipinos are no fools, and if their leaders see that the United States means business, they will seek terms. If the order for calling out the 35,000 provisional army was issued, it would have a good effect, not only upon the Filipino leaders, but the Cubans who may be inclined to make trouble.

The volunteers are coming home, and, according to previous orders, the Oregon men will be among the first to return. Under the law, all volunteers should have been released from service as soon as the peace treaty was signed. Congress provided for this by authorizing the enlistment of 35,000 men to take the place of the volunteers. The war department's plans first contemplated keeping the state volunteers in service and avoiding the necessity of a provisional army. The advice of military men is to the effect that this plan is absurd, and the authority granted by congress will have to be used.

Regulars for the Philippines.

Washington, April 22.—Nine thousand of the 14,000 regular troops who are to take the places of volunteers in Manila have been selected by the war department, and will begin sailing from San Francisco early in June.

HE MADE THE PLATES.

Engraver Taylor Tells of the Counterfeiting Plot.

Philadelphia, April 22.—Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell, engravers, who were arrested in this city in connection with the counterfeiting conspiracy unearthed by the secret service department, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Edmunds, waived a hearing, and were held in \$20,000 bail.

John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service, testified as to the facts of the arrest. He testified further that both Taylor and Bredell showed an inclination to assist the secret service men in arresting the others implicated in the conspiracy. Taylor informed him that William M. Jacobs, the Lancaster cigar manufacturer, who was arrested yesterday, approached him nearly five years ago with a proposition, which he accepted, to engrave cigar-stamp plates. For this work Jacobs paid him several thousand dollars. When the first set wore out, Taylor made another.

Taylor and Bredell admitted cutting the plate from which the famous \$100 "Monroe head" certificate was made. The plate was seized at Kendig's cigar factory in Lancaster yesterday. Taylor told Wilkie that not over \$10,000 of the \$100 certificates had been issued to himself and Bredell. They could not say how many revenue stamps were printed.

Evidence Is Overwhelming.

Washington, April 22.—The officers of the internal revenue office are unable to even approximate the amount of the counterfeit revenue stamps made use of by the cigar manufacturers of Lancaster, Pa., who were arrested yesterday.

A special revenue agent from Philadelphia is now in charge of the factories, and as soon as possible will locate the supply of blue paper from which the stamps were printed.

The evidence against all the men under arrest, it is said, is overwhelming. The maximum term of imprisonment in such cases is 15 years under each indictment, and in most of the cases, the secret service agent thinks, at least four indictments will be sustained by the court.

FATE OF GILMORE.

Yorktown Party May Have Been Killed by Spaniards.

Manila, April 22.—It may be that Lieutenant Gilmore and the 14 men from the Yorktown lost at Baler were killed by the Spaniards. General Rios today said the Baler garrison did not know the war was over between Spain and the United States, although an officer was sent in January to notify them. They disbelieved the officer and feared an attack of insurgents. Rios does not believe the Spaniards killed the party, as the fort is too far from the river, and is besieged by natives.

Admiral Dewey says Gilmore and the men were sent from the Yorktown to sound the mouth of the river and instead went further up above a bend, and were out of sight of the cruiser.

He refuses to discuss his plans for a rescue expedition, but one is being planned.

Torpedo Steered by Light Waves.

New York, April 21.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Alex. Orling gave a private demonstration in London today of his marvelous invention for steering a torpedo from a distance. The principal of the invention consists in the transmission of motor force by waves of light similar to the Roentgen rays.

In one room Mr. Orling fixed up a model of a torpedo with a rudder like a fish tail, controlling it by means of an apparatus in an adjoining chamber through two partition walls between the two objects.

BUSINESS REVIVAL.

General Passenger Agent Hefford, on the Prosperity of the Pacific Coast.

A Chicago dispatch says: George H. Hefford, general passenger agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, has just returned from an extensive tour of the Pacific coast. He reports that North Pacific coast points are just now experiencing a wonderful revival. All industries are prospering to an unprecedented extent. The mining industry is having a boom. Mineral deposits in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, which were scratched over as long ago as 1860, are now being systematically worked, and the richness of their development is proving a genuine surprise. British Columbia's mineral resources are also proving to be practically inexhaustible. While mining industries are prospering agricultural interests are also flourishing, and all classes are rejoicing in phenomenally good times. The low second-class colonist rates put in effect by the Great Northern railroad, has resulted in over 8,000 people going to that territory so far this year, and the departures from North Pacific towns for Alaska number 500 per week. Northern California has had more abundant rains this spring than for a number of years past, and these insure abundant crops, so that the entire Pacific coast is enjoying a period of more than usual prosperity.

Too Much Adulteration.

The state board of horticulture desires to call the attention of the fruit-growers of Oregon to the fact that a large per cent of Paris green and other arsenical preparations used in spraying are so extensively adulterated as to make them almost worthless. The proportions recommended by the board for the use of Paris green are based upon at least a purity of 75 per cent, hence any that falls below this should be increased in quantity. We desire also to call attention to the new law, which provides that all dealers selling spraying materials must provide a certificate with all quantities sold over one pound, specifying the per cent of purity of material sold. It is against the law to sell these spraying materials, without this certificate and it is a violation of the law to sell material that does not conform to the certificate. If the fruit grower will insist on the execution of this law, and notify the board of any violations, they will save great loss to themselves. State Board of Horticulture, by Henry E. Dosch, secretary.

Goldendale Railroad.

The Goldendale railroad committee held a conference Saturday in Goldendale. Before that body of Klickitat's best citizens appeared President Lytle, of the Columbia Southern, and his chief engineer, A. E. Hammond. The former submitted to the committee a well-defined proposition to build a railroad to Goldendale. The conditions are not made public. Hon. Joseph Nesbitt, acting chairman of the committee, says the conditions are better than expected, and he has no doubt that Goldendale will have a railroad in the near future. The railway survey now in progress has not been completed, and the committee is powerless to act in the matter of acquiring the right of way, which is one of the conditions of the proposition.

An Arbitrary Ruling.

A recent ruling of the gold commissioner at Atlin is the source of considerable comment. The ruling provides that all miners in the Cassiar mining district who have free miners' certificates and who have located claims must appear and file with the gold commissioner before April 21 an affidavit that they are the original locators of their claims. Many of these original locators are absent, and cannot return in time to make the required affidavit.

Fish Hatchery on the Chilukwekuk.

Private enterprise will establish a fish hatchery on the Chilukwekuk river, in American territory, the fish stream that Fish Commissioner A. C. Little sought to have selected by the state and federal governments as a hatchery site. Prominent fishing interests have been impressed with the practicability of the site, and will build a hatchery and then turn it over to the state for operation. The river is a tributary of the Fraser.

For Gray's Harbor.

Within the next month, according to the positive statement of G. W. Antrim, of the firm of Conkling & Antrim, shipping merchants, of San Francisco, another line of steamers will be plying between that city and Portland, and which will return via Gray's harbor, making a new and direct line of water transportation between this metropolis and the principal bay and port of Western Washington, south of Puget sound.

New Paint Factory.

W. J. Pendray, owner of the vinegar, soap and box factory at Victoria, B. C., has in connection with W. T. Andrews, late manager of the Canada Paint Company, organized the British America Paint Company, and will manufacture paints and varnishes to supply the Pacific Northwest trade. W. H. Evans is the new manager at Victoria of the Canada Paint Company.

A Tin-Plate Factory.

A tin-plate manufacturer from California was on Bellingham bay recently for the purpose of arranging to establish a large tin plate factory at Fairhaven. His plans are for an extensive plant sufficient to furnish all the tin required on the Northwest coast. He has been going over the ground systematically, ascertaining the probable cost and character of coal for fuel, sites, building material, labor, etc., and it is evident that all these and the market prospects for tin plate have been found satisfactory.

Corbin Beet-Sugar Factory.

The Corbin Beet-Sugar Factory Company, of Spokane, has received sufficient seed to plant 5,000 acres in sugar beets. The seed is of the best quality, and was imported from Germany and France. Work on the factory buildings at Waverly is proceeding rapidly. A large amount of land is being made ready for planting.

Experiments in Buttermaking.

In experiments carried on at the Oregon experiment station, butter was produced from common grade cows at a cost of from 9 to 17 cents. An exact account was kept of feed and labor, and interest on the investment was calculated.

New Patent Device.

A patent has been issued from Washington to County Auditor Waldrip, of Asotin, Wash., for a desk copy-holder, which will be manufactured and sold to the trade by a Portland firm, who are now negotiating with the patentee.

Wool at The Dalles.

There is at present 1,000,000 pounds of wool stored in the warehouses at The Dalles, and in a short time the new crop, which will probably amount to 7,500,000 pounds, will begin arriving.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@1.10 per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, \$35@40.
Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25.
Turnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Carrots, per sack, 40@60c.
Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c.
Cauliflower, 90c@1.00 per doz.
Celery, 35@40c.
Cabbage, native and California \$2.50 per 100 pounds.
Apples, 60c@1 per box.
Pears, 50c@1.50 per box.
Prunes, 50c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 23c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12@18c per pound.
Eggs, 19@20c.
Cheese—Native, 13½c.
Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8½c; cows, prime, 8c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8@10c.
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.50.
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$7.00@8; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.00.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$24.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.35; straights, \$3.10; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 44@45c; choice gray, 42@43c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$22.00; brewing, \$23.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 45@50c; dairy, 40@45c store, 25@30c.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13½c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@5.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound.
Potatoes—\$1@1.10 per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 60c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound.
Onions—Oregon, 75c@1 per sack.
Hops—15@17c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.
Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 20c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7½@8c per pound.

AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCE

Occupied Quingua After a Sharp Engagement.

REBELS DRIVEN FROM A TRENCH

Col. J. M. Stotsenburg, of the Nebraska Regiment, Killed While Leading a Charge—Lieut. Sisson Also Killed.

Manila, April 25.—Four men of the Nebraska regiment, including Colonel Stotsenburg, Lieutenant Sisson, and three men of the Fourth cavalry, were killed, and 44 wounded in an engagement at Quingua. The Filipinos retreated with small loss.

The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful, fight. The insurgents had a horseshoe trench, about a mile long, encircling a rice field on the edge of a wood.

Major Bell, with 40 cavalymen, encountered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Major Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the body of the killed cavalryman, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Mufford, arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches. The Americans lay about 800 yards from the trenches behind rice furrows under fire, for two hours. Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally the second battalion arrived, and then Colonel Stotsenburg, who had spent the night with his father at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer. Colonel Stotsenburg, deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly, about 200 yards from the breastwork.

Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl, suspended by a ribbon from his neck.

In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches. The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches, and then they bolted to the second line of the trenches, a mile back.

The Nebraska regiment lost two privates and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had one officer and three men wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter.

The Americans carried the second trench with small loss, and are holding the town tonight.

Colonel Stotsenburg had won a reputation as one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiment and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although, during his first colonelcy, the volunteers who were not used to the rigid discipline of the regular troops thought him a hard officer. The loss of the Nebraska regiment in the campaign is the greatest sustained by any regiment, and today's disaster has greatly saddened officers and men, who promise to take fierce vengeance in the next fight.

BURNED AT A STAKE.

Georgia Negro Cut With Knives and Then Set on Fire.

Newnan, Ga., April 25.—In the presence of nearly 2,000 people, who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy, Sam Hose, a negro who committed two of the basest acts known in the history of crime, was burned at the stake in a public road one and a half miles from here, this afternoon.

Before the torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cool it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits, and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up and disposed of as souvenirs. The negro was cut in several pieces, as was also his liver. Those unable to obtain the ghastly relics direct paid the more fortunate possessors extravagant sums or them. Small pieces of bone went at 25 cents, and a bit of the liver, crisply cooked, sold for 10 cents.

Sam Hose killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, near Palmetto, and outraged his wife, 10 days ago.

Demands Coghlan's Removal.

Chicago, April 25.—The Illinois Staats Zeitung, in a furious editorial on Captain Coghlan's utterances at New York, demands his removal, concluding: "The American government should get rid of officers of the kind of Coghlan."