

# PRESENT FORCE TOO SMALL

## Otis Needs More Men to Conquer the Filipinos.

### POLITICAL SITUATION SERIOUS

#### Otis Gave In to the Administration When He Made His Estimate of the Number of Troops Required.

New York, June 2.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Major-General Miles is an advocate of the dispatch of reinforcements to General Otis. He declined to discuss the political position in the Philippines other than to say it was serious, nor would he give any idea of the troops that should be sent to the Philippines to place the archipelago under American control.

General Marcus P. Miller, who recently arrived from the Philippines, where he governed Ilo Ilo, has been living here since his return. General Miller's view as to the number of men required for the subjugation of the islands is very different from that of General Otis. He believes 65,000 men, at least, are required; 30,000 for the control of Luzon, and the remainder for the restoration of peace and order in the other islands.

General Miller's view coincides with General Lawton's and that of other officers subordinate to General Otis. In fact, in other than administration circles there is a disposition to believe that General Otis' estimate of the men required was made when he knew of the desire of the president not to raise volunteers if possible to avoid it.

There is no truth in the story that General Miles has applied to be sent to Manila. General Miles would not wish to take any action to displace General Otis when that officer is doing all he can to quell the rebellion with the limited means at his command. Notwithstanding the report to the contrary, the president is satisfied with General Otis' course, and has no intention of relieving or recalling him. It is equally untrue, it is asserted by Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, that General Otis has cabled that he will be compelled to retreat unless promptly reinforced.

### ATLIN ORE DISCOVERY.

#### Young Woman Locates a Vein a Mile Long.

Chicago, June 27.—A special to the Chronicle from Tacoma, Wash., says: "Miss Frankie Florman, of the Black Hills, S. D., has discovered what Atlin mining men believe will become the greatest quartz mine in Alaska and British Columbia. It consists of an ore vein from 200 to 600 feet in width and nearly a mile long. In its course this immense vein is intersected by Atlin City. The ledge is a true fissure of free milling ore, with a hanging wall of serpentine and a foot wall of quartzite. The largest surface assay is \$27, and many assays average \$8, making it much richer than the famous Treadwell mine, if these values continue with the depth. To determine this, shafts are now being sunk. Miss Florman, her father and friends have located claims covering the entire ledge. It was discovered by her two months ago, while she was hunting for mineral. She has been prospecting in Atlin for some time with her father, who is a well-known mining expert. After making her first location, Miss Florman superintended the work of outfitting the ledge to determine its extent. She has also acquired a site for a stamp mill, and has water rights. Frank Baker, a prominent Atlin operator, has bonded her interest for \$200,000 and started Expert William Partridge to London to sell it."

#### Cleveland Strike Ended.

Cleveland, June 27.—An agreement between the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company and its striking employes was reached at 6 o'clock this evening, and it is probable that cars will be running as usual on all the lines of the company tomorrow. The agreement provides for the hearing of grievances and a resort to arbitration in case the men and the company cannot agree, and it also provides for the reinstatement of practically 80 per cent of the old men at once, the remainder, except those who have been guilty of violence, being placed on the waiting list.

#### Missing Money Traced.

Honolulu, June 18, via steamer Rio de Janeiro to San Francisco, June 27.—It is almost certain that the chest of \$25,000 in gold lost from the steamship Alameda left the ship at this port. In fact, Marshal Brown has in his possession today almost conclusive evidence that such was the case. The man who it is believed robbed the ship is also known, but has skipped beyond the pale of Hawaiian law. He is now in Japan, and may eventually be caught, for the Oceanic Steamship Company has a powerful detective agency on his track. The man's name is supposed to be Wilson, an Australian.

#### Moravian Textile Strike Ended.

Vienna, June 27.—The strike of 1200 textile workers at Brunn, Moravia, after lasting two months, has been settled by a compromise.

### RECOVERY OF THE WEST.

#### What Controller Dawes Saw on His Trip to the Coast.

Chicago, June 27.—Controller Dawes was in Chicago today on his return journey from Puget Sound, whither he accompanied Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana. The latter went up to Alaska on the revenue cutter McCulloch to investigate the boundary dispute. The controller spoke of the financial condition of the West, and other matters of current interest, saying:

"Today the West is becoming a creditor instead of a debtor, and is doing a large portion of its business with its own capital. Many of the banks in the West, which a few years ago were rediscounting large lines of paper at high rates, in the East, are now competitors in the making of loans in the Eastern market.

"The condition of business throughout the West is extremely good, and in marked contrast with conditions which existed there several years ago. The people seemed to be engaged almost exclusively in the development of the great resources of the country.

"The West of 1893 was in a great measure devoted to speculating upon future values, as was to a certain extent the case throughout the country; but the West of 1899 is developing present values. While the Western man of 1892 dealt largely in equities, he is now dealing very largely in unencumbered fees. The recovery of the West from the depression of 1893 has been splendid. That such complete recovery could be made on the Pacific coast in a few years is a commentary upon the great resources of the country, and a tribute to the character of its population.

"There seems to be a general sentiment on the part of the people on the coast that the Alaska-boundary difficulty will be properly and rightfully settled without trouble. They feel, however, the keenest interest in the subject, and fully realize the importance of a proper decision to their own commercial welfare.

"The question of Asiatic commerce has become one of added interest and importance to the coast since Dewey's victory at Manila, and the aggressiveness and alertness which the Western people have heretofore shown in common will insure to the betterment of our commerce with Asia in a marked degree."

#### Passenger Cars Wrecked.

Topeka, Kan., June 27.—The Union Pacific west-bound passenger train No. 1 was derailed at 9:30 o'clock at Ogdensburg, a little station seven miles east of Junction City. A telephone message from Junction City at midnight says that a relief train has just left for the scene of the wreck. Three persons are reported seriously and perhaps fatally injured. The train struck a split switch. The engine, tender, express car, mail car and a day coach are derailed, the sleeper remaining on the track.

Kansas City, Mo., June 27.—At 3:30 A. M., Union Pacific officials here state that only one person was injured in the wreck at Ogdensburg. Frank Rooke, of Kansas City, the express messenger, was slightly injured.

#### Religious Riot Among Indians

Vancouver, B. C., June 27.—Three rival factions of the Indian community at Port Essington had a bloody fight last Saturday. The steamer Princess Louise brought the news here, and many of the Indians who took part in the fight came on her. It appears that a few weeks ago the Indians encamped at Essington went on a strike in the salmon-fishing business.

A corps of the Salvation Army arrived shortly afterwards and commenced to hold revival services. These were very popular for some time, and the Methodist and Church of England missionaries then decided to emulate the example of the Salvationists, so that soon they had the camp about equally divided among them. This condition of affairs resulted in a serious riot, in which many Indians were injured, but none killed.

#### Ran Into an Iceberg.

St. John's, N. F., June 27.—The British armed sloop Buzzard, while trying to reach the French treaty shore on Friday, collided with an iceberg, which stove in her bow. By means of collision mats and by moving the guns and heavy gear to the stern, she made her way back here safely. She will be docked tomorrow. At the time of the accident perfect discipline existed on board, and prompt preparations were made to leave the ship should it prove impossible to keep her above water. It was seen, however, that the damage was not serious enough to endanger the vessel.

#### Tourist Steamer Sunk.

Columbus, Ga., June 27.—The steamer Apache, plying between Columbus and Apalachicola, Fla., was sunk in the Chipola river near Wawtychita, Fla., late this afternoon, and four persons were drowned. The steamer carried fully 100 passengers, mostly tourists.

#### President Returns to Washington.

Adams, Mass., June 28.—President McKinley laid the corner stone of the new mill of the Berkshire Cotton Company here today. Owing to the indisposition of Mrs. McKinley, the party started for Washington tonight. Mrs. McKinley has a cold.

### FAVORABLE REPORT.

#### General Otis Details Conditions in the Philippines.

Washington, June 28.—General Otis, in reply to a cable from the war department, asking for information regarding the situation and conditions in the Philippines, today cabled a long reply as follows:

"Manila, June 28.—Adjutant-General, Washington: It is the rainy season, and there is little inland campaigning in Luzon. We occupy the larger portion of the Tagalog country, our lines stretching from Imus, south, to San Fernando, north, nearly 60 miles, and eastward into Laguna province.

"The insurgent armies have suffered great losses, and are scattered. The only large force together is about 4,000 in Tarlac province, and Northern Panganga. Their scattered forces are in bands of from 50 to 500. In other portions of Luzon—in Cavite and Batangas provinces—they could assemble possibly 2,000, though demoralized from recent defeats.

"The mass of the people, terrorized by the insurgent soldiers, desire peace and American protection, and no longer flee on the approach of our troops, unless forced by the insurgents, but gladly welcome them. There has been no recent burning of towns.

"The population within our lines is becoming dense, and the inhabitants are taking up land cultivation extensively, being kept out of Manila as much as possible, as the city population is becoming too great to be cared for.

"The natives of Southeast Luzon are combining to drive out the insurgents. The only hope of the insurgent leaders is United States aid. They proclaim the near overthrow of the present administration is to be followed by their independence and recognition by the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them, and no civil government remains.

"Trade with ports not in our possession, the former source of insurgent revenue, is now interdicted. Am not certain of the wisdom of this policy, as the people in those ports are without a supply of food, and the merchants are suffering losses.

"The courts are in successful operation, under direction of able Filipinos.

"Affairs in the other islands are comparatively quiet, awaiting the results in Luzon. They are anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops are received. Am giving attention to the Jolo and Palawan islands.

"The American troops have worked to the limit of endurance. The volunteer organizations have been called in and replaced by regulars, who now occupy salient positions. Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah are now taking transports, and the Sixth infantry will be sent to Negros to relieve the Californians. These troops are in good physical condition.

"Sickness among the troops has increased lately, due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. There is nothing alarming, however. Of the 12 per cent of the command reported sick, nearly 6 per cent are in the general hospital, of whom 3 per cent have typhoid and 17 malarial fever; 12 per cent have intestinal trouble, and the remainder have various ailments, 14 of which are due to wound injuries. Many of the officers and men who served in Cuba break down under a recurrence of the Cuban fever, and the regular regiments lately received are inadequately officered. OTIS."

General Otis' detailed report is considered very satisfactory at the war department.

### STRIKE OF TIN-PLATE MEN.

#### Fifty Thousand Persons Will Be Out Of Work Saturday.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 28.—All the tin-plate works in the country will be closed midnight Friday, as a result of the failure to settle the wage scale at the conference in Chicago. Fully 50,000 persons will be thrown idle by the shut-down. The conference, which opened in Chicago Tuesday morning, closed Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, without arriving at an agreement. The workers' wage committee, acting under instructions received from the annual convention held in Detroit last month, made a demand for an advance of 20 per cent. The present wage scale expires June 30, and members of the Amalgamated Association are not permitted to work after that date, unless the new scale is signed. About 25,000 skilled workers are members of the association, and as many more are dependent upon them, and will be idle while the skilled men are unemployed.

#### Brave Rescuers.

Chicago, June 28.—A special to the Chronicle from Cape May, N. J., says Congressman Henry C. Loudenslager, of New Jersey, chairman of the pension committee of the house, and W. H. Kirkpatrick last evening heroically rescued Professor Willis L. Moore, the chief of the United States weather service, and Philander Johnson, of Washington, from drowning. Near the two men were many bathers, but Johnson and Moore got beyond their depth and was discovered in a dangerous predicament. Loudenslager is a big athlete, and bravely handled his man. The rescuers were heartily cheered by the crowd, which quickly gathered.

### PACIFIC COAST NEWS

#### Commercial and Financial Happenings of Interest to the Growing Western States.

#### New Fish Hatchery.

John Crawford, superintendent of the Kalama state fish hatchery, who has been in the Wind river country and at Wenatchee selecting sites for new hatcheries, says new hatcheries will be established during the coming year at the following places in Washington: Willapa harbor, Wenatchee, Wind river, Nooksack, Samish lake, and possibly one at the falls of the Lewis river, in this county. In addition to these improvements will be made at the Kalama hatchery, among which will be the addition of an eyeing station. Mr. Crawford estimates that the number of young salmon which will be hatched at the Kalama hatchery this year will be close to 12,000,000. Eight thousand young salmon have been marked at the hatchery, and will be turned loose in the stream shortly.

#### A Flourishing Industry.

The new brewery at Whatcom Creek, Wash., is now running full blast and is making an excellent quality of beer. The machinery of this plant is all run by electricity, and with a five-ton compressor they make all the ice necessary for their own use. The capacity is 20 barrels a day, and eight to ten men are kept busy. The new enterprise has a clear field in that part of the country, the nearest other brewery being Seattle.

#### Prospects for a Telephone Line.

The project of a telephone line to Eugene or Coos bay has been discussed at various times by the business men of Florence, but no active steps have been taken for building the line. Now the postmaster of Florence has received a communication from the Long Distance Telephone Company of San Francisco, containing a proposition to build a telephone line from Eugene to Florence if sufficient inducements are offered. It is thought that enough interest will be taken in the matter to have the line built.

#### Extending the Oil Belt.

The oil-bearing sections of Southern California promise to be greatly enlarged before long. Not only at Newport is development work going on, with promising indications, but also between that point on the coast and the Whittier field several new explorations are being made, or are planned. It is evident from present indications that the oil business of Southern California is as yet only in its infancy.

#### Mill Changes Ownership.

The Pioneer Woolen Mill Company, consisting of Messrs. Carter Bros. & Walker, last week purchased The Dalles woolen mill property of the stockholders. This company has been successfully operating the mill for the past year and is now the sole owner. The mill is now running night and day, and a grand success is being made of the enterprise by the new owners.

#### California Fruit Shipments.

The shipment of oranges and lemons last year to date was 1,259,794 boxes; for May the shipments were 129,180 boxes. Including lemons, the shipments this season to date are over 50,000 boxes short of last year, from Riverside, Cal. The orange shipments from Redlands now amount to 419,110 boxes—nearly 300,000 less than Riverside.

#### Machinery Has Arrived.

The first shipment of 10 carloads of refrigerating machinery for Schmidt Bros' cold-storage plant at Astoria arrived at that place this week on the Harvest Queen. Wilson Frederick will superintend the setting up of the machinery, which, when installed, will make Schmidt Bros' plant at the head of all the plants of its kind on the coast.

#### The Dalles Cattle Shipment.

The largest cattle shipment of the season began when a portion of a lot of 2,500 began arriving at The Dalles last week from Crook and Wasco counties. The dry cows, about 400 head, were bought by J. L. Keiley and driven across the river to pasture, while the remainder will be loaded and shipped to Kansas and Nebraska.

#### New Benedictine Monastery.

The new Benedictine monastery at Mount Angel, Or., the corner-stone of which was laid by Archbishop Christie, will be one of the most important Benedictine institutions in the world. It will cost when completed not far from \$2,000,000, and probably more. It will cover nearly three acres. One wing will be completed in 1900.

#### Creamery Being Erected.

Libenow & Payne are erecting a condensed milk factory at New Westminster, B. C. The location is an excellent one, being in the heart of a large and growing dairy district, with excellent transportation facilities both by rail and the steamers of the Fraser river.

#### Call for Bond Bids.

The clerk of Boise, Idaho, has called for sealed bids for the purchase of municipal funding bonds to the amount of \$55,000. The bonds are in denominations of \$500 each, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The bonds will be sold to the highest bidder and will not be sold for less than par.

#### Summer Iron Works.

The Puget Sound Wire Nail & Steel Company, now the property of the American Steel & Iron Trust, has closed down and the nail and wire machines will be shipped to the Washburn & Moen Company, at San Francisco. F. W. Mitchell, of Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company, of Seattle, is inspecting the buildings, machinery and site of the nail works with a view to purchasing them and moving the iron works thereto. If the deal is made it is the intention of the Sumner iron works to at once go into the locomotive building on a large scale.

#### Mill Destroyed by Fire.

The Krumm chopmill, at Genesee, Idaho, has been destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have been started in the engine-room. At the time of the fire some four or five tons of chopped feed was on hand. The 14 horse power gasoline engine, valued at \$1,100, will not be a total loss, as it is believed with a few extras it can be placed in running order again. The insurance was only \$1,000, which will nowhere near cover the loss.

#### Cannery to Be Erected.

George W. Sanborn has purchased 200 feet of water front property on the west side of the Seaside cannery, and expects to have a cannery built and ready for operation next season. The plant will be up-to-date and equipped with the latest machinery. The cannery will have no connection with any other cannery or combination.

#### Bank Incorporated.

The Medford bank has filed articles of incorporation, at Medford, Jackson county. The capital stock is fixed at \$50,000. The incorporators are R. H. Whitehead, J. E. Engart, J. Stewart, W. B. Roberts and H. E. Ankney. The company will conduct a bank.

### PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

#### Seattle Markets.

Onions, 90c per 100 pounds.  
Potatoes, \$25@40.  
Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25.  
Turnips, per sack, 50@75c.  
Carrots, per sack, \$1.  
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.75.  
Cauliflower, \$1.00 per doz.  
Celery, 35@40c.  
Cabbage, native and California \$2.50 per 100 pounds.  
Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box.  
Pears, 50c@\$.150 per box.  
Prunes, 50c per box.  
Butter—Creamery, 18c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12@18c per pound.  
Eggs, 21c.  
Cheese—Native, 14c.  
Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.  
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 9c; cows, prime, 9c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8@10c.  
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.  
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$27@28.  
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$6.00@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, \$23.  
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, \$33.

#### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel.  
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.  
Oats—Choice white, 45c; choice gray, 43@44c per bushel.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$21.00 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, 30@35c; seconds, 27@30c; dairy, 25@27c store, 20@22c.  
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½c; 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, 3c per pound.  
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1 per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound.  
Onions—Oregon, 50@75c per sack.  
Hops—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.  
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@10c; mohair, 27c 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.