

MONTEJO ACCUSED OF COWARDICE.

Said to Have Flown From One Vessel to Another

While Rear Admiral Dewey's Fleet Attacked the Spanish Ships and Forts.

The Archbishop of Manila Issues a Pastoral Urging the Spanish to Resist with Their Power the Americans—Strong Anti-British Feeling Among the Spanish at the Metropolis of the Philippines.

TACOMA (Wash.), June 19.—The Oriental steamship Olympia, arriving here today, brings China papers which accuse Admiral Montejo of cowardice at the battle of Manila.

A special correspondent of the Hongkong "Telegraph" writes to his paper from Manila, saying that the Admiral did nothing more than flee from one vessel to the other during the engagement. He was among the first ashore, and almost before the battle was over was at his country villa beyond the city.

Colonel San Miguel of the battery which he found that the supply of ammunition was not what had been represented. Frauds had been committed which had disposed of the stock.

The Archbishop of Manila has issued a pastoral in which he declares: "Very soon the country will see an insurmountable barrier placed between you and your masters; there will be then for you no situation nor representation, nor can you even participate in the government of the towns. You will be reduced to a separate civil State, vilified and degraded like those of the lowest caste, and like miserable laborers, reduced to the condition of coolies, and further to that of beasts or machines, supplied or fed by a handful of rice thrown in your faces as a daily allowance, simply to secure the fruits of your labor."

He urges the Spanish to resist with all their power the Americans. There is a strong anti-British feeling among the Spanish in Manila, who are of the opinion that the English people have shown their sympathy with the United States too openly. It is claimed

by the Spanish that the British Government even supplied a pilot to take the fleet into Manila harbor. Captain Cobban of the collier Zafiro was accused of being the pilot.

A dispatch from Canton tells of a piratical raid sixty miles above the city. Pirates boarded the Chinese steamer Wings at Canton, its passengers, and, reaching a favorable point, attacked the crew, who resisted, and after several hours' fighting drove them from the boat. The steamer drifted ashore during the struggle, and had not been floated several days later.

Serious rioting is reported from Shashi, in China. The customs station was burned, and the Commissioner of Customs has been made away with. The British Consulate was attacked and the flagstaff torn down and the flag torn to shreds. The building was then burned to the ground.

Reports from Canton state that the graveyards are not able to keep up with the death list from the plague.

There are reports of serious difficulty between the Chinese and French Government, arising from the fact that French experts were employed to take charge of the Foo Chow arsenal. The French contract was annulled and pay withheld. The hitch was reported to the French Minister at Peking, and resulted in sending two warships to Foo Chow, taking a position where the arsenal would be at the mercy of French troops. The Chinese directors were prevented from fleeing for safety by a hint that flight would be the signal to seize the arsenal. The French demands practically amount to giving the French possession of the arsenal.

It is reported that American warships are blockading Holo, 250 miles from Manila. Prince Kung, a member of the royal family, is reported to have died at Peking on May 29th. The news is credited by Chinese and Japanese papers.

Serious rioting occurred at Wun Chow on May 26th, and several houses were wrecked. No loss of life is reported.

MANILA EXPEDITION. Vessels Which Will Likely Comprise the Fourth Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The fourth fleet of transports to convey troops to Manila will probably consist of the City of Puebla, due here on the 21st inst., from Puget Sound; the Peru, due on the 24th inst., from Hongkong; the Alameda, due here from Australia, and the Acapulco, now on the way from Panama, and due on the 29th inst. They will be impressed into the service, if necessary. To these may be added the Northern Pacific Company's steamer, the Victoria, which is now at Seattle.

Both these vessels have been granted an American registry, and are therefore available as troop ships. Combined, this fleet will accommodate all the troops that will be left at the camp, so that ships will only then be required for further drafts of soldiers.

Major General Merritt may sail for Manila on the cruiser Philadelphia, which has just received orders to be ready for sea by July 1st. The prospective Governor General of the Philippines is anxious to reach the islands as soon as possible, and it has been assumed that he would go on the Indiana on the third fleet of transports. However, he would be somewhat hampered by the slow progress of these vessels, while if he goes on the Philadelphia he will probably reach Manila fully as soon as the troops under General Mc-

Arthur. Major General Otis will go with the fourth expedition.

Although disappointed, the Seventh Regiment of California Volunteers are not discouraged. After the change in orders by which the regulars were substituted for Colonel Berry's regiment in the third expedition, Major General Otis said to Colonel Berry: "I want your regiment to accompany me when I sail for Manila."

This means that the regiment will not be kept much longer in camp. Colonel Berry will take charge of the recruits for the First California, as well as those for his own regiment. The recruits for the First will be embarked on the site of the Pennsylvania, camp, and hiked into shape as rapidly as possible. The Seventh recruits will be attached to the regiment and drilled until they have become properly amalgamated with the more seasoned soldiers.

The Asiatic company from New York arrived at the Oakland mole to-night, and will cross the bay in the morning, proceeding at once to Camp Merritt.

One hundred and fifty recruits for the Minnesota and Kansas regiments arrived this morning. The Monadnock will come down from Mare Island to-morrow, and may start for Manila with the collier Nero by Tuesday.

Very little work was done on the transports for the third expedition today, but they will all be in readiness to sail within a week or ten days.

The Red Cross committee continues to supply all troops and recruits with ample and bountiful repasts at the ferry depot.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS. Sacramento to Be Left Out in Forming the New Regiment.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Governor Budd states that in forming the new regiment of California volunteers required under the President's second call he will probably aggregate twelve individual companies. The companies of the Old National Guard to be called on will be companies drawn from sections of the State which have not been permitted to furnish volunteers under the previous call. San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento, the homes of the First, Seventh and Sixth Regiments, N. G. C., now in the United States service, will not be this time invited to contribute men for California's quota.

Some independent military companies, and chiefly to companies of the National Guard from the Second and Fifth Regiments. Colonel Park Henshaw of Chico will probably command the regiment, and Captain Frank Del. Carrington of the regular army will be Lieutenant Colonel. Colonel Fred Burgin of the Governor's staff is likely to be appointed Major of one of the newly formed battalions.

Captain Carrington reported to-night that the work of mustering recruits for the First and Seventh Regiments is about completed.

A SOLDIER SUICIDES. Private Phelps of Fresno Shoots Himself Through the Heart.

BENICIA (Cal.), June 19.—A private named Joseph E. Phelps of Company C, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, committed suicide this afternoon.

The deceased took his rifle, placed it against his breast and pulled the trigger with his foot, shooting himself through the heart. He came from Fresno.

He was born in Philadelphia, and was 34 years of age. He leaves relations in Fresno. He had some time at Camp Merritt about three weeks ago, which seemed to worry him, and he told some of his comrades that he had disgraced himself. Captain Duncan, his company commander, said that he was a very intelligent man, and always willing to do his duty.

The trouble at Camp Merritt over which Phelps brooded until he took his own life occurred while he was under the influence of liquor last Monday. He drew his revolver and fired several shots at the horses of the Utah artillery. This drew the attention of the guards, whom Phelps threatened to kill, and they had much trouble in placing him under arrest. He was to have been tried by court-martial for his breach of discipline.

CENTRAL AMERICANS. The People Generally Side With the Spanish.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Newport, which has been chartered as a transport, has arrived from Central America. According to stories told by her passengers, the Central Americans side with the Spaniards in the present war, although the Government and several republics are strictly neutral and the natives think that Spain is getting the better of the war, as Spanish agents spread all kinds of stories about the reverses of the Americans. The news of Dewey's victory was received with great surprise.

Brigadier General Otis Entertains. SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Brigadier General H. G. Otis entertained at luncheon to-day Attorney-General and Mrs. W. H. Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Ware of Ross Valley, Major Foot of Wyoming, Colonel Kessler of Montana and the staff officers of the Third Brigade. After the lunch music was furnished by the band of the Seventh California Volunteers.

Funeral of Miss Sophie Grote. SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Miss Sophie Grote, late Grand President of the Young Ladies' Institute, was buried to-day in Calvary Cemetery. A feast of 500 members of the Institute and Native Daughters of the Golden West, who marched ahead of the hearse and participated in the ceremonies at the grave.

Murder in the Second Degree. PLACERVILLE, June 19.—The Jury in the case of the People against Leoman S. Bell, after being out fourteen hours, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree this morning. Bell had been on trial for a week for the murder of Richard Murray at Indian Diggings, in this county, in March last.

Real Wise. Said Simple Simon to the plemán, "What kind of make's your ware?" Said the plemán to Simple Simon, "The kind housewives prepare." Said Simple Simon to the plemán, "I don't like that kind of cook." Said the plemán to Simple Simon, "You're no simple as you look."—New York Journal.

The Lack of Forethought in Not Sending a Fleet to Philippines. LONDON, June 20.—The Cadiz correspondent of the "Morning Post" says: "The real object of the visit of Captain Anson, Minister of Marine, to Cadiz was his desire to attend the trials of a new rocket, so powerful that its explosion near an ironclad would displace a displacement of water would be produced that the vessel would be engulfed."

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SHAFTER'S ARMY OF INVASION.

But Little Anxiety Regarding its Whereabouts.

Not Expected to Reach its Destination Before To-day or To-morrow.

Though it May Be an Easy Task to Capture Santiago, Preparations Have Been Made on the Assumption That the Spanish Will Make a Resistance Equal to That Which Would be Made by an Equal Number of American Troops Holding a Like Position.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A "Times" special from Washington says: The capture of Santiago may turn out to be easier than was expected, but preparations have been made upon the assumption that the Spanish will make a resistance equal to that which would be made by the same number of American troops holding a like position.

But the Spanish will be weaker than General Shafter and the fleet combined, while late reports about the activity and efficiency of the insurgents lead army men to hope that their assistance will be of some value. While there is not much anxiety here concerning General Shafter and his army, there is a universal desire to hear of his arrival and of his successful landing. Army and navy men agree to the opinion that if the army reaches Santiago, or the point at which it is intended to land it, before Monday, or even Tuesday, it will have done very well. The transports would not sail at high speed. Some of them may have been detained, and as the fleet would keep together in order to afford the slowest ships the benefit of convoy, it is conceivable that the expedi-

ment might not reach Santiago until to-morrow or next day.

General Shafter was rather expected to run ahead of the fleet, and the troops and to arrive at Santiago or Guantanamo somewhat before the other vessels, taking the risk, which is not regarded as great, of meeting with Spanish officers. The assumption by naval officers is that any danger of that kind would be greatly reduced by sending one of the convoy vessels along with the Segurana as a guard for the commanding General.

One officer of the army who has seen a great deal of service, and who has a high opinion of the ability of the United States army, expresses the opinion that the campaign against Santiago will be a short one, and that it will not be superior fighting ability alone that will give the victory to the men under General Shafter. Although the United States soldiers are not all properly clad, most of the men having shoes, they have plenty of food and medical attention.

The case is quite different with the Spanish soldiers. Their commissary is bad, owing to the indifference of the officers to the welfare of the men, with whom they make no sacrifices. Except in garrisons unusually well taken care of, the hospitals are in bad shape, and to that indifference is to be attributed the great mortality of the Spanish troops.

This officer said the same conditions are found in districts where Spanish military habits are followed. The United States forces will be superior as much for the reason that they are fed and paid, as for their greater energy as a race.

The War Department still keeps secret the exact point of the landing of the military expedition to Santiago. It may be at the first harbor, and it may be at the last. Some suggest that there is reason to believe that both east and west approaches may be made.

The early reports from General Shafter, following his landing and observation of the situation, are expected to give the department an idea of the probable duration of the campaign. That information will also instruct the department as to whether plans already adopted provide a sufficient number of men to do the work. If not a sufficient number, whatever it may be, will be hurried forward to assume the campaign's success at the earliest possible time.

WILL COST SPAIN DEARLY. The Lack of Forethought in Not Sending a Fleet to Philippines.

LONDON, June 20.—The Cadiz correspondent of the "Morning Post" says: "The real object of the visit of Captain Anson, Minister of Marine, to Cadiz was his desire to attend the trials of a new rocket, so powerful that its explosion near an ironclad would displace a displacement of water would be produced that the vessel would be engulfed."

I interviewed the Minister of Marine while here. He admitted that the Government had given him an unlimited credit to purchase war material, adding that they relied upon the royal

support of the wealthy classes to provide further necessary munitions.

"It is lamentable," he said, "that we have been unable to dispatch a fleet to the Philippines. Our lack of foresight has cost us dear, and ought to serve as a lesson to us in the future to strengthen our navy at all costs. I am confident that we shall be able to reach Manila. It would be an unpardonable crime to abandon our heroic soldiers there without an attempt to aid them."

SPANISH SQUADRON SIGHTED. GIBRALTAR, June 19.—The Captain of a British steamer which arrived here to-day reports that he sighted the Spanish squadron off the Gata, promontory of Spain on the coast of Granada, forming the eastern limit of the Gulf of Almera.

INVASION OF CUBA. One London Paper Commends and One Criticizes Our Delay.

LONDON, June 20.—The "Standard," applauding editorially "President McKinley's wisdom in postponing a serious invasion of Cuba until after the rainy season," says: "The President shows himself, as he has done throughout the whole business, a wise and strong ruler. America has splendid material for a fine army, but time is required to organize it."

The "Times," in an article reviewing this morning the operations in Cuba, says: "The cause for delaying General Shafter's expedition is, doubtless, the weakness of the military administration at Washington. The United States War Office is almost as badly constituted as our own."

With reference to the gathering of German vessels at Manila, the article says, in part: "Whatever may be the aims of Germany, the mere threat of interference in the Philippines would be likely to arouse in the United States an irresistible sentiment in favor of annexation."

In conclusion, the article expresses the opinion that Admiral Camara's object is to land forces and stores at the Canaries, and then to return to Spain.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Growth of Our Commerce Since Existence of Reciprocity Treaty.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Hawaiian Islands, their commerce, finance, production and population, form the subject of a series of tables which will appear in the next number of the "Summary of Finance and Commerce," issued by the Bureau of Statistics, says



ARMORED CRUISER CARLOS V. The Carlos V is a fine new steel armored cruiser and is one of the best vessels in the Spanish navy. Her battery consists of two 11 inch rifles and five 5 inch rapid fire guns. The rifles throw projectiles weighing 600 pounds each, and the rapid fire guns are able to discharge twelve 70 pound shots a minute.

the Washington correspondent of the "Tribune."

From these it appears that the United States reciprocity treaty of 1876, has had a large share of the commerce of these islands. Prior to 1876 the annual sales of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands had never, save in two exceptional cases, reached \$1,000,000. With 1876 the \$1,000,000 line was permanently passed, and since that date American exports to the islands have steadily grown, passing the two million line in 1879, exceeding \$3,000,000 in 1883, \$4,000,000 in 1886, and \$5,000,000 in 1891, and promising to reach nearly \$6,000,000 this year.

Of the total imports by the Hawaiian Islands in 1875, a little more than one-third was from the United States. In 1876 the reciprocity treaty went into operation, and in 1877 the United States supplied one-half of the imports into the Hawaiian Islands, which amounted to \$2,500,000. By 1880 the imports had increased to over \$3,500,000, of which over \$2,000,000 worth came from the United States. In 1884 there were over \$4,500,000, of which more than \$3,000,000 were from the United States; in 1886 \$6,000,000, of which \$4,711,000 came from the United States, and in 1890 \$6,000,000, of which about \$4,000,000 came from the United States.

Of the exports from the Hawaiian Islands the United States also had the lion's share since the treaty of 1876. In 1875 only about 57 per cent. of the exports from the Hawaiian Islands came to the United States. In 1877, the year following the treaty, over 90 per cent. came to the United States, and since has continued in about the same proportion.

Of the \$200,000,000 worth of exports from the Hawaiian Islands since the reciprocity treaty of 1876, more than \$180,000,000 worth have come to the United States, and of the \$100,000,000 worth of imports into the Hawaiian Islands during that time about \$70,000,000 worth were from the United States.

Sugar, of course, appears as the chief article of exportation from the islands, though rice has been for years an item of considerable value, and of late coffee, pineapples and bananas have taken important rank in the exportations of the islands. Of the \$15,000,000 worth of exports in 1896 almost \$15,000,000 worth was sugar, though in addition to this there were exported over 6,000,000 pounds of rice, 25,000,000 pounds of coffee, 126,000 bunches of bananas and 147,000 pineapples. The increase in sugar and coffee has been rapid in the last few years, coffee increasing from 5,300,000 pounds in 1887 to 22,250,000 pounds in 1896, and sugar from 212,000,000 pounds in 1887 to 445,000,000 pounds in 1896. The tendency in the last twenty years has apparently been to a reduction in the number of articles produced. In 1876 the list of exported articles included, besides sugar and rice, wool, tallow, molasses, peanuts, hides, whalebone, ivory, salt, sperm oil and many other articles; but now sugar, rice, coffee, bananas and pineapples are the chief exports, though the total value in 1896 was six times that of 1876, when the articles were much more numerous.

The imports as above indicated are mostly from the United States, those of 1876 being divided among the great nations as follows: The United States, \$5,964,000; Great Britain, \$755,000; China, \$299,000; Japan, \$276,000; Germany, \$243,000; Australia, \$114,000. The largest items in the list of imports are: Groceries and provisions, \$520,000; machinery, \$345,105; fertilizers, \$322,239; cotton goods, \$311,891; clothing, \$292,559; hardware and agricultural implements, \$278,267; grain and feed, \$273,573; lumber, \$255,242; tobacco, \$194,836; flour, 169,000; building materials, \$102,639, and besides these scores of articles ranging in value from \$100,000 downward.

SPANISH HONOR INSULTED. Not Pleased With Message to Cervantes Regarding Hobson.

MADRID, June 19-9 p. m.—The statement that President McKinley has sent to Admiral Cervantes and General Panjo messages saying that he would hold them personally responsible for the lives of Lieutenant Hobson and his men has produced a disagreeable impression here in military circles, as showing that President McKinley distrusts the military honor of the Spaniards, who, on their part, despite all threats, such messages, it is declared, render the future exchange of the prisoners most unlikely.

Colorado Recruits En Route West. PUEBLO (Col.), June 19.—Laden with flowers and with food for a week, supplied by the Soldiers' Aid Society, ninety-eight recruits for the First Colorado, now en route to Manila, left for San Francisco to-night in command of Lieutenant Hildreth. The army and union depot, whence they took their departure, were thronged with cheering people.

Russia Declines China's Request. LONDON, June 20.—The Pekin correspondent of the "Times" says: Russia has declined China's request that she should allow the new Chinese cruisers from Germany to dock at Port Arthur, unless the foreign officers aboard them are exclusively Russian.

Passenger Train Wrecked. ROANOKE (Va.), June 19.—Norfolk and Western passenger train No. 4 was wrecked to-day two miles west of Shawsville. Engineer Hermer, Fireman Sadler and Mail Clerk Francis were killed. Half a dozen passengers were injured, but none seriously.

Struck by Lightning and Killed. JACKSONVILLE (Fla.), June 19.—When about to go in bathing this evening, James T. Gatewood, private stenographer to General Fitzhugh Lee, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Gatewood was from Richmond, Va.

A NATURAL DEATH. Characteristic Close of a Checkered Kentucky Career. They were telling stories with a wide range of locality, and, perhaps, probability, and the name of Colonel Tom Stuart as a famous Kentucky storyteller and man-around-the-State came up, says the Washington "Star."

"What ever became of the Colonel?" inquired a statesman.

"He went West and batted around there for several years, and then came back to Kentucky."

"Is he still living?"

"Oh, no. Been dead twenty years."

"Didn't die a natural death, did he?"

"Yes."

"You don't say? I never would have thought it."

"Yes. He got into a scrap over politics and the other fellow shot him on the spot."

The listener showed his surprise.

"Shot?" he exclaimed. "Why, I thought you said he died a natural death."

"That's what I did say."

"Then how in thunder do—"

"Hold on!" interrupted the other man. "You seem to forget that we are talking about Kentucky."

COMMODORE CASEY. Won a Reputation as a Fighter During the Civil War.

The President of the United States has recently promoted from Captain to Commodore Silas Casey of the navy. He has a fine reputation as a fighter, which he won during the civil war. He came out of the Academy in 1860, and was Executive Officer of the gunboat Vasa at Annapolis, which took part in

the attack on Charleston under Admiral Dupont. He was in the attack on Fort Fisher as Executive Officer of the Quaker City. In 1868 he was commissioned Lieutenant Commander, and in 1872 was the Executive Officer of the Colorado (flagship), and commanded a battalion of sailors in the attack on Fort McKee. From 1891 to 1893 Captain Casey commanded the Newark, and more recently the New York. During the time he was stationed at the Brooklyn navy yard he and his family were very popular in New York society. Troops of the 400 visited the navy yard and learned all about war vessels that the head officer could tell them, or rather all that he could make them understand. He was made a Captain in 1889.

On the Klondike. Stranger—Who is that dejected-looking man coming up the trail? "The Klondiker—That's the fellow that has just struck the richest mine in the diggins."

"Who is that cheerful-looking man with him?" "He's the chap that's got er half ton o' boss meat stored in his cabin."—Ainslee's Magazine.

An Observation. "Of course," said Willie Washington, "it's nonsense to say that the women of Spain are anxious to actively engage in an effort to annihilate Americans."

"I don't know," rejoined Miss Cayenne, reflectively. "I understand that a great many of them are engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes."—Washington "Star."

Ice artificially manufactured by the use of chemical mixtures is not a late idea by any means, the invention dating back to 1763.

TRACY SUFFERS A SERIOUS LOSS.

Fire Wipes Out the Entire Business Portion of the Town.

Started by the Explosion of a Gasoline Stove in a Restaurant.

Three Blocks of Closely Connected Buildings Destroyed, Resulting in a Loss of Over Eighty-six Thousand Dollars, with Insurance of Less Than Half That Amount.

TRACY (Cal.), June 19.—The entire business portion of this place, which consisted of three blocks of closely connected buildings, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is over \$86,000, and the insurance is less than half that amount.

The conflagration was started just before noon by the explosion of a gasoline stove in a restaurant recently started by Mrs. Mary Mann, in a frame building adjoining the Postoffice, and the wind, which was blowing a heavy gale from the northwest, drove the flames toward the business portion of the town.

So fierce was the blaze that two Southern Pacific engines which were put to work on the fire made no perceptible headway.

The town is entirely without fire-fighting facilities, but the citizens turned out en masse and fought the flames as best they could.

The first two blocks which were burned from the main street were in a sort of half-circle, the third block being built on a different line.

After the burning of the buildings where it started, the fire destroyed the Commercial Hotel, Maroon's saloon, G. Buschke's building, occupied as a general merchandise store, the Arlington Hotel and Fabian & Co.'s general merchandise store, in the order named.

The flames then jumped across the street, leveling the Tracy Hotel, the San Joaquin Hotel, Buddworth's merchandise store, Ludwig's saloon and residence, the new Odd Fellows' brick building, Canale Bros.' store, two unoccupied buildings and the residence of Mrs. Byrnes.

Again the flames leaped over a street and destroyed the residence of Mrs. Gaffery, a bakery, the residences of C. O. Hill, E. Giescke, John Hess and the lively saloon of the last named. The horses were saved before the fire reached the stable.

Eight windmills and tankhouses in the three blocks were also consumed.

While fighting the fire Charles Rosine was compelled to jump from the second story of the Odd Fellows' building, and both of his legs were broken.

The residence portion of the town, which is north of the burned district, escaped destruction, owing to the direction of the wind.

The losses and insurance as closely as they can be ascertained to-night are as follows: Simpson & Gray \$500, insurance not known; Mrs. Fairchild \$5,000, insurance \$1,200; Mrs. Kohler \$800, insurance \$900; D. Silverstein \$5,000, insurance \$1,000; Commercial Hotel \$2,000, insured; G. J. Holland \$700, insurance \$300; P. Hohn \$1,000, insurance \$500; C. A. Douglass \$2,500, insurance \$1,000; Mrs. J. Cox \$300, no insurance; G. A. D. Buschke \$2,000, no insurance; P. Fabian \$20,000, insurance \$10,000; Chris Ludwig \$10,000, insurance \$5,000; George Buddworth \$1,000, insurance \$450; Henry Ludwig \$1,500, insurance \$500; Odd Fellows' Hall \$14,000, insurance \$7,500; G. O. Wilson \$3,000, insurance \$1,000; H. S. Toteran \$700, no insurance; C. Canale \$12,000, insurance \$8,000; M. J. Byrnes \$2,000, insurance \$1,000; Ernest Giescke \$1,000, insurance \$1,700; J. Hess \$2,000, insurance \$1,300; Landsford \$300, insured; C. Hansen \$500, no insurance; Mrs. Mann \$200, no insurance; C. O. Hill \$2,800, insurance \$1,200.

Although much personal property was saved, many valuable articles which had been removed to the street were ruined by fire and water.

Trouble in Pleasanton Hop Fields. PLEASANTON (Cal.), June 19.—The hop fields near Here are the scene of serious trouble among the Chinese and Japanese laborers. During a quarrel over the labor contract Chung Lee killed Chung Sing with an ax on Friday. A general strike is now on against Toill, the Japanese boss. About one-third of the crop has been picked, and the managers of the company are offering inducements to the men to return to work.

MORE SOLDIERS COMING. A Special Train With Minnesota Recruits Leaves Portland.

PORTLAND (Or.), June 19.—Early this morning a special train, with the Northern Pacific arrived with 310 men and commissioned officers to recruit the Thirtieth Minnesota Volunteer Regiment to its maximum. They left shortly after for San Francisco in a special train over the Southern Pacific. In every seat of the train boxes of lunch and a pair of strawberries had been placed early in the evening by the women of the Oregon Emergency Corps. The seats and walls of the cars were brightened with flowers in profusion.

Portland (Or.), June 19.—Twenty-seven recruits left here for San Francisco to-night on the special Oregon Volunteer Regiment in Manila.

A Strange Cry. A few mornings ago the passengers on a South Side car were startled by a curious cry.

"Corn'y shins—two fer five!" It was a boy's voice, unmistakably. A shrill tenor that came from the rear platform.

"Corn'y shins—two fer five!" "Corn'y shins—two fer five!" called the passengers looking around. The boy was hidden on the platform.

"What's the kid yelling about?" one man asked another.

"Some new Cuban fake, I s'pose," said the other man.

"Again the voice rose thin and quavering.

Advertisement for 'THE SAFETY QUICK MEAL STOVE' by L. L. LEWIS & CO. The ad features an illustration of the stove and text describing its safety and convenience. It includes a testimonial from a housekeeper and a list of prices for different models. The ad also mentions trading stamps and the company's address at 602 and 604 J Street and 1009 Fifth.