The San Juan Islander.

VOL. IX. NO. 21. FRIDAY HARBOR, SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899. PRICE 5 CENTS.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Crop prospects in England and France have improved.

The French chamber of deputies will support the new cabinet.

Fire in the freight yards at Toledo, O., did $500,000 damage.

Rich New Yorkers are on their way to Alaska to develop American mines.

A life size statue of solid gold will be Colorado's state exhibit at the Paris exposition.

Rear-Admiral Sampson will relinquish command of the North Atlantic squadron in November.

John Bull is said to be in a bad pinch and Germany and France are not far behind. They all need American gold.

The new French cabinet is being well received. Two hostile groups have withdrawn their opposition and most journals are favorable.

Three hundred native Porto Ricans have been enlisted in the new battalion authorized by the war deparment, and 100 more will be taken.

Aguinaldo expects recognition after the next election. He has proclaimed that the present administration of the United States will meet defeat and Filipino independence will follow.

News received from Idaho is to the effect that the Northern Pacific railway has beaten the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company in the fight for the control of the Clearwater valley.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the college boat races, Pennsylvania four-oared and Cornell freshmen were the winners. The eight-oared race was an exciting contest between the Ithacans and Columbia.

A dispatch from Pekin says: G. A. Fitche, interpreter of the French legation there, has been struck by a Chinaman, and is suffering from bruises. The French minister demands a public apology from the tsung li yamen.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock was launched at Millwall, England. As the Shamrock reached midstream from the slips, a barge collided with her, stiking the yacht's bow above the waterline, and making a big dent.

At Pueblo, Colo., the Eilers smelters, one of the trust plants, has resumed operations with about half the regular force. The wages paid out are about what the company originally offered, and the men are guaranteed protection if they choose to violate the eight-hour law.

A six story building burned in Boston entailing a loss of $180,000.

Many buildings were wrecked and some stock killed in Bradley, Neb., by a twister.

President Timothy Dwight has bade farewell to Yale, and delivered his last baccalaureate sermon.

The degree of doctor of laws has been conferred on William R. Day, by the New York university.

Owing to the prolonged drought and the plague of locusts Asiatic Russia is threatened with famine.

A young woman in the Atlin country has discovered a vein of quartz a mile long and 600 feet wide.

In a religious riot near Rome, several men have been killed, and troops have been sent to quell the rioters.

Goldseekers on Edmonton trail are dying of scurvy and cold. An attempt will be made to get food to them.

At the peace conference Russia submitted a proposal to keep navies of the world at a standstill for three years.

At the Rough Riders' reunion at Las Vegas, N. M., Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was presented with a gold medal.

Colonel Thomas R. Cornelius, an Oregon pioneer and a veteran of the early Indian wars, died at Cornelius, Or.

China will tear down her great wall at an enormous expense. A Chicago civil engineer will superintend the work.

At Camden, N. J., fire damaged the Moro-Phillips chemical works to the extent of $100,000. Three large buildings used in the manufacture of phosphate were destroyed.

The officials of the South Chicago Furnace Company will start up their big plant, and it is expected it will run steadily for an indefinite period. Its entire capacity for the coming 12 months has already been sold.

The body of Ensign Monaghan, who was killed in Samoa, was fittingly received in Portland. A requiem mass was said at the cathedral and a sermon was preached by Archbishop Christie. The body was escorted to the train by naval, military and church organizations.

Minor News Items.

For 70 years Roswell Beardsley has been postmaster at North Lansing, N. Y.

William Whist, of Denver, was stricken by death while praying that he might join his wife, who had died 24 hours before.

The elm tree at Fort Meigs, in Ohio, made famous by the campaign of William Henry Harrison against the Indians, has fallen.

LATER NEWS.

California reports a profitable fruit season.

Admiral Sampson has been granted a month's leave of absence.

The Dewey home fund contributions have reached nearly $12,000.

A German company will build a smelter in Shasta county, Cal.

Spain has sold the gunboat Velasquez to Venezuela for 150,000 francs.

A steam flue collapsed on a Mississippi river steamer scalding five men, two fatally.

After an absence of six years a Minneapolis man returned to stand trial for grand larceny.

Captain Coghlan will go to Puget sound after all, as commandant of the naval station at Bremerton.

The navy department has received information that Admiral Dewey sailed from Colombo for Port Said.

Owing to the ill health of Mrs. McKinley, the president has abandoned his proposed trip to the coast.

Governor Jones, of Arkansas, has issued a proclamation in which he says the importation of miners must cease.

Two Japanese sailors jumped from the plague ship anchored at San Francisco, hoping to reach shore, but were drowned.

The campaign will cease in the Philippines until the bad weather is ended. Meanwhile Otis' force will be increased to 40,000 men.

The secretary of war has sent a request to General H. G. Otis, at Los Angeles, to come to Washington for a conference in regard to affairs in the Philippines.

The coroner's investigation of the two negroes killed in the Alabama race riot, found that they were shot down in cold blood, but failed to bring to light the guilty parties.

Railroad ticket agents in the entire territory west of Chicago will have their incomes materially increased after July 1. After this date agents will receive liberal commissions for selling tickets over foreign or connecting lines. These commissions will run from 25 cents to $4 per ticket, the average being about $1.

A St. Louis police officer found concealed in a dirty trunk and a valise a sum of money exceeding $15,000 in government bonds, gold and bills of large denominations. The police think that this small fortune is the property of Mrs. Walbonger Wackerle, an aged German woman who is now a patient at the city insane asylum.

At Wallace, Idaho, deputy sheriffs have posted notices forbidding the public observance of July 11. This is the anniversary of the riot at Gem, seven years ago. It has ever since been observed as Miners' Union day, the exercises in the forenoon being similar to those of Memorial day, while in the afternoon Fourth of July spots are held.

Our sales abroad have more than doubled since 1880.

New Orleans will furnish the first two of the Spanish court stenographers Otis asked for.

A new sugar company organized in San Francisco has $5,000,000 to use in Hawaiian isles.

One of the Prince Luigi party panned out $1,800 in four days' time at Cape Nome, Alaska.

After 26 ballots were taken, the Kentucky Democrats nominated William Goebel for governor.

A Japanese vessel has arrived in San Francisco and is said to have bubonic plague on board.

Rioting has broken out afresh in Cleveland. Several street cars were demolished by the mob.

The government will use a shell of terrific explosive power in the fall campaign in the Philippines.

The freight steamer Pawnee burned near Cape Henry, coast of Florida. Her crew of 34 was picked up.

The ship Selkirk went down on Ape reef, in the Philippines, with a $400,000 cargo. All hands were saved.

The Chicago stockyards strikers have been successful, and have returned to work at an increase of 25 cents a day.

The peace conference will lay aside disarmament proposals. The Russian proposals were declared unacceptable.

The 'varsity boat race was won by Pennsylvania, with Wisconsin second. Twenty-seven thousand people were in attendance.

Vanderbilt has bought another road in the East, and the rumor is being revived that he intends establishing a new transcontinental line.

Twenty-five picked men, who went as representatives of a New York mining company, have perished from privation and cold in Siberia.

Yellowstone has a new geyser. The size of the opening is about the same as the famous Fountain geyser. The eruption plays from 200 to 250 feet high.

San Francisco authorities have discovered counterfeit dies for stamping certificates of identification as given at Hong Kong. They cut an important part in the Chinese smuggling schemes.

Not a sovereign or ruling prince in Europe failed to send Queen Victoria felicitations on her 80th birthday.

The five-ton schooner Coke has sailed from San Francisco for Manila. Captain Freitch, the sole occupant of the little vessel, expects to reach the Philippines in 60 days.

The exposition of natural and manufactured products of the south will take place at the Grand Central palace in New York, commencing October 27 and ending December 1, 1899.

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 Pampanga. 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 committees 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.

Ordnance for the Philippines.

Washington, June 27.—The war department has become impressed with the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the artillery force on duty in the Philippines. There are already a large number of batteries in the archipelago doing duty as infantry, but there is a movement on foot to furnish them with guns adapted to use in that country, and the department is now engaged in a series of experiments to determine the most effective form of light gun for use against the insurgents.

MORE MEN NEEDED

Otis Cannot Crush the Filipinos With Present Force.

POLITICAL SITUATION IS 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 Ota' 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 Flormon, 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 Flormon, 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 Flormon superintended the work of stripping 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 grievences 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.

Miss Slavin Was Murdered.

Wichita, Kan., June 27.—When the body of Miss Belle Slavin was found at 2 o'clock last Thursday morning in the office of the National Bank of Commerce, death having resulted from a bullet wound in the head, it was supposed that she had committed suicide. Later developments seem to indicate that the young woman was murdered. Coroner McLaughlin now says her death was not suicidal, and the police are working on the theory that murder has been done.

A COUNTER PROPOSAL.

Canada Again Obstructs Boundary Negotiations.

Washington, June 29.—The negotiations for a modus vivendi regulating the Alaska boundary have fallen into a state that jeopardizes a successful outcome and causes apprehension among officials. Nothing has been heard from Ambassador Choate as to the results of the conference he had today with Lord Salisbury on this subject, but the last phase of the case was that the Canadians had come back with a counter proposal in place of accepting the definite American proposition which had been carefully drawn with the sole purpose of preventing any future controversy over the points already agreed upon between Choate and Salisbury.

Instead of following the lines of the American proposal and confining the counter proposal to a plain statement of the points already roughly indicated as marking the boundary, the last issue proposed a radical change in the line on the Dalton trail, and was of a character wholly unacceptable to the American side, involving as it did the transfer into Canadian jurisdiction of the fortunes and claims of many American miners. Unless there is a decided abatement on one side or the other of the demands, the desired modus will be as unlikely of attainment as was the permanent agreement on the boundary question, and the chance for a reassembling of the joint high commission will fade away entirely.

THE PARIS DISASTER.

Misreading of Time by the Captain the Cause of the Accident.

Chicago, June 29.—A special cable to the Tribune from London says:

The Paris disaster turns out to be a simple matter. On leaving Cherbourg, Captain Watkins entered the departure in the log, "6:35 P. M.," using a pencil. The next entry was "Passing Caskets, 7:35." The course steered was almost due west in order to make Lizard light. So as to go through the passage between Cornwall and the islands, the usual practice is, if the Lizard light is not made at a certain time, to change the course to the south and go clear of the islands. On this occasion this was impossible, as, owing to the misty night, they could not see the Eddystone light.

The captain consulted the log when about opposite Eddystone. He mistook the entry and read the time of leaving Cherbourg as 7:35, the time of passing Caskets, instead of 6:35, the real time of leaving Cherbourg. Consequently the captain judged himself about 17 miles farther from the Cornwall coast than he really was, and delayed changing the course for one hour, just sufficient to run the Paris right on the coast.

California Miners Perish in Siberia.

San Francisco, June 29.— A Call special from Nevada City, Cal., says: Mrs. Norval Douglass, of San Francisco, writes to friends here that she has received a letter, saying her son Harry Douglass, of this city, along with 25 other picked miners from various counties of California, who left on June 2, of last year, for Siberia, under the leadership of John T. McCall, who was a gravel mining superintendent here, have perished from privation and cold.

In the party were two other miners from this city, besides McCall and Douglass, one of them being John Armstrong and the other Thomas Daniels. They all went under contract to a New York company, expecting to be gone three years.

Plague Steamer Arrives.

San Francisco, June 29.—The steamer Nippon Maru arrived today from Hong Kong, via Yokohama and Honolulu. The vessel was detained at Honolulu for several days on account of two deaths having occurred on board from bubonic plague. When the Maru entered this port the yellow flag was flying, and the vessel was ordered to the quarantine station. All of the passengers were landed on Angel island, and neither doctors nor customs officials were allowed on board. The fumigation process was applied to some of her more important papers, and they were sent ashore.

Riots in Spain.

Saragossa, Spain, June 29.—Many people were injured during the rioting here yesterday. Martial law has been declared at Valencia and fighting has occurred at various other places. The riots here were continued today, and all the shops were closed in consequence. The troops fired on the mob in the Plaza de la Construction, killing one person and seriously wounding two others.

Whites and Blacks Clash.

Birmingham, Ala., June 29.—Three negroes are dead and one is not expected to live until morning, as a result of a riot between the white and negro miners at the ore mines near Cardiff, in Jefferson county. The dead are Ed Ellis, Jim Dill and Adam Sampels. Those wounded are: Rudolph Williams and George Thomas, mortally.

Second Test of Speed.

Newport, R. I., June 29.—In a good breeze the new cup defender Columbia and the Defender, champion of 1897, had a second and more thorough test of their relative speed, and again the new boat proved that in windward work she could both outpoint and outfoot the older craft.

Will Make Better Time.

St. Paul, June 29.—Next Sunday the Great Northern will shorten the time of its train from the coast two hours and a half. This eastbound train will thereafter leave Seattle at 4:10 P. M., instead of 5:25 o'clock, and arrive here at 2:45, instead of 4 P. M. It is understood the Northern Pacific will put a like schedule in effect the same day.

Rome, June 29.—An earthquake of some severity was felt last night at Pisa and Florence.

TEN THOUSAND MEN.

Recruiting for the Philippines Will Begin at Once.

Washington, June 30.—Secretary Alger, Adjutant Corbin and Colonel Bird, assistant quartermaster-general in charge of transportation, had an hour's consultation with the president to day relating to the question of reinforcements for General Otis. A definite decision was reached to continue recruiting men at all the recruiting stations, and Secretary Alger said after the conference that General Otis would have 40,000 when the rainy season closed for resumption of active operations.

The enlistments are to be for service in the regular army and recruits are to be organized into regiments or assigned to regiments already formed after enlistment. General Corbin said the enlistments would be for two years. Arrangements are to be made at once for increasing the transportation necessary to get these additional troops to the Philippines.

The decision to reinforce General Otis by the end of the rainy season is interpreted to mean that active campaigning will cease until the bad weather ends. By remaining quiescent under good shelter during the rainy season it is hoped that the health of our troops will be conserved and the danger from climatic fever reduced to a minimum.

Later in the day it was definitely decided to begin enlistments for the volunteer serivce under the act of the last congress. The adjutant-general's reports show the regular army is up to its full authorized strength. Recruiting officers in the principal cities of the country will be instructed immediately to prepare to enlist volunteers. The present indications are that about 10,000 men will be wanted.

Volunteers will not be accepted in organizations. Secretary Alger is determined to adhere to that rule. Looking over the act of congress he has concluded that the authorization to raise these volunteer troops "at large" indicates a purpose on the part of congres to follow out the plans successfully adopted in immune regiments.

Drowned in the Pasig.

Victoria, B. C., June 30.—Details of the drowning of five men of company G, Twelfth infantry, United States army, in the Pasig river, June 3, were brought here from the Orient by the steamer Empress of China. A number of soldiers under the direction of an officer were crossing the river on a small craft, made of bamboos lashed over small boats. The men were crossing in regular squads, but at the time of the accident the raft was overloaded and rapidly filled until it sank about 10 feet from the bank. The water was full of struggling men, fighting against the swift current and heavy equipment, and before they could be rescued five had gone down for the last time. Four bodies have been recovered as follows:

Corporal E. Hermann, Jasper L. Whrims, Nels Anderson, Joseph Nuneville. They were buried in the new national cemetery adjoining the old Spanish cemetery.

FIRST CASE UNDER NEW TREATY

Mexico Wants to Try Mrs. Rich for the Murder of Her Husband.

El Paso, Tex., June 30.—The trial of Mrs. Mattie Rich has begun before the United States commissioner here to determine whether or not she shall be surrendered to the Mexican authorities for trial at Juarez, on the charge of murdering her husband there last April. John Rich, an American citizen, was mysteriously shot in Juarez. He was brought to El Paso in a hack next morning by his wife and died a few days later as a result of his wounds.

Mexico made application for the extradition of the woman, who is also an American citizen, and the case has aroused widespread interest on account of its peculiar features and the fact that it is the first extradition case under the neutrality agreement. Rich made an ante mortem statement, in which he said his wife shot him, and this was placed in evidence. The surgeon also testified, and the proceedings of the Juarez court which investigated the killing were introduced. Today Mrs. Rich will testify in her own behalf.

The dead man's home was formerly at Fort Dodge, Ia., and his father, a banker, resides there now. At one time the deceased lived at San Antonio, Tex.

Brush With Rebels.

Manila, June 30.—Captain Gale's squadron of the Fourth cavalry embarked for Morong Monday. The gunboat Napidan, which accompanied the troops, visited the town of Muntiulupa, on the west shore of the lake, and found a small body of rebels intrenched there. The intrenchments were shelled by the Napidan, and when the rebels began to retreat the cavalry was landed. The Filipinos in firing a final volley killed a cavalry private.

A French Duel.

Paris, June 30.—A duel was fought this morning with swords between M. Berteaux, socialist, and M. Millevoye, republican nationalist, as a result of the altercation which took place between them in the chamber of deputies yesterday. After M. Millevoye had wounded M. Berteaux in the left cheek, the two deputies shook hands.

Buying War Supplies.

London, June 30.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says: President Krueger, it is understood here, persists in his demand for arbitration as an essential condition of any settlement. In the meantime, the Transvaal continues buying provisions and war material, and it has arranged with the Hinterland Railway Company to have absolute control of the railway lines in the Orange Free State in the event of war.

TWO YEARS' SERVICE

Volunteers Will Be Enlisted for That Period.

THREE BRIGADES TO BE ARMED

Total Strength of the Army Will Be Brought Up to 100,000 Men.

Chicago, June 29.—A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says: As a result of a conference between the president and Secretary Alger this afternoon, it has been decided to begin the enlistment of volunteers for two years for service in the Philippines. Orders to recruiting officers to this effect will be sent out tomorrow. It is proposed to arm and equip at once three brigades, or about 10,000, and continue the work until the whole 35,000 men authorized by law are secured.

There will be no call upon the states. The regiments will be organized as United States volunteers. Officers will be appointed by the president and assigned to regiments without regard to state lines. The maximum of the regular army of 65,000 men has been secured, and now enlistments will be for the provisional army to make up the total strength of 100,000 men. General Otis has 29,300 men on the ground, or under orders, and volunteers will be rushed to him until he has an effective force of 50,000.

In the enlistments for the United States volunteers, veterans of the late war, including those who did not get beyond the home camps, but were seasoned, will be given the preference, and the same will be true of the officers. A brigadier-general for every three regiments and a major-general for each division of three brigades will be appointed. They will be part regulars and part volunteers and General Joe Wheeler will be among their number.

Ports Opened to Trade.

Manila, June 29.—Major-General Otis has ordered the opening to trade of many important ports, which have been closed since the outbreak. Many ships used in inter-island commerce have been tied up in the harbor here for months, and the shippers and merchants have been urging the government to raise the blockade.

When the decision was made known yesterday, the scene in the custom-house was as animated as the floor of an American stock exchange. It was a busy day. Ship owners rushed to get their clearance papers.

There will be a great boom in the hemp business, which has been at a standstill. The ships will race to bring the first cargo before the demand weakens. As there is a heavy export duty on hemp, this will greatly increase the revenues. The interests of the natives, as well as the merchant traders generally, led General Otis to take this action. Delegations from the southern islands told him that the cession of business was bringing much suffering to peaceable inhabitants.

Gunboats will protect the shipping in some ports, but elsewhere shippers must risk confiscation by the insurgents, who exact heavy tribute for all ships they permit to sail.

Terrible Instrument of War.

Chicago, June 29.—A special to the Chronicle from Washington says: A shell of terrific explosive power with a capacity to annihilate by bursting fragments and a shock as effective as a streak of lightning, will be the feature of the fall campaign in the Philippine islands. Tests of the charge of this terrible engine of war are being made at Sandy Hook, the government guarding closely its secret of manufacture.

A shell of this nature, charged with an explosive equal to melinite or dynamite, falling near a battalion of the enemy would kill or cripple a very large percentage of the battalion. The chances of escape from this tremendous machine will be decreased 100 times, experts say, as compared with shrapnel discharged at the same objects.

New Scheme for Smuggling in Chinese.

San Francisco, June 29.—It has been discovered that two dies, similar to those used by the United States and British officials at Hong Kong in stamping the certificates of identification given to Chinese merchants and students, so they may enter American ports, have been made in this city. The order for their execution was given to an engraver by two Chinese.

It is presumed the dies are to be used in stamping forged certificates to be used by Chinese not of the privileged classes. Collector Jackson says that no action can be taken in the matter until forgery is actually committed.

Earthquake at Sea.

San Francisco, June 29.—Captain C. H. McLeod, master of the American bark Rufus E. Wood, reports a violent earthquake shock that he experienced at sea on April 2. The bark was on the way from Sydney, Australia, to Tahiti. The jar was so severe that the captain thought he had struck a reef and called all hands on deck. The vessel continued to roll and pitch in the calm sea for 30 or 40 seconds.

Plan of the Clan Na Gael.

London, June 29.—The St. James's Gazette, which has been remarkable for its jingoism on the subject of the Transvaal, caps the climax today by earnestly appealing to the British admiralty to take immediate steps to counteract the plan of representatives of the Clan Na Gael from the United States, who are now at Pretoria with a view of obtaining authority to start a fleet of privateers under the Transvaal flag, with a view to locating Cape liners.