

# OTIS PROMISED HELP. TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY WISCONSIN AND NEBRASKA CYCLONES

## WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS TO SEND RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

Commander Telegraphs He Needs 30,000 Men "in the Field" at Once—Surgeon McQuestin Thinks It Will Require Over 100,000 Troops.

President McKinley is reported by a Washington correspondent to have come to a realization of the serious situation of the American troops in the Philippines, and, as the result of a telegram which is said to have been received at the War Department from Gen. Otis, he is contemplating sending ten regiments instead of three, as was formerly intended. The strongest argument, and the one that is believed to have turned the balance, is said to have been a dispatch recently received from Gen. Otis, in which the latter explained that his dispatches had been misunderstood. He does not think that 30,000 men, including sick, wounded, non-combatants and garrison troops, would be sufficient, but that 30,000 "in the field" over and above all drains for other service would be. When he captures a town he wants men to garrison it without weakening his fighting force. That is to say, he really wants 50,000 or 60,000 men in all.

Preparations are being made for recruiting many more for service at the Philippines. Some have expressed a dread fear that the Americans are being forced back to Manila by the climate, and army officers are said to be in dread of receiving news of some disaster. Another cause given for the President's alleged change of front is the testimony of Surgeon McQuestin, which caused so much excitement at the War Department. Surgeon McQuestin declares, like all other returned officers, that the force of soldiers necessary to subdue and hold the islands has been greatly underestimated; that it will require from 100,000 to 150,000 men to accomplish the task. Last accounts a few weeks ago tell of the insurgents forcing their way between McArthur's and Otis' forces. The enemy was at that time reported to have been repulsed with loss. Since that time no news has been made public of what has happened to McArthur's forces. It is evident that the insurgents are not so thoroughly disorganized as the first dispatches would indicate.

Should the regiments spoken of be recruited, all the regular troops now in the United States might be sent at once to Manila. This would give Otis about 50,000 men, instead of the 35,000 which will be at his disposal when the volunteers shall have returned. It is suggested that to send all the regulars to the Philippines would deplete the forces in the United States dangerously; but the plan proposed at the War Department is to use the 10,000 troops of the provisional army for garrison purposes here, and to call on the Governors of States for regiments of militia for temporary service in case of emergency. This would be strictly in accordance with the law, and at the same time it would give Otis the very best kind of men for his purposes.

There are 9,000 troops now at San Francisco awaiting transportation to the Philippines. Of these 9,000 regulars, 3,500 are raw recruits. The troops will not be sent by organizations. A battalion of seasoned regulars, for instance, will go on the same transport with a lot of untrained recruits, so that the time preceding the arrival at Manila may be devoted profitably to putting the new men into shape.

## TEXAS TOWN WASHED AWAY.

### Rio Grande River Higher Than Known for Forty Years.

The Rio Grande is on the greatest rampage known for forty years. The old town of Carrizo, the county seat of Zapata County, Texas, was washed away by the flood of that river, not a vestige of the settlement, which had a population of about 1,200 Mexicans, remaining. The court house and a part of the new town is threatened with destruction, and all the county records were removed.

Unconfirmed reports of a number of deaths by drowning have reached Austin from points below Carrizo. The wide valley on the Mexican side of the river below Carrizo has been completely devastated, several thousand acres of irrigated crops being destroyed. The present big flood has caused the river to change its course at several points, transferring thousands of acres of Mexican territory to the United States.

At one point on the river, bordering on Hidalgo County, the river is cutting off a large tract of United States territory, and promises to land it in Mexico. Near Benavides the river, when on a rise a few years ago, transferred a part of a Mexican ranch stocked with several thousand sheep, to the Texas side of the stream. The United States officials made an effort to collect a duty on the sheep, but the ranch owner successfully resisted payment of the same.

## MAMMOTH SMELTING WORKS.

### New Concern Established by Capitalists in Canada.

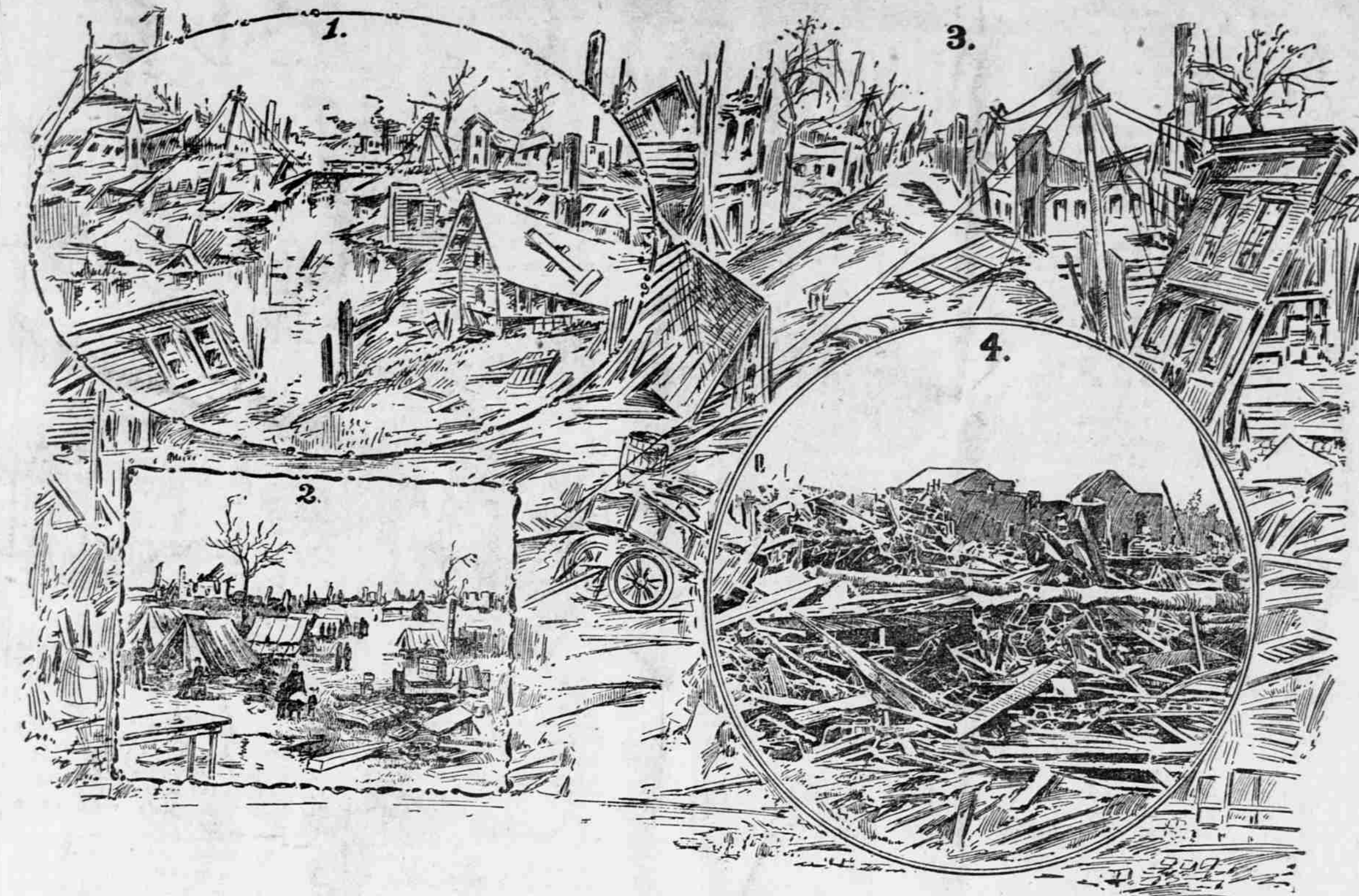
Steps toward the establishment of one of the greatest iron and steel works in the world were taken at a meeting held in Montreal, when H. M. Whitney of Boston, president of the Dominion Coal Company, met with a number of prominent Canadian capitalists. The result was the formation of the Dominion Steel Smelting Company, with a capital of \$20,000,000. Whitney was elected president.

The company will erect iron and steel works at Sydney, Cape Breton, which will have a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of steel a day, and this means that at the present prices the product of the works will amount to about \$9,000,000 a year. The site for the works has been selected.

## DENOUNCES MINING JOBBERS.

### Governor Murphy of Arizona Issues Signed Statement.

Gov. Murphy of Arizona has issued over his signature an announcement tantamount to a proclamation, in which he denounces in most vigorous language the methods of stock-jobbing mining companies in the territory. The publication of the announcement has caused a stir and has fallen as a bombshell in Boston and New York, where the offices of the different companies denounced are located.



(1) The cyclone-wrecked town of New Richmond, Wis. On the right of the picture in the distance is the partly burned Catholic church, into which scores of bodies were carried. The bridge in the center of the picture is over Willow river, which is scarcely more than a creek, and was partly destroyed. To the further left of the picture are the ruins of a school house. (2) Tents for New Richmond's homeless people provided by the Wisconsin authorities. (3) Section of devastated Main street in New Richmond, from photograph taken on morning after the cyclone. (4) Scene in the wake of the terrible storm at Herman, Neb.

## FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### Supposed Friendly Filipinos Surprise American Troops.

Gen. Wheaton occupied Perez das Marinas Tuesday morning after moderately heavy fighting. Gen. Wheaton bivouacked in a field Monday night, and early in the morning advanced on the rebel stronghold of Perez das Marinas, near which place Monday the insurgents in force were so gallantly resisted by a small reconnoitering party under Maj. Bull. Gen. Wheaton's advance was contested by the rebels, but after moderately heavy fighting the Americans occupied Perez das Marinas. After occupying the town, Gen. Wheaton examined the sanitation, which he decided was so bad as to make it dangerous to garrison the place. The rebels mutilated American dead. The bodies of two soldiers of the Fourth infantry, who fell in the running fight back of Imus, were left behind by their comrades. The bodies were afterward found with the right ears cut off, throats cut and slashes across the face.

An all-day battle between Gen. Wheaton's force and the insurgent army was fought near the city of Imus Monday. One battalion of the Fourth infantry, while reconnoitering, was attacked in the rear by a band of supposed friendly natives. The Americans stood their ground pluckily and were out of ammunition when Wheaton led a strong force to their help.

The insurgents fought well, taking advantage of the woods, and were driven back with difficulty. Little progress was made until late in the afternoon, when the native force was dislodged from a dense timber. The Americans lost five in dead and twenty-five in wounded. It is known that the Filipino loss was very heavy.

On effecting the capture of Perez das Marinas Maj. Bull's battalion, composed of 300 men belonging to the Fourth infantry, was surrounded on all sides by the Filipinos, who were about 2,000 in number.

Nothing but the most determined bravery saved the Americans from being entirely wiped out. Maj. Bull's battalion had been sent from Imus to take possession of Perez das Marinas. On arriving within two miles of the town the alcade placed the troops and formally surrendered the place. The houses along the road were filled with Filipinos of the friendly variety. These pretended to welcome the invaders. When within a short distance of Perez das Marinas Maj. Bull discovered that the enemy had lines running parallel to the road and that his force was practically hedged in.

Gen. Wheaton was fired on in a road and had a narrow escape. Later the Third battalion was ordered to the front and formed on the Las Minas road. Finally the Americans secured a quantity of Filipino arms which had been abandoned in the woods. The scene of the fighting is over twenty miles from Manila.

## CYCLONE SMASHER.

### A Chicago Man Claims that He Can Head Them Off.

The invention of the "cyclone annihilator" is announced by E. D. Betts, a Chicago man. The device has been offered to the United States Government by the inventor. The annihilator is a small cannon with a weather vane and an air trigger. The weather vane is for the purpose of aiming the cannon, which rests upon a vertical pivot. When a cyclone approaches, the vane turns the cannon so it points directly at the funnel-shaped cloud. When the wind reaches a velocity of sixty-five miles an hour it will spring the trigger and fire the cannon. The projectile fired into the revolving cloud will throw it off its balance and it will scatter into a harmless zephyr.

## Thousands Going to Europe.

More Americans will tour Europe this year than ever before in one summer. More than 30,000 first class passengers have already sailed from New York and it is estimated that about 100,000 Americans will visit Europe for pleasure during the summer. A conservative estimate of the amount expended in fares and traveling expenses is \$1,500 per individual, making a total of \$150,000,000 that will be carried away from this country.

Members of the American academy of medicine met in Chicago.

## ANGLO-VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

### Difficulty that Nearly Caused a Rupture with England.

Ex-President Harrison is in Paris representing Venezuela at an international tribunal of arbitration to settle the question which nearly caused a rupture between England and this country four years ago. Great Britain and Venezuela both claim the same territory along the border between Venezuela and British Guiana. Mr. Harrison is Venezuela's chief counsel.

Having made a thorough investigation of all the claims involved, he has come to the conclusion that England has rights only in a narrow strip of land in the eastern part of the disputed territory. He will contend for the Venezuelan Government that the proper boundary line should be near the 50th parallel of latitude. Great Britain has claimed it to be westward of the 63d parallel, including several exceedingly rich gold mines.

It will be recalled that the United States took no stand as to what was the true boundary between the two states mentioned, but insisted simply that Great Britain submit to Venezuela's demand for arbitration on the subject. Great Britain refused and President Cleveland issued the memorable message which resulted in an American commission of investigation to determine the true boundary. The commission did not have to finish its work because, after a long correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Secretary of State Richard Olney, Great Britain finally consented to arbitration, and by a special treaty agreed with Venezuela to accept the decision of a given tribunal on the disputed territory.

The land in dispute is over 60,000 square miles in extent, greater than the areas of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts combined. Venezuela lays claim to all the territory west of the Essequibo river.



A New Yorker died from excessive tea drinking the other day at the age of 83.

Dr. George W. Chittenden, who died at Janesville, Wis., at the age of 79, was the oldest practicing physician in Wisconsin, and was widely known throughout the State.

Mrs. Mary P. Coats of Philadelphia celebrated her 102d birthday on Thursday. Her family was represented in every war from that of the revolution to the civil war, and it was a great source of grief to her that her sons were too old to enlist in the Spanish war.

The pallbearers at the funeral of Miss Mary Bateman, who died last week at the age of 70, were, in compliance with her particular request, all young bachelors. Miss Bateman was a resident for a long time previous to her death of the town of Sparkill, N. Y.

The death of Mrs. Julia A. Hedges, 98 years old, of senile decay, at Indianapolis, developed that her husband, who is still living, is 106 years old. Mr. Hedges still hears and talks readily, and he is physically quite active, but his memory is treacherous. Their only support is a pension on account of a son killed in the civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Hedges had lived together seventy years. Several of their children are still living.

Harrison Reed, whose death at Jacksonville, Fla., at the age of 80 years, is announced, was the first editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and was a member of the constitutional convention of Wisconsin. During the civil war he held an office in the Treasury Department, and at its close he moved to Jacksonville. In May, 1868, he was elected Governor of Florida, and served two terms, until January, 1873. In 1878 he was elected to the State Assembly for two years. Since then he had lived in retirement at his home in South Jacksonville.

Patronize those who advertise.

## IN TENTS AND CELLARS.

### Herman's Homeless Citizens Fed and Housed by Charity.

Five hundred homeless citizens of Herman, Neb., are leading a very primitive existence in the devastated place. At night they crawl into tents provided by the good people of the State, or burrow into the cellars of their wretched homes like so many rats. The picture is a most distressing one. At meal times they crowd around the church, the only remaining structure, which is used as a morgue, hospital, relief depot and telegraph and repository for the correspondents. The property damage is \$200,000, with practically no insurance. A special police force of thirty men was necessary to discourage vandalism. The place was being denuded even of the broken and dilapidated household goods. No one pretends to be able to pick up his property. It is all thrown into one great pile, which covers several acres. But it is practically valueless. The twister formed from a mass of fleecy clouds in Dane valley, half a mile from Herman. The vapor-like mass suddenly seemed to turn black as ink, and with a roar like a thousand railroad engines traveling up a grade started down the valley, beating into splinters everything it touched. It seemed to churn the very earth.

The freaks of the great black ball were numerous. Anderson Hopkins was blown through the side of his barn, and the kitchen stove, in which a fire was burning, followed him. The debris was ignited and the farmer burned to death. Farmer Lennox saw it coming and got his family into a storm cellar, but he was carried high in the air and hung up in the branches of a tree. Later a horse passed through the air like a cannon ball and dislodged the farmer. A party of traveling men took refuge in the cellar of the hotel at the village. The hotel was swept away and a struggling horse was suddenly deposited in the midst of the frightened commercial men. The animal began to rear and plunge, and the drummers, as a matter of self-preservation, threw the animal to the ground by main force and sat upon him until the cyclone had passed.

Maj. Burdick, being asked what the relief committee should send in, as indicating the extent of the devastation, remarked: "We need anything and everything required by a well-regulated family, except kindling wood." Had it not been for the farmers of the surrounding country, who came into the village with supplies, the people would have starved. Visitors crowded the village by the thousands, and what little had been sent in they helped eat. The people have not only to be fed but clothed. Relief is being furnished by all Nebraska and Iowa.

## YELLOW FEVER IN MEXICO.

### Plague Appears at Tehuantepec—Over 500 Cases in Vera Cruz.

Advices have been received of the appearance of yellow fever in its most virulent form in the city of Tehuantepec and other places on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico. There is a large American colony of coffee planters in that section, and fears are entertained that the disease has appeared among them. The epidemic now extends along the coast from Vera Cruz to the Guatemalan border, and hundreds of deaths have already occurred. In the city of Vera Cruz there are over 500 cases, and the epidemic is spreading there rapidly.

Yellow fever in its most malignant form has appeared among the American marines stationed about the city wharves in Havana, and the utmost alarm is felt among all Americans, soldiers and civilians alike. The only death reported thus far is that of Private Kehr, who died after being sick thirty-six hours.

## Cyclone Not the Act of God.

In nine pulpits at Eau Claire, Wis., Sunday the cyclone at New Richmond was the subject of sermons. The general sentiment expressed was that it was a mysterious dispensation of Providence, but the Rev. Joseph Moran of the Episcopal Church said it was the devilish work of an unknown power and not the act of God.

John Smith, 38, attempted to kill himself by jumping from Brooklyn bridge. Policemen prevented and he was locked up.

## BIG CROPS IN ALL LANDS.

### This Condition Tends to Decrease the Exports of America.

Good crops in all the world in the year 1898-99 will probably make our export figures for the fiscal year about to end a few million dollars less than those of the banner year 1898. For the eleven months of the fiscal year 1899 the total exports are \$1,130,629,572, while in no earlier year except 1898 did the total exports of the eleven months reach the billion dollar line. The reduction in exportation is entirely in agricultural products, and, indeed, the total exports of farm products of agriculture are nearly \$50,000,000 less than those of last year.

In 1898 the crops in all parts of the world except the United States were unusually light, and as a consequence the prices realized for farm products exported were much higher than the average for many years, while in 1899, with good crops abroad, the prices which our exporters of farm products are receiving are materially lower than those of last year, though in quantity the exports of agricultural products are in most cases as great as those of 1898.

One curious feature in the reduction of our exportations relates to live cattle, in which the exportations of the year are 25 per cent below those of the corresponding months of 1898, the total for eleven months being \$24,484,823, against \$32,852,833 last year.

## CURRENT COMMENT

The election of a Western man for Speaker of the House of Representatives is regarded in New York as a serious blow to the East. By thoughtful politicians it is looked upon as the beginning of the end of Eastern control in national affairs. Numerically the East is stronger at the present time in Congress than it will ever be again, in all probability. The next census, which will be taken a year from now, will increase the Western representation in the lower branch of Congress at the expense of the East and South and will give the Middle and Western States more power than was ever before centered in that part of the country. The foreboding election of Gen. Henderson is therefore looked upon as something of a calamity by those whose line of vision focuses about New York and Boston.

One argument which should appeal strongly to the conference at The Hague is the fact that almost every nation, with the exception of Great Britain and the United States, is overtaxed to meet the expenses of maintaining its army and navy. France runs behind to the amount of \$100,000,000; Austria has an annual deficit of \$80,000,000; Russia of \$50,000,000, and Italy of \$30,000,000. The smaller powers are, many of them, in a state bordering on bankruptcy.

The School Board of Lynn, Mass., has stirred up a hornet's nest by ordering that hereafter no teacher, male or female, shall appear before a class in bicycle costume. The teachers will get up a memorial praying that during the hot months of the year short skirts and golf trousers may be permitted.

It is ten years since Johnstown, Pa., was swept by a flood from a broken dam. The town is now a fourth larger than it was then, although the disaster killed one-eighth of its inhabitants, destroying a third of its homes and nearly all of its workshops.

A cargo of shells, originally intended for the use of Spanish guns in the war with the United States, recently arrived at Glasgow, Scotland. The charges had been extracted from them and needy Spain took advantage of the recent rise in the price of metal to get hold of an honest penny by selling them for old iron.

Ten years ago the city of Johnstown, Pa., was entirely destroyed by a great flood. Six thousand lives were lost, 1,800 houses were swept away, and property valued at \$15,000,000 was destroyed.

## MOB ATTACKS CAR BARN.

### Cleveland Strikers Seek to Destroy Much Valuable Property.

Mob rule held sway on the south side in Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday night for more than an hour. A mob of 5,000 persons attacked the Holmden Electric Railway Company and rushed through the yard, which contained sixty cars, destroying everything in sight until driven out by the police. The mob succeeded in wrecking ten cars before being compelled to retire. Heavy timbers were driven through windows and woodwork, stones and clubs were used until the cars were completely demolished.

The mob had a double purpose in view; its intention was to injure as much as possible property belonging to the Big Consolidated Company and to do bodily harm to the twenty-five non-union men living at the barns. In the first it was successful, but in the second it was not, owing to the arrival of the police.

The first outbreak took place at Wilson avenue and Quincy street. Obstructions had been placed on the track and Motorman Webster left his car to remove them. One hundred men then began to stone him and the conductor of the car, while the passengers rushed out pell-mell. The motorman stood his ground. A rioter ran in front of him and threw a brick, whereupon Webster drew his revolver and fired, but missed his assailant. Other attacks were made on him, but after he had fired several shots the crowd retreated. One man received a bullet in his foot. The police then arrived.

Mayor Farley issued a proclamation at noon calling for peace and order, and declaring that order would be restored even if he had to resort to desperate methods. The special committee of the City Council appointed to bring about a settlement, if possible, convened in the forenoon. Officials of the Big Consolidated and a committee from the strikers were present, and each side of the case was heard. The strikers presented their demands in writing. They are greatly modified as compared with the original ones, several concessions being made.

Four hundred employees of the Cleveland Foundry Company struck in the afternoon because the company refused to discharge a man who had ridden on a Big Consolidated car. The man was a foreman. When it became known that he had ridden on a car the molders went to the officers of the company and demanded his discharge. The officers refused to comply with the demand and all the men walked out of the works. This is the first strike in the nature of a sympathy demonstration that has taken place.

## DETECT BOLD MAIL THEFT.

### Wholesale Robbery of Sacks Discovers by Chicago Authorities.

What is regarded by Postoffice Inspector James Stuart as one of the largest and boldest mail robberies in the history of the Chicago postoffice was detected Tuesday, and the arrests of Walter Porter and John Newman, drivers of mail wagons at the postoffice, followed. Porter made a full confession of the crime and implicated Newman. After a brief hearing before United States Commissioner Humphrey the men were bound over to the Federal grand jury. Porter's bonds were fixed at \$10,000 and Newman's at \$5,000, and in lieu of bail both men were taken to jail.

A large amount of the letters, money orders and packages taken by the men was found in their lodging house. In the collection were letters, money orders and checks directed to all parts of the country and Europe. One check found in the pile was for \$20,000.

The fact that the robbers had been in the employ of the Chicago postoffice since June 1 and that all the thefts were committed after that time while the prisoners were driving their wagons makes the scheme one of the boldest in the recollection of the postoffice inspectors. The mail was all taken in pouches while being carried in the wagons from the postoffice to the railroad stations and back, and it has been admitted that three sacks were taken in one day.

## AMERICAN GIFT TO DREYFUS.

### Hebrew Dime Subscription to Purchase Testimonials.

The Hebrews of America are planning a testimonial to celebrate the release of Dreyfus from Devil's Island, and the tardy measure of justice to him meted out by the French nation. Funds are being raised in Chicago, New York and all the large cities of the country. It is intended to present to Captain Dreyfus a gold-mounted and diamond-set and richly engraved sword. To Emil Zola, whose defense of the army officer led to his exile from his native country, will be given a solid gold pen, neatly engraved. To Col. Picquart, who always stood by the prisoner, will be presented a gold loving cup, with a richly engraved inscription.

## HAVOC WROUGHT BY CYCLONE.

### Another Twister Visits Northern Wisconsin.

Great havoc was wrought by the cyclone that swept through the villages of Conardville, Pensaukee and Brookfield, Wis. Buildings were unroofed, horses and cattle killed and trees torn out by the roots. Many thousands of dollars of damage was done to the crops. Consternation prevailed during the storm. The clouds swung northward at Green Bay and formed a waterspout.

## STANDARD OIL QUILTS OHIO.

### Great Trust Will Establish Offices in New York.

The Standard Oil Company will remove its headquarters from Cleveland, which will hereafter become a branch distributing point. When the dispatches announced recently that the Standard Oil Company had become a New Jersey corporation, with a capital of \$10,000,000, it was said that the headquarters would be removed to New York, but it was not thought that the company would withdraw from Ohio entirely.

## SCHLEY TO ASK FOR INQUIRY.

### Admiral's Conduct at Santiago Will Be Looked Into.

Naval officers believe that a court of inquiry should be appointed to ascertain definitely Rear Admiral Schley's conduct in the naval battle off Santiago. The statements of Lieutenant Commanders Hodgson and Heiner have reopened the controversy, and in the opinion of many naval officers brings the case "up to date." Secretary Long may order an inquiry, but the rear admiral's friends believe he will ask for one.