

# SURPRISED IN CAMP

## Insurgent General Aranguren Slain by Spaniards.

### HIS BODY CARRIED TO HAVANA

He is the Cuban Who, It is Alleged, Ordered the Execution of Colonel Ruiz.

Havana, Jan. 31.—At noon, Lieutenant-Colonel Benedicto, with the Spanish battalion, surprised, near Tapiste, this province, the camp of the insurgent general, Aranguren, killing Aranguren and four privates, capturing five of the insurgents and wounding others who made their escape.

The body of Brigadier-General Aranguren was brought by train to Havana this afternoon and delivered to the military authorities. After identification it was sent to the morgue.

Brigadier-General Aranguren was evidently about 22 years of age, of fair complexion, with blonde hair and a small mustache. The body, which shows two bullet wounds, one in the head and one in the right leg, is dressed in cassimere pantaloons, gray woolen coat, yellow shoes and gaiters, comparatively new. It is said that the gaiters and vest once belonged to Colonel Ruiz, the aide-de-camp of General Blanco, who, having gone last December to Aranguren's camp with terms of surrender, was executed by Aranguren or with his approval.

According to one account, Aranguren was surprised while on a visit to a young woman on the Pitata farm, between Campo Florida and Tapiste. He was wounded, and, in trying to escape, was shot dead. Among the prisoners is the father of the young woman. He was the dynamiter of Aranguren's band.

### MISSION OF THE MAINE.

Havana Newspapers Insist That It is One of Peace.

New York, Jan. 31.—The last ripple of visible excitement in the arrival of the Maine has died away, says the Herald's Havana correspondent, and the ship as she lies at anchor attracts no more attention than any other vessel in the harbor. The papers make the briefest possible allusion to her arrival, and La Union Constitutional, the conservative organ, prints a Washington dispatch to the effect that the visit of the Maine to Havana is merely an act of courtesy showing the friendly feeling to Spain, and to counteract the anti-Spanish utterances in congress. La Union adds that the visit will be returned by Spanish ships in American ports.

In spite of this, there is a strong undercurrent of feeling in Havana, as evinced by the excited talking of angry groups assembled in the cafes. The general impression among radicals is that the cause of Spain has been betrayed by the Blanco government, and the nation humiliated by what they regard as the first step in the direction of American intervention. This has intensified the hatred of General Blanco and his associates and of the cause of autonomy, and this hatred may at any moment find vent in an outbreak of fury, in which case members of the government may be forced to depend for their personal safety on the Maine, for while the peril is obvious, the troops concentrated during the riots have been dispersed and no new precautions have been taken.

The arrival of the Maine created enthusiasm among the Americans, who realize that the long period of suspense has passed and that their safety is absolutely assured.

Up to the present time no one knows what precipitated the sudden dispatch of sailing orders to the Maine at Dry Tortugas. Captain Sigbee had not the remotest idea why he was sent, but he was not much surprised when the Dupont arrived from Key West with orders to start without a moment's delay. Being in total ignorance of the situation, he had no conception as to what sort of a reception to expect. He approached the harbor from the westward, partly for the purpose of inspecting the Spanish batteries and watching for any hostile demonstration, and partly for the purpose of displaying the flag and character of the Maine, so as to give the authorities ashore opportunity to make preparations to avoid a panic which might have been precipitated by the Maine's sudden entrance. The battleship was prepared for any emergency. After picking up a pilot the Maine went rapidly up the harbor to a berth near the Spanish flagship.

It will be impossible to give the crew their liberty while in Havana, and as yet no shore leaves have been given to officers, the captain being the only man who has gone ashore. For this reason it is believed that the navy department will not keep the Maine here long, but will replace her by another vessel of the squadron the moment the health of the crew becomes impaired.

James Eaton has been matched to race Charles Kaiser, of Switzerland, at St. Louis, early in February, for a purse and \$1,000 side bet.

### The Rush of Immigration.

New York, Jan. 31.—In anticipation of the new immigration law going into effect, the rush of immigration to this country has started. The Tartar Prince arrived today with 720 persons in the steerage. The vessel comes from Italian ports.

### Fatal Naphtha Fire.

Baku, Jan. 31.—Half a million pounds of naphtha was burned and several persons lost their lives during a conflagration here.

## NEW YUKON MINING LAWS.

The Ottawa Government Drafts a Set of Regulations.

Ottawa, Ontario, Jan. 31.—After careful consideration and with the advice of William Ogilvie, the Canadian authority on the Yukon country, the department of the interior has decided upon the legal conditions which are to govern placer mining in the Yukon. The regulations in substance are as follows:

Free miner shall mean a male or female over the age of 18, but not under that age, or a joint stock company named in and lawfully possessed of a valid existing free miner's certificate and no other.

A free miner's certificate shall not be transferable. This certificate may be granted for one year to run from the date thereof or expiration of the applicant's then existing certificate, upon payment thereof of the sum of \$10 unless the certificate is to be issued in favor of a joint stock company, in which case the fee shall be \$50 for a company having a nominal capital. Exceeding \$100,000, the fee shall be \$100.

Only one person or joint stock company shall be named in a certificate. This certificate shall also grant the holder the privilege of fishing and shooting, subject to the provisions of law; the privilege of cutting timber for actual necessities, for building houses and boats, and for general mining operations; for the exclusive use of the miner himself, but such permission shall not extend to timber which may have been granted to other persons or corporations.

Certificates may be obtained by applicants in person at the government department of the interior at Ottawa, or from the agents of the Dominion lands at Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Prince Albert, in the Northwest territory, Kamloops and New Westminster, B. C., and Dawson in the Yukon district; also from agents of the government at Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

No person or joint stock company will be recognized as having any right or interest in or to any claim unless he or it or every person in his or its employment shall have a free miner's certificate unexpired.

On the expiration of a free miner's certificate the owner thereof shall absolutely forfeit all his rights and interests unless he shall on or before the day following the expiration of such certificate obtain a new free miner's certificate.

Nevertheless, should any co-owner fail to keep up his free miner's certificate, such failure shall not cause a forfeiture or act as abandonment of the claim, but the interest of such co-owners, pro rata, according to their former interests; provided, nevertheless, that a shareholder in a joint stock company need not be a free miner.

Every free miner shall during the continuance of his certificate have the right to enter, prospect or mine for gold and minerals upon any lands in the Yukon district, whether vested in the crown or otherwise, except upon government reservations and land lawfully occupied.

A creek, gulch, river or land claim shall not exceed 250 feet in length in the general direction of the stream or ravine on which it fronts and shall not be more than 1,000 feet in width.

Every alternate 10 claims shall be reserved for the government of Canada. That is to say, when a claim is located, the discovery claim and nine others and numbered consecutively, will be open for registration. Then the next 10 claims of 250 feet each will be reserved for the government, and so on.

The penalty for trespassing upon a claim reserved for the crown shall be immediate cancellation of any entry or entries which the persons trespassing may have obtained, whether by original entry or purchase for a mining claim, and the refusal of the acceptance of any application which the persons trespassing may at any time make for a claim. If any free miner or party of free miners discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the mining recorder, creek, river or hill claims of the following sizes shall be allowed:

To one discoverer of a claim, 500 feet in length; to a party of two discoverers, two claims amounting together to 1,000 feet in length; to each member of a party beyond two in number, a claim of the ordinary size only.

A claim shall be recorded with the mining recorder in whose district it is situated within 10 days after the location thereof. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicants in person in the manner specified in these regulations. An entry fee of \$15 shall be charged the first year and an annual fee of \$15 for each of the following years.

A royalty of 10 per cent on the gold mined shall be levied and collected on the gross output of each claim. The sum of \$2,500 shall be deducted from the gross annual output of a claim when estimating the amount upon which royalty is to be calculated, but this exemption shall not be allowed unless the royalty is paid at a banking office or to the gold commissioner or mining recorder.

### Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Fire tonight partially destroyed the Ewert building, 11 to 23 Jefferson street, entailing a loss of \$200,000. The flames broke out within a few moments after the 500 employees of the various tenants of the building had left the structure at the completion of their day's work. The building was damaged to the extent of \$75,000. The balance of the loss is divided among a number of concerns occupying the building.

## THE GUEST OF HONOR.

President McKinley Attended the Manufacturers' Banquet.

New York, Jan. 31.—The third annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which took place tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, was one of the largest and most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given in the city. A thousand guests were seated at the tables. The fact that President McKinley would be present caused a rush for tickets.

President McKinley was driven from the Windsor and was received at the Waldorf-Astoria at 6:30 P. M., by the committee of merchants and was at once taken to the "royal chambers." Half an hour later, he appeared in the reception room, where he held a levee for more than an hour.

The banquet hall was magnificently decorated, the tiers of boxes being draped with silken banners. The president's flag was suspended over the head of the table from the president's box. Seven long tables extended the length of the room and 16 small tables were placed on either side of the rows of long tables. In the Astor gallery annex were 33 other tables. The tables were elaborately decorated with flowers and potted plants. The dais were the president and other guests sat was also adorned with many flowers. From the reception hall up the broad staircase to the banquet room were lines of palms and ferns. Owing to the double banquet rooms, there was much confusion in making the assignment of the guests to their seats at the tables.

The march to the banquet hall began at 7:15 and lasted until 8:30, being a straggling line. President McKinley, with the committee of 36, marched into the hall, the band playing "Hail to the Chief."

It was after 9 o'clock when Warner Miller rapped for order. He announced that Rev. R. S. Arthur would invoke a blessing. Dr. Arthur, in his prayer, called for special protection for the president and the members of the Manufacturers' Association.

President McKinley, in response to a toast, spoke briefly on the financial question, and stated that all the pledges of the St. Louis platform must be fulfilled.

### SMOKELESS POWDER.

Naval Bill Will Provide for the Purchase of a Large Quantity.

Washington, Jan. 31.—It is regarded as settled that the naval appropriation bill, now being framed by a house subcommittee, will contain three important items, namely, \$2,000,000 for smokeless powder, \$500,000 for reserve ammunition, and \$90,000 for the establishment of a government powder factory. The matter of having an ample supply of powder to meet the requirements of our naval vessels in an emergency has received careful consideration from members of the committee. As long as the old style of black powder was in use, the many private companies making this article gave assurance that a supply could be secured on short notice. Now, however, with the general adoption of smokeless powder, the opportunities for speedily getting a supply are said to be much reduced. For that reason, it is proposed to allow \$2,000,000 for the purchase of this article, and at the same time provide a government factory which will thereafter produce an ample supply. The sum of \$500,000 for reserve ammunition will cover all classes of naval material, large and small, to meet requirements of vessels nearing completion, and such emergencies as may arise.

### Arms for Indian Rebels.

London, Jan. 31.—According to a dispatch from Birmingham to the Globe, the capture of the steamer Baluchistan, off Muscat, Arabia, by the British gunboat Lapwing, and the seizure of her cargo of arms and ammunition, has temporarily paralyzed some of the large gunmakers, because the London merchants concerned have ordered them to suspend operations. A well-known manufacturer says that, on the order of a London merchant, he has turned 100 rifles and a ton of ammunition weekly for the last three years. The rifles were Malforms. The Persian authorities, it seems, winked at these irregularities, until Great Britain intervened. The same firm was preparing to turn out 5,000 weapons monthly to the same customer.

### Dole in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 31.—President Dole, of Hawaii, arrived here at 2:20 P. M., and in behalf of the government was welcomed by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Adee. The presidential party was belated by storms along the way, and it was three hours after schedule time when the train swung into the Baltimore & Ohio depot. A crowd of several hundred people assembled on North Capitol street, and platoons of mounted policemen were on hand to act as an escort.

### Fatal Fire in Illinois.

Mount Sterling, Ill., Jan. 31.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Mount Sterling broke out this morning. Albert Popper was killed by falling walls. Constable Snodgrass and two other men were injured and over \$100,000 worth of property was burned.

### Caused by Kerosene Explosion.

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 31.—A boiler of kerosene exploded in the hall room of the Greenville cement mill at Rosendale today, setting fire to the mill and storage house. Both were totally destroyed. The loss is 100,000; fully insured.

### Demands Weyler's Imprisonment.

Madrid, Jan. 31.—The public prosecutor demands a sentence upon Lieutenant-General Weyler of two months' imprisonment.

## PASSED THE SENATE.

Teller Resolution Adopted by a Vote of 47 to 32.

Washington, Jan. 29.—After a debate, animated at all times and occasionally acrimonious, which occupied the greater part of the week, the senate, this afternoon, by a decisive vote of 47 to 32, passed the Teller concurrent resolution. The resolution is a practical reaffirmation of that of Stanley Matthews, passed in 1878, and is as follows:

"That all the bonds of the United States, issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress heretofore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditors."

All efforts to amend the resolution were voted down by majorities ranging from 5 to 29. Lodge's gold-standard substitute being defeated by the latter majority. The vote on the Lodge amendment was: Ayes, 24; noes, 53. The events of the day leading up to the final vote were full of interest and importance. It was a field day for the orators of the senate, not less than 25 senators embracing the opportunity to speak upon the subject under discussion. The public interest in the debate was attested by the attendance in the galleries, which were crowded throughout the day, and that it was important was evidenced by the statements of several of the speakers that the discussion was but the preliminary alignment of the great political parties for the contest of 1900.

From 10 o'clock this morning until 7 this evening, the contest was continued. When voting was begun, it was evident that party lines were being broken on both sides of the chamber, but it was on the substitute offered by Lodge that the biggest break occurred. On the Republican side, Allison and Burrows did not answer to their names on that roll call and many Republicans voted directly against it.

Upon the final passage of the resolution, some Republicans who supported McKinley and the St. Louis platform in 1896, like Carter, Chandler, Clark, Pritchard, Shoup, Warren and Wolcott, voted for the resolution because, as Wolcott announced, they did not believe the resolution committed those who supported it to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The bill to pay the book publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, \$288,000 for damages sustained by that corporation during the war, after encountering an obstinate filibuster, which staved off a vote on two previous private bill days, was piloted to its passage in the house today by Cooper, who was in charge of the measure. The friends of the measure proved themselves in an overwhelming majority and the opposition today, finding it could hold out no longer, reluctantly yielded. The vote was 188-67.

### THE CORONA WRECKED.

Alaska-Bound Steamer Went Down Near Mouth of Skeena River.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 29.—A special to the Times from Victoria says that news has been received there that the steamship Corona, which left Seattle with 225 passengers January 20 for Southeastern Alaska ports, had been wrecked near Lewis island, at the mouth of the Skeena river. Her passengers were all safely landed on Kennedy island. Every pound of freight and baggage is lost.

The Corona was a screw propeller, 220 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 9 feet 5 inches hold. She was built in Philadelphia in 1888, and has been running on the coast ever since. She is well-known in Southern California, having been on the run there between San Francisco and San Diego for some years. She was a 15-knot boat, and was fitted with all the modern appliances.

This was to have been the last trip of the Corona, as she was to have been transferred to the Southern California division on her return.

### Particulars of the Wreck.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 29.—The steamer Danube arrived at Departure bay late this evening, bringing down news of the wreck of the steamer Corona. The Corona struck a rock near the mouth of the Skeena river and at once commenced to sink. Lifeboats were lowered, and the passengers were conveyed to the beach of Kennedy island. The steamer Al-Ki went to the rescue. She is now on the way south with the unfortunate goldseekers.

The Corona struck the rock bow-on and is lying with her stern submerged. It is feared she will prove a total wreck, and the whole of her cargo will be lost.

It is also reported that the Union Steamship Company's steamer Coquitlan was wrecked on the Skeena river. Particulars of this wreck were not obtained from the passengers of the Danube.

### Wrecked at Sealer's Cove.

Montevideo, Jan. 29.—Information has been received that the British steamer Matura, bound from Wallington for London, was wrecked at Sealer's cove, January 12. The captain, three of the passengers, the ship's doctor had 10 of the crew are at Sandy point, in the Straits of Magellan, where they arrived in boats. The other boats which left the wrecked steamer with the remaining members of the crew and passengers are reported to be safe.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

Last week was a very important one in the Chicago wheat market. May wheat advanced 6 cents per bushel and January 13 cents. Statistics were all in favor of high prices, but the main feature is the Leiter corner. He claims to be able to put May wheat to \$1.25. The exports from both coasts to Europe were very large—5,110,624 bushels, and the visible supply showed a very good decrease. The foreign news situation is as bewildering as it usually is on wheat. Speculators have their eyes on Argentine, not because it contributes so much, but because it sells so furiously the 25,000,000 bushels it has to contribute. The Englishmen at Liverpool learned something during the week to make them nervous about the South American supplies, yet direct Rosario cables reported nothing more serious than a cessation of deliveries because of rains, and the Argentine shipments for the week were 328,000 bushels, a big start so soon after harvesting. The flour people talked dolorously of the demand and the demoralizing effect of the cor adulteration going on; and then, to make this as puzzling as every other feature, Minneapolis reported 200,000 barrels of flour sold in two days. The winter wheat condition so far is high and recent heavy snows have minimized the danger for the present. Exports keep large, and new purchases for foreign account small. The movement from first hands is away over any expectation, but the supplies of contract wheat everywhere are in such hands as to be unavailable and in markets at startling premiums. January wheat at New York for a few minutes was 12 cents cash at Chicago an 12 cents over the May price at New York. All of which should be no proof that no one can tell very much which involves the supplies and needs of the whole world.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75@76c; Valley and Bluestem, 78@79c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.75; Graham \$3.30; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$20. Hay—Timothy, \$13.50; clover \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—20c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 55@60c fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 40@50c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 12½c; You America, 12½c; California, 9@11c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75 3.00 per dozen; hens, \$3.00@3.25; geese, \$5.50@6.00; ducks, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 45@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2.25 per sack. Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@2.25 per sack. Hops—4@16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 2@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wether, and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.00@3.25; cows, \$3.00; dressed beef, 4½@5c per pound. Veal—Large, 5@5½c; small, 6@6½c per pound.

### Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 27c; ranch, 23@25c. Cheese—Native Washington, 13c; California, 9½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 23c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$21. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22. Hay—Puget sound, new, per ton, \$11@12; Eastern Washington timothy, \$17@18; alfalfa, \$12. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6½c; mutton sheep, 8c; pork, 6c; veal, small, 7c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 8@6c; salmon, 8c; salmon trout, 10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 40c@41c per box; pears, 25@26c per box; oranges, navel, \$2.25@2.75 per box.

### San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 7@8c per pound. Hops—12½@16c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$22@24; California bran, \$20.50@21.50 per ton. Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$2.50@2.65 per cental. Eggs—Store, 22@23c; ranch, 24c; Eastern, 18@19c; duck, 16c per dozen. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 11½c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound.

## GOLD BY THE TON.

That's the Way They Speak of It in Dawson City.

In a personal letter, received in Portland from William J. Jones, press correspondent in Dawson City, he says, among other things:

"The stories of the great yield of gold published in the United States have not been exaggerated in the least. The mind is unable to grasp the real situation, and appreciate the sights that are so common here to every-day life. In Dawson City today, ready for shipment, are between four and five tons of gold. Can you realize that such a thing is possible, or at all probable? Just consider, too, that all that is about one-third of the year's output. Men handle gold as you would a plug of tobacco. At the saloon bars, the stores, restaurants or other places of business, the mines throw up their sacks, and casually turn their backs, never stopping to see if they are accounted proper weight. Would you think of handing your purse over to a Portland barkeeper and allowing him

intent on pushing on to Dawson, have any conception of the difficulties before them. He predicts that congestion on the trails will be greater than last season.

A company, of which J. J. McKay, the Yukon freighter and the man who made the quickest trip ever made from Dawson to Dyea during the winter, is the head, has been organized at Tacoma to run an express between that city and Dawson. The company will operate steamers on the lakes, and from the White Horse rapids to Dawson, using dog and horse trains in packing from Dyea. It is estimated that the trip from Tacoma to Dawson will be made in 18 days in the summer and 25 days in the winter. The company will attempt to secure mail contracts. At present mail is scattered all along the trail, and McKay asserts that he is the only man who ever succeeded in delivering mail on the Yukon during the winter.

Collector of Customs J. W. Ivey is receiving a good deal of praise for his vigorous policy in enforcing the laws regarding the liquor traffic. As long as the laws are in effect they will be enforced. His vigilance in seizing contraband stuff is attracting general attention. The liquor men are growing because he shipped away 20 tons of the stuff on the Elder. The new administration is making warm times in the North, and, as a natural result, the collector is cordially disliked by the Juneau smuggling ring.

About every party of miners now fitting out for Alaska takes along a net or seine, which is set at night in some eddy through a hole in the ice, and seldom fails to catch fish enough for breakfast. After the ice is gone, there is no trouble in catching fish in any stream flowing into the Yukon. A report has reached Portland that one Sullivan formerly a fisherman at Yakima, who went to Alaska last spring, engaged in the fishing business at Dawson, and, with the limited plant at his command, made \$7,000 last summer.