

MILLER'S BRIGADE ENGAGED

Repulsed a Rebel Attack Near Ilo Ilo.

INSURGENTS LOST HEAVILY

One American Was Killed and Fifteen Wounded—Over 60,000 Rounds Fired—Advance Upon Jaro Accomplished.

New York, March 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Ilo Ilo, Island of Panay, says: A battalion of the Eighteenth infantry, a platoon of the Sixth artillery and the machine gun battery made a reconnaissance in the direction of Manduriao and Santa Barbara Thursday. While they were returning the insurgents attacked the outposts on the right.

Although fatigued from marching in the broiling sun for two hours, the entire command proceeded to the assistance of their comrades, the artillery pouring shell and shrapnel upon the insurgents, who were strongly entrenched in large numbers. Companies C, K and H, of the Eighteenth, deployed to the right, driving the insurgents back, and then, wheeling to the left, made a junction with companies B and I. A heavy engagement ensued.

General Miller was on the scene early and directed the operations from immediately behind the firing line. He had several narrow escapes.

The line advanced by rushes 3,000 yards under a hot fire, pouring in deliberate volleys upon the insurgents' position, the artillery making good practice.

By the time the forces were within 300 yards of the enemy's final position darkness prevented the charge for which the Tennessee men and the companies of the Eighteenth on the right had already prepared by fixing bayonets. The advance upon Jaro was accomplished in good order.

The severity of the engagement may be judged by the fact that the Eighteenth regiment alone fired 62,800 rounds. It is estimated that the insurgents, with their more than 2,000 rifles, fired double our total of ammunition.

It is impossible to tell accurately the insurgent losses, as the American troops converged at a given point without traversing the ground shot over, but on the day after the battle one could see from Jaro itself the enemy carting away the dead. The minimum estimate of their losses is 20 killed and 300 wounded.

INTERVIEW WITH SAMPSON.

Talked of the Friendship of America and England.

London, March 23.—The Times publishes this morning a letter from a correspondent in Bermuda, who describes Rear-Admiral Sampson's visit there last month, and gives "an authorized interview" with the admiral. According to the correspondent, Admiral Sampson, remarking upon "the marvelous change in American opinion," said:

"Formerly, England was regarded as the only European power with which the United States was likely to have serious differences. Now we regard England as our best, perhaps our only friend. I cannot say whether this feeling will prove permanent, but I hope it may. Possibly we could not hope for more than England's moral support, in the first instance, in any conflict with a Continental power; but in times of real difficulty it would ripen, sooner or later, into a defensive alliance."

THE CUBAN ARMY.

Thirteen Thousand Enlisted Men Enrolled to American Money.

Havana, March 23.—The Cuban army has 13,219 men all told. This number includes corporals and sergeants, but excludes commanding officers. The figures are the result of the official inquiry instituted under the direction of the department commanders for the use of the military administration.

General Gomez originally reported that there were 42,000 privates and noncommissioned officers. General Roloff, inspector-general of the Cuban army, was to have presented an accurate muster roll to Governor-General Brooke, but he has not done so. As a creature of the Cuban assembly, he has joined with it against General Gomez. His muster rolls, in which ever form they may be, have been given to Senator Rafael Portuondo, president of the executive committee of the assembly, but the governor-general has assurances they will soon be turned over to him.

Spain Will Protest.

Madrid, March 23.—Senator Silveira, premier and minister of foreign affairs, held a conference today with the French ambassador regarding the liberation of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos.

Spain, it is rumored, has determined to protest to the civilized world against the attitude of the Americans in hindering the efforts of General Rios, Spanish commander in the Philippines, to liberate the prisoners.

Belgium's Demand on China.

Brussels, March 23.—In the chamber of deputies today the minister of foreign affairs, M. de Favereau confirmed the reports that Belgium had asked for a concession at Hankow, China.

Storms in Europe.

London, March 23.—Severe weather continues throughout Great Britain. Great loss has occurred among live-stock, and London has experienced the heaviest snowfall of this winter.

FOERZA PRISON CABLE.

No Evidence That It Was Used in Blowing Up the Maine.

Havana, March 23.—Captain T. L. Huston, of the volunteer engineers, was questioned today by a press correspondent on the subject of the story printed by a local newspaper at Cincinnati, saying that the location of the keyboard by which the United States battle-ship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, had been found by him in a gunroom of the Foerza prison, while engaged in cleaning out the fortifications. The captain said the use of his name in this connection was not authorized. He showed the correspondent a cable with several wires running into the harbor from Foerza prison, opposite Cabanas fortress. One wire was connected with a dissused telegraph instrument in a neighboring government building. Though the cable has not been investigated by the United States engineers, the supposition is that it runs to Cabanas, across the harbor, and has been used for telegraphing. There is a remote chance that the wires in the cable were connected with mines or torpedoes, but there is no indication that it had anything to do with the blowing up of the Maine. The end of the cable sticking out of Foerza prison has been seen by tourists for weeks past. Many soldiers have also seen the cable, and many have expressed the belief that it was used to blow up the Maine.

PAPER MONEY SCARCE.

Due to Greater Volume of Business, Not to Decrease in the Supply.

Washington, March 23.—Controller of the Currency Dawes, in answer to inquiries today in regard to the apparent scarcity of paper money, said:

"The chief reason for the growing demand for paper money is unquestionably the increase in the general volume of business. There has been no reduction in the amount of paper money which of itself would cause scarcity. The situation in reference to bills is brought about by the increased demand and not by a decrease in the supply."

"The amount of paper money in circulation March 1, 1899, is much greater than it was one year ago. While the decrease in circulation in the amount of gold certificates is \$9,475,950, in treasury notes, \$4,369,971, and currency certificates \$25,325,000, the circulation of silver certificates has increased in the sum of \$16,113,278, and United States notes \$44,141,212, making the total net increase of government paper in circulation \$27,195,569, which, added to the increase of \$18,155,325 in national bank circulation, makes the total increase of paper money in circulation over one year ago, \$45,350,904."

Herschell's Remains at Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, Eng., March 23.—The British cruiser Talbot, from New York, March 8 which arrived off Spithead yesterday with the remains of the late Baron Herschell on board, was berthed at the dockyards here today. The casket containing the body was disembarked at 2:30 P. M. The guards-of-honor presented arms, and the massed bands played a funeral march as the casket was brought ashore. As the train left the depot at 2:25 P. M. the combined bugle bands sounded the last post and the port-guardship fired 20-minute guns. During the ceremony all the ships in commission flew their flags at half-mast.

Peace in Porto Rico.

San Juan de Porto Rico, March 21.—The reports contained in newspapers just received here, alleging that danger exists of an uprising of the natives, are regarded with astonishment, and are absolutely without foundation in fact. The only disturbances that have occurred here have been local fights between the American volunteers and the lower classes. The press correspondent, who has just returned from an extended trip through the island, found only occasional evidences of dissatisfaction resulting from brawls, and local politics, and the American officers now here ridicule the idea of an uprising of the natives, who, they say, are without weapons, and are entirely lacking in organization.

Martial Law at Skagway.

Victoria, B. C., March 21.—The steamer Amur, which arrived Friday, reports a riotous outbreak of railroad strikers at Skagway. The men made an unsuccessful attempt to drive the non-striking workmen from camp No. 1. White, the ringleader, led a large body of men to the camp, where Whiting, the railroad surgeon, and a few men stood as guards. White advanced in front of the party and parleyed for a few minutes, then sprang for Whiting, who knocked him down with a rifle, breaking it and stunning White. The rioters then dispersed. White will recover. One hundred men have been sworn in to assist the marshal, and the town is under martial law.

Katulan's Funeral.

Seattle, Wash., March 23.—The steamer Kinshu Maru, which arrived tonight from Japan by way of Honolulu, brings advices that great preparations were being made at Honolulu for the funeral of Princess Kaiulani, who was to be buried March 12. It was expected that the procession would be the largest ever seen in Honolulu, not excepting those of Queen Emma and King Kalakaua. The line was to be composed of fraternal, political and religious societies, the schools, the national guard of Hawaii, United States engineers and troops from the warships, and government and consular officials and relatives. Large numbers of people from all over the island were arriving.

Rhodes Will Be Decorated.

London, March 23.—Emperor William, it is said, will confer the order of the Crown of Prussia upon Cecil Rhodes, the South African magnate,

QUEEN SIGNS THE TREATY

End of War Between Spain and the United States.

EXCHANGE WILL BE EFFECTED

The Treaty Will Be Forwarded to the French Ambassador for the One Signed by President McKinley.

Madrid, March 20.—The queen regent has signed the treaty of peace. The signed treaty will be forwarded to the French ambassador at Washington for exchange with the one signed by President McKinley. No decree on the subject will be published in the Official Gazette.

Washington, March 20.—In the absence of any direct diplomatic communication between the United States and Spain, Secretary Hay expects to receive his first formal notice of the ratification of the peace treaty by the queen regent through the medium of the French embassy here.

The next step must be taken by Spain, which must name a special envoy and notify the United States government of the probable date upon which he will present himself at Washington with the exchange copy of the treaty of peace.

Although in most instances little more than a perfunctory ceremony, in the case of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty the details will be of more than ordinary interest, for the occasion will be historical.

Spanish-American War.

February 15, 1898—Battle-ship Maine blown up in Havana harbor.

April 20—President authorized by congress to intervene in Cuba with army and navy.

April 22—Blockading proclamation issued. First gun of the war fired by gunboat Nashville, in capturing the prize Buena Ventura.

April 23—President calls for 125,000 two-year volunteers.

April 25—War with Spain is declared.

April 29—Cervera's fleet sails for Cuba.

May 1—Rear-Admiral Dewey destroys entire fleet of Admiral Montojo, in Manila bay.

May 11—Ensign Bagley killed at Cardenas.

May 19—Cervera's fleet seeks refuge in Santiago de Cuba bay.

May 25—President calls for 75,000 additional volunteers.

June 3—Hobson sinks the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, and is taken prisoner with seven volunteers who accompanied him.

June 10—Six hundred United States marines landed at Calmanera.

June 13—Camara's fleet sails from Spain.

June 22—Shafter's army lands at Daiquiri and Siboney.

July 1—Lawton and Kent and rough riders take San Juan hill, losing 231 men, with 1,384 wounded.

July 8—Cervera's fleet destroyed by Spangum's squadron.

July 17—Toral surrenders Santiago and eastern portion of Cuba.

July 25—General Miles lands in Porto Rico, near Ponce.

July 26—Spain proposes peace through French Ambassador Cambon.

July 31—Battle of Malate, near Manila.

August 12—Spain and United States sign peace protocol defining terms.

August 25—United States peace commission named.

November 28—Final terms of United States accepted by Spain at Paris.

December 10—Treaty of peace signed at Paris.

January 6, 1899—Treaty ratified by United States senate.

March 17—Treaty signed by queen regent of Spain.

Kautz Arranges a Conference.

Washington, March 20.—Admiral Kautz has cabled the secretary of the navy from Apia, Samoa, via Auckland, N. Z., that he has arranged for a meeting of the three consuls, those of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, at an early date, to have a free discussion of Samoan affairs. The cable dispatch is dated a week ago.

Stranded at Copper River.

Seattle, March 20.—Miners who arrived here last night from Copper River, Alaska, say that Governor Brady has been requested to ask the government to send a vessel to Copper River for the purpose of bringing home stranded prospectors. There are between 300 and 300 there who are without means to secure transportation. Many of them are suffering from scurvy.

Exploration of Alaska.

Seattle, March 20.—In furtherance of the government's plans to continue the exploration of Alaska this season, Assistant Quartermaster Robinson has received orders to purchase 41 pack animals for the use of the Abercrombie and Glenn parties, who will visit the Sushitna and Koyukuk districts. A 75-ton light-draught steamer will also be purchased by the government.

Princess Kaiulani Dead.

Honolulu, via San Francisco, March 20.—Princess Kaiulani died March 9 of inflammatory rheumatism. In 1891 Kaiulani was proclaimed heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne.

Ordered Home for Muster Out.

Washington, March 20.—Four companies of the Second volunteer engineers, now at Honolulu, have been ordered to San Francisco to be mustered out.

ALONG THE COAST.

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

Another Sensational Gold Strike.

A Republic special to the Spokesman-Review says another sensational strike has been made in that camp. The shaft of the Good Luck Consolidated, at a depth of 50 feet, struck a body of high grade ore. At the time the dispatch was sent, the miners were into the ore with a cross-cut three feet, and it is thought the ledge is not less than five feet wide. The correspondent carefully sampled the dump, and three assays ran \$285, \$99 and \$63. The stock had been selling at Republic at 2 cents, and now brokers are skurrying around for it in all directions.

Accident Delayed Mail.

A packhorse, carrying the mail between Roseburg and Myrtle Point, Oregon, fell off a grade when going down the Middle Coquille, the night of March 8, and was badly crippled. That route is sparsely settled, and it was impossible to procure an animal to bring the mail in on time, hence the Coquille valley people missed their mail. Similar occurrences have taken place all winter, and all are becoming resigned to the inconvenience.

Tacoma Girls at Manila.

Captain Panton, of the liner Victoria, which arrived at Tacoma recently from China and Japan, brought word that during the late battle near Manila, Miss Sadie Bennett and Miss Wallace, of Tacoma, were in the city of Manila, and as a matter of safety for the women they were placed aboard one of the American transports, which steamed out of range of the vessels of the belligerents.

Irrigation Lands Sold.

All the lands in the middle Kittitas irrigation district in Washington, that were delinquent on the taxes were sold at Ellensburg, and were bid in by J. W. Withrop, the holder of the bonds. Quite a number of the large taxpayers took advantage of Withrop's offer and paid their taxes, taking bonds from him on the basis of \$11,000, instead of \$24,050, the amount actually due him.

Will Enter a Museum.

C. W. Bricker, of Dallas, Or., is the tallest person in Polk county. He is 20 years of age, still growing, and stands 6 feet 10 1/2 inches. He has secured employment in a San Francisco museum. With him will go Jake C. Wilcox, of Ballston, who is a dwarf, 35 years of age, 53 inches high and weighing 180 pounds. Mr. Bricker is well proportioned, and weighs 235 pounds.

New Society at Seattle.

The congregation to which Rev. Alfred W. Martin has lectured at Rankin hall, Seattle, for the past few weeks, has been organized on a business basis, with about 50 members. After the lecture recently, a meeting was held over which E. O. Graves presided. Upon the adoption of a name for the association, which will now be known as the "Society of Universal Religion."

The Marshfield Water Front.

The survey of the "hog's back," which has just been completed by Morton L. Tower, shows that the inside channel, along the Marshfield, Or., water front, is the deeper by six inches. This channel is also much the straightest, and there seems to be no doubt that the dredging will be done there. The dredging is to begin on the 26th of this month.

Comet Growing Fainter.

Professor Lewis Swift wires from Lowe observatory on Echo mountain, in Southern California, that the comet which he discovered on March 3 is growing fainter. It is moving in a northeasterly direction. It has a broad, short tail, point towards the sun and a star-like nucleus. Its orbit has not yet been determined.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.

Madame Charles Bianchini, wife of the famous scenic artist, whose trial on a charge of attempting to poison her husband resulted in conviction, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. As she was leaving the courtroom the prisoner made a futile attempt to commit suicide by stabbing herself with a hairpin.

Helpful to Washington.

The reopening of the Monte Cristo mines and the rebuilding of the washed out sections of the railroad near Everett, is going to be helpful to the Western Washington mining industry. It is said the mines were shut down for the purpose of allowing some of the big stockholders to freeze out the little ones.

Increase in Alaska Trade.

Tacoma clothing stores report a steady increase of Alaska business. The most noteworthy changes in the buyers' wants from last year are the demand for furs instead of woollens, and for lighter foot gear. Moccasins are popular. Heavy blankets are unsaleable.

New Fraternal Hall.

The Masons and Odd Fellows of Canyon City, Or., have advertised for bids for a two-story stone building to be used for fraternal and business purposes.

A Murderer Caught.

William Albi, the Italian who killed James Halley, alias Lacey, in a gambling hall in Spokane recently, was captured in an Italian cabin, near Priest river, Idaho. He resisted arrest with a Winchester rifle, but was finally persuaded by his countrymen to yield.

Immigrants Arriving.

It is estimated that fully 150 immigrants from the East have arrived in La Grande, Or., during the past month.

Kicked Against the Price.

A license to marry was issued to David Hull and Mrs. Ella Young, at Colfax. Mr. Hull is a farmer, and has undoubtedly passed "three score years and ten." He created much amusement among the clerks in the auditor's office when told that he would have to have a witness to testify to his age, and that of the prospective bride, by declaring: "They didn't have to do that 50 years ago." When called upon to pay \$3 for the license he kicked and declared: "They only cost \$2.50 years ago."

To Guard National Parks.

At the request of the secretary of the interior, the secretary of war has directed General Shafter, commanding the department of California, to send one troop of cavalry to the Yosemite park and one to the Sequoia and General Grant parks in California, to protect from destruction or injury by preventing trespassing either by cattle or sheep herders or timber thieves. Two troops of the Fourth cavalry, now at the Presidio, San Francisco, have been selected for this duty.

Old Alaskan Boundary.

News has reached Seattle that five Finlanders claim to have discovered evidences of the original Russian boundary line inscribed on a series of old mounds, which, if established, will place the Klondike country within the United States. It is stated that United States Consul McCook, at Dawson, will communicate with the Washington authorities regarding the matter.

Fruit and Hops All Right.

Fruit inspector A. H. Brown, of Washington, has returned to Seattle from a tour made in various parts of the county. He reports excellent prospects for fruit and hops. So far, nothing has been hurt by frosts, and the lateness of the season makes it pretty sure that no damage will result from this cause.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@1.10 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$28@30. Beets, per sack, \$1. Turnips, per sack, 50@75c. Carrots, per sack, 40@60c. Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c. Cauliflower, 90c@1.00 per doz. Celery, 85@40c. Cabbage, native and California \$2 per 100 pounds. Apples, 60c@1 per box. Peaches, 50c@1.50 per box. Pears, 50c per box. Butter—Creamery, 26c per pound; dairy and ranch, 15@20c per pound. Eggs, 15c. Cheese—Native, 12 1/2@13c. Poultry—Old hens, 14c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8 1/2c; cows, prime, 6c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 6@8c. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$25. Hay—Fugot Sound mixed, \$7.00@8; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$23. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straight, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50. Millet—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16. Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$25.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 43@44c; choice gray, 41@42c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$22.50; brewing, \$24.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7 @8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 45@50c; dairy, 40@45c stores, 25@30c. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12 1/2c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@5.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$8.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound. Potatoes—\$1@1.25 per sack; sweets, 8c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 70c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 80c per box; peas, 3@3 1/2c per pound. Onions—Oregon, 50@70c per sack. Hops—8@14c; 1897 crop, 4c. Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@13c; mohair, 20c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7 1/2c; spring lambs, 7 1/2c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 8.50@8.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10@12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10@12c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 9@11c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$21@23.00; bran, \$20.00@21.00 per ton. Onions—Silverskin, 60@90c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 21@22c; do seconds, 20@21c; fancy dairy, 19c; do seconds, 16@17c per pound. Eggs—Store, 14c; fancy ranch, 15c. Hops—1898 crop, 15@16c.

Land Titles and Land Office Business a Specialty.

ROBERT A. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the Bureau of the Interior Department at Washington. Room 3, CHAMBER BUILDING, OREGON CITY, OREGON.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF OREGON CITY

CAPITAL \$100,000

Transacts a General Banking Business. Loans made. Bills discounted. Makes collections. Buys and sells exchange on all points in the United States and Europe and on Hong Kong. Deposits received subject to check.

Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. D. C. LATOURETTE, FRED J. MEYER, President, Cashier.

C. D. & D. C. LATOURETTE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Commercial, Real Estate and Probate Law Specialists

Office in Commercial Bank Building

OREGON CITY - - - OREGON

GEO. C. BROWNELL J. U. CAMPBELL

BROWNELL & CAMPBELL

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Cantel Building - - - Oregon City, Ore.

W. S. UREN

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jaggar Building, opposite Huntley's,

OREGON CITY - - - OREGON

C. SCHUEBEL

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Deutscher Hofhof.

OREGON CITY - - - OREGON

THOS. F. RYAN

Notary Public and Real Estate Broker

LEADING INSURANCE AGENCY OF CLATSOP COUNTY

Money to Loan. Abstracts of Title Made. Drawing of Legal Documents a Specialty. Offices on east side of Main street, between 6th and 7th.

OREGON CITY, - - - OREGON.

M. C. STRICKLAND, M. D.

(Hospital and Private Experience)

Offers his professional services to the people of Oregon City and vicinity. Special attention paid to Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

Best of references given. Office in Wilamette Building.