

FILIPINO CAUSE IS LOST

Aguinaldo's Men Desert to the American Lines.

NATIVES WAVING WHITE FLAGS

Philippine Commission Will Issue a Proclamation Demanding Unconditional Surrender.

Manila, April 4.—The arrival of Colonel Denby, the last member of the American Philippine commission, has decided the commission to issue a proclamation to the rebels at once. It contains no reference whatever to independence, and calls for an unconditional surrender of Aguinaldo and his forces.

All round Malolos white flags are being waved by groups of natives and deserters from Aguinaldo's army. MacArthur is allowing all such to come within the lines, but is insisting on close inspection, to prevent treachery.

It is believed that the rebels will make a fight at Marikina, near Manila, where a clash between Hall's troops and the rebels took place the other day. This would please the Americans, as it is believed a decisive battle could be secured. From the reports of deserters who are pouring into the American lines at Malolos, Aguinaldo has but a small force left, and his control is visibly impaired.

Americans Resting.

Manila, April 4.—The American troops under General MacArthur are still resting at Malolos, where every thing has been quiet today. Hostilities elsewhere, so far as officially reported, have been limited during the last 24 hours to an occasional exchange of shots between the insurgents and the troops forming the lines of General Lawton and General Hall, extending from the waterworks to La Lonia. But this shooting has been just active enough to make the lives of the soldiers a burden and to compel the officers to sleep in trenches, clothed, and in readiness to repel possible attacks.

Drawing the Americans Inland.

Paris, April 4.—Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview published today in La Patrie, says:

"The capture of Malolos is not as important as the Americans are trying to make it appear. The Filipino government had already determined on removal to San Fernando, and a small detachment of troops was left with orders to burn the town, and thus to draw the Americans inland.

"Two months of rain and fever will save the Filipinos their ammunition and a good deal of trouble, and the war will not end while a single Filipino remains to bear arms."

Agoncillo charges Major-General Otis with opening the hostilities, and holds the Americans responsible for the transfer of the Spanish prisoners and for preventing the Filipinos negotiating a treaty with Spain.

Agoncillo is confined to his room with the influenza.

TURKS DRIVEN BACK.

They Attempted to Capture a Bulgarian Position.

Vienna, April 4.—A serious collision has taken place between Bulgarian and Turkish frontier guards at Kozyl-Agob, between Jamboli, Eastern Roumelia, and Adrianople, on the banks of the Toonja, 56 miles south of Jamboli. According to a dispatch from Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, the Turks attacked a weak Bulgarian outpost, but the Bulgarians, aided by armed inhabitants, repulsed their assailants after a fierce fight. Both sides suffered losses of killed and wounded. The Turks, the dispatch says, were seeking to secure a position hitherto held by the Bulgarians. Kozyl-Agob is the railway station nearest the Turkish frontier in Bulgarian territory, and it would be an important strategic point for Turkey if she desired to pour troops into Bulgaria.

Farmers Murdered.

Victoria, B. C., April 4.—The steamer Tartar arrived from the Orient today, after a stormy voyage. She brings news of the massacre of 29 farmers by aborigines at Byorsetso, Japan. Germany is said to be concentrating a fleet at Amoy, with the intention of seizing Futsien.

Dispatches from Tokio to Japanese coast papers charge Americans with shooting down men, women and children in the Philippines.

Serious Disturbances at Canton.

London, April 4.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong, serious disturbances have recently occurred in the vicinity of Canton, and a British torpedo-boat has been sent to protect British interests. The destroyer will soon be followed by other vessels carrying troops.

London, April 4.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says he learns in official circles that Italy and Great Britain have arrived at an agreement which will result in an Italian occupation of San Mun bay, province of Chi Kiang, China, before April 25.

HIS ARMY BROKEN.

Aguinaldo's Men Scattered and His Power Gone.

Manila, April 3.—Aguinaldo's army is broken. There are many deserters, and that means that his power is forever gone. The rebels will now become bandits, fighting guerrilla warfare from the mountains.

The American troops are in fine spirits, in spite of the terrible heat. They are resting today at Malolos, previous to pressing forward.

The details of the capture of the town are interesting. The Americans camped all night, and a council of war was held by the commanding officers. It was the general belief that the resistance was nominal, and the losses light. Colonel Funston, of the Kansas volunteers, dashed up to the barricade in the principal thoroughfare with his men and charged it, yelling, "Give 'em hell." He was the first to enter the city. After the Kansas men came the Montana regiment. These troops rescued Chinamen about to be murdered by the rebels, and put out fires set by the Filipinos.

The city is desolate today, but over it floats Old Glory, and in its streets are tired but happy American soldiers. Aguinaldo's palace was burned, and his government is a wreck. His plan is to burn everything as he flies.

Prisoners say that Malolos citizens begged the insurgents to surrender to the Americans, but these were shot by Aguinaldo's orders.

All the prisoners say that misrepresentations were made to them about the Americans. Papers and orders found in Malolos show that the insurgents had been told that Otis, Hale and the others were killed, and the United States troops terribly demoralized.

Twenty-two Spaniards, picked up by the army transport Roanoke, off San Fabian, after escape from the rebels, say the natives are suffering from scarcity of food, and fear the American warships will shell the coast towns.

The Americans hope to force a decisive battle at Calumpit or at a point not further than that from Malolos.

The American commissioners are delaying their proclamation till the rebels can be cornered and whipped.

Chinese residents of Malolos were panic-stricken, but were quieted by the Americans. They say the main army of the rebels retreated to Calumpit, Wednesday, leaving only enough behind to make a show of resistance.

BOLD STREET ROBBERY.

Sack Containing \$2,500 Stolen From an Express Messenger.

San Francisco, April 3.—One of the boldest and most daring robberies in the annals of San Francisco was committed yesterday in front of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, on Second street, when a sack containing \$2,500 in gold coin was stolen from the seat of an express wagon belonging to Jos. N. H. Waters, while the latter was engaged in conversation by a stranger.

Waters was carrying the coin from the Anglo-California bank to the express office for shipment to Morris Bros. at Chino, Cal. The person who accosted Waters asked him the location of the Grand hotel. Waters was tying his horse at the time, but gave the desired information. On turning again to his wagon, he saw that the money had been taken. Waters has been engaged in carrying the coin of the Anglo-California and other large banking concerns for more than 30 years, and no suspicion attaches to him.

THE KINGSTON FIGHT.

Two American Sailors and Eight Natives Were Killed.

New York, April 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Kingston, Jamaica, says: During the fight between American sailor sand native boatmen on Tuesday, at the wharf, the casualties were: Indiana—Two killed (O. Grady and another) and several wounded.

Texas—James Darcy, oiler, concussion of the brain, and W. F. R. McMahon, fractured knee, are going North on the Supply.

Three men from the Texas are in the hospital. One named Green, a water tender, may die from a stab wound; twenty-five other sailors were injured, including four on the Supply. That ship's whaleboat crew, being stoned by natives, were forced overboard to escape death.

Eight natives are reported killed. The Newark arrived this morning.

Commission Will Be Named.

Washington, April 3.—A modus vivendi for the settlement of the Samoan troubles has been proposed and is now under favorable consideration by the three governments concerned. It contemplates the creation of a joint high commission consisting of one member of each country, to pass upon the recent clash of authority and resulting disorder.

The proposition, it is understood, was put forward by Germany, and is the second one submitted for the settlement of the entire question.

Chief Moses Dead.

Seattle, April 3.—A Post Intelligence special from Creston, Wash., says Chief Moses, the well-known Indian, died at his home on the Colville reservation last Saturday.

APIA ATTACKED BY NATIVES

Several American and British Sailors Killed.

GERMANS CAUSED TROUBLE

Admiral Kautz Ordered Matafaans to Disperse—Consul Rose Upheld Rebels—Warships Bombard the Villages.

Apia, Samoan Islands, via Auckland, N. Z., March 31.—The troubles growing out of the election of a king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in the bombardment of native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned, and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured.

As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provisional government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned the various consuls and the senior naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The upshot was a resolution to dismiss the provisional government, and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling on Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes. Mataafa evacuated Mulinu, the town he had made his headquarters, and went into the interior.

Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before, upholding the provisional government. As a result of this, the Matafaans assembled in large force and hemmed in the town.

The British cruiser Royalist brought the Malietoa prisoners from the islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional government. The Americans then fortified Mulinu, where 22,000 Malietoans took refuge.

The rebels—the adherents of Mataafa—barricaded the roads within the municipality and seized the British houses. An ultimatum was sent to them, ordering them to evacuate, and threatening them, in the event of refusal, with a bombardment, to commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 15. This was ignored, and the rebels commenced an attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates about half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment.

The Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist opened fire upon the distant villages. There was great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forest, but several shore villages were soon in flames.

A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American consulate, and the marines outside narrowly escaped. A fragment struck the leg of Private Rudge, shattering it so badly as to necessitate an amputation. Another fragment traversed the German consulate, smashing the crockery. The Germans then went on board the German cruiser Falke.

During the night the rebels made a hot attack on the town, killing three British sailors. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his own party, another was shot in the foot, and an American sentry was killed at his post.

The bombardment continuing, the inhabitants of the town took refuge on board the Royalist, greatly crowding the vessel. Many people are leaving Samoa, the captain of the Royalist urging them to go so as not to interfere with the military operations.

The Porpoise has shelled the villages east and west of Apia, and captured many boats.

The Americans and British are fighting splendidly together, but there is a bitter feeling against the Germans.

Two men, a British and a German subject, have been arrested as spies.

The bombardment of the jungle was for a time very hot.

The British cruiser Tauranga, which, it is understood, was intending to annex the Tonga islands (a section of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific), was intercepted at Suva, capital of the Fiji islands, by order of the home government.

NEAR TO MALOLOS.

The American Army Three and a Half Miles From The Town.

Manila, March 31.—The insurgents have lost faith in Aguinaldo, and he, with his family, are prepared to fly from Malolos.

The American troops in advance today found many natives with their throats cut from ear to ear, thought to be punishment for refusing to fight.

MacArthur is now within 3½ miles of Malolos, having occupied the town of Guiguinto, where the troops are resting, preparatory to the advance on Malolos.

General MacArthur is arranging to use a railroad car in future operations as a portable fort.

A FILIPINO CREW.

Sailors on the Monmouthshire, Recently Arrived in Portland, Are Natives of the Island of Luzon.

Something of interest at this particular time is the fact that the sailors and coal passers on the Monmouthshire, which has recently arrived in Portland, Or., are Filipinos. On shipboard they are known as Manila men, and regarded as good sailors as ever went before a mast. They are not unlike the Mongolians, and in fact bear so much resemblance to them that one not otherwise informed would put them down for queueless sons of the Flowery Kingdom or subjects of the Island Empire. Some of them have been with the steamer for a long time, and understand English fairly well, besides being well versed in Spanish. They are fully cognizant of the fact that war is now raging between their countrymen and the United States, and believe Aguinaldo "undoubtedly a good man," to use the exact words of one of them. Another said it was no telling where the fight will end or who will get the upper hand. In speaking of the trouble, they are a little conservative, which is not at all surprising, considering the fact that they are strangers in a strange land and under particularly strange circumstances. Although much like the Mongolians in appearance the two people differ much in habits and general make-up. Ruled by a firm hand, yet not too severe, the Filipinos prove good workmen, always willing to perform their share of the duties assigned them, and in case of trouble they can always be relied upon to uphold the side of their superior. This First Officer Kennedy has learned through years of experience.

For Kotzebue Sound.

The first vessel to leave for points north of St. Michaels this year will be the bark Alaska. She will sail from San Francisco for Golovin bay, Port Clarence and Kotzebue sound about May 1, and on her return trip will probably bring the first authentic news from those points. Over 800 gold miners wintered on the rivers emptying into Kotzebue sound, but since the return of the Alaska last year not a word has been heard from them. They were well supplied with provisions and the only anxiety regarding them is in regard to their success or failure in locating deposits of gold.

Chief Moses Is Dead.

Indian Agent Anderson reports that Moses, head chief of the 2,000 Indians on the Colville reservation, died of Bright's disease, at his place near the Nespelem sub-agency. He is nearly 80 years of age, and comes of fighting stock. His father was killed in an Indian war in Montana, and in the same war Moses was wounded. He remained at peace during the Nez Perces war though tempted by Joseph to take to the warpath. He is wealthy in land and stock, and for several years has been drawing an annuity of \$1,000 from the government.

Beef Market on the Yukon.

The great beef trust which sold meat at Dawson for \$1.50 per pound last year is now almost forgotten and prices are about as low as they are in the states. The poorest beef sells at 15 cents and the best at 25 cents per pound to the quarter. One thing that has forced down the prices is the order that all beef that is not kept in refrigerators by May 1 will be condemned and must be thrown away. There are no refrigerators at Dawson, and none in course of construction, so that the prices will probably go still lower.

The Monmouthshire's Passengers.

Japanese immigration to the United States seems to be assuming larger proportions with the arrival of each steamer. The Fau Sang, which was in Portland a few days ago, brought about half a hundred men and women bound for points in California, and now the Monmouthshire comes in with a lot of another hundred, making a total of 150 in less than a month. Only two of the late arrivals were women, and the majority of the men come here to go into the rural districts.

Agriculture in Alaska.

Professor Georgeson, of the agricultural department, accompanied by C. H. Robison and H. D. Neilson, is on his way to Alaska, where he will test the agricultural possibilities of that section. Stations will be established at Sitka, Kodiak and Kenai, and grains, grasses and vegetables will be planted. Professor Georgeson is convinced from the results of his experiments last year that the climate and soil of Alaska are very favorable for agriculture.

Iron Works Sold.

Receiver Newell, of the Columbia iron works, of Astoria, Or., has made a sale of the property to Claude B. Hanthorn, A. Welch and S. T. Harrison, who will continue the business of the company. There were several bidders, including Castwon & Co., of Portland.

To Extend Its Track.

George L. Colwell, of Ilwaco, says it is a settled fact that the Ilwaco Railway & Navigation Company will extend its track to a point above Chinook, where deep water can be secured and better steamer connections made with Portland than are now possible.

A Woman's Straight Shot.

Washington county boasts of the champion female rifle shot of Oregon. The other day three dogs were harassing the goats belonging to John Heisler, of Gales Creek. The owner was absent, but Miss Mary, his 18-year-old daughter, grasped a rifle and went to the scene of the chase. Upon her approach the dogs fled, but she brought one of them down, while it was running at full speed, at a distance of 176 yards.

Enjoying Wheat Land Rents.

Twenty Indians were arrested for drunkenness at Pendleton, Or., recently. The city jail has been crowded, and the force on the chain gang was decorated with gay-colored Indian robes. This was made the occasion for a "time" by the Indians because they had just been receiving their annual rent for wheat lands. It made the saloon-man's opportunity.

Activity at the Le Roi.

The Le Roi, the crack mine of Roseland, B. C., is being put into shape for the shipment of 300 tons per day. At the 600-foot level the ore runs from \$10.50 to \$28.10; at 700 feet, from \$14 to \$17, and the 900-foot level will soon be opened up, while new veins at lesser depths have been cut. Three hundred tons daily, the output proposed, at an average of \$17, would yield a profit of about \$3,000 a day.

Four Fine Horses.

Spaulding Bros., who have large contracts for cutting logs for the Oregon City paper mills, purchased of Mrs. Judson, of Independence, recently, four large horses, which weighed, respectively, 1480, 1420, 1390 and 1513 pounds. The horse that weighed 1513 was a 4-year-old. The price was \$450. Their purchasers will use them in their logging camps.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57c; Valley, 58c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 44@45c; choice gray, 41@43c 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 store, 25@30c. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½c; 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, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per dozen. Potatoes—\$1@1.25 per sack; sweets, 2c 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, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 5@3½c per pound. Onions—Oregon, 75c@81c per sack. Hops—8@14c; 1897 crop, 4c. Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound. Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7½@8c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@1.10 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$35@38. 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, 35@40c. Cabbage, native and California \$2 per 100 pounds.

Apples, 60c@1 per box. Pears, 50c@1.50 per box. Prunes, 50c per box. Butter—Creamery, 26c per pound; dairy and ranch, 15@20c per pound. Eggs, 15c. Cheese—Native, 13½c. Poultry—Old hens, 14c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8½c; cows, prime, 8c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 6@8c. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.50. Hay—Puget 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, \$24. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.