

WILL CUT LUZON IN TWO

Americans Cross the Lake to Take Santa Cruz.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PICKED MEN

Lawton and King in Command—Troops Will Be Transported by the Laguna de Bay, Cesto and Napinda.

Manila, April 11.—At nightfall last night, Generals Lawton and King launched an expedition of three gunboats, with 1,500 picked men in canoes in tow of the gunboats. The object of the expedition is to cross the lake, capture Santa Cruz and sweep the country to the south.

The expedition, which embarked at San Pedro Macati, consists of eight companies of the Fourteenth infantry, three companies of the Fourth cavalry, four companies of the North Dakota volunteers, four companies of the Idaho volunteers, two mountain guns and 200 sharpshooters of the Fourteenth infantry.

At the mouth of the Pasig river the men will be transferred from the canoes to the three gunboats, Laguna de Bay, Cesto and Napinda. Santa Cruz, the objective point of the expedition, is at the extreme end of the lake.

The withdrawal of the 18 companies constituting the expeditionary force made a gap in the line from the beach to Culiculi, just southwest of San Pedro Macati, which was subsequently filled by the Fourth regular infantry. The rebels on the extreme right had evidently been informed of the withdrawal of the troops, and they attempted to sneak through after nightfall, but were met with a warm reception, and fell back in disorder on discovering that the line was still intact.

LOST IN THE UMPQUA.

Hollister D. McGuire and Senator Reed Drowned.

Roseburg, Or., April 11.—Hollister D. McGuire, fish commissioner of Oregon, and A. W. Reed, state senator from Douglas county, were drowned in the North Umpqua river, opposite Riverdale farm, six miles below Roseburg, this morning. Messrs. Reed and McGuire, accompanied by W. F. Hubbard, who has charge of the Clackamas hatchery, went down the North Umpqua to locate a site for a hatchery, intending to return this evening. McGuire, Reed and Hubbard went by freight train to Winchester, where they boarded a small boat for the junction of the rivers, six miles below Roseburg.

They were warned by people living in the vicinity, who were acquainted with the river, that it was very dangerous, especially to those not acquainted with its rapids and whirlpools, but they were old boatmen, and expressed no doubt of their ability to take care of themselves. The river for three or four miles above its junction with the South Umpqua is a succession of rapids and whirlpools, and at places, especially at this time of year, is both deep and dangerous. After the party had gone a considerable distance down the river, having safely passed through two or three of the rapids, a rowlock was broken, thus rendering the boat practically unmanageable. They attempted to work their way to shore with one oar, and approached so near that Senator Reed grasped the branch of an overhanging tree, but the current was so swift that the boat was being drawn under water, and he released his hold. The current then shot the boat rapidly out into the stream, where it was swamped and upset. McGuire and Hubbard struck out for shore. Hubbard reports that McGuire was swimming ahead of him and appeared to be swimming easily. When Hubbard reached the shore, and turned to look for his companions, McGuire had disappeared, and Reed had climbed onto the boat, which was rapidly drifting down stream, and he saw him no more. As Senator Reed could not swim, he was probably washed from his insecure position and sank to rise no more.

JUDGE FIELD DEAD.

Great American Jurist Passed Away at Washington.

Washington, April 11.—Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States supreme court, retired, died at his home on Capitol Hill, in this city, at 8:30 o'clock this evening, of kidney complications.

He had been unconscious since Saturday morning and death came painlessly. Ever since Justice Field's retirement from the supreme bench in December, 1897, he had enjoyed comparatively good health, and being relieved from the responsibilities which he had borne for so many years, he became more cheerful than formerly, and seemed to enjoy the society of his friends and acquaintances more than ever before. About two weeks ago he took a longer ride than usual in an open carriage and contracted a severe cold, which rapidly developed the kidney trouble from which he had suffered, though but slightly, for some time.

CUBANS GIVE UP.

The Assembly Dissolves and Disbands the Army.

Havana, April 6.—The Cuban military assembly this afternoon voted to disband the army and dissolve. The voting was 21 in favor and 1 against. The muster-rolls were left in possession of the executive committee of the assembly, who will facilitate the preparation of copies for Governor-General Brooke. The army question is considered settled.

"As the shadows of night fall over the city, we finish our work. So is Cuba's future clouded and dark. I take leave of you with sorrow, and my last words are: May Cuba some day be free and independent." With these words, General Fernando Freyre de Andrade, president of the military assembly, closed its last session at 7 o'clock this evening. The whole meeting was calm and dispassionate. It lasted four hours.

AMERICANS RECONNOITERING.

Fourth Cavalry Penetrated Twelve Miles Into the Filipino Country.

Manila, April 6.—General MacArthur is to go to Calumpit, six miles north of Malolos, where there is a good water supply. The place is of importance in a strategic way, the Calumpit river being navigable from that city to Manila bay. The reconnoissance made today met no opposition to amount to anything.

Insurgents are committing all sorts of crimes on residents, where possible, using the torch, outraging women and looting houses.

The Americans are protecting as much property as possible, and natives who return to their homes are surprised and pleased beyond measure to know they will be treated so well by the Americans.

The reconnoissance of the Fourth cavalry extended for 12 miles eastward. The belief is that the insurrection as a serious problem is past.

Rebels Massing at Calumpit.

Manila, April 6.—The insurgents are massing strong forces north of Calumpit, and, according to the observations of the reconnoitering parties, they have fine entrenchments there. It is expected that hard fighting will be necessary to dislodge them at that point and at San Fernando, where Aguinaldo is supposed to be. Large rivers strengthen both positions.

The Montana regiment had one man killed and three wounded yesterday. Twenty-five men were prostrated by the heat and brought to the hospital.

Two new big Krupp guns, one six-inch and the other eight-inch, which were found buried at Malolos, will be mounted. The Americans have also found 27,000 silver dollars.

Death in the Breakers.

Eureka, Cal., April 6.—One of the worst wrecks, considered from the point of view of loss of life, in the history of Humboldt harbor, took place today. The little steamer Chilkat, with 19 persons on board, left Eureka at 10 o'clock. Before noon she was upside down on the bar and 10 of her human freight were no more. Of the 19 on the vessel, 13 comprised the officers and crew, and six were passengers. Of the passengers, two were saved and four lost, and of the crew, seven were saved and six lost.

News From the Orient.

Victoria, B. C., April 6.—According to mail advices brought from the Orient tonight by the Empress of Japan, 94 Chinese were killed and 123 wounded by Russian soldiers in the recent riot at Talien-Wan, China. A Russian interpreter was killed.

The bark Port Adelaide was wrecked on a coral bank in Alien strait in the Straits Settlements. Two boats' crews were lost.

The plague is still raging in Formosa. According to the latest advices, 11 deaths had occurred in Tainin and one in Taikoku, bringing the total number of deaths since January 1 up to 232.

An attempt was made to assassinate Hoshi Toru, formerly Japanese minister to the United States, recently.

The village of Nabone was destroyed by fire March 13, and 100 houses were burned and 70 lives lost.

Woman Killed Her Husband.

Chicago, April 5.—Before his two small children, Joseph Brown, a packing-house employe, was stabbed to death today by his wife. The murder was the outcome of a family quarrel. Brown had beaten and kicked his wife, and threatened to kill her with a butcher-knife that was lying on the table. When Brown made a move toward the knife, Mrs. Brown snatched it herself. Brown raised his foot and kicked her, but in falling she lunged forward with the knife, striking him fairly in the stomach. Maddened with fury and pain the two battled forward and back, the husband kicking and striking, and the wife plunging the knife into her husband, until at the fifth blow he fell backward dead. Brown was stabbed five times, once under the chin, twice in the stomach, and twice in the right side.

No Clash at Skagway.

Ottawa, Ont., April 6.—The government has no official advices of the alleged refusal of the United States customs collector at Skagway to allow Canadian goods destined to Dawson to pass through Alaska in bond.

SIX PERSONS PERISHED.

Fatal Fire in New York's Fashionable Residence District.

New York, April 8.—Six lives are known to have been lost in a fire which at an early hour this morning destroyed the five-story dwelling 2 East Sixty-seventh street, the home of Wallace Andrews, president of the New York Steam Heating Company, and the five-story brownstone house of Alfred Adams, 3 East Sixty-eighth street. Several persons are still missing, and several firemen were injured while battling with the flames. The known dead are:

Mrs. St. John; Wallace St. John, her son, 7 years old; four unidentified persons, found on the third floor of the Adams house.

The missing are: Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Andrews; Jay St. John; Austin St. John, 8 years old, his son; Frederick St. John, 2 years old, his son; Mary B. Older, kitchen maid; Mary Flanagan, parlor maid; Ann Mara, servant; Eva Peterson, servant; Kate Roth, servant.

The injured are: Jennie Burns, a laundress, jumped from the fourth floor to an extension and was badly injured; Alice White servant, taken to the Presbyterian hospital, suffering from burns and partly overcome by smoke; Fireman Jeremiah Blazin, of engine 44, fell during the fire and was badly hurt.

Several other firemen were injured during the battle with the flames, but none seriously, and all were able to remain with their companies. The fire broke out in the Andrews house, about 2 o'clock, and spread so rapidly that when the firemen arrived in response to the first alarm, they found the interior of the house in flames.

GOMEZ IN A NEW ROLE.

His Head Swelled by His Success, He Turns Agitator.

Havana, April 8.—The Cuban military assembly being dead, General Gomez will take up his programme of solidifying the Cuban people into a party that shall without ceasing, urge the United States to withdraw from the island. His purpose is to make the people seem to have but one emotion, one desire—the thought of independence and absolute separation from the United States.

General Gomez considers the dissolution of the assembly as his personal achievement, aided by the military administration here and countenanced at Washington. He believes that he emerged from the controversy with the assembly stronger than ever with the better classes. His theory is that the Cubans, who before thought him merely an adroit guerrilla chief, are now prepared to regard him as a political leader, and that a few days more probably will see him in name general-in-chief of the army.

KLONDIKE GOLD YIELD.

Official Figures for 1898 Show That It Was \$10,000,000.

Montreal, April 8.—Recently published official figures show that in 1898 the Canadian gold output was \$13,700,000, placing Canada in fifth place as a gold producing country. Of the total product, \$10,000,000 was taken out of the Klondike.

Estimates place the output from the Klondike this year at \$20,000,000, and British Columbia is also expected to do much better than in previous years, so that Canadians hope that Canada will soon be near the top.

The yield of silver is also growing larger from year to year; in 1897 it was \$3,32,395, supplied chiefly by the British Columbia mines.

The copper output is now past the \$1,000,000 mark.

SOLDIER DEAD BURIED.

Laid at Rest at Arlington With Military Honors.

Washington, April 8.—With full honors of war, upon the crest of the southern slope of Arlington cemetery this afternoon, the nation, represented by President McKinley, his cabinet and other high dignitaries of the government, the commanding general of the army and other distinguished officers, all the regular and militia organizations of the district, and a vast concourse of 15,000 people, paid the last tender tribute of honor and respect to the bodies of 336 officers and men who gave their lives on distant battlefields for their country during the Spanish-American war, and who were today mustered into the silent army that sleeps in the last bivouac of the brave.

Volunteers Will Be Isolated.

Washington, April 8.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn has issued orders relative to the reception of the eighth volunteer regiments still remaining in Cuba when they reach the United States. An isolated camp will be established near Savannah, where the troops may remain during the period required to show that there are no infectious cases among them.

New Railway Lines.

Chicago, April 8.—The Railway Age publishes the following: "There is every indication that not less than 5,000 miles of new railway will be built in the United States in 1899, representing an investment of about \$150,000,000. At the present time over 4,000 miles are either under contract or actually under construction.

THE FAR NORTHLAND

Porcupine Creek Still Continues to Draw the Goldseekers—Along the Coast.

Colonel Frank Grygla, special agent of the land department, has returned to Juneau from an extensive trip into the Porcupine creek country. He investigated reports that the Dalton Trail Company had appropriated to its own use the old India trail up the Chilcat river, and found them to be unfounded in fact. He had a pow-wow with quite a number of the leading men of the Chilcat tribe.

Colonel Grygla took a gold pan and thrashed out nearly a handful of nuggets and coarse gold on Discovery and other claims on Porcupine creek, and if seeing is believing, he thinks there are oodles of the golden fleece where the samples he carries were washed from the native earth.

The town of Haines Mission is having a steady, solid growth. A sign of "keep off the grass" could not thrive there. Lot-jumping is the principal pastime and it is going on all over town. There are some people at Haines who would jump a cook stove and run off with it, provided it wasn't too hot. Porcupine City has the advantage of a level site at the mouth of one of the best gold-bearing creeks in the district, and the outlook is that it will become quite a camp. It is growing. Travel between Haines and Porcupine is steady and on the increase. The trail on the snow is hard and in fine condition. A large number of prospectors are stopping either temporarily or permanently at Walkerville, on Salmon.

Colonel Grygla's party counted about 80 men on the trail to Porcupine in nine hours. The Dalton trail will be in good condition for summer travel. Jack Dalton's teams are taking in large quantities of supplies over the snow trail.

The "diggings" already located in the Chilcat and Klohrena river country are ground for confidence, and the future of that section of Alaska, and its growing towns may be considered bright.

Only a Few Days' Grace.

Norman Rant, who was formerly recorder for the Atlin district, and son of the present recorder, has made the statement to reliable parties that all the locators who have not got a leave of absence, which must be filed in the recorder's books, had to be on their claims in Atlin on the 1st of April. This order also applies to parties owning interests in claims, which, under the British Columbia mining laws, makes them either be present or represent their claims.

In the Klondike.

Fred Trumbull, of Dawson, says the richest bench claims are on Gold Hill, opposite 1 and 2, Eldorado. Dominion creek also will give a good account of itself at next spring's washup, and there are already big dumps out from 10 above upper discovery down to 33 below, and as low down as 180 below. Hunker is turning out fine dumps, starting in at 40 below and running to 25 above. Good-sized nuggets, averaging \$25, are plenty. Gold Run will also turn out well.

Known in the Northwest.

Captain Harry L. Bailey, commanding company F, Twenty-first United States infantry, now on his way to Manila, is well known among the old-timers in Oregon. He is a graduate of West Point, and came as second lieutenant to the Northwest in time to take part in the Nez Perces war of '77 and the Bannock war of '78. He went with the Twenty-first to Colorado and took part in the campaigns against the Utes.

Ostrich-Raising in British Columbia.

Ostriches may yet be raised in British Columbia. J. M. Robinson, who has founded a little colony of Manitobans at Peachland, in the Okanogan valley, says: "We are going to get a couple of eggs up from San Francisco and try to hatch them under turkeys. It is believed that the birds can be successfully hatched."

Another Atlin Bank.

D. Simpson, J. Anderson, W. E. H. Betl, R. C. Trimen and P. Pinder are going into Atlin to open a branch of the Bank of British North America there. The bank building is already completed, and it is believed that in two weeks the bank will be in active operation.

Removal of Land Office.

Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office has recommended to the secretary of the interior the removal of the local land office now at Weare, Alaska, to Rampart City, 60 miles further up the Yukon.

Pardon for Pardon.

Colville people are asking for the pardon of McCormick, convicted recently of an assault with intent to kill. Previous good character and promises for the better are the reasons given for a pardon.

Important Coal Discovery.

Bucoda has made another important coal discovery, and this time it is said to be a first-class quality of anthracite. The shaft is 200 feet down and a considerable vein has been struck.

Lifesaving Service.

Considerable interest has been manifested in Oregon and Washington as regards the future operations of the lifesaving service, says a Washington dispatch. Many residents of both states, learning that a new lighthouse district on the North Pacific was contemplated, have written to the treasury department, seeking appointments under the new district. As a matter of fact, such a district is as yet merely a matter of conjecture, having been suggested several times and recommended to congress. If a new district is created, it is the opinion of the lighthouse board that it will be by a provision of the next sundry civil bill, which, at the earliest cannot pass before June or July, 1900.

Powder Car Blown Up.

A powder car, belonging to a Great Northern freight train, blew up at Everett, Wash., killing one tramp and wounding two others who were riding in an adjoining car. In addition to the powder car, two cars, containing mixed freight, were burned. The injured men gave their names as Sylvester Fagan and Charles Flebotte. The name of the dead man was unknown to them. It is thought that the cars in which the tramps were riding was set on fire by them and the heat exploded the powder car.

German Colonists.

Henry C. Nicholi, of Hamburg, Germany, has arrived in Portland. He has come to Oregon as a representative of a colony of 200 or 300 persons who want to come to America. He says it will take a tract of land containing at least 10,000 acres. The colony will risk Mr. Nicholi's judgment, and come as soon as he notifies the members of having what he wants in the way of lands.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@1.10 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$35@40. 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, 13 1/2c.

Poultry—Old hens, 14c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8 1/2c; 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.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 61c 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, \$22.00; brewing, \$22.00 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, 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, \$6.00@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, 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, 8c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3 1/2c per pound. Onions—Oregon, 75c@1 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, 7 1/2c; spring lambs, 7 1/2c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7 1/2@8c per pound.