

REBELS TWICE DEFEATED

General Hall's Column Advances to the Bay.

MADE A GALLANT CHARGE

Antipolo, a Mountain Fastness, Which Cost Spain Many Lives, Fell With-out a Shot—Gunboats Shell the Hills.

Manila, June 6.—Hall's column, in the movement on the Morong peninsula, completed the circle of 20 miles over a rough and mountainous country, having two engagements with the insurgents, one of them severe, and keeping up an almost constant fire against scattered bands of rebels for nearly 24 hours, from 4 o'clock Saturday morning, when the column left the pumping station.

The Filipinos were driven in every direction, and the country through which General Hall passed was pretty thoroughly cleared up. At 10 o'clock this morning the column reached a point a few miles from Taytay, where General Hall was met by General Lawton, who had already entered the town and found it deserted. General Hall's objective point was Antipolo, 10 miles off, and there was desultory firing all along the line of march. The gunboats could be heard shelling the hills in advance of the column.

The column, after driving the rebels from the foothills near Maria Chino, about noon yesterday, with a loss of but two or three slightly wounded, proceeded with all possible haste toward Laguna de Bay, the Fourth cavalry in the lead, the Oregon regiment next, and the Fourth infantry last. At 5 o'clock these regiments fought their second battle of the day, and it resulted like the first—in the complete rout of a large Filipino force located in the mountains and having every advantage of position. In this fight the American loss was four killed, three of the Fourth cavalry and one Oregonian, and about 15 wounded. The Filipino loss could not be ascertained, but the terrific fire which the Americans poured into them for half an hour must have inflicted severe loss.

In this engagement our troops made one of the most gallant charges of the war, and the enemy was forced to flee in the greatest disorder. It was the intention to press on to Antipolo last night, but this was found impossible owing to the two fights and the constant marching for more than 12 hours, with nothing to eat since morning, and no supply train in sight. The troops, however, suffered from the intense heat, many being prostrated, and all greatly exhausted.

The cavalry, the Oregonians and two companies of the Fourth infantry had just crossed a small creek about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and entered upon a sunken road, from which they were emerging upon a small valley surrounded on all sides by high and heavily wooded hills, when the rebels, concealed in the mountains on three sides of the plain, opened a hot fire, and sent showers of bullets into the ranks of the Americans. The latter deployed immediately in three directions. Then followed a charge across the rice fields and ditches and up the hillsides, from which the shots came all the time pouring in a terrific hail, while the air resounded with the constant rattle of musketry.

General Hall's advance was first momentarily halted after he had crossed the first range of hills to the east of Monte, a town in the valley at the edge of the hills. The insurgents were driven out of the town and it was burned. The Second Oregon volunteers pocketed the Filipinos on three sides, and a brisk fight ensued. General Summers threw a battalion on each hill, and the Americans chased the rebels for some distance. The Oregon regiment lost three men killed and six wounded. It is impossible, on account of the terrific fighting and the condition of the signal wires, to get particulars. Not even the names have been sent to General Otis at this writing.

The Fourth cavalry, being in the front, suffered severest loss when the attack opened, two of their killed being sergeants and the other a private. The natives were unable to stand the vigorous fire of the Americans long, and at the first sign of their wavering the cavalry, Oregonians and Fourth infantry men broke into wild cheers and charged still faster up the hillside, pouring volley after volley, until the enemy left the places where they were partially concealed by the thicket, fled over the summit in the wildest confusion and disappeared in the surrounding valleys. After the fight was over, the firing was continued by the Americans for more than an hour in clearing out the bush and driving away straggling Filipinos.

The troops, after camping for the night on the battlefield, started at 5 o'clock this morning for Antipolo, where it was expected a strong resistance would be made. Antipolo is a place far up the mountains, which the Spaniards had said the Americans could never capture. It has cost Spain the lives of 300 troops.

When the troops reached Antipolo not a rebel was visible.

GAIETY AT MANILA.

Teaching the Filipinos Our Social Customs—Commissioners Gave a Ball.

Manila, June 5.—The Philippine commission last night gave one of the most brilliant balls Manila has ever seen. It was one of a series of entertainments intended to foster friendship between the Americans and natives. The commission has the handsomest residence in Manila, overlooking the harbor. The grounds surrounding it were illuminated, while the house itself was decorated with the American colors.

The newly-appointed judges, General Otis, a number of other American officials and many wealthy natives were present.

There was a display of gorgeous native toilets, and many jewels were worn, and the array of handsome women surprised the Americans. There was a long programme of American and Filipino dances, followed by the rendering of several instrumental selections, ending with "The Star Spangled Banner."

General Smith has punished the insurgents at Escalante, island of Negros, for the murder of Captain Tilley, of the signal corps, who was fired upon by the natives under a flag of truce and cut off from rejoining his companions on board the cable ship from which he had landed. General Smith burned the town and killed a number of members of the bands of insurgents whom he found in the neighborhood.

Three members of the South Dakota regiment were wounded at San Fernando in the encounter between insurgents and American outposts.

SAM T. JACK'S REQUEST.

Well-Known Actor and Manager Wills His Wife to His Brother.

New York, June 5.—Sam T. Jack willed his wife to his brother James C. Jack. The last testament of the actor and theatrical manager, proprietor of several theaters, "Creole" and other burlesque companies, who died April 27, has been filed for probate in the office of the surrogate. It contains this remarkable provision:

"It is my wish first and foremost that my brother James and my wife Emma shall become husband and wife."

Mrs. Jack, the "Emma" of the will, was Miss Emma Ward, the favorite actress in the Lily Clay burlesque company, which was playing at Niblo's in 1892 when Sam T. Jack married her. James C. Jack was asked if he would accept the bequest of his brother, but he would make no statement.

The estate is valued at \$75,000, of which \$60,000 is said to be in banks in this city and Chicago. The testator left one-third of his property to his wife Emma, one-third to his brother James C. Jack and divided the remainder among other relatives.

HEAD OF THE NAVY.

Dewey Will Have Only a Life Title in the House of Esteem.

New York, June 5.—In order that it may be clearly understood whether it was Admiral Uphur's intention, when he suggested a gift of a residence in Washington to Admiral Dewey, that the property purchased should become his personal property and pass to his heirs, or whether it was his intention that it should remain the permanent home of the ranking officer of the navy, to be occupied by Admiral Dewey as long as he remained at the head of the navy, and thereafter to pass to his successors as time goes on, the department of history of the United States wrote to Admiral Uphur, asking for his idea on the matter under date of May 29.

The admiral replied as follows: "Your inference that it is my preference that a home be purchased by the free-will offerings of Americans for the admiral of the navy, should be occupied by Admiral Dewey as long as he remains at the head of the navy and then to pass to his successors is entirely correct."

The Peace Conference.

The Hague, June 5.—The special commission to which unofficial projects have been referred has decided unanimously to discard all projects not coming directly within the precise aim of the conference.

The third commission has finished its work treating on good offices and mediation. It has welded the various projects into one, which will be submitted for discussion Tuesday. When the discussion is concluded, the commission will draft a scheme based on the various projects submitted.

Baltimore Shipbuilders' Strike.

Baltimore, June 3.—Seven hundred union men employed as shipbuilders and boiler-makers in the various ship-building plants of the city, struck today, and as a consequence, the ship-building industry is practically at a standstill. The strike resulted from the refusal of the employers to reduce the working hours from 10 to nine per day without a reduction in pay.

Will Go to Puget Sound.

San Francisco, June 5.—The battleship Iowa is now taking on coal, preparatory to, it is presumed, going to the Bremerton naval station on Puget sound, where she will be placed in the drydock. Steel bilge keels are to be fitted to her hull to prevent rolling in heavy weather.

LAND OF GOLD.

Interest in Alaska Still Continues, Although It Is Not as Much Talked of as Formerly.

"We hear little in this country nowadays about travel to the Klondike," said J. Francis, general passenger agent of the Burlington, to an Omaha reporter, after an extended trip in the Northwest, "but when you get into the Northwest you find there is about as much interest in the Alaskan mining section as ever. Prospectors are returning from the North almost every day, and the stories they tell keep alive the desire in a certain portion of the people to seek their fortunes in that country. The result is that travel from Portland, Seattle and Tacoma to Alaska is about as heavy as it has ever been."

"But the Klondike mines are not the only ones which contribute to making business lively in the North Pacific coast towns. The mines just north of Washington, in British Columbia, are attracting their share of the attention, and Seattle is deriving great benefit from the rush to that territory. Over in Idaho and Eastern Oregon there are reports of rich new discoveries, and when the snow leaves the mountains the prospects are that there will be a big rush to these diggings. All in all, mining is taking a new impetus in the Northwest, and business of all kinds is feeling the benefits of it."

Objects to Being Dead.

John Montpetit, of Walla Walla, is confronted by a peculiar situation. He is officially dead, yet very much alive and in good health. He presented himself at the auditor's office and asked to have the records changed to show that he is still alive. About a month ago the body of man was found under a warehouse with his nose in a tin cup in which a sponge saturated with chloroform had been placed. The remains were identified as those of Montpetit by reputable persons who had known Montpetit for years and had served in the army with him. They described the mark on his person and his personal characteristics, which were found to tally exactly with the dead man. The coroner's jury accordingly returned a verdict that the remains were those of Montpetit and that he had committed suicide. Yesterday Montpetit arrived in the city from the Snake river country, where he had been working, and is endeavoring to solve the mystery of who he is. He does not relish the idea of having his name recorded among the county archives in the list of self-destructors, but how to amend the records is a question. And then another interesting and tantalizing question arises, if Montpetit is not dead, who occupies his grave?

Midsummer Meeting.

The meeting of the Oregon State Horticultural Society to be held at Salem, June 9 and 10, is the most important of any meetings ever held by the society, covering as it does, "organization and co-operation in the marketing of fruits," the most vital questions entering into the fruit-growing business. As seen by the programme, eminent persons, thoroughly conversant with these topics will be there from abroad, and given their experience and assist in enlightening the growers of this state along these lines. It is therefore hoped that all progressive orchardists will be present.

Nearly Ready for Clients.

Eleven members of the 1899 class of the law school of the university of Oregon, who recently took the final examinations, have satisfied the examiners and will be graduated LL. B. on June 14. Their names in order of merit are as follows: 1, Raleigh Trimble; 2, Frederick C. Haacker; 3, William E. Borden; 4, Clinton P. Haight; 5, Oscar A. Neal; 6, William L. Morgan; 7, Herbert C. Bryson; 8, Marie J. Pfunder; 9, Luther F. Steel; 10, Alfred C. Wheeler; 11, Richard Wright. In the trial examination of the class of 1900 the highest marks were assigned to Frank Y. Matsouka, T. W. Miles and G. G. Root.

Baker City Wins School Prize.

Baker City has been awarded the first prize on the school work displayed at the Omaha exposition. This is a great compliment to the schools of that place, and to Oregon. There were many displays from all over the United States, but after carefully going over them all, the judges decided that Baker City was entitled to the medal.

While Baker City already possesses the best schools in the state, the people there are preparing to improve them. A \$30,000 building will be erected during the coming year, which will accommodate the 1,400 school children.

Over the Northwest.

Salem will have a press club. Salem is to have a cavalry troop. Tacoma has 22 miles of bicycle paths.

The transport Grant has sailed for Manila.

Eight carloads of wreckage resulted from the recent wreck at Cow creek canyon.

Dr. Kellogg has been retained as president of the California state university.

Montana Wool Clip.

Several sheepowners of Meagher county have been offered and accepted 15 cents a pound for their wool clips of this season. Last season Montana wool steadily advanced after the markets opened, and the average price was very near, if not quite, 17 cents. This season the statistical position of wool is stronger than it was a year ago, and these offers of 15 cents at this season justify the belief that Northern Montana wool should go as high as it did last year.

New California Industry.

The Florister Pulp & Paper Company has been organized at San Francisco, with S. D. Rosenbaum as president. The object of the company is to build a mill near Florister, Nevada county, and manufacture wood pulp paper from the sawdust of the numerous lumber mills in that vicinity. Power for the mill will be had from the Truckee river, where a dam will be built for that purpose.

Another Enterprise.

Ansil Moffatt, of Indianapolis, Ind., has perfected his new smokeless powder, the secret of which he has kept quiet for nearly four years. As a result of a test made by government regulations, a company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 to engage in the manufacture of this powder. The first Western plant will be located at Bozeman, Mont.

Bond Sale.

The treasurer of Okanogan county, Wash., has called for bids for the purchase of \$500 bonds of school district No. 39. Said bonds are to be in denominations of \$100 each and interest is payable annually at a rate not to exceed 7 per cent per annum.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.
Onions, 80c@1.10 per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, \$35@40.
Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25.
Turnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Carrots, per sack, 75c.
Parsnips, per sack, 85c@1.
Cauliflower, \$1.00 per doz.
Celery, 35@40c.
Cabbage, native and California \$2.50 per 100 pounds.
Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box.
Pears, 50c@1.50 per box.
Prunes, 50c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 20c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12@18c per pound.
Eggs, 18c.
Cheese—Native, 13c.
Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 9c; cows, prime, 8c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8@10c.
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, \$24.00.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$24.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.35; straight, \$3.10; 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, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$23.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$3.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 45c; choice gray, 42@43c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$22.00; brewing, \$23.00 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, 30@35c; seconds, 27@30c; dairy, 25@27c store, 20@22c.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13½c; 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@1.10 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, 3@3½c per pound.
Onions—Oregon, 50@75c per sack.
Hops—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.
Wool—Valley, 11@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@10c; mohair, 27c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½c; spring lambs, 7½c 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@6½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7½@8c per pound.

TORTURE FRIENDLY NATIVES

Filipinos Wreak Vengeance on Inhabitants

FOR FAVORING THE AMERICANS

Occupy Towns Deserted by Our Troops—Particulars of the Capture of the Men From the Relief.

Manila, June 2.—Details regarding the capture by the Filipinos of two officers from the hospital ship Relief have just been obtained. The Relief lies in the harbor in front of this city. Third Officer Fred Heppy and the assistant engineer, Charles Blanford, rigged a sail on one of the ship's boats and went sailing along the shore on the south, opposite the insurgent lines.

The boat became becalmed near the shore and some native canoes with Filipinos on board put out and captured the two men, who were unarmed, and also took possession of the boat. The Monadnock quickly sent a boat with a landing party under cover of her guns and shelled the shore briskly. The natives, however, rushed the prisoners into the woods before the Monadnock's boat reached the land. Persons on board several other ships saw the affair through glasses, but were unable to prevent the capture of Heppy and Blanford.

Friendly natives, arriving from the country around San Isidro and San Miguel, report that a reign of terror has prevailed since the American troops were withdrawn from those parts of the island. The insurgents who return are dealing vengeance upon those of their countrymen who have shown any friendship toward the Americans during the latter's occupation of the territory. The friendlies declare that unoffending people are being murdered daily, and that their houses are being burned and their property confiscated.

Plenty of sympathizers with the insurrection remained during the Americans' stay, and they have been reporting these instances of friendliness toward our troops. The refugees and the inhabitants were badly oppressed by the native soldiers before American occupation, but their condition is worse now. Doubtless there is much truth in the reports, though stories from Filipino sources are always magnified.

News From Gilmore.

Washington, June 2.—The following dispatch received by the navy department is the first news of Lieutenant Gilmore received for over a week, and is taken by the department as a hopeful indication of his situation:

"Manila, June 2.—Escaped Spanish prisoners report seeing Gilmore and some sailors well. Gilmore is allowed a horse."

BOTH CLAIM THE BODY.

Train Wreck Brings Out a Story of a Dual Life.

Waterloo, Ia., June 2.—Two women are claiming the body of Edwin J. Barker, who was killed in the wreck on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad near here Sunday morning. The body now lies in the morgue here. One of the claimants is Mrs. E. J. Barker, the widow of the dead man, and she is now on her way from Hot Springs, Ark., to take charge of the remains.

The other claimant is Miss Ida Shadville, of Niehart, Mont., who arrived in Waterloo last night. She declared that Barker was to have met her in Minneapolis Sunday, and they were to have been married Monday. She identified the remains as those of her prospective bridegroom. A special from Hot Springs says that Mrs. Barker came there with her husband from Montana several months ago. They were married a year ago at Butte. Her husband was a man of considerable wealth, being interested in extensive mining interests at Great Falls and other points in Montana. Mrs. Barker knows nothing as yet of the dual nature of her husband.

FAILED TO AGREE.

Disarmament Has a Poor Show in the Peace Congress.

The Hague, June 2.—Both sections of the disarmament committee met today and, as was anticipated, failed to agree with regard to the questions of new inventions in armaments.

The drafting committee of the arbitration committee made some advance this afternoon. The delegates submitted their scheme, relating to an arbitration tribunal. The plan provides that each country shall appoint a single arbitrator, to be selected by the supreme courts of the signatory powers. The tribunal shall have a permanent central seat, and be composed of at least three judges, who shall not be natives or residents of countries belonging to the powers in discord. The general expenses shall be shared proportionately. In the event of new facts arising within three months of a decision, the same tribunal shall have power to try again the questions in dispute.

Recourse to the tribunal shall be optional for the signatory powers.