

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 everything 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 Byrsetsu, 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.

DEWEY'S GOOD GUNS.

The Spaniards Had 167 Killed and 214 Wounded Last May Day.

Washington, April 4.—Lieutenant John M. Elliott, the intelligence officer of the Baltimore, has forwarded to the navy department, under date of January 1, 1899, a report on the effects of the gun fire of Dewey's fleet upon the Spanish war vessels in the battle of Manila. The report is based upon a personal examination of all vessels, personal conversations with officers aboard, and extracts from Admiral Montojo's official report. It describes in detail the effect of every shot from the American fleet, and proves that Montojo's vessels were riddled by a perfect storm of shot and shell from the American guns. There was a much larger percentage of hits at Manila than at Santiago. This is accounted for by the fact that Dewey's fleet made a deliberate attack, with most of the enemy's ships at rest, while the appearance of Cervera's fleet at Santiago was unexpected and it was a running fight. Lieutenant Elliott makes the following summary of the number and size of the shots which struck each of the Spanish vessels:

Cristina—Five 8-inch, five 5-inch and 13 other large shells; seven 6-pounders and nine other projectiles.

Castilla—Two 6-inch, twelve 5-inch, four other large shells, three 6-pounders and 16 other small shells. Survivors also tell of three 8-inch shells which burst on the orlop deck forward, amidships and aft, causing fires that could not be controlled.

Don Antonio de Ulloa—Four 8-inch, three 6-inch, one 5-inch and 14 other large shells; ten 6-pounders and one other small shell.

Don Juan de Austria—Two 6-inch or 8-inch; four 5-inch; five 6-pounders, and two other small shells.

Isla de Luzon—Three hits before she retired behind the arsenal and was sunk by her own crew.

Isla de Cuba (to which Montojo transferred his flag after the Cristina was abandoned)—Four 6-pounders and one of unknown caliber. She, too, was sunk by the Spaniards.

Marquis del Dunero—One 8-inch; one 6-inch and three 6-pounders.

The Velasco took no part in the action, but was hit by a stray shell and was sunk by the Spaniards.

The Argos was also out of the fight, but was struck by a large shell and was scuttled by the Spaniards.

The total number of hits observable was 141, but there were doubtless many others, especially of small caliber, through the rigging and burned structure of the ships. After painstaking inquiry, Lieutenant Elliott makes the following report of casualties:

Vessel.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Reina Cristina.....	130	90	220
Castilla.....	23	80	103
Isla de Cuba.....	2	2	4
Isla de Luzon.....	6	6	12
Don Juan de Austria.....	22	22	44
Don Antonio de Ulloa.....	8	10	18
Marques del Duero.....	—	—	—
Shore batteries.....	6	4	10
Totals.....	167	214	381

The following points, in connection with the examination of the Spanish ships, are emphasized by Lieutenant Elliott:

First—The sides of iron and steel-built cruisers do not arrest projectiles enough to explode them.

Second—The incendiary effect of bursting 8-inch shells is great, and far greater than would seem proportionate to that of lower calibers.

Third—At ranges over 2,500 yards, the gun shields of cruisers are in no sense a protection, but insure the annihilation of the gun's crew and the disabling of the gun if struck by a large projectile.

Fourth—Warships of the present day will generally be placed hors de combat by conflagration and the destruction of their personnel before they are sunk by gun fire.

FIVE BANDITS CAPTURED.

Armed Cuban Desperadoes Attack and Rob Americans.

Santiago de Cuba, April 4.—Five more bandits have been captured, including Nainon, a noted desperado.

A body of armed men a few days ago attacked two Americans in the neighborhood of Holguin, took their arms and horses, and then went still further north to rob the lighthouse at Gibara. Colonel Grubbe, of the Second immunes, has gone in pursuit. The trouble seems to have grown out of the cessation of public work in the province and the delay in the approval of the estimates. Many who became bandits during that period now refuse to return to work.

The telegraph line to Havana constructed by the United States signal corps is completed, and will be opened for commercial messages tomorrow.

Finlanders Oppose the Czar.

New York, April 4.—The Finnish-American central committee recently appointed by the Finlanders resident in the United States to organize opposition to the czar's recent ukase for the Russification of Finland, today issued an address to all Finlanders in the United States and Canada, calling upon them "to rise up as one man, stong in the knowledge of the righteous cause, and uphold their sacred rights before the world."

Miss Rose Le Clercq.

London, April 4.—Miss Rose Le Clercq, a well-know actress, is dead.

SEEKS NEW FIELD.

Aguinaldo May Carry the War to the Southern Islands.

Manila, April 5.—It is said Aguinaldo will abandon the attempt to keep up a fight in Luzon and transfer his attempts to the island of Mindanao, Cebu and others of the southern archipelago.

Hong Kong, April 5.—Aguinaldo has been advised by his envoys here to move his rebellion to Mindanao and other islands aside from Luzon. Arrangements are being made for large shipments of supplies, food, arms, etc.

The Enemy Located.

Manila, April 5.—A cavalry reconnaissance north of Malolos today disclosed a thousand of the enemy at Quingua, five miles northeast of Malolos. A sharp skirmish followed and resulted in the retreat of the Filipinos.

The main body of the rebel army is between Quingua and Pililan. Other detached forces of the enemy retreated to the eastward and entered into the Mateo valley, where they were repulsed by General Hall's troops.

Scouts near Calumpit had "their mules sink in a soft spot in the road. This led to the finding of two breech-loading coast guns buried there. Their presence is mysterious. The troops will make a thorough search for additional arms.

Rebels About to Give Up.

Washington, April 5.—The following cablegram was received at the war department this morning:

"Manila, April 5.—Present indications denote that the insurgent government is in a perilous condition. Its army has been defeated, discouraged and scattered. The insurgents returning to their homes in the cities and villages between here and points north of Malolos which our reconnoitering parties have reached desire the protection of the Americans. News from the Visaya islands is more encouraging every day.

General Otis has received the following message:

"Manila, April 5.—Hearty congratulations on the most magnificent work of the army. DEWEY."

General Wheaton has assumed command of the brigade lately commanded by General Otis. The Third and Twenty-second regiments of General Wheaton's command are returning to this city.

Santiago Bandits Captured.

Santiago de Cuba, April 5.—Four bandits, among them Antonio Nunez, a notorious desperado, were captured five miles north of San Luis yesterday, after a lively fight with men of the Ninth immune regiment. Today they were brought here and locked up. The Piemento estate, near Cobre, was visited by 11 brigands today, and a store on the estate was looted. In this instance there was no fighting. A regular battle, however, has taken place near Holguin between the bandits and men of the second immune regiment, two outlaws and one soldier being killed. Further serious trouble is anticipated at Holguin and Guantanamo.

TROUBLE AT CANTON.

Chinese Capture Captain May, of the Hong Kong Police.

Hong Kong, April 5.—It is reported that the Chinese have captured Captain Francis Henry May, superintendent of the Hong Kong police.

Two companies of Welsh fusiliers went to Canton last night on the torpedo-boat Destroyer, sent there to protect British interests, and the torpedo-boat destroyer Fane followed at daybreak this morning with 200 men. The Hong Kong regiment is now under orders to proceed to Canton.

Captain Francis Henry May, who has been superintendent of police at Hong Kong since 1893, and superintendent of the Victoria jail and fire brigade there since 1896, is the fourth son of the late J. A. C. May, lord chief justice of England. He is now in his 40th year. He received special decorations for services rendered during the coolie strike, and the great plague of 1894.

REVOLUTION IN MACEDONIA.

Collision Between Bulgarian and Turkish Guards May Be the First Step.

London, April 5.—In connection with the collision between Bulgarian and Turkish frontier guards at Kozylagob, a correspondent in Macedonia writes to the Pall Mall Gazette concerning the seething condition in the Balkans. He says:

Grave consequences cannot be deferred much longer. The whole province is armed, and matters are rapidly drifting into open revolution. The people are drilling for the coming struggle, and the country is virtually in a state of siege. Turkish troops have been pouring into most of the disturbed districts, and reinforcements are arriving daily. Detachments guard the Oriental railway from Salonica to the Serbian border, and the garrison towns are packed with soldiers. There is a widespread impression that momentous events are impending.

The Ottomans are convinced that Bulgaria is at the bottom of the trouble in Macedonia and will certainly actively support the expected rising, encouraged by Russian influence.

Catching salmon for eggs at the Upper Clackamas hatchery in Oregon will not begin until June this year.

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 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, Kadiak 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 Cawston & 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.

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, 1903.

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@\$.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, 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.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 55c; 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, 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 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, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c 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, 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.