

## AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCE

### Occupied Quingua After a Sharp Engagement.

#### REBELS DRIVEN FROM A TRENCH

Col. J. M. Stotsenburg, of the Nebraska Regiment, Killed While Leading a Charge—Lieut. Sisson Also Killed.

Manila, April 25.—Four men of the Nebraska regiment, including Colonel Stotsenburg, Lieutenant Sisson, and three men of the Fourth cavalry, were killed, and 44 wounded in an engagement at Quingua. The Filipinos retreated with small loss.

The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful, fight. The insurgents had a horseshoe trench, about a mile long, encircling a rice field on the edge of a wood.

Major Bell, with 40 cavalymen, encountered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Major Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the body of the killed cavalymen, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Mufford, arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches. The Americans lay about 800 yards from the trenches behind rice furrows under fire, for two hours. Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally the second battalion arrived, and then Colonel Stotsenburg, who had spent the night with his father at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer. Colonel Stotsenburg, deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly, about 200 yards from the breastwork.

Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl, suspended by a ribbon from his neck.

In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches. The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches, and then they bolted to the second line of the trenches, a mile back.

The Nebraska regiment lost two privates and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had several wounded. The Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter.

The Americans carried the second trench with small loss, and are holding the town tonight.

Colonel Stotsenburg had won a reputation as one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiment and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although, during his first colonelcy, the volunteers who were not used to the rigid discipline of the regular troops thought him a hard officer. The loss of the Nebraska regiment in the campaign is the greatest sustained by any regiment, and today's disaster has greatly saddened officers and men, who promise to take fierce vengeance in the next fight.

#### BURNED AT A STAKE.

Georgia Negro Cut With Knives and Then Set on Fire.

Newnan, Ga., April 25.—In the presence of nearly 2,000 people, who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy, Sam Hose, a negro who committed two of the basest acts known in the history of crime, was burned at the stake in a public road one and a half miles from here, this afternoon.

Before the torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cut it was cut to pieces. His bones were crushed into small bits, and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up and disposed of as souvenirs. The negro was cut in several pieces, as was also his liver. Those unable to obtain the ghastly relics direct paid the more fortunate possessors extravagant sums or them. Small pieces of bone went at 25 cents, and a bit of the liver, crisply cooked, sold for 10 cents.

Sam Hose killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, near Palmetto, and outraged his wife, 10 days ago.

#### Demands Coghlan's Removal.

Chicago, April 25.—The Illinois Staats Zeitung, in a furious editorial on Captain Coghlan's utterances at New York, demands his removal, concluding: "The American government should get rid of officers of the kind of Coghlan."

## SAVED A MURDERER'S LIFE.

How Alger Secured Commutation of the Death Sentence.

Washington, April 27.—President McKinley has commuted the death sentence of Rafael Ortiz, of Caguas, Porto Rico, who murdered Private Burke, of the Forty-seventh New York infantry, to life imprisonment. Secretary Alger was instrumental in securing this act of clemency, as the case was brought to his attention when he was in Porto Rico.

Ortiz was in love with a Porto Rican girl before the arrival of the American soldiers in that island, and was loved in return. Burke won the heart of the dusky maiden, and when Ortiz protested the American slapped his face in the presence of his former sweetheart.

The Porto Rican swore vengeance, and, one night finding Burke drinking with several companions, rushed up behind him and cut his throat.

Ortiz was seized, convicted and sentenced to be shot. He was to have been executed at San Juan the day Secretary Alger reached Caguas on his tour of inspection. The mother and sister of the condemned man and several other natives lined up on each side of the road and stopped the progress of the secretary. The mother and daughter knelt and pleaded for his life.

Secretary Alger suspended execution of the sentence until the case could be looked into by the president, who today commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

#### EXPLOSION OF BENZINE

Two Persons Killed and a Score Injured in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 27.—By the explosion of 75 gallons of benzine in the laboratory of Frank H. Flees & Co., manufacturers of chewing-gum, today, two men were killed, three persons seriously injured and over a score others were more or less injured by flying debris. The dead are: Walter Manwaring, assistant superintendent, and Charles McKinley, engineer. Of those injured, Harry Randall, an employe, and Mrs. Givison, and her son are the most seriously hurt, but these will recover.

The explosion was a terrific one, and for a time caused the wildest excitement. No less than 100 buildings in the vicinity, most of them small dwellings, were damaged. The laboratory building was a two-story structure. At the time of the explosion there were only four men working in the building, who were preparing a mixture for the making of vanilline. The doors to the room in which they were working were closed, but the fumes in some manner reached the furnace in the next room, and the explosion instantly followed. Manwaring was instantly killed and McKinley was so badly hurt that he died several hours later in a hospital.

Randall's escape was remarkable. He was blown through the roof and landed on an adjoining building.

#### LYNCHED BY NEGROES.

Kansas Murderer Shot by Men of His Own Race.

Kansas City, April 27.—A special to the Star from Galena, Kan., says: Charles Williams, alias Jones (colored), was shot to death at 3:30 this morning in the city jail by a mob of negroes. Williams killed Laura Canaffax, a negro, yesterday. The mob, composed of about 25 masked negroes, went to the jail, and four gained entrance by breaking the door in. The first man had an ax, the second a rope, and the third carried a pistol. Williams was locked in his cell, but they lost no time in breaking the lock, and ordered him to come out. This he refused to do, claiming that he was innocent of the charge, and asked them to only give him a fair show.

At this the man who carried the revolver began shooting through the bars at Williams. Four shots took effect, killing the murderer instantly. The work of the mob was systematically and coolly done. They came quietly, did their work and dispersed without any demonstration. The coroner's inquest today held that Williams came to his death from the effects of pistol shots from an unknown person. No arrests have been made.

#### Used Strong Language.

London, April 27.—The 300th anniversary of the birthday of Oliver Cromwell was celebrated today. Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, delivered an extraordinary oration to a large congregation, and in the course of his remarks attacked the Prince of Wales as "a certain card-playing prince." After eulogizing Cromwell, Dr. Parker said: "When the prince fails, then let the country mourn. We look to the prince for noble deeds and high example. When I see my prince and premier on the race course, I don't like it."

These remarks were cheered by the audience, and Dr. Parker then proceeded to make a rabid attack on the sultan of Turkey.

#### Strike at Cour d'Alene.

Spokane, April 27.—Miners in the Cour d'Alene country struck today. The miners' union called out the employes of Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines at Wardner, and the miners of the Last Chance mines also walked out. The men demand \$3.50 per day all round, and recognition of the union.

## FOUL CRIME IN INDIANA.

Wealthy Woman Murdered for Her Money.

Pana, Ill., April 24.—The mutilated body of Miss Jane Brunot, a wealthy woman of Dana, Ind., was found buried in an abandoned well on the farm of her sister-in-law near here today. Mrs. Anna Brunot, her son, Henry Brunot, and Frederick Sibley are under arrest in this city, charged with the murder. The chief of police says that the persons under arrest decoyed Miss Brunot to the farm, and shot her through the head, and buried her body in an abandoned well.

Miss Brunot came to this city on a visit about April 1. It is said she brought with her a valise containing a draft for \$500 and other valuables. Neither Miss Brunot nor the valise was ever seen after April 1. A few days later Henry Brunot and Sibley disappeared. The police learned that the two went to Indianapolis, where they, it is said, cashed a draft for \$500, and spent the proceeds.

On the strength of this clue, and a letter from Indiana friends inquiring for Miss Brunot, the three inhabitants of the Brunot farm were arrested this morning. At 8 o'clock the police found Miss Brunot's decomposed body in an old well. Her clothing was found in the garret of the farmhouse.

#### IN THE INTEREST OF SCIENCE.

An Exploring Expedition to Be Led to the Brazilian Coast.

Stanford University, Cal., April 24.—Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard, has made arrangements for Dr. Braunar, of the geology department here, to lead an expedition into South America in the interest of science.

The work will be upon the coral reefs of the Brazilian coast, extending from Ceave nearly to Rio Janeiro. The stone reefs will be mapped, and their relations to the geological history of the South American continent will be studied. Collections will be made for the museum of comparative zoology of Harvard university.

Professor Agassiz will afterwards publish the results of the work in the bulletin of the museum of comparative zoology at Cambridge. The party will leave New York about June 1, and will return in the middle of September.

#### DOUBLE TRIUMPH FOR QUAY.

Verdict of Not Guilty—Governor Stone Appoints Him United States Senator.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24.—Matthew Stanley Quay was today declared by a jury to be not guilty of the charge of conspiracy to use for his own unlawful profit funds of the state deposited in the People's bank of this city.

The court officers were unable to keep back the struggling crowd that pressed forward to congratulate Quay, when the verdict of the jury was announced. As soon as Quay could get away from those anxious to shake his hand and congratulate him, he made his way to the elevator to descend to the street from the sixth floor of the municipal building. Here the scenes just enacted in the courtroom were repeated. Enthusiasts rushed forward and attempted to hoist him on their shoulders, but he waved them back, saying "Oh, no; I'm too old a man for that."

Quay walked with his friends to the office of his counsel, where he made his escape from the crowd.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 24.—Shortly after noon Governor Stone appointed Matthew Stanley Quay as senator to serve until the next session of the legislature.

The appointment is addressed to the president of the United States, and it is stated in the letter to be made under the authority of clause 2 of section 3 of article 1, of the constitution of the United States.

The clause above quoted says: " \* \* \* Seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

#### ON A TECHNICALITY.

The Charges of General Miles Will Not Be Sustained.

Washington, April 24.—The forecast of the beet inquiry report indicates that the charges of General Miles will not be sustained, although there is such a mass of testimony to show that bad beef was distributed to the army. The reason for this will be technical. Miles showed nothing in his charge against canned beef, but used the term "embalmed beef." On this technicality it may be shown that the charges were not sustained.

The people will not be convinced that the board was not packed in the interest of the war department. It is also possible that there will be a demand for an investigation by congress from those who believe that neither the war committee nor the beef board was unbiased. The people are not ready to accept the reason of the two boards, who seem to sustain Algerism in the department.

## BUSINESS REVIVAL.

General Passenger Agent Hefford, on the Prosperity of the Pacific Coast.

A Chicago dispatch says: George H. Hefford, general passenger agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, has just returned from an extensive tour of the Pacific coast. He reports that North Pacific coast points are just now experiencing a wonderful revival. All industries are prospering to an unprecedented extent. The mining industry is having a boom. Mineral deposits in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, which were scratched over as long ago as 1860, are now being systematically worked, and the richness of their development is proving a genuine surprise. British Columbia's mineral resources are also proving to be practically inexhaustible. While mining industries are prospering agricultural interests are also flourishing, and all classes are rejoicing in phenomenally good times. The low second-class colonist rates put in effect by the Great Northern railroad, has resulted in over 8,000 people going to that territory so far this year, and the departures from North Pacific towns for Alaska number 500 per week. Northern California has had more abundant rains this spring than for a number of years past, and these insure abundant crops, so that the entire Pacific coast is enjoying a period of more than usual prosperity.

#### Too Much Adulteration.

The state board of horticulture desires to call the attention of the fruit-growers of Oregon to the fact that a large per cent of Paris green and other arsenical preparations used in spraying are so extensively adulterated as to make them almost worthless. The proportions recommended by the board for the use of Paris green are based upon at least a purity of 75 per cent, hence any that falls below this should be increased in quantity. We desire also to call attention to the new law, which provides that all dealers selling spraying materials must provide a certificate with all quantities sold over one pound, specifying the per cent of purity of material sold. It is against the law to sell these spraying materials, without this certificate and it is a violation of the law to sell material that does not conform to the certificate. If the fruit grower will insist on the execution of this law, and notify the board of any violations, they will save great loss to themselves. State Board of Horticulture, by Henry E. Dosch, secretary.

#### Goldendale Railroad.

The Goldendale railroad committee held a conference Saturday in Goldendale. Before that body of Klickitat's best citizens appeared President Lytle, of the Columbia Southern, and his chief engineer, A. E. Hammond. The former submitted to the committee a well-defined proposition to build a railroad to Goldendale. The conditions are not made public. Hon. Joseph Nesbitt, acting chairman of the committee, says the conditions are better than expected, and he has no doubt that Goldendale will have a railroad in the near future. The railway survey now in progress has not been completed, and the committee is powerless to act in the matter of acquiring the right of way, which is one of the conditions of the proposition.

#### An Arbitrary Ruling.

A recent ruling of the gold commissioner at Atlin is the source of considerable comment. The ruling provides that all miners in the Cassiar mining district who have free miners' certificates and who have located claims must appear and file with the gold commissioner before April 21 an affidavit that they are the original locators of their claims. Many of these original locators are absent, and cannot return in time to make the required affidavit.

#### Fish Hatchery on the Chilukwekuk.

Private enterprise will establish a fish hatchery on the Chilukwekuk river, in American territory, the fish stream that Fish Commissioner A. C. Little sought to have selected by the state and federal governments as a hatchery site. Prominent fishing interests have been impressed with the practicability of the site, and will build a hatchery and then turn it over to the state for operation. The river is a tributary of the Fraser.

#### For Gray's Harbor.

Within the next month, according to the positive statement of G. W. Antrim, of the firm of Conkling & Antrim, shipping merchants, of San Francisco, another line of steamers will be plying between that city and Portland, and which will return via Gray's harbor, making a new and direct line of water transportation between this metropolis and the principal bay and port of Western Washington, south of Puget sound.

#### New Paint Factory.

W. J. Pendray, owner of the vinegar, soap and box factory at Victoria, B. C., has in connection with W. T. Andrews, late manager of the Canada Paint Company, organized the British America Paint Company, and will manufacture paints and varnishes to supply the Pacific Northwest trade. W. H. Evans is the new manager at Victoria of the Canada Paint Company.

#### Oregon Beef in Demand.

Several weeks ago the prices of beef were put up to a very high notch by the California dealers, and the information is given out that prices will remain alarmingly high for the next two years. Butchers explain that the high prices are caused now from the fact that there was a great scarcity of feed for cattle and sheep last year, and that now, although there is every indication that there will be an abundance of feed on the ranges, it is a most difficult matter to get stock for the butchers' blocks. It is admitted that there is plenty of stock in Nevada, Oregon and Washington, but it is said that the owners have combined and agreed not to place any cattle or sheep on the market for over a year, calculating that there will be a much greater rise, which will, most assuredly, bring them in riches.

#### Dam Across Chelan River.

The dam across the Chelan river has been completed, except for minor details, which will be added after the usual spring high water. The dam is so constructed as to hold the waters of the lake at a level which will permit lake steamers to land a mile and a half below present landings. Two previous attempts to construct such a dam were failures.

#### An Irrigation Ditch.

Preparations are being made to begin the preliminary survey of a 100-mile irrigation ditch to be brought out of Rogue river near Grant's Pass. The ditch will be 12 feet on top, 8 feet on the bottom and 6 feet in depth, estimated to carry 10,000 miners' inches.

#### Candidate for Pitcher.

Harry Smith, a well known Tacoma athlete, is attaining distinction in the East. According to the Boston Herald, there are 12 candidates for the pitcher's position at Harvard, one of them being a Washington boy named Smith, attending the dental school.

#### PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

##### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 59c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 43¢44¢; choice gray, 41¢42¢ 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, 40¢45¢; seconds, 35¢40¢; dairy, 30¢35¢ store, 20¢27¢. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$1.00@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¢16¢ per pound. Potatoes—\$1@1.10 per sack; sweets, 2¢ per pound. Vegetables—Beets, 90¢; turnips, 75¢ per sack; garlic, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75¢ per dozen; parsnips, 75¢ per sack; beans, 8¢ per pound; celery, 70¢75¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 50¢ per box; peas, 3@3½¢ per pound. Onions—Oregon, 50¢75¢ per sack. Hops—15@17¢; 1897 crop, 4@6¢. Wool—Valley, 10¢12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢12¢; mohair, 20¢ per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4¢; dressed mutton, 7½¢; spring lambs, 7½¢ 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¢6½¢ per pound. Veal—Large, 6¢7¢; small, 7½¢8¢ per pound.

##### Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80¢@1.10 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$35@40. Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25. Turnips, per sack, 50¢75¢. Carrots, per sack, 75¢. Parsnips, per sack, 85¢@1. Cauliflower, \$1.00 per doz. Celery, 35¢40¢. Cabbage, native and California \$2.60 per 100 pounds. Apples, 60¢@1 per box. Pears, 50¢@1.50 per box. Prunes, 50¢ per box. Butter—Creamery, 23¢ per pound; dairy and ranch, 12¢18¢ per pound. Eggs, 18¢. Cheese—Native, 13¢. Poultry—Old hens, 16¢ per pound; spring chickens, 14¢; turkeys, 16¢. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8½¢; cows, prime, 8¢; mutton, 9¢; pork, 7¢; veal, 8¢10¢. 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, \$3.85; straights, \$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, \$35.