

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.

NOTHING BUT DISASTER.

Part of Edmonton Trail a Dangerous Swamp.

Port Townsend, June 6.—Further confirmation of death and distress on the Edmonton trail was brought here tonight by J. F. Storey, of Ontario, a passenger on the steamer Dirigo. Storey, with three others, started for Dawson 17 months ago over the Edmonton route, but were unable to get through. He says there is a section of country between Peace river and Nelson that was never traveled by a white man or Indian. The country is one continuation of swamps and sloughs.

For weeks he and his companions slept in clothes and blankets saturated with water. The 21 head of horses with which they started died, and they were compelled to retrace their steps. At Liard river they found 30 men suffering from frost bites and scurvy. Some had turned black as far up as their thighs. At every camp they found sickness and disaster. They gave out their provisions until they ran short themselves. For six weeks they lived on rabbits which they snared.

On reaching Telegraph creek, Storey reported the situation to the magistrate, who at once started in with a relief expedition. He says the number of people who have perished on the trail will never be known.

BOUGHT A TOWN OUTRIGHT.

Oklahoma Method of Disposing of a Rival Metropolis.

El Reno, O. T., June 6.—Mountain View, the new terminal town of the Chickasaw extension of the Rock Island, which was organized in a day, broke another record in town enterprise today. Oakdale, a rival town, was laid out a mile and a half west of Mountain View, and it was deemed advisable to consolidate the towns. After a week's diplomacy the protocol was signed today, and the towns are now one. The consideration was raised by the enterprising people of Mountain View. It amounted to \$34,380, and now Oakdale, the rival town, is on wheels and strung out on the road to Mountain View. This is probably the first case of buying a whole town outright that the annals of the West record.

OBJECTED TO THE EMBLEM.

Why Ohio G. A. R. Refused the Confederate Floral Tribute.

Columbus, O., June 6.—The G. A. R. posts of Columbus received considerable notoriety last week on account of having to receive a floral tribute from ex-Confederates of the South to place on Union graves. The floral committee which rejected the emblem have prepared a statement explaining the matter. The report says:

"The committee feels that it is due the members of the Grand Army of Columbus that they give their reasons for refusing the emblem. The person whose mind originated that emblem placed us in a false attitude so far as receiving the emblem is concerned. 'The chairman of the committee in accepting the wreath did not enter into the formation. The design contained the American flag, supported by an arm clothed in the Confederate gray, above an arm clothed in blue beneath. Many members of the Grand Army of the Republic entered their votes against the placing the emblem upon the mound, in language that could not be misunderstood. In regard to the objectionable features of the emblem, the gray arm being placed not only above the blue, but on the emblem at all, was the only objection to accepting the emblem.'

Loubet Not Awed.

Paris, June 6.—The papers this morning praise the calmness of President Loubet throughout the demonstration against him yesterday.

On his return to the Elysee, M. Loubet said to those who accompanied him:

"All of my family opposed my becoming president, and I had no desire to remain at the Elysee, but now that it is dangerous to be the chief of state, my duty is clear, and I will let my enemies, if I have any, be convinced that I shall accomplish my mission to the end."

Of the 130 persons arrested in connection with the demonstrations, 43 are still held in custody.

Gold Exports.

New York, June 7.—The National City bank will export \$1,000,000 in gold tomorrow by the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The gold will probably be taken from the treasury and will be exported in the form of coin. It will in all probability be sent to France.

Elections in Peru.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., June 7.—The selection of Senor Edouardo Romera as president, and of Senors Alzamora and Bresanin as first and second vice-presidents respectively, has been secured by a trifling number of votes over the minimum required by law.

No Soldier Burials at Sea.

Washington, June 6.—Requests have come to the war department that no persons dying on transports coming to or going from the United States to Manila, shall be buried at sea. The secretary of war has taken this matter up and an order to that effect has been issued.

FIRST TO RETURN.

Order for Sailing of the Second Oregon Will Be Issued Shortly.

Manila, June 6.—The Second Oregon volunteer regiment has returned to the barracks in Manila and is preparing to return to the United States. The order to sail in a few days will shortly be issued.

The First California regiment will be relieved by a regiment of regulars at an early date, and will follow the Oregonians. It is intended to send the First Colorado and the First Nebraska regiments next.

Lieutenant Fred Pierce, Sixth artillery, committed suicide this morning. He came from Ilo Ilo a week ago on leave, but lingered here beyond the limit, and failed to reply to repeated telegrams from his commander. Yesterday he was put under arrest on his commander's order. This morning another officer called to see him, when he suddenly pulled a revolver from under his pillow and shot himself through the heart. His friends say his mind was affected by a recent sunstroke.

A Spanish paper asserts that Colonel Arguelles, one of the two members of the original Filipino military commission, who were placed under arrest at Tarlac last month, after returning to Luna's camp from their conference with the United States commissioners, has been court-martialed and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for "treason displayed toward the Americans."

The rebel dictator has given orders that all the military forces discard their uniforms and wear ordinary white clothes, in order to deceive our army.

Refugees are being refused admittance to Manila, for fear there will be a scarcity of food.

The rebels Saturday night made an attack upon the friendly town of Macabebe after driving the inhabitants out and burning the town. The insurgents nightly annoy the troops at San Fernando. Several Americans have been slightly wounded recently.

The enemy have several Krupp guns, which they bring forward and use for firing large shells into the town, then retreating with their guns. One of the insurgent shells fell within 30 yards of General MacArthur's headquarters Saturday evening. The American troops do not reply to the nightly outbreaks.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Otis' List of Casualties in the Second Oregon.

Washington, June 8.—Among the casualties mentioned in General Otis' dispatch from Manila today are the following:

Killed.

June 4, Private William McElwain, Second Oregon.

Wounded.

April, 25, Major Surgeon Ellis, leg, slight.

June 3, Private Henry M. Wagner, company B, iliac region, severe; Private Austin J. Salisbury, company H, axillary region, severe.

June 4, Private Elmer C. Doolittle, company C, arm, moderate; William E. Smith, company K, arm, severe. First Montana, Theodore Shulte, company C, back, slight.

END OF SAMOAN TROUBLE.

Chief Mataafa and His Followers Lay Down Their Arms.

Apia, Samoa, via Auckland, N. Z., June 8.—Malieta and Tamasese have visited the members of the Samoan commission on board the United States transport Badger, and Mataafa visited them the following day. Neither was recognized as king. Mataafa blamed the Europeans for the trouble here. The commissioners informed him they had power to establish a government with or without a king. Mataafa thought the Samoans should have a king, but expressed willingness to disarm his followers and leave the matter in the hands of the commission. The Germans acted for the first time in many months with the representatives of other powers, and have officially sent a guard ashore.

The naval authorities and the mission societies have submitted their views to the commission, and the latter, by proclamation, fixed May 27 as the date for the natives to surrender their arms. Mataafa, however, asked for an extension of the time until today, when he surrendered 1,800 guns on board of the Badger. The Malietaans are now disarmed.

The natives are gaining confidence and are freely submitting their grievances to the commission. The natives brought here from other islands at the time of the disturbances will be returned to their homes, and all the warships will probably leave Samoa at an early date. Chief Justice Chambers will continue the sittings of the supreme court. Dr. Wilhelm Self, the newly arrived German president of the municipal council here, has not yet assumed his duties. The American engineering staff has arrived here and will proceed to erect a naval station at Pago Pago.

Smothered in a Cave-In.

Allentown, Pa., June 8.—Three men were smothered to death today in a cave-in in the Peters & Sons' slate quarry at Berlinsville.

The killed: Robert Snyder, leaves a widow and several children; Jacob Shaffer, leaves a widow and four children; Amos Berree, single.

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. Haecker; 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 23 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.

Wool Prospects.

In a recent interview, William McGuire, a wool buyer at Goldendale, Wash., said that things begin to look some brighter for woolmen than they did a few days ago. Three large sales have been made at 'Frisco' warehouses within the past few days, one lot of an entire clip, probably 40,000 pounds, at 9 cents. The other two were about as large and sold at 10 and 11 cents respectively. These purchases were made by Eastern manufacturers' agents for use in their mills. Another report says that as high as 13 cents has been paid for wool at Seattle.

Bonding Proposition.

An election will be held at Nelson, B. C., to vote on the question of bonding that city in the sum of \$80,000 for the purpose of building a public building, erecting a waterworks system and a light plant, and also to improve the sewer system. These bonds are to bear date of July 20, and made payable in 20 years from date.

Supplies for Dawson.

The Frye-Bruhn Company, of Seattle, has been awarded the contract to supply the cold storage steamer of the Alaska Meat Company, which sails for Dawson, via St. Michael's, with 200 tons of fresh meats, comprising 10,000 turkeys, 10,000 chickens, 60 tons of beef, 40 tons of mutton, 15 tons of butter, eggs, etc.

Big Cattle Shipment.

Kyle, Wheeler & Co., the cattle-buyers, have at the Southern Pacific yards at Albany 17 carloads of cattle. To these will be added 16 carloads from Junction City, making a shipment of nearly 1,500 head of Oregon cattle, which will go to Rosenbaum & Co., at Omaha. The cattle represents a value of \$40,000.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 55c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 45c; choice gray, 42c@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.

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, 85@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, 18c 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, 9c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8@10c.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$27@28.

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; 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, \$23.