

FOUR HOURS' BOMBARDMENT

Prolonged Attack Made on British at Ladysmith.

WHITE REPORTS A VICTORY

British Make a Heavy Attack on Colenso—Cheveley Camp in the Height of Activity—Hard Fighting on.

London, Jan. 9.—The Daily Mail has the following, dated January 6, at noon, from Frere camp:

"At 8 o'clock this morning very heavy firing began at Ladysmith. It lasted fully four hours, and must have meant either a sortie by the British or a determined attack on the garrison by the Boers. Our shells could be seen falling on Umbutwhana hill and the enemy were replying.

"Besides the cannon reports, there were sounds indicating small pieces of artillery in action. The fighting must have been at closer range than has been the case up to now.

"Our naval guns at Cheveley sent their usual fire into the Boer trenches, but there has been no further movement here."

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Frere camp, dated Saturday: "A very heavy bombardment went on at Ladysmith from daybreak until this morning. It is believed that an engagement was in progress, for musketry fire was also heard. It is possible the garrison was making a sortie, for the Boers at Colenso hurriedly left their trenches and rode toward Ladysmith.

"Our big naval gun at Cheveley camp fired several rounds at the enemy as they were leaving their Colenso lines. General Buller has ridden on to Cheveley with his staff."

A special dispatch from Frere camp, dated Saturday evening, says:

"General White heliographs that he defeated the Boers this morning. They crept up so close to the defending forces that the Gordon Highlanders and the Manchesterers actually repulsed them at the point of the bayonet."

SAFE IN MANILA.

Experience of Lieutenant Gillmore With the Tagals.

Manila, Jan. 9.—Lieutenant J. C. Gillmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April, near Baler, arrived today on the steamer Venus from Vigan, province of South Ilocos, with nineteen other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors, from the Yorktown. Lieutenant Gillmore, after reporting, came ashore and hobbled along with the aid of a cane, to the Hotel Oriente, where American officers and ladies were waiting through the halls to the strains of "Aguinaldo's March."

Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of long hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo, and very bitterly against General Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands, he suffered everything.

Colonel Hare and Lieutenant-Colonel Howse, the latter of the Thirty-fourth volunteer infantry, rescued Gillmore's party on December 18, near the headwaters of the Abulot river, after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos and were expecting death from the savage tribes around them.

When the rescuing force reached them, they were nearly starved, but were building rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast.

Lieutenant Gillmore could not speak enthusiastically enough about the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party.

While they were in the hands of Tino's men he issued an order that any person aiding an American by food or money should be treated as a criminal. One citizen of Vigan, Señor Vera, was probably killed for betraying them.

Lieutenant Gillmore declined to speak regarding political conditions, except to say that he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagals left.

Describing the flight from Benguet, when the Americans approached, Lieutenant Gillmore said:

"The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet December 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days, they killed several horses, and we lived on horse flesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from December 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark."

Factory Building Destroyed.

New York, Jan. 9.—The fire early this morning that destroyed the brick factory building on East Fifty-ninth street did \$100,000 damage. The building was used in part as a storage warehouse by Bloomingdale Brothers, and they are the chief losers.

A FRIEND OF CHINA.

Minister Wu Satisfied With America's Commercial Policy.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Minister Wu Ting Fang, the representative of China in Washington, has been following with the closest interest the various developments in the negotiations which have been in progress between the United States and the various governments relative to the preservation of American rights in the empire of his sovereign. He is satisfied that aside from the natural desire of this government to protect its trade, it has acted as a sincere friend of his country. In speaking today of the effect of the assurances given the United States by the several powers, he said:

"China's friendship for the United States is a growth of years. Nothing has ever happened to disturb the friendly relations of the two governments. I look upon the recent negotiations for the preservation of American rights in China as another move by this government which, while designed primarily for the protection of its own interests, cannot but be regarded in any other light than as another manifestation of its good will for my country.

"There is only one ripple on the placid waters of friendship of the two countries which has in it any possibility of lessening the cordiality that now exists. This arises from the policy now being pursued by the military authorities in the Philippines, which excludes Chinese subjects, and in some cases even merchants and students who belong to the excepted classes under the treaty have been refused admission. I am satisfied that when this country considers the benefits which follow the free admission of my countrymen into the Philippines, it will issue an order revoking the military decree which prohibits Chinese immigration.

"The trade of the United States with China has increased abnormally, 40 per cent over what it was the year preceding. Its development is undoubtedly due to the friendship which exists between the two countries, and to the knowledge that the United States has none but a kindly interest in the empire.

"Our relations with all the countries of the world are of a most peaceful character. My government is reorganizing the army, and is employing foreign instructors, and we hope to obtain a mobile army which will be able to defend the country in time of need."

THE LOSS OF THE HUPEH.

Chinese Crew of Forty-Five Perished—Were on Rafts.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The story of the loss of the British steamer Hupeh, on her voyage from this city to Hong Kong, via Java, has been received in this city, and the details show that the loss of the vessel was accompanied by a far greater loss of life than the cable reports told of. The vessel sprung a leak after leaving Java with a cargo of sugar for Hong Kong. The Chinese crew refused to work. The ship's boats, with one exception, were destroyed during a storm, and the crew built a number of rafts, launching them and setting them afloat, leaving the captain and one passenger on board the sinking vessel. The Europeans occupied one raft and the Chinese were divided on six or seven others.

The rafts were soon surrounded by hundreds of ravenous sharks, which, in their eagerness to get at the shipwrecked sailors, jumped far out of the water. Soon several of the Chinese rafts were overturned, and it was then that the Europeans decided to return to the vessel. The only remaining boat was repaired and launched, the captain taking command.

The island of Luband, in the Philippine group, was finally made, and the natives, on learning that the mariners were British subjects, made them comfortable and later sent them to Manila. Nothing was ever heard of the Chinese crew, numbering 45, and they must have been drowned and devoured by the pursuing sharks.

REBELS IN CAVITE.

Schwan and Wheaton Breaking Up the Remaining Bands.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The war department has received the following from General Otis:

"Manila.—Bates is pursuing the enemy in the south with vigor.

"Schwan's column, moving along the shore of Laguna de Bay, struck 800 insurgents under General Noriel at Binen the 6th inst., and drove them westward on Silan. He captured the place, from which the cavalry pushed through to Indian. Schwan captured three of Noriel's six pieces of artillery and will take the remainder; also his transportation, with records, and a large quantity of ammunition.

"Two battalions of Twenty-eighth, part of Wheaton's column, struck the enemy near Imus yesterday, killing and wounding 140.

"Birkheimer, with a battalion of the Twenty-eighth, struck the enemy entrenched west of Bacoor yesterday morning. The enemy left on the field 65 in dead, 40 wounded and 32 rifles. Our loss thus far is Lieutenant Cheeny, Fourth infantry, and four enlisted men killed, 24 enlisted men wounded.

"It is expected that Schwan's troops will cut off the retreat of the enemy's Cavite army."

ALONG THE COAST.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Interest to the Growing Western States.

It is reported that Coggins Bros., the big saw-mill men of Igerna, Siskiyou county, who own a large tract of valuable timber land on Hungary creek, west of Coles and near the Oregon-California state line on the south side of Siskiyou mountain, will put in a saw mill on their property in the spring. They have secured by purchase from Stockton parties, by lieu land process, and purchase from railroad, seven sections of fine timber land in that section and will build a railroad from a point this side of Cole's to the scene of the mill operations. The distance is three or four miles in a straight line, but it will require a switchback railroad of six miles to reach their timber. They will ship the lumber to the general markets and to their box factory at Igerna.

Outlook Bright for Loggers.

The outlook for the loggers is brighter now, says the Budget at Astoria, than it has been for a long time, notwithstanding that most of the logging camps are shut down for a time, while short days and bad weather are the rule. Some 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 feet of logs just floated out of the Elokamin river, have been sold to the North Pacific Lumber Company for \$6.50 per 1,000, which is the highest price paid for logs in this section for probably eight or 10 years. This is encouraging to loggers, notwithstanding it is said the company needed the logs and had to pay a little more than their real market value.

Will Feed Pulp.

Six hundred head of cattle belonging to Patterson & Armstrong arrived from Wallowa county, at La Grande, and were driven to the feeding grounds at the sugar factory there for winter feeding, Messrs. Patterson & Armstrong having purchased from the sugar company all the pulp from this season's run on which to feed their stock. The pulp of the sugar beet is said to be by those who have fed it to cattle, a most excellent article upon which to fatten stock, and imparts to the beef a most delicious flavor. Messrs. Patterson & Armstrong are experienced cattle-raisers, and it is thought their experiment will prove a success.

Another New Industry for Albany.

Another new industry will soon be in operation in this city, says the Albany Herald, if everything is satisfactory. W. H. Nudd, of the firm of Nudd & Taylor, of Centralia, Wash., was in this city recently looking for a location, and seemed pleased with the outlook. The firm manufactures wooden eave gutters, conductors and moldings, and is a solid institution. It has offices at Minneapolis, Minn., and turns out yearly several million feet of its product. The company employs 25 men and manufactures its entire product out of fir. The product is mostly sent east of the Mississippi river to market. The company comes without solicitation, and is not seeking a bonus or inducement.

Philomath Enterprise.

Philomath is to have a new schoolhouse. At a meeting of the enterprising citizens of that district last week it was voted to erect a schoolhouse to cost \$3,000, to contain five or six rooms, and to be equipped with all modern conveniences. A tax will be levied to raise \$1,000 and bonds sold to cover the other \$2,000. A fine site for the new structure has been selected, and work on the building will commence as soon as the weather will permit in the spring.

Bank Will Move.

The Rucker bank, at Everett, Wash., has secured a lease of the Northwest Trading Company's building, on Hewitt and Colby avenues, at Everett, and will move there about the first of the year. The bricks are on the ground for the building of the vault, and as soon as completed the bank and fixtures will be transferred to their new quarters.

Perfumery Factors.

Frank M. Phelps, Ph. G., an Eastern chemist of 15 years' experience, is in Baker City with a view of locating there in business. He has visited many points in the Northwest, and has decided to locate at Baker City. He will establish a laboratory there for the manufacture and wholesale of first-class goods in the line of perfumes, extracts and toilet articles.

Sale of School Bonds.

The board of trustees of school district No. 36, Bingham county, Idaho, has offered for sale coupon bonds of that district to the amount of \$440, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable annually, redeemable in 10 years after date, for the purpose of building and providing a schoolhouse in said district with the necessary furniture.

New Lumber Company.

The Jones Lumber Company has filed articles of incorporation in the state department. The company will manufacture and deal in lumber and all manner of wood manufactures and merchandise in general. The principal office will be located in Portland.

MINES AND MINING.

A Body of High-Grade Copper-Gold Ore Encountered in the Belcher.

News reached this place last evening that the winze in the Belcher tunnel, at a depth of 85 feet, had encountered a body of high-grade copper gold ore four feet in width. It is almost assured that it is true, says the Republic correspondent of the Spokane Spokesman-Review. When the correspondent visited the claim a few weeks since, the outlook was fine. The work of sinking the winze has progressed rather slowly. For some time a windlass was used for hoisting. Then a horse whim was installed. That soon broke down, necessitating quite a delay while securing and installing duplicate parts. After a short time the whim again broke and there was another delay. Everything is now said to be in good shape. The company is well provided for winter, having on hand plenty of provisions, mine supplies and horse feed.

The Gold King mine, the south extension of the Belcher, is to be worked vigorously this winter. Four men will be kept at work driving a cross tunnel. Supplies of all kinds sufficient for the whole winter have just been sent in by Superintendent M. Ediams. The tunnel will be 200 feet in length, and will cut the ledge at a depth of 100 feet. In the shaft, which is about 12 feet in depth, the ledge is five feet in width between solid walls. The ore is gold-copper, and is said to carry values of from \$20 to \$50 per ton.

Drifting on Gold Drop Vein.

In the No. 1 tunnel on the Gold Drop in Greenwood camp, drifting is in progress on good ore, says a Greenwood, B. C., dispatch. A winze is also to be sunk from this level. The No. 3 tunnel is in 75 feet. It will require 75 feet further to encounter the ore. This week George A. Sonneman, M. E., of Spokane, consulting engineer for the owners of the mine, made a careful sampling of the ore. The samples were taken from both sides of the tunnel, for the whole width of the ledge—225 feet. The Gold Drop adjoins the Snowshoe, Rawhide and Monarch.

Next week sinking will commence on the Old Ironsides, from the 30-foot level and will be continued to the 600-foot level, with stations at each 100 feet. When this depth is reached it will be necessary to install a new plant, which has already been ordered.

On the Knob Hill station is being put in at the 100-foot level, and cross-cutting is in progress. The winze is down 110 feet and is to be continued a further distance of 100 feet.

On the Rawhide the 100-foot tunnel is being extended another 100 feet by contract. It is expected that this additional distance will find the ore body.

In Eastern Oregon.

The mining industry of Eastern Oregon will receive an impetus in the coming spring and summer that has not been equalled for many years, says the Hamilton correspondent of the Oregonian. Several old prospectors and miners who came to this section in an early day, and drifted into other vocations, have again caught the fever, and are preparing to spend the summer months in the Greenhorn, Strawberry and other ranges of mountains, prospecting. Strangers from different sections of the country are appearing among us, some passing on, others carrying long enough to make purchases, which indicate plainly the ultimate object of striking something rich. Another peculiar characteristic of these strangers is that they have but little to say, and seem intent on attending strictly to the business in hand.

Machinery on War Eagle.

A company in which Quebec capital largely figures is the War Eagle Copper-Gold Mining Company, owning the War Eagle claim in Greenwood camp. This company is having installed a compressor and hoisting plant. The machinery consists of half of a 10-drill Rand duplex air compressor, a standard return-tubular 80-horse-power boiler and a hoisting engine. It will probably be three weeks before the plant is housed and installed, when the sinking of the double compartment shaft will be resumed. This shaft is down over 25 feet. Captain Shields is superintending the development of the property, which has an immense ledge, carrying good values.

Quebec Capital in Boundary.

The Bengal group of three claims in Deadwood camp is being developed by Quebec capital. John Massam, who is superintending the work, says: "We have been doing surface exploration preparatory to sinking. This work has just been completed and we have opened up the ledge by four crosscuts. The ledge measures from 60 to 65 feet and is well mineralized throughout. The sinking of the main working shaft has started. It is down 16 feet. I am going to Spokane to arrange for the final payments to be made on the property."

The Monarch Gold Mine & Milling Company filed articles of incorporation and will hold and develop mining properties and erect mills and reduction works in Oregon. The principal office will be located at Cottage Grove, Lane county. The capital stock of the corporation is \$100,000, divided into the shares of the par value of \$1 each. G. B. Pither, T. M. Hunt and R. F. Martin are the incorporators.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

Wind-up of Old Business Holding Back New Transactions.

B. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: Failures in 1899 were 9,393 in number, with liabilities of \$123,132,379. The last few days of the year added a few to the number, and some millions to the known liabilities of firms and banks which failed close to the end, so that commercial defaults reached \$90,879,889. Most people in business have been so occupied with their accounts and the settlements of the past year that little new business has yet been done. No new tendency in manufactures or in trading appears, and less change than was anticipated in money markets.

There is nothing unsound in the business of the great industries, but an extensive revision of prices may disappoint extreme expectations. Two ways of stimulating business are adopted. The Iron Age notices "transactions of magnitude in foundry iron, which indicates that some sellers are willing to make concessions to secure the trade of good customers." But the steel and wire company has advanced prices of wire nails, barbed and smooth wire 25 cents.

Wool is strongly held, though prices of a month ago cannot be obtained. Cotton does not rise further because receipts from plantations have somewhat increased, and accounts of large stocks at many small towns have attracted attention.

Cotton goods are at the highest quotation of last year, with good demand, though cotton has declined a little.

Wheat moved very sluggishly, with small change in prices. In six months of the crop year about 99,000,000 bushels (flour included), have been exported, against 123,000,000 last year. Atlantic exports have now fallen to only 2,890,926 bushels for the week, against 5,514,240 last year, and Pacific exports were 531,225 against 614,833 last year.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$1.00@1.25 per sack.
Potatoes, new, \$16@20.
Beets, per sack, 75@85c.
Turnips, per sack, 60c.
Carrots, per sack, 50c.
Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c.
Cauliflower, 75c@\$1 per dozen.
Cabbage, native and California, 75@90c per 100 pounds.
Peaches, 65@80c.
Apples, \$1.25@1.50 per box.
Pears, \$1.00@1.25 per box.
Prunes, 60c per box.
Watermelons, \$1.50.
Nutmegs, 50@75c.
Butter—Creamery, 32c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 22c per pound.
Eggs—Firm, 25@26c.
Cheese—Native, 16c.
Poultry—9@10c; dressed, 13@14c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$17.00@18.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; whole, \$22.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.80; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15.00; shorts, per ton, \$17.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.50 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 51@52c; Valley, 52c; Bluestem, 54c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 34@35c; choice gray, 34c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15@16.00; brewing, \$18.00@18.50 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$9.50@11; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 42½@45c; dairy, 37½@40c; store, 25@35c.
Eggs—20c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 18c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$3.50@3.50; geese, \$7.00@9.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50 for young; ducks, \$4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12½@13c per pound.
Potatoes—55@75c per sack; sweets, 2@3¼c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1; beans, 5@6c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@4c per pound; tomatoes, 75c per box; green corn, 12½@15c per dozen.
Hops—8@11c; 1898 crop, 5@6c.
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3¼c; dressed mutton, 6½@7c per pound; lambs, 7½c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.50@6.00 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3@3.50; dressed beef, 6½@7¼c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.