

INSURGENTS ARE ACTIVE

Albay Province Much Harassed by Them.

AMERICANS SUFFER LOSSES

Bubonic Plague and Smallpox Among the Filipinos—Operations of Bell and Beacon in Luzon.

Manila, Feb. 13.—Of late the insurgents in Albay province, Luzon, have adopted harassing tactics against the towns which the Americans have garrisoned. They camp in the hills and maintain a constant fire upon the American outposts. When the troops sally against them, they scatter, returning when the Americans retire.

They shoot burning arrows, and have thus burned a large part of the town of Albay. Indeed, most of the towns in that province are practically deserted, except by the garrison. Scarcely any of the inhabitants return to their homes. They are camping in the interior, and it is supposed armed insurgents prevent them going back. It is reported that there is much suffering among them, owing to lack of food. As a result of these conditions, the hemp business in that section is seriously hindered, and ships going for cargoes are compelled to take gangs of coolies to do their loading. Hemp held in the interior is quite inaccessible.

Colonel Bell will take two regiments and a battery through the provinces of North Camarines and South Camarines, going there on transports. Many insurgents retreated to that part of the island from Cavite and Batangas provinces. Another expedition will soon start to garrison towns along the north coast of the island of Mindanao.

Guerrilla warfare continues south of Manila. Two attempts have been made to ambush the Americans. Colonel Schwan, while returning to Manila with his staff and an escort of 100 cavalry from Batangas, was attacked by the insurgents. The latter were dispersed, but the Americans had five wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beacon, with six companies of the Forty-second infantry, had a two hours' fight with General Pio del Pilar's command, which attempted to ambush the Americans along the trail through Morong province, near the lake. Here, also, the insurgents were dispersed, but the Americans had several wounded, among them a captain.

General Bell is operating southward through Zambales province with a small force.

Another expedition is proceeding northward from Subig. It is reported that the insurgents general, Alejandro, has recovered from his wound and has assembled a large force in that district.

The plague continues. Eight cases were reported last week among the natives and Chinese. There is no excitement, however, and business and social life are undisturbed.

Smallpox is prevalent among the natives along the railroad and in the towns on the northern coast. Two officers of the Thirty-sixth infantry have died of the disease and another officer and several soldiers have been stricken.

ASSIMILATION OF CHINA.

Disaster in Too Great Speed—Chinese Pastmaster in Trade.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—"The greatest question of our time is whether the assimilation of the commercial force of China by the world will be a quick or slow process," declared Benjamin I. Wheeler, president of the University of California, who passed through Chicago today on his way East. "If the process be speedy," he continued, "there is likely to be a disastrous disturbance, but if it be natural and unforced, a peaceful adjustment will be insured. Therefore, the question, not so much of the Chinese as of China, is of paramount importance to Americans."

"The pressure of ages has made of the Chinese, pastmasters in commerce. Their lack has been iron, and as the commercial development of this country has been characteristically that of metals, they have seemingly been distanced. But let them once acquire instruction from the Western world in the metal arts, and they will be able, with their genius, to revolutionize the commerce of the globe."

Blizzard in Colorado.

Denver, Feb. 13.—A blizzard is sweeping over Colorado. The central and northern portions of the state are in the throes of the storm which is gradually moving southward. Snow has been falling in the mountains nearly all day, with no prospect of immediate abatement. As yet railroad traffic has not been affected to any great extent, but a continuance of the storm will seriously interfere with it. Reports from Southern Wyoming and Western Nebraska are to the effect that a blizzard has been raging in that vicinity today and is continuing.

Methodists in this country propose to raise \$20,000,000 as a "20th century thank-offering fund." This immense sum will be used for educational, charitable and church purposes.

ACQUITTED AND LYNCHED.

Fate of a White Man at Port Arthur, Texas.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14.—A Times' special from Port Arthur, Tex., says: "James Sweeney (white) was lynched at 1 o'clock this morning. Sweeney was a cotton screwman foreman, and had killed Charles Crumbach, a fellow laborer, by jamming a bayonet through his neck. The crime was committed on the afternoon of February 1, in a room with no witnesses present, and is said to have resulted from a saloon fight that took place a few hours previous. Monday Sweeney was indicted for murder in the first degree. He was placed on trial at Beaumont, Tex., Friday, and last night the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. As soon as he was released Sweeney returned to Port Arthur, arriving here at 12:30 this morning."

"Word had been telegraphed ahead that he was coming, and a mob met him at the depot, marched him up town and strung him up to a telephone pole without ceremony. In the first attempt the rope broke. The second attempt was made successful by tying Sweeney's legs so his feet could not touch ground and drawing up the rope taut. Their work accomplished, the mob, which was made up of Port Arthur citizens, dispersed quietly."

"Sheriff Langham, of Beaumont, was notified of the mob's work, and immediately started for Port Arthur. He returned to Beaumont tonight with Jack Martin, a boss stevedore, and a fellow workman named Chumbachs in custody. Martin is believed to have been a ringleader in the lynching."

CALM AT FRANKFORT.

Republican Legislators Resumed Their Sessions.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 14.—This was another day of unbroken calm in Frankfort. The Republican members of the legislature met at noon, and, after appointing committees to inform Governor Taylor that, pursuant to the items of his proclamation adjourning the legislature at London and calling it to Frankfort, they had come to this city and were prepared to transact such business as must come before them. The governor acknowledged the message, and both houses adjourned until tomorrow. There were nine members in the senate and 28 in the house.

The committee which was expected to come from the Democratic members at Louisville, to report whether it is safe for them to come to Frankfort, did not put in an appearance during the day.

Today, Governor Taylor declined to order away all of the soldiers now here, with the exception of a few for a personal body guard. He had sent for Colonel Williams and given orders for the moving of the troops, but several of his friends urged so strongly that the soldiers be permitted to remain that Governor Taylor changed his intention and said that, for the present, at least, he would not have any more of them returned to their homes.

Late this afternoon the detectives working upon the Goebel assassination discovered a bullet imbedded in one of the trees in the south side of the capitol square. It struck the tree about 20 inches from the ground, and almost on a line from the executive building, and the spot where Governor Goebel fell. A block of wood containing the bullet was cut from the tree, and is now in the possession of the prosecuting attorney.

The Chicago Strike.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Of the 7,000 building tradesmen who took their half-holiday Saturday afternoon, in defiance of the new rules of the building contractors' council, one-half, it was announced by labor leaders, resumed work as usual on big buildings. This is regarded by labor interests as indicating weakness in the building contractors' agreement to stand by one another. At the headquarters of the contractors, it was declared the men still at work were doing so under special agreements, in order to complete certain portions of work. Operations on numerous smaller structures are at a standstill, and will remain so, the bosses say, until the places of locked out men are filled. To guard against others taking their places, union men have 1,000 pickets stationed about the city.

The building material trades council, with a membership of 20,000, has announced that it will support the building trades council. No material will be furnished to contractors employing nonunion labor.

Fire at the Navy Yard.

New York, Feb. 14.—Building No. 7, in the Brooklyn navy yard, occupied by the electrical equipment department, was destroyed by fire today. The loss is \$100,000, equally divided between the machinery and building. A large quantity of valuable records were saved, which Admiral Philip said would have involved a task of about 10 years to replace.

The fire is believed to have been caused by a defective electric light wire, and started about 2 A. M. Admiral Philip himself took charge of the forces that fought the flames and received several cuts about the face from broken glass.

Admiral Philip will, it is said, recommend the establishment of a regular fire department at the navy yard.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

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

Alaska Criminal Code.

A bill has been framed by Senator Perkins to amend the criminal code which was adopted for Alaska at the last session of congress. In this bill, Senator Perkins prohibits the construction of barricades in streams for the purpose or with the end of preventing fish ascending the streams or rivers of Alaska. It is provided that it shall be unlawful to fish for salmon except with rod or spear, above the tide waters of any creek or river of less than 500 feet width, except for purposes of propagation. Seining or catching fish in these streams for a distance of more than a third of the width of the stream is prohibited, and no seine or other net shall be laid within 100 yards of another. Fishing for salmon in the waters of Alaska from 6 p. m. Saturday until 6 a. m. on the following Monday is also prohibited, except in Behring sea and its tributaries. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to set aside whatever streams he may desire as spawning grounds, when he may consider that fishing operations on such streams are being conducted so that the number of salmon taken is larger than the capacity of the stream to produce, or if the fishing operations prevent a sufficient ingress of salmon to the spawning grounds, he may establish weekly closed seasons, to limit the duration of the fishing season, prescribe the volume of the catch at such places, or prohibit it entirely; provided this action is taken after the persons interested have been given a fair hearing in their own behalf.

The secretary of the treasury is also authorized to require the erection of salmon hatcheries of suitable capacity at any fisheries or fish establishments in Alaska, which are to be maintained by the persons operating the fishery, cannery or saltery.

Money to Push Railroad Building.

The Bellingham Bay & British Columbia railroad has given a trust deed to its property in Whatcom county to the Bank of California to secure the payment of \$1,000,000 in first mortgage bonds. The deed was executed in San Francisco on December 1, and was filed for record in the auditor's office in Whatcom county on January 23. The document is the most voluminous of any ever filed there, and it required \$499.50 in revenue stamps. It is the purpose of the company to pay off an indebtedness of about \$60,000 on the road, and the balance realized from the sale of the bonds to the Bank of California will be used in construction work. The instrument calls for the completion of 24 miles of additional road this year, on which will be issued in bonds \$17,000 per mile. This extension is the one now under survey from Sumas to Boulder Creek.

Transfer of a Sawmill.

The Copping sawmill, at Tenino, Wash., was sold to the Douglas Lumber Company of Chehalis, the members of the company consisting of L. H. Miller and Mrs. H. J. Miller. The firm recently purchased the timber on the Hodgden donation claim, a mile from Tenino, and the mill will be immediately moved to the new site and put in operation. It has a capacity of about 18,000 feet per day.

Pacific Coast Chat.

Canemah levies a 11-mill school tax. Reedville school district votes a 2-mill tax this year.

Nine workhorses, at Elgin, have brought \$85 to \$100 a head.

Hon. M. Baker, pioneer of La Grande, has been quite ill with bronchitis.

At Stafford, Clackamas county, the mercury recently went down to 26 degrees.

R. Hull has sold his farm near Lebanon to an Albany man.

A dog-poisoner is at work at Glencoe. One man, a physician, has suffered the loss of five dogs.

George Childer's 200-acre farm, four miles from Island City, has been sold to John Blochland for \$8,600—all cash but \$2,600.

The discovery of two cases of scarlet fever at Weston brought attention to the fact that the town had no quarantine ordinance.

At Lower Cove, a disturbance in a chicken house caused a boy to go out, close the door, and fasten it with a string "button." Next morning the door was open, with a hole in it large enough to admit a man's arm. The boy had locked in a chicken thief, who had to cut through the door to reach and turn the "button."

A logging railroad, projected along the Clatskanie, will not be built because one or two ranchers unwisely asked much larger sums for right of way over their lands than the enterprise would warrant.

The people of Tillamook county are urging the extension of the Astoria & Columbia River railroad from Seaside to their county, but President Hammond has stated that work will not be commenced until 1902, when it is his purpose to extend the line down the coast and connect with the Corvallis & Eastern at Yaquina bay.

MINES AND MINING.

Lawlessness and Terror will Reign as Cape Nome This Summer.

There will be lawlessness and a reign of terror in the new gold fields at Cape Nome, Alaska, next summer, in the opinion of John G. Brady, governor of the territory, and George N. Wright, postmaster at Cape Nome, unless congress takes steps to establish civil government on a firm foundation and makes laws defining the proprietorship of claims. Governor Brady and Mr. Wright are in the East endeavoring to obtain the appointment of United States judges at Sitka, Circle City and Cape Nome. An extraordinary rush of gold-seekers to the last named place is expected next May when communication with the outside world is reopened. Mr. Wright believes that before the end of the summer, there will be 60,000 persons in Cape Nome.

"We want the general land laws extended to Alaska, so that we have homestead rights," said Mr. Wright last night, "otherwise we cannot help having a great deal of trouble. We are without the legal form of government. We have organized one of our own, electing a mayor, a council, a chief of police and other officers, but it has no standing in law. There were 2,000 men there last year, and they agreed among themselves to observe each other's rights, but it will be different when we have 60,000."

"In law, nobody has any right to the beach, between the high and low water marks, where there are rich deposits of gold. It ought to be laid off in small plots for the sale of the mineral rights. Though gold was discovered in Cape Nome a year ago last September, we did not get the news in Seattle until last May. We suspected at first that it was a scheme of the steamship companies to get passengers, as the Yukon business was getting slack. I telegraphed to Washington to be appointed postmaster and was appointed over night by wire. I got to Nome July 4, when there was not a sluice box in the district."

"Lumber came in later, and about \$3,500,000 of gold was taken out last summer. One claim in Anvil creek paid \$175,000 in five weeks. I know because I handled the money. Three claims in Snow gulch paid \$500,000."

Test of Newspaper Advertising.

Between the acts recently at Wallack's New York theater, ushers distributed among the audience slips with a brief printed statement politely asking the recipient to indicate by a check mark in the list of various advertising forms employed which one had attracted him to the performance—newspapers, bill boards, window lithographs or something else. Eleven hundred slips were handed to the ushers, and of that number 991 had been attracted by the newspapers solely.

On the Yukon the gold is well below the surface, but at Nome it lies near the top of the ground. Many claims have been staked out, but there is a vast region still to be explored. The formation is very peculiar. Back of the beach, which is white sand, and rising 10 feet above it, is a flat strip called tundra, which extends from two to four miles back to the mountains. This has a layer of blue clay on top, then comes a layer of blue clay from 6 to 15 inches thick, and then the white sand to bedrock 25 feet below. The gold in the white sand runs from 50 cents to \$1.50 a pan, and the pay streak of ruby sand on the bedrock runs \$5 to the pan, besides coarse gold.

"One of the steamers took 350 tons of sand shoveled at random from the beach to San Francisco last year. It was put into a smelter and yielded \$9,000 in gold. The beach has been prospected for 15 miles. Nobody knows where the gold came from. Some think it was from hills brought down by glaciers, and some think it was thrown up by a volcano."

"Governor Brady wants Alaska to come in as a state when the population has been increased by the rush next summer. He is the one man that all the people there have absolute confidence in. If we are admitted to the Union we can take care of ourselves. Miners began coming down from the Yukon last fall, and more will come. If we do not get authority to protect ourselves we shall have trouble."

In Delaware last week the National Cape Nome Mining & Transportation Company was organized with a capital of \$5,000,000, to establish a steamship line and work with machinery claims covering 920 acres of beach and tundra. Francis B. Thurber, F. L. Loring and George Crawford are the incorporators.

The entire season's output of grain-bags from the Walla Walla penitentiary has already been applied for, and many applications have been refused because of lack of capacity to supply them. The price has not yet been fixed. It is estimated that 10,000,000 sacks will be needed for the season's grain, only one-eighth of which can be manufactured at the state prison.

STRENGTH OF STAPLES.

Leading Feature of the Trade Situation This Week.

Bradstreet's says: The strength of staples, and particularly those of agricultural origin, is the leading feature this week, at least. In general trade, weather conditions have not favored a big distribution, but, compared with a year ago, are still quite favorable. Enlarged speculation is reflected in increased bank clearings, and comparisons with last year are again encouraging, while gains over years previous to 1899 are very marked. In strength of demand, and size of advance, cottons are still easily first. Although the crop movement has noticeably enlarged so active has been the demand for foreign spinners that fully 38 cents advance is shown.

The strength of the raw sugar position has been further increased this week by bullish reports from European beet markets, and the expectation that receipts of cane sugars are apt to be light in the future.

Fine grades of wool are quiet, but there is still an urgent demand for medium grades, and quarter-bloods sell better, considerable imported wools having changed hands in Eastern markets.

A further gain in blast furnace capacity is noted. Current production is now little below 16,000,000 tons yearly, and some increase of stocks is shown.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 2,902,357 bushels, against 2,724,937 bushels last week, 5,580,500 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 231, as compared with 171 last week, 193 in this week a year ago, 278 in 1898, 301 in 1897, and 381 in 1896.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$2.50 per sack.
Lettuce, hot house, 40c per doz.
Potatoes, new, \$18.20.
Beets, per sack, 75¢ to 85¢.
Turnips, per sack, 60¢.
Carrots, per sack, 50¢.
Parsnips, per sack, 75¢ to 85¢.
Cauliflower, 75¢ to \$1 per dozen.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00 to 1.25 per 100 pounds.
Apples, \$1.25 to 1.50 per box.
Pears, \$1.00 to 1.25 per box.
Prunes, 60¢ per box.
Butter—Creamery, 31c per pound; dairy, 17¢ to 22¢; ranch, 20¢ per pound.
Eggs—20c.
Cheese—Native, 16c.
Poultry—13¢ to 14¢; dressed, 14¢ to 15¢.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00 to 19.00.
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 to 4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 4½¢ to 5¢; cows, 4¢ to 4½¢; pork, 4½¢; trimmed, 6½¢; veal, small, 6¢; large, 4¢.
Hams—Large, 13¢; small, 13½¢; breakfast bacon, 12½¢; dry salt sides, 8¢.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 53¢ to 54¢; Valley, 53¢; Bluestem, 54¢ per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$2.90; graham, \$2.25; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 35¢ to 36¢; choice gray, 34¢ per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$14 to 15.00; brewing, \$17.50 to 18.50 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$10 to 11; clover, \$7 to 8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 to 7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50¢ to 55¢; seconds, 42½¢ to 45¢; dairy, 30¢ to 37½¢; store, 22½¢ to 27½¢.
Eggs—14¢ to 15¢ per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 18¢; Young America, 14¢; new cheese 10¢ per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 to 4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$3.50 to 3.80; geese, \$7.00 to 8.00 for old; \$4.50 to 6.50; ducks, \$6.00 to 7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12½¢ per pound.
Potatoes—55¢ to 80¢ per sack; sweets, 2¢ to 2½¢ per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90¢ per sack; garlic, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, 1½¢ per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$1.50 to 2.00; carrots, \$1.
Hops—7¢ to 10¢; 1898 crop, 5¢ to 6¢.
Wool—Valley, 12¢ to 13¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢ to 14¢; mohair, 27¢ to 30¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4½¢; dressed mutton, 7¢ to 7½¢ per pound; lambs, 7½¢ per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.50 to 6.00 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00 to 4.50; cows, \$3.50 to 4.00; dressed beef, 6½¢ to 7½¢ per pound.
Veal—Large, 7¢ to 8¢; small, 8½¢ to 9½¢ per pound.