

## BLOODY BATTLES IN LUZON

Insurgents Lost 1,000 Men in a Week.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE 25

General Pilar's Band Again at Work and Gave San Miguel Garrison a Three-Hour Fight.

Manila, April 24.—Last week was one of the bloodiest of the war since the first day's fighting around Manila, authentic reports, mostly official, showing a total of 378 Filipinos killed, 12 officers and 244 men captured, and many more wounded. The number wounded is hardly guessable. Considering that the Filipinos entirely lack hospital facilities, a great majority of the wounded will die. Probably the week's work finished 1,000 insurgents. The American loss was nine killed and 16 wounded. Two sergeants and one private were killed in ambushes, while escorting provision trains.

The insurgents have been aggressive in almost every province of Luzon. General Pineda's band, numbering 300, which was out of sight for three months, the leader being reported killed, has reappeared in its old field about San Miguel. Pilar is supposed to be again in command. He gave the American garrison at San Miguel, consisting of three companies of the Thirty-fifth infantry, with a Gatling, three hours' fighting, during a night attack. The loss of the insurgents in this engagement is not included in the foregoing total, as they removed their dead and wounded, but presumably it was considerable.

Twenty-two Filipinos in the province of Santagay attacked Lieutenant Wende, who, with eight men, was scouting near San Jose. The lieutenant and five men were wounded, and one private was killed.

Sergeant Ledonius, of the Thirty-fifth infantry, was badly wounded in an ambush near Baliuag. Lieutenant Hatch, of the Thirty-seventh infantry, with 70 men, had a five hours' fight with 400 insurgents in the Nueva Caceras district. Twenty of the insurgents were killed.

Colonel Smith, of the Seventeenth infantry, who captured General Montenegro and brought him to Manila, is in the isolation hospital, suffering from smallpox. Colonel Smith's command captured 180 officers and men with Montenegro. Montenegro, who was formerly one of the most dapper officers in the Filipino army, looks worn and haggard. He says he led a terrible life for months, and he has offered to return to the north with Colonel Smith, to endeavor to persuade his former comrades of the uselessness of opposing the Americans.

One hundred escaped Spanish prisoners from the province of South Luzon have arrived at Manila. The insurgents have 400 more Spanish prisoners in that district. Recently the Filipinos destroyed several rods of the railroad line near Panique, in an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a train.

### DAMAGE BY FOREST FIRES.

Much Timber Destroyed and Probably Lives Lost.

Winnipeg, Man., April 24.—Exaggerated reports of heavy loss of life by forest fires in the southeastern portion of the province are denied. A special train from the scene of the conflagration today brings news that much valuable wood and timber has been destroyed, but there has been no loss of life. Another story says:

"Fires along the southeastern region are still raging. The entrapped special train succeeded in breaking through the flames, and arrived this morning. Brought in with it were several stragglers, found in a desperate condition near Vassar. These fugitives lost everything. All tell thrilling stories of escape from death.

"Besides immense quantities of lumber and wood, two large lumbering outfits are known to be burned. The drivers and bushmen have scattered in all directions, and out of 200 only about 30 are known to have reached a place of safety. The fatalities will not be known until the contractors can call the roll of their men. The total loss is estimated at \$1,000,000."

### Not Afraid of English Law.

Chicago, April 24.—Earl Russell, whose recent divorce in Nevada from the Countess Russell, and marriage immediately afterwards to Mrs. Mollie Cook, arrived in Chicago today, accompanied by his bride. The earl says he will leave in a few days for London, regardless of the theories of some English lawyers that his divorce is not valid there.

### Bandit Fired Into a Crowd.

Eagle Pass, Tex., April 24.—News has reached here of the killing of Jordan L. Cook, at Acatlan, Mex. Cook was in charge of a railroad construction gang. He was standing in a group of a half a dozen men when a bandit rode up and fired several shots into the crowd, killing young Cook. His father, who is ex-sheriff of Maverick county, Texas, has taken the matter up with the Mexican authorities.

## WESTERN GOVERNORS.

Protest Against the Leasing of Public Arid Lands.

Salt Lake, April 23.—Governor Lee, of South Dakota, and Governor Pomeroy, arrived today and took part in the proceedings of the governors of Western states, who have met to discuss subjects of interest to this section.

After a general discussion, the committee appointed to formulate resolutions against the leasing of public arid lands by the general government and demanding the cession of such lands to the several states should any change in the present system be made, reported the following, which were adopted:

"Resolved, That the people of the states here represented are opposed absolutely to any legislation or any action of any kind looking to, or having for its object, the leasing of the public lands of the United States by the general government or any agency thereof.

"Resolved, second, That the present laws providing for the control, management and disposal of the public arid lands of the United States are best adapted to the needs and requirements of the country, and conducive to the settlement and occupancy thereof by bona fide settlers.

"Resolved, third, That if it shall be found that the present laws affecting the arid lands are not satisfactory to the congress of the United States, then we favor a cession of the said arid lands to the several states wherein they are situated under such terms and conditions as will guarantee the benefits of the free homestead laws to the people of the United States, and that will prevent said lands either by fee simple title, or by the leasing thereof from passing into the possession or control of large companies, syndicates, corporations or wealthy individuals in large quantities, to the exclusion of others, and under such conditions that the several states may have the income arising from said lands to be devoted to the reclamation and improvement thereof for settlement by bona fide citizens."

Governor Lee, of South Dakota, was the only one who opposed the resolution. His opposition was simply because he believed that the demand for cession to the states should be put first. A form of letters to be sent out to other governors was adopted.

### THE YAQUI WAR.

Mexican Indian Rebels Still Full of Fight.

San Francisco, April 23.—Henry Hoahstey, of Oakland, who has returned from the seat of the Yaqui war, in Mexico, brings advices as follows: The Mexicans sent out word that the war was over, but at the same time 4,000 troops were hastening to the front. The Yaquis have about 6,000 men under arms. They have Remington and Mauser rifles and bows and arrows. They have two cannons that 34 Yaquis captured from 200 Mexicans. The Mexicans keep to the roads and towns, while the Yaquis hold the Sierras. Mexicans estimate the Yaquis at 15,000, but the population of Sonora is at least 120,000, and half of them are Yaquis. The Indians have a peculiar system for keeping their treasury in funds. The warriors alternate between the firing line and working in the mines and on the ranches. Their wages go to the common fund. Within the past two weeks several engagements have been fought in which the government troops were generally victorious. In a recent engagement between a party of insurgents, the government reports 17 Yaquis dead on the field. Only one Mexican, an officer, was killed, but many were wounded.

### NOVEL PLAN OF ROBBERY.

Chicago Police Have a New and Complicated Hold-up to Investigate.

Chicago, April 23.—J. H. Smith, president of an organization styled the Industrial Trades Union, at 151-153 Michigan avenue, was arrested last night, charged with robbery and disorderly conduct on a warrant issued by Justice Martin, on complaint of Frank Gustavson, a carpenter.

Gustavson says he was summoned to the offices of the union by a letter asking him to accept a position as foreman over a number of carpenters. Gustavson said that after conversing with Smith a few minutes, Smith drew a revolver and told him to throw up his hands. Smith, he said, then went through his pockets and took \$46 and some valuable papers and told him he would shoot him unless he kept his mouth shut. Two men, both of whom wore stars, placed Gustavson, under arrest, he declares, obeying Smith's command. The alleged officers, Gustavson says, then took him into a hallway, where they made him sign a paper, the contents of which he was unable to read. The alleged officers, Gustavson said, gave him a dollar after he had signed the paper and told him to leave.

Gustavson then reported the matter to the central police station. Smith at the station said he had never before seen Gustavson. He will have a hearing this afternoon.

### Norway Buying War Supplies.

Stockholm, April 21.—The riksdag has voted 3,000,000 kroner for ammunition and rifles, 12,000,000 for new field artillery, 320,000 for volunteer rifle associations, and has agreed to increase the new naval construction estimates for 1901 to 1,725,000 kroner.

## STRANGE TALE OF CRIME.

Rich Colorado Miner Charged With Murdering Four Men.

Chicago, April 25.—A remarkable sequel to a series of alleged crimes in the Rocky mountain country has come to light here. The Chicago developments are told in an interview by Attorney William J. Candlish, of this city, in explanation of notices received by the Chicago police asking for the arrest of George H. Wright, alias James S. Weeks, alias C. T. Case, alias Mr. Stevens, a native of Michigan and a graduate of the law department of the university of Ann Arbor, charged with murdering four persons, three in Utah and one in Colorado. Attorney Candlish says he became acquainted with Wright because they lived at the same Chicago hotel in July, 1897, and Wright engaged him to go West and gather evidence to defend him on the charge of having murdered a man named Crampton, near Guffy, Colo., in January, 1897. Wright then, it is alleged, under the name of Case, deeded to Candlish a bank building, a residence, two office buildings and numerous vacant lots in Cripple Park and Guffy, Colo., besides transferring to him all his stock in various mining enterprises. Candlish says Case left his office to return in an hour with \$200 as advance payment on Candlish's traveling expenses, and has not returned to this day.

The Chicago man interested in Case's mining properties sent Candlish West, however, and he examined the properties at Cripple Park and Guffy and was later made president of the Hub Hill Mining Company and of the Fines Mining Company and counsel for the Union Mining Company. Case has been president of the three companies.

Case told Candlish he was innocent of Crampton's death and that the charge was an effort of enemies and business rivals to ruin him. A circular issued by Sheriff George A. Storrs, of Provo City, Utah, charges that Wright murdered three boys in Utah county, in February, 1895, and sank their bodies beneath the ice of Utah Lake, the alleged reason for the crime being that the boys claimed to have knowledge of Wright's guilt as a cattle thief. This explanation was, it is alleged, given to the Utah state board of pardons in the hearing for a pardon last April for the stepfather of the three boys who had been convicted of their murder and sentenced to be hanged, the witnesses before the pardon board being the divorced wife of the missing Wright, whose property and official positions have so strangely fallen to Attorney Candlish, half way across the continent in Chicago.

### JAPANESE COOLIES.

Home Government to Put a Stop to Wholesale Emigration.

Washington, April 25.—Information has reached Washington to the effect that the Japanese government itself, and without waiting a request from the United States, is about to take steps to restrict the immigration of Japanese coolies to the United States. It is asserted that the figures relative to this immigration have been magnified and that, as a matter of fact, there are now not more than about 15,000 or 16,000 Japanese within the limits of the United States, outside of Hawaii. It is said that such emigration has as lately occurred has resulted entirely from the competition of the two great Japanese immigration societies; that the laborers have been practically brought here under the delusion that there were untold opportunities for work at great wages. The Japanese government is interested in protecting its people from hardships resulting from such impositions, and that is the reason it intends to establish restrictions upon the outward flow.

### Ran Into an Open Switch.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 25.—Rio Grande Western No. 1 ran into an open switch at the Portland Cement Works in the city limits this afternoon, piling up the engine, tender and several cars. William Konold, the engineer, attempted to save himself by jumping, but fell under the train and was instantly killed. None of the passengers were injured.

### Opposition to "Open Door" Growing.

Paris, April 25.—A special dispatch from Peking says: "Chinese opposition to the 'open door' policy is growing and endangering foreign capital and the lives of foreigners. Russia is most feared, and America is least disliked, because least aggressive."

### Voted to Resume Work.

Chicago, April 25.—The Tribune says: Against the explicit orders of the Building Trades Council, all of the brass-molders who struck at the Western Electric Company's plant six weeks ago have voted to return to work. The brass-molders number only 60, but their union includes all the members of the trade in the city.

### Free State Volksraad.

Cape Town, April 23.—At a meeting of the volksraad of the Orange Free State, at Kroonstad, today, President Steyn denounced Lord Roberts' proclamation as "treachery," and declared that as Great Britain's object "was their destruction, their last hope was to appeal to the civilized powers to intervene."

## SHEEP ON RESERVE.

Regulations Under Which Grazing Is Permitted—No Oregon Stock in Washington.

The total number of sheep to be allowed on the Mount Ranier forest reserve during the coming season, under the recent order of Secretary Hitchcock, will be 250,000. This number is practically the same as in previous years. Last year 260,000 were allowed on the reserve.

Cattle and horses are, also, to be allowed on the reserve, the number of cattle being limited to 5,500 and of horses to 1,000. These figures are based upon the number of cattle and horses that have been estimated as going on the reserve heretofore.

Each man desiring the privilege of the range must make an application which, when approved by the department, will entitle him to a certain part of the reserve.

Each permit to graze will contain a qualifying clause, which provides that those accepting the permit will pay such charges, per head, for their animals as the secretary of the interior may hereinafter decide. According to previous suggestions and recommendations, the secretary is expected to favor a charge of 2 to 4 cents per head for sheep and 10 to 12½ cents per head for cattle and horses.

The permits which are to be issued will prohibit Oregon sheep or cattle grazing on the reserves in Washington. There has been much complaint regarding the invasion of Oregon sheep and cattle in Washington, and it is now the purpose of the department to prevent such invasion in the future and to reserve the grazing lands of Washington for the sheep and cattle men of that state.

Superintendent Sheller recommended that approximately 250,000 sheep be allowed to graze on the reserve this year. His actual figures were a little less than the number allowed by the secretary of the interior.

### Fabulous Wealth.

The famous Helena mine, Bohemia district, Lane county, Or., which for a long time was restrained from operation through litigation, is now in full operation. The mill was started April 1. The first 30 hours' run produced \$7,000. It was generally known that the Helena mine was a valuable property, but this remarkable showing goes beyond the anticipations of everybody except its owners. Mr. Jennings states that from the present developments they have ore in sight for two years' work, and its value runs very high.

### Prairie City District.

Several rich strikes are reported from Prairie City, the new mining town at the head of the John Day. Lon Cleaver, er, who is heavily interested in mining property in that section, telephoned his brother, E. E. Cleaver, of Portland, that half a dozen rich strikes have been made three miles from Prairie City. Another rich strike was made on Dixie Butte mountain, six miles from Prairie City, of free gold, which was said to be very rich. The bare particulars of the strikes only were telephoned and no details were given.

### Northwest Notes.

Heppner, Or., is building a two mile bicycle path.

Spokane is working to secure the Trans-Mississippi congress for 1901.

A public park is the next improvement that is spoken of for Baker City.

A Coos bay mill has a million feet of lumber on its wharf, awaiting shipment.

Fruit in Yakima county is reported not to have suffered from the recent frosts.

At Lostine, Or., a mill man advertises "common rough lumber at \$8.50 per M."

D. B. Hinton ("Uncle Ben") an Oregon pioneer, died in Crook county the 4th inst., at the age of 60.

Spokane expects to take in \$20,000 this month and next from saloons. The license is \$500 per year.

Waterville, Wash., has granted a telephone company the right to erect poles within the town limits.

The United States government has let a contract for clearing the timber and brush from land back of Fort Flagler, as a protection to the fortifications at Marrowstone point against fire.

D. H. DeCann, member of the executive committee of the State Shingle Association, of Washington, states that the committee has decided to try to organize a close-down for two weeks, beginning April 30. The market for "clears" is strong, but "stars" are weak, and unless the output is curtailed a break in the market is feared.

N. N. Garvick, a German carpenter, who had \$25 in money and a \$200 draft in his pockets, started with three tramps to "beat" the railroad from Pendleton to Spokane. They took refuge in a box car, and when not far from Walla Walla Garvick was attacked by his companions, who took his watch money and draft, exchanged his clothes and shoes for poor ones, and then pitched him from the car. He had a long difficult time reaching Spokane, and says he has had enough tramping.

## IRON AND STEEL LOWER.

Metal Markets Disturb Serenity of the Trade Situation.

Bradstreet's says: More rather than less irregularity in the trade and price situation is to be noted this week, partly in the result of weather conditions, but partly in the case of the iron and steel trade because of the continuance of those efforts in the friction of lower prices which have been such a feature of the iron and steel trade of late. That the basis conditions of trade remain on the whole more favorable is, however, evidenced by a number of features. Railroad earnings continue heavy, and the decrease noted in bank clearings is chargeable largely to religious and other holiday observances, and to restricted stock speculation.

It has been a weather market for the cereals and most agricultural products, these advancing early this week, but weakening toward the close.

Wool is weak, but there is rather more inquiry, and now, as one year ago, relatively highest prices rule at points of production.

Backward weather conditions have affected the lumber trade demand but in this as in a number of other lines, the advanced prices demanded are credited with checking business.

The pressure of heavy supplies is responsible for the slight weakening shown in the price of raw sugar this week, while the refined market remains unchanged.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregated 3,898,945 bushels, against 2,896,653 bushels last week.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 161 against 152 last week.

Failures in Canada for the week number 19, as compared with 35 last week.

### PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

#### Seattle Markets.

Onions, \$5 per sack.  
Lettuce, hot house, 40@45c doz.  
Potatoes, \$16@17; \$17@18.  
Beets, per sack, 75@85c.  
Turnips, per sack, 40@60c.  
Carrots, per sack, 50@75c.  
Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c.  
Cauliflower, California 85@90c.  
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.  
Apples, \$2.00@2.75; \$3.00@3.50.  
Prunes, 60c per box.  
Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 15@17c pound.  
Eggs—15@16c.  
Cheese—14@15c.  
Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$5.  
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00 @12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00@19.00.  
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.  
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.  
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.  
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.  
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.  
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8½@10c.  
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

#### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54@55c; Valley, 54c; Bluestem, 57c per bushel.  
Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.  
Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$14@14.50; brewing, \$17.00@17.50 per ton.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton.  
Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 40@45c; seconds, 45c; dairy, 30@37½c; store, 25@32½c.  
Eggs—12c per dozen.  
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.  
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$6.50@8.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$5.50@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.  
Potatoes—30@50c per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pound.  
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, 75c; onions, \$2.50@3.00; carrots, 50c.  
Hops—3@8c per pound.  
Wool—Valley, 16@18c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.  
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4½c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, \$2.50 each.  
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.  
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6½@7½c per pound.  
Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.  
Tallow—5@5½c; No. 2 and grease, 3½@4c per pound.