

HOT ON AGUINALDO'S TRAIL

Filipino Leader or His Adjutant Was Shot.

COMPANIONS TOOK HIM AWAY

Richly Caparisoned Horse Was Left, With Saddle-Bags Containing Insurgent's Diary and Papers.

Vigan, Luzon, via Manila, June 5.—Major March, with his detachment of the Thirty-third regiment, overtook what is believed to have been Aguinaldo's party on May 19, at Lagat, about 100 miles northeast of Vigan. The Americans killed or wounded an officer, supposed to be Aguinaldo, whose body was removed by his followers.

Aguinaldo had 100 men. Major March 125, the American commander reaching La Boagan, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since March 6, on May 7. Aguinaldo had fled seven hours before leaving all the beaten trails and traveling through the forest along the beds of streams. Toward evening, May 19, Major March struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside of Lagat, killing four Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he learned that Aguinaldo had camped there for the night, exhausted and half starved.

Major March's men entered Lagat on the run. They saw the insurgents scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town, on the mountain side, the figures of 25 Filipinos dressed in white with their leader on a gray horse were silhouetted against the sunset. The Americans fired a volley and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body. The Americans, on reaching the spot, caught the horse, which was richly saddled. Blood from a badly wounded man was on the animal and on the ground. The saddle bags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers, including proclamations. One of these was addressed: "To the Civilized Nations." It protested against the American occupation of the Philippines. There was also found copies of Senator Beveridge's speech, translated into Spanish and entitled: "The Death Knell of the Filipino People."

Major March, believing that the Filipinos had taken to a river which is a tributary of the Chico, followed it for two days, reaching Tiao, where he learned that a party of Filipinos had descended the river May 20 on a raft with the body of a dead or wounded man upon a litter, covered with palm leaves. There Major March reviewed his command, shoeless and exhausted, and picked out 24 of the freshest men, with whom he beat the surrounding country for six days longer, but without finding any trace of the insurgents. The Americans pushed on, and arrived at Aparri, May 29.

The officer shot was either Aguinaldo or his adjutant, and as the horse was richly caparisoned, it is fair presumption that it was Aguinaldo.

STILL FAR FROM QUIET.

Several Disturbances by the St. Louis Car-Strikers.

St. Louis, June 5.—A riot of small proportions, during the progress of which a boy was fatally shot and a dynamite explosion occurred, marred what would have otherwise been an uneventful Sunday. As a car on the Tower line was passing the corner of Twelfth and Calhoun streets, a crowd of strike sympathizers threw rocks at it. An unknown man in the car fired a revolver into the crowd. The bullet struck Peter Frank, 16 years old, who was sitting in the doorway of his father's house. A detachment of police dispersed the rioters. The boy will die.

At a late hour this afternoon an explosion of dynamite shattered the cable conduit and switches of the Olive street line, at the intersection of Maryland and Boyle avenues. No one was injured, but traffic on that end of the line had to be suspended. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

More than the usual quota of police was furnished today for the protection of passengers and crews, and as a result the number of cars on the various lines of the Transit Company was materially increased. Cars were operated on 16 lines.

This morning the nucleus of the first regiment of special deputies forming Sheriff Pohlmann's posse comitatus, consisting of 10 companies of 60 men, each armed with shotguns, were assigned to active service in preserving order. Their duties consisted in patrolling the streets and doing guard duty at the various power houses and car sheds.

Floods in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., June 4.—Tremendous rains have fallen in the last two days. The rise in the Brazos at Waco since last night in 23 feet and the river is still rising six inches an hour. It is out of its banks, and much alarm is felt.

Trackmen and section men on the Central New England railroad in Connecticut and New York, struck for \$1.50 a day.

MINES AND MINING.

New Gold Camp Springs Up at Ketchikan, Alaska.

Seattle, June 4.—Reports from Ketchikan, Alaska, brought here by Portland men, tell of a new gold camp that has sprung up near Ketchikan, at a place called Port Johnson, but hereafter to be known as Dolomite, where a postoffice has been established by the United States. The place takes its name from the dolomite formation that abounds and some rich veins of free milling quartz have been discovered.

Discovered by Portland Men.

The first discoveries at Dolomite are claimed by Portland men, and the first mine ready to ship ore is owned by Portlanders, J. B. Capp, A. B. Eardley, W. F. Schedd and others, who are proud of their Valparaiso group. From tide water to the mine, about one mile, a road is being built. The ledge of this property is about seven feet wide, runs east and west and some assays show upwards of 133 ounces of gold and 58 ounces of silver to the ton. Ore shipments will begin in about one month.

Other Good Properties.

Another mine near Dolomite is the Golden Fleece, and the 100-foot tunnel run into the ledge has produced good results. Dunn & Company, owners of this mine, are building a tramway from the town out to the mine, and will also run another tunnel 300 feet below the first, cutting the ledge.

On the beauty group a 40-foot shaft has been sunk on the vein. The owners, J. A. Preston and O. C. Clemens, have brought some hoisting and pumping machinery from Seattle for this mine and will sink another shaft and cross-cut the ledge.

Bonded Three Claims.

Three claims in the Dolomite camp, not far from the Golden Fleece, have been bonded by Judge Munley, of Portland, for \$30,000, and development work will be pushed at once by R. L. Dunn. Judge Munley's personal representative on the ground is Major Freeman, of Portland.

This new mining settlement, now known as Dolomite, is situated on the east shore of Prince of Wales island, 28 miles south of Ketchikan, Alaska, and is thought to be in a rich mineral zone.

Will Build a Stamp Mill.

James Bowden, superintendent of the Crackerjack mine, near Ketchikan, was at Portland last week arranging for machinery for a stamp mill on the property, as the mine is worth it, with a three-foot vein of rich ore along the surface for a distance equal to three claims, between walls of slate and porphyry, and recent assays demonstrate the mineral to be worth around \$400 to the ton. The mine is located within three miles of a good harbor and Indians have been employed to carry out ore at \$2.50 per day. They work all right until a few dollars have been earned, then quit and spend their money.

Ketchikan Is a Trading Center.

Trade for a distance of 50 miles in all directions seeks Ketchikan and the town is able to provide for the ordinary needs of the people. The town is growing and seems to be satisfied with the prospects for the future. The Nome rush has not affected this camp and as mining goes on the year round, there is reasonable permanency to the business interests. Numerous canneries are operated in the neighborhood every summer, having a fair run of fish for the two months of the busy season, July and August.

GALICE CREEK DISTRICT.—Reeves & Williams, who own the Cold Spring copper mine, in the Galice Creek district, are pushing development work on their property. A large amount of ore is on the dump which assays well, both in gold and copper, says the Medford, Ore., Mail. The ledge is clear cut, well defined, has perfect walls, and there is indication that it will prove to be a permanent valuable property.

BURNT RIVER MINES.—The Burnt River Gold Mining and Dredging Company contemplates building a \$75,000 electric plant on its property, with 600-horse power capacity, for operating the mills, hoists and lighting the tunnels and shafts of the mines. This is one of the large properties of Eastern Oregon, embracing large quartz claims and placer grounds.

WILL OPEN NEW COAL MINE.—E. J. Curson, of Los Angeles, has arranged to open a large coal mine near Coos City, Ore., says the News of that city, with water shipping facilities, and if necessary a shaft will go down 1,000 feet.

FURNACES WILL START.—Furnace operations will soon begin at the Black Butte mines, near Cottage Grove, Ore., and instead of working 40 men, as now, a large increase will be the result.

PRODUCING GOLD.—The old Henry Wines claim, near Medford, Ore., that created big excitement in 1886, is still a good producer and the winter's clean-up has been very profitable.

BEEF FOR NOME.—A steamer load of cattle went from Portland this week for the Nome gold sifters.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

United States and British Surveyors to Establish the Line Named in the Modus Vivendi.

The American members of the international commission appointed to survey and mark out the Alaska boundary line at Lynn canal, under the modus vivendi, arrived in Seattle from Washington, and will proceed to Victoria, where they will meet the two British members of the commission. The American members are C. H. Tilman, assistant superintendent of the United States coast and geological survey, and his assistant, O. B. French. They are gathering statistics and information here concerning the matter they have in hand. Mr. Tilman said it would require probably two months to complete the survey. The line will be marked with the usual monuments, stakes, etc. On Chilkoot and White passes, monuments of a permanent character will be set up, so that there may be no possible dispute at these points as to the exact location of the line.

"We are simply to ascertain the location and mark out for the guidance of all persons the line established by the modus vivendi between England and the United States," said Mr. Tilman. "This line was agreed to in October, 1899, after several months of negotiation. It is by no means a permanent or established boundary line beyond the terms and life of the modus vivendi. Our work will be necessarily technical and not diplomatic, although we are operating under the direction, in this instance of the department of state, at Washington. The distance to be surveyed is about 25 miles."

Mr. Tilman expects to begin active work in the field about June 15. He and Mr. French will meet the Canadian commissioners at Victoria. They are W. F. King and J. L. McArthur. A party of about 12 men will be taken along to assist in the field work. The expenses of the survey are to be shared equally by the two countries.

Northwest Notes.

State Senator Charles W. Fulton, of Astoria, Or., has accepted the invitation extended to him to deliver the Fourth of July oration in Pendleton.

The warehouses at The Dalles, have already received about 1,500,000 pounds of wool, and it is pouring in rapidly from all points of the compass.

The good road from Sumpter to Granite will be constructed under the direction of E. J. Godfrey. It will cost \$5,000 or \$6,000 and will be a credit to that section.

The \$1,000 bond issued by the Hamilton school district, Grant County, Or., commanded a premium of \$12. The bond bears 6 per cent interest and is payable in 20 years.

William E. McClure, formerly of Eugene, and a University of Oregon alumnus, will be graduated this year from the department of law, Columbia university, Washington, D. C.

What are the Oregon boys coming to? asks the Albany Democrat. John G. Hammond, a Europe young man, is doing the villain in a "Sapho" company doing the New England states.

J. T. Rorick last week cut a field of rye on the old Frank Taylor place across the river from The Dalles, Or., that averaged in height six feet and eight inches. Mr. Rorick says it beat any rye crop he ever saw.

A new tube boiler has been sent down to Seaside, Or., to replace the large one now being used by the saw mill there. A 7,000 gallon water tank is being erected by the company near the box factory, and will afford ample protection in case of fire.

Day Bros. have commenced work on their saw mill at Cascade Locks, and, when completed, it will saw 60,000 feet a day. They will get their logs on the other side of the river, one logging camp being near Stevenson, and another will be put in at Wind river.

The prospect of a large crop of melons in Yakima county, Wash., is not as bright as might be desired. The seeds having rotted, necessitates replanting, and the cool spell has not helped to develop a healthy growth; it is predicted the crop will be short and prices high.

The experiments that have been carried on by the O. R. & N. with bromo grass and on the arid lands in the vicinity of Telosaste, south of Union, Or., have shown that the new grass will grow luxuriantly on the dry and almost barren hills. A considerable quantity of seed will be sown this year.

The steamer Signal was chartered by the Pioneer Western Timber Company for Cape Nome, and the vessel left South Bend for that point. J. D. Dyer is manager of the enterprise. It is proposed to start a lumber yard at Nome and supply it from South Bend or Knappa. A part of the cargo consisted of 400,000 feet of lumber for buildings and sluice boxes.

Fire broke out in the dry kiln of the Addison mill plant at Tacoma last week. The firemen confined the fire to the building in which it originated, but as that building contained the machinery, the mill will have to shut down for repairs. The loss is \$15,000, while the insurance is but \$4,500, leaving a net loss of \$10,500. The company will rebuild at once.

THE ALUM BAKING POWDERS.

Names of Some of the Principal Brands Sold in this Vicinity.

The recent discussion in the papers of the effect upon the human system of food made with alum baking powders and the opinions that have been published from noted scientists to the effect that such powders render the food unwholesome, have caused numerous inquiries for the names of the various alum powders.

The following list of baking powders containing alum is made up from the reports of state chemists and food commissioners, of Minnesota, or other reliable authority:

Baking Powders Containing Alum;
K. C. Contains Alum
Jaques Mfg. Co., Chicago.
Calumet Contains Alum
Calumet Baking Powder Co., Chicago.
Home Contains Alum
Home Baking Powder Co., San Francisco.
Washington Contains Alum
Pacific Chemical Works, Tacoma.
Crescent Contains Alum
Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle.
White Lily Contains Alum
D. Ferrera & Co., Tacoma.
Bee-Hive Contains Alum
Washington Mfg. Co., San Francisco.
Bon Bon Contains Alum
Grant Chemical Co., Chicago.
Defiance Contains Alum
Portland Coffee & Spice Co., Portland.
Portland Contains Alum
Beno & Bailis, Portland.

In addition to these, it is learned that many grocers are selling what they call their own private or special brands. These powders are put up for the grocer and his name put upon the labels by manufacturers of alum powders. The manufacturers, it is said, find their efforts to market their goods in this way greatly aided by the ambition of the grocer, to sell a powder with its own name upon the label, especially when the grocer can make an abnormal profit upon it. Many grocers, doubtless, do not know that the powders they are thus pushing are alum powders which would be actually contraband in many sections if sold without disguise.

It is quite impossible to give the names of all the alum baking powders in the market. They are constantly appearing in all sorts of disguises, under all kinds of cognomens, and at all kinds of prices, even as low as five and 10 cents a pound. They can be avoided, however, by the housekeeper who will bear in mind that all baking powders sold at 25 cents or less per pound are liable to contain alum, as pure cream of tartar baking powders cannot be produced at anything like this price.

BURIAL OF SPANISH RULERS.

Weird Ceremonial Custom Prescribed for Royal Obsequies.

Strange and almost weird is the ceremonial which accompanies the burial of Spanish kings. The pantheon, or royal tomb, is at the palace of Escorial, situated 3,000 feet above the level of the sea and some distance from the capital. Only kings, queens and mothers of kings are buried there, the coffins of the kings lying on one side, and those of the queens on the other. After lying in state for several days in the throne-room in Madrid, says the San Francisco Argonaut, an enormous procession is formed accompanying the body to the Escorial. A halt is made on the way and the corpse rests there for one night. In the morning the lord high chamberlain stands at the side of the coffin and says in loud tones: "Is your majesty pleased to proceed on your journey?"

After a short silence the procession moves on and winds up to the grand portal of the palace. These doors are never opened except to admit a royal personage, dead or alive. When the casket containing the remains is at last placed in the vault the chamberlain unlocks it and, kneeling down, calls with a loud voice: "Senor! Senor! Senor!" After a solemn pause he cries again: "His majesty does not reply. Then it is true the king is dead!" He then locks the coffin, gives the key to the prior (the palace of the Escorial contains also a large monastery and church) and, taking his staff of office, breaks it in pieces and flings them at the casket. The booming of guns and the tolling of bells announce to the nation that the king has gone to his final resting place.

Saving Oneself by Service.

A man was traveling over an Alpine pass. He went over the glaciers, sinking in the snow step by step, upward, until he was weary. High on the summit of the pass a desire to sleep overcame him. He could hardly put one foot before another. Just as he was almost sinking down into the sleep which would have proved the sleep of death to him, he struck his foot against an obstacle which proved to be the body of a traveler who had preceded him. He bent down, found that the heart had not ceased to beat and began at once to rub the frozen limbs and to do his best to reanimate the body. In his effort he was successful. He saved the man's life; and, in the effort, he banished his own desire to sleep and so saved his own life in saving another.—Herald and Presbyterian.

Already Tamed.

"I have decided," said the girl in blue, "that when I marry I shall marry a widower."

"Coward!" returned the girl in gray, scornfully.

Truly, it would seem that a woman should be willing to tame her own husband.—Chicago Post.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Readjustment of Quotations the Leading Features of Trade.

Bradstreet's says: Readjustments of price quotations to meet the changed condition of supply and demand are still the leading features of the general trade. In volume the business doing is of a between-season character, improvement in some lines being counterbalanced by increased dullness in other branches. That the basic conditions of the trade are in the main of a favorable nature, however, is proved by the continued good railroad earnings returns which come to hand. The fact seems to be that the volume of business offered the transportation interests of the country continues considerably in excess of a year ago. Crop reports are relatively most favorable as regards corn and oats. In the Southwest, wheat crop prospects are still maintained at a high average. In the Northwest wheat has been helped by late rains, but owing to their late arrival it is not certain how much benefit was obtained thereby.

The hand-to-mouth domestic demand for iron and steel continues, but the number of small orders received is Southern pig and steel rails note most inquiry. The situation in the pipe market is no better, and plates are weaker. Concessions of fractions of a dollar are apparently easily obtained for pig iron, but throughout the trade the feeling is rather more cheerful, the feeling being that lower prices will on the one hand encourage consumptive demands, and, on the other hand, tend to restrict production by less economical plants.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 135, as compared with 167 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, old, 7c; new, 2c.
Lettuce, hot house, 25c doz.
Potatoes, \$16@17; \$17@18.
Beets, per sack, 90c@91.
Turnips, per sack, 40@60c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.
Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Cauliflower, California 90c@91.
Strawberries—\$2.25 per case.
Celery—40@60c per doz.
Cabbage, native and California, Tomatoes—\$2.50 per case.
\$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—19c.
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 Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 51c; Valley, 51c; Bluestem, 54c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 36c; choice gray, 33c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00@15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; seconds, 45c; dairy, 25@30c; store, 25c.

Eggs—13½c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$6.00; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$6.50@8.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound.

Potatoes—30@55c per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1½c per pound; carrots, \$1.

Hops—2@8c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, 5½c.

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.