

# NATION'S DEAD SOLDIERS

Bodies to Be Interred at Arlington Cemetery.

## PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S ORDER

Coffin Carrying Bodies of Men Who Fell in Cuba and Porto Rico to Be Appropriately Received.

Washington, April 5.—The president today issued the following executive order:

"It is fitting that in behalf of the nation a tribute of honor be paid to the memories of the men who lost their lives in their country's service during the late war with Spain. It is the more fitting, inasmuch as in consonance with the spirit of our free institutions and in obedience to the most exalted promptings of patriotism those who were sent to other shores to do battle for their country's honor under their country's flag went freely from every quarter of our beloved land, each soldier and each sailor parting from home and putting behind him private interests in the presence of the stern emergency of an unsought war with an alien foe was an individual type of the devotion of the citizen to the state which makes our nation strong in unity and in action.

"Those who died in another land left in many homes the undying memory that attends heroes in all ages. It was fitting that with the advent of peace, won by their sacrifices, their bodies should be gathered with tender care and restored to home and kindred. This has been done with the dead in Cuba and Porto Rico. Those of the Philippines rest where they fell, watched over by their surviving comrades and crowned with the love of a grateful nation. The remains of many brought to our shores have been delivered to their families for private burial. But for other of the brave officers and men who perished there has been reserved interment in grounds reserved to soldiers and sailors among the tributes of military honor and national mourning they have so well deserved.

"I therefore order that upon the arrival of the cortege at the national cemetery at Arlington, all proper military and naval honors be paid to the dead heroes; that suitable ceremony shall attend their interment; that the customary salute of mourning be fired at the cemetery, and that on the same day at 3 o'clock, Thursday, the sixth day of April, the national flag be displayed at half-mast on all public buildings, forts and camps and public vessels of the United States, and that at 12 o'clock noon of said day, all departments of the government at Washington shall be closed.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

## SHOT DOWN AT MANILA.

An English Subject Killed by American Soldiers.

Chicago, April 5.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Within the next two weeks the government will be asked by Great Britain to indemnify the family of a British subject named Simpson, who was killed during the battle at Manila, February 19. Simpson represented an English paper house and was accidentally shot. He was looking out of the window of his house when the battle was in progress, and being dressed in white clothing he was mistaken for a Filipino.

Early in March Sir Philip James Stanhope asked on the floor of the house of commons if the details of the occurrence had been received by the government. Parliament Secretary Frederick replied that the details would not be in the hands of the government until the early part of April, when, he said, friendly representations would be made to this country. It is now said these details are in the hands of the British foreign office, and will be immediately forwarded to Sir Julian Paucot, who will make representations to the state department.

This will be the first claim of the kind growing out of the Spanish war and the operations in the Philippines. When the facts are presented to the state department, it is believed the justice of the claim will be acknowledged and congress will be asked to make an appropriation, as there is no fund at the disposal of the department to meet such cases.

## WAGES ADVANCED

Nearly 140,000 Cotton Mill Employees Are Benefited.

Boston, April 5.—Cotton mills generally in the New England states, operating more than three-quarters of the total number of spindles in the North, began work today under an advanced wage schedule, which in nearly all of the mills is about the same as that which existed prior to the general reduction in the early part of 1898, and which, it is estimated, directly affects from 130,000 to 140,000 hands employed by more than 120 corporations. The reduction made in 1898 averaged little more than 10 per cent. In all River mills, which include 2,192,000 spindles of the 10,853,143 in New England, it amounted to 11 1-19 per cent.

## DEWEY'S GOOD GUNS.

The Spaniards Had 107 Killed and 214 Wounded Last May Day.

Washington, April 4.—Lieutenant John M. Elliott, the intelligence officer of the Baltimore, has forwarded to the navy department, under date of January 1, 1899, a report on the effects of the gun fire of Dewey's fleet upon the Spanish war vessels in the battle of Manila. The report is based upon a personal examination of all vessels, personal conversations with officers aboard, and extracts from Admiral Montojo's official report. It describes in detail the effect of every shot from the American fleet, and proves that Montojo's vessels were riddled by a perfect storm of shot and shell from the American guns. There was a much larger percentage of hits at Manila than at Santiago. This is accounted for by the fact that Dewey's fleet made a deliberate attack, with most of the enemy's ships at rest, while the appearance of Cervera's fleet at Santiago was unexpected and it was a running fight. Lieutenant Elliott makes the following summary of the number and size of the shots which struck each of the Spanish vessels:

Cristina—Five 8-inch, five 5-inch and 13 other large shells; seven 6-pounders and nine other projectiles.

Castilla—Two 6-inch, twelve 5-inch, four other large shells, three 6-pounders and 16 other small shells. Survivors also tell of three 8-inch shells which burst on the orlop deck forward, amidships and aft, causing fires that could not be controlled.

Don Antonio de Ulloa—Four 8-inch, three 6-inch, one 5-inch and 14 other large shells; ten 6-pounders and one other small shell.

Don Juan de Austria—Two 6-inch or 8-inch; four 5-inch; five 6-pounders, and two other small shells.

Isla de Luzon—Three hits before she retired behind the arsenal and was sunk by her own crew.

Isla de Cuba (to which Montojo transferred his flag after the Cristina was abandoned)—Four 6-pounders and one of unknown caliber. She, too, was sunk by the Spaniards.

Marquis del Duero—One 8-inch; one 6-inch and three 6-pounders.

The Velasco took no part in the action, but was hit by a stray shell and was sunk by the Spaniards.

The Argos was also out of the fight, but was struck by a large shell and was scuttled by the Spaniards.

The total number of hits observable was 141, but there were doubtless many others, especially of small caliber, through the rigging and burned structure of the ships. After painstaking inquiry, Lieutenant Elliott makes the following report of casualties:

Vessel	Killed	Wounded	Total
Reina Cristina	130	90	220
Castilla	23	80	103
Isla de Cuba	2	7	9
Isla de Luzon	6	4	10
Don Juan de Austria	22	27	49
Don Antonio de Ulloa	10	18	28
Marquis del Duero	—	—	—
Shore batteries	6	4	10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>381</b>

The following points, in connection with the examination of the Spanish ships, are emphasized by Lieutenant Elliott:

- First—The sides of iron and steel-built cruisers do not arrest projectiles enough to explode them.
- Second—The incendiary effect of bursting 8-inch shells is great, and far greater than would seem proportionate to that of lower calibers.
- Third—At ranges over 2,500 yards, the gun shields of cruisers are in no sense a protection, but insure the annihilation of the gun's crew and the disabling of the gun if struck by a large projectile.
- Fourth—Warships of the present day will generally be placed hors de combat by conflagration and the destruction of their personnel before they are sunk by gun fire.

## FIVE BANDITS CAPTURED.

Armed Cuban Desperadoes Attack and Rob Americans.

Santiago de Cuba, April 4.—Five more bandits have been captured, including Nainon, a noted desperado. A body of armed men a few days ago attacked two Americans in the neighborhood of Holguin, took their arms and horses, and then went still further north to rob the lighthouse at Gibara. Colonel Gruble, of the Second immunes, has gone in pursuit. The trouble seems to have grown out of the cessation of public work in the province and the delay in the approval of the estimates. Many who became bandits during that period now refuse to return to work.

The telegraph line to Havana constructed by the United States signal corps is completed, and will be opened for commercial messages tomorrow.

## Finlanders Oppose the Czar.

New York, April 4.—The Finnish-American central committee recently appointed by the Finlanders resident in the United States to organize opposition in the Western hemisphere to the czar's recent ukase for the Russification of Finland, today issued an address to all Finlanders in the United States and Canada, calling upon them "to rise up as one man, stong in the knowledge of the righteous cause, and uphold their sacred rights before the world."

Miss Rose Le Clercq.

London, April 4.—Miss Rose Le Clercq, a well-known actress, is dead.

## SEEKS NEW FIELD.

Aguinaldo May Carry the War to the Southern Islands.

Manila, April 5.—It is said Aguinaldo will abandon the attempt to keep up a fight in Luzon and transfer his attempts to the island of Mindanao, Cebu and others of the southern archipelago.

Hong Kong, April 5.—Aguinaldo has been advised by his envoys here to move his rebellion to Mindanao and other islands aside from Luzon. Arrangements are being made for large shipments of supplies, food, arms, etc.

## The Enemy Located.

Manila, April 5.—A cavalry reconnoissance north of Malolos today disclosed a thousand of the enemy at Quingua, five miles northeast of Malolos. A sharp skirmish followed and resulted in the retreat of the Filipinos.

The main body of the rebel army is between Quingua and Pililan. Other detached forces of the enemy retreated to the eastward and entered into the Mateo valley, where they were repulsed by General Hall's troops.

Scouts near Calumpit had their mules sink in a soft spot in the road. This led to the finding of two breech-loading coast guns buried there. Their presence is mysterious. The troops will make a thorough search for additional arms.

## Rebels About to Give Up.

Washington, April 5.—The following cablegram was received at the war department this morning:

"Manila, April 5.—Present indications denote that the insurgent government is in a perilous condition. Its army has been defeated, discouraged and scattered. The insurgents returning to their homes in the cities and villages between here and points north of Malolos which our reconnoitering parties have reached desire the protection of the Americans. News from the Visaya islands is more encouraging every day.

General Otis has received the following message:

"Manila, April 5.—Hearty congratulations on the most magnificent work of the army. DEWEY."

General Wheaton has assumed command of the brigade lately commanded by General Otis. The Third and Twenty-second regiments of General Wheaton's command are returning to this city.

## Santiago Bandits Captured.

Santiago de Cuba, April 5.—Four bandits, among them Antonio Nunez, a notorious desperado, were captured five miles north of San Luis yesterday, after a lively fight with men of the Ninth immune regiment. Today they were brought here and locked up. The Piemento estate, near Cobre, was visited by 11 brigands today, and a store on the estate was looted. In this instance there was no fighting. A regular battle, however, has taken place near Holguin between the bandits and men of the second immune regiment, two outlaws and one soldier being killed. Further serious trouble is anticipated at Holguin and Guantanamo.

## TROUBLE AT CANTON.

Chinese Capture Captain May, of the Hong Kong Police.

Hong Kong, April 5.—It is reported that the Chinese have captured Captain Francis Henry May, superintendent of the Hong Kong police.

Two companies of Welsh fusiliers went to Canton last night on the torpedo-boat Destroyer, sent there to protect British interests, and the torpedo-boat destroyer Fane followed at day-break this morning with 200 men. The Hong Kong regiment is now under orders to proceed to Canton.

Captain Francis Henry May, who has been superintendent of police at Hong Kong since 1893, and superintendent of the Victoria jail and fire brigade there since 1896, is the fourth son of the late J. A. C. May, lord chief justice of England. He is now in his 40th year. He received special decorations for services rendered during the coolie strike, and the great plague of 1894.

## REVOLUTION IN MACEDONIA.

Collision Between Bulgarian and Turkish Guards May Be the First Step.

London, April 5.—In connection with the collision between Bulgarian and Turkish frontier guards at Kosyagob, a correspondent in Macedonia writes to the Pall Mall Gazette concerning the seething condition in the Balkans. He says:

Grave consequences cannot be deferred much longer. The whole province is armed, and matters are rapidly drifting into open revolution. The people are drilling for the coming struggle, and the country is virtually in a state of siege. Turkish troops have been pouring into most of the disturbed districts, and reinforcements are arriving daily. Detachments guard the Oriental railway from Salonica to the Servian border, and the garrison towns are packed with soldiers. There is a widespread impression that momentous events are impending.

The Ottomans are convinced that Bulgaria is at the bottom of the trouble in Macedonia and will certainly actively support the expected rising, encouraged by Russian influence.

Catching salmon for eggs at the Upper Clackamas hatchery in Oregon will not begin until June this year.

## A FILIPINO CREW.

Sailors on the Monmouthshire, Recently Arrived in Portland, Are Natives of the Island of Luzon.

Something of interest at this particular time is the fact that the sailors and coal passers on the Monmouthshire, which has recently arrived in Portland, Or., are Filipinos. On shipboard they are known as Manila men, and regarded as good sailors as ever went before a mast. They are not unlike the Mongolians, and in fact bear so much resemblance to them that one not otherwise informed would put them down for queeneess sons of the Flowery Kingdom or subjects of the Island Empire. Some of them have been with the steamer for a long time, and understand English fairly well, besides being well versed in Spanish. They are fully cognizant of the fact that war is now raging between their countrymen and the United States, and believe Aguinaldo "undoubtedly a good man," to use the exact words of one of them. Another said it was no telling where the fight will end or who will get the upper hand. In speaking of the trouble, they are a little conservative, which is not at all surprising, considering the fact that they are strangers in a strange land and under particularly strange circumstances. Although much like the Mongolians in appearance the two people differ much in habits and general make-up. Ruled by a firm hand, yet not too severe, the Filipinos prove good workmen, always willing to perform their share of the duties assigned them, and in case of trouble they can always be relied upon to uphold the side of their superior. This First Officer Kennedy has learned through years of experience.

## For Kotzebue Sound.

The first vessel to leave for points north of St. Michaels this year will be the bark Alaska. She will sail from San Francisco for Golovin bay, Port Clarence and Kotzebue sound about May 1, and on her return trip will probably bring the first authentic news from those points. Over 800 gold miners wintered on the rivers emptying into Kotzebue sound, but since the return of the Alaska last year not a word has been heard from them. They were well supplied with provisions and the only anxiety regarding them is in regard to their success or failure in locating deposits of gold.

## Chief Moses Is Dead.

Indian Agent Anderson reports that Moses, head chief of the 2,000 Indians on the Colville reservation, died of Bright's disease, at his place near the Neepelin sub-agency. He is nearly 80 years of age, and comes of fighting stock. His father was killed in an Indian war in Montana, and in the same war Moses was wounded. He remained at peace during the Nez Perces war though tempted by Joseph to take to the warpath. He is wealthy in land and stock, and for several years has been drawing an annuity of \$1,000 from the government.

## Beef Market on the Yukon.

The great beef trust which sold meat at Dawson for \$1.50 per pound last year is now almost forgotten and prices are about as low as they are in the states. The poorest beef sells at 15 cents and the best at 25 cents per pound to the quarter. One thing that has forced down the prices is the order that all beef that is not kept in refrigerators by May 1 will be condemned and must be thrown away. There are no refrigerators at Dawson, and none in course of construction, so that the prices will probably go still lower.

## The Monmouthshire's Passengers.

Japanese immigration to the United States seems to be assuming larger proportions with the arrival of each steamer. The Fau Sang, which was in Portland a few days ago, brought about half hundred men and women bound for points in California, and now the Monmouthshire comes in with a lot of another hundred, making a total of 150 in less than a month. Only two of the late arrivals were women, and the majority of the men come here to go into the rural districts.

## Agriculture in Alaska.

Professor Georgeson, of the agricultural department, accompanied by C. H. Robison and H. D. Neilson, is on his way to Alaska, where he will test the agricultural possibilities of that section. Stations will be established at Sitka, Kadiak and Kenai, and grains, grasses and vegetables will be planted. Professor Georgeson is convinced from the results of his experiments last year that the climate and soil of Alaska are very favorable for agriculture.

## Iron Works Sold.

Receiver Newell, of the Columbia iron works, of Astoria, Or., has made a sale of the property to Claude B. Hanthorn, A. Welch and S. T. Harrison, who will continue the business of the company. There were several bidders, including Cawston & Co., of Portland.

## To Extend Its Track.

George L. Colwell, of Ilwaco, says it is a settled fact that the Ilwaco Railway & Navigation Company will extend its track to a point above Chinook, where deep water can be secured and better steamer connections made with Portland than are now possible.

## Lifesaving Service.

Considerable interest has been manifested in Oregon and Washington as regards the future operations of the lifesaving service, says a Washington dispatch. Many residents of both states, learning that a new lighthouse district on the North Pacific was contemplated, have written to the treasury department, seeking appointments under the new district. As a matter of fact, such a district is as yet merely a matter of conjecture, having been suggested several times and recommended to congress. If a new district is created, it is the opinion of the lighthouse board that it will be by a provision of the next sundy civil bill, which, at the earliest cannot pass before June or July, 1900.

## Powder Car Blown Up.

A powder car, belonging to a Great Northern freight train, blew up at Everett, Wash., killing one tramp and wounding two others who were riding in an adjoining car. In addition to the powder car, two cars, containing mixed freight, were burned. The injured men gave their names as Sylvester Fagan and Charles Flebotte. The name of the dead man was unknown to them. It is thought that the cars in which the tramps were riding was set on fire by them and the heat exploded the powder car.

## German Colonists.

Henry C. Nicholi, of Hamburg, Germany, has arrived in Portland. He has come to Oregon as a representative of a colony of 200 or 300 persons who want to come to America. He says it will take a tract of land containing at least 10,000 acres. The colony will risk Mr. Nicholi's judgment, and come as soon as he notifies the members of having what he wants in the way of lands.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

### Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@\$1.10 per 100 pounds.  
Potatoes, \$35@40.  
Beets, per sack, \$1.  
Turnips, per sack, 50@75c.  
Carrots, per sack, 40@60c.  
Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c.  
Cauliflower, 90c@1.00 per doz.  
Celery, 35@40c.  
Cabbage, native and California \$2 per 100 pounds.  
Apples, 60c@81 per box.  
Pears, 50c@1.50 per box.  
Prunes, 50c per box.  
Butter—Creamery, 26c per pound; dairy and ranch, 15@20c per pound.  
Eggs, 15c.  
Cheese—Native, 13 1/2c.  
Poultry—Old hens, 14c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.  
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8 1/2c; cows, prime, 8c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 6@8c.  
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.  
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.50.  
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$7.00@8; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.00.  
Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50.  
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$24.  
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50.  
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16.  
Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@23 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$25.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel.  
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.  
Oats—Choice white, 44@45c; choice gray, 41@43c per bushel.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$22.00; brewing, \$22.00 per ton.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.  
Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 45@50c; dairy, 40@45c store, 25@30c.  
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12 1/2c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.  
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@5.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound.  
Potatoes—\$1@1.25 per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.  
Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 8c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3 1/2c per pound.  
Onions—Oregon, 75c@81 per sack.  
Hops—8@14c; 1897 crop, 4c.  
Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 20c per pound.  
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7 1/2c; spring lambs, 7 1/2c per lb.  
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds.  
Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6 1/2c per pound.  
Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7 1/2@8c per pound.