

CAPTURE OF SANTA CRUZ

Most Interesting Battle of the War.

NO AMERICANS WERE KILLED

Philippines Driven From the City With Great Loss—General Lawton's Plans a Perfect Success.

Manila, April 12.—General Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, at the extreme end of the lake, and driven the rebels, who were commanded by a Chinaman named Po Wah, into the mountains. The American loss was six wounded. The rebels lost 68 killed and 40 wounded.

Santa Cruz was the Filipino stronghold in Lake Laguna de Bay, and it fell into the hands of General Lawton's expedition after some sharp, quick fighting, forming one of the most interesting and important battles of the war. The plans of the American commanders worked perfectly, with the exception that the progress of the expedition was delayed by the difficult navigation of the river.

About 1,500 picked men, commanded by General Lawton, on account of the illness of General King, partly surrounded the city while the gunboats Laguna de Bay, Oeste and Napidan, under the command of Captain Grant, of the Utah battery, shelled the city and outlying trenches.

General Lawton and his staff accompanied the troops, sometimes leading charges in Indian-fighting tactics, which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, with the smallest amount of damage to the city and slight loss to the Americans.

A canoe, with a force of 200 picked sharpshooters, under Major Weisenberger, mostly belonging to the First Washington regiment, was run into a shallow about five miles south of the city. Then a few shells were sent toward the entrenchments of the rebels at the edge of the woods, sending them scampering inland. Then a number of Americans jumped into the water, and, wading for about 400 yards, except forward on the line, covering the landing of the remainder, which finished debarking about 5 o'clock.

Three troops of the Fourth cavalry, unmounted, were sent ashore on a dangerous, marshy point, directly south of the city, under fire from the enemy's trenches. Meanwhile in the town itself there was utter silence, and there was not a sign of life.

At sunrise the assault commenced. The American outline south of the city stretched two miles inland, and with its left sweeping the shore, it moved north, while the Fourth cavalymen, on the point, advanced toward the city, pouring volleys on the trenches.

Simultaneously the gunboats hovering along the shore shelled the woods ahead of the troops, and drove the Filipinos inland. The gatlings cleared several trenches.

The trenches that were not cleared by the gunboats gave considerable resistance when the line was nearing the city, and the Laguna de Bay and Oeste bombarded for an hour in the hope of making them too warm for occupancy, but did not succeed in clearing them entirely.

General Lawton, with the Fourth cavalry, approached a narrow iron bridge across a creek on the south border of the town. Here a company of Filipinos was entrenched across the stream and behind a stone barricade at the entrance to the bridge. The Americans rushed forward in single file in the face of a galling fire, demolishing the barricade with their hands, and drove the enemy from the trenches, killing a dozen.

The Filipino soldiers in the town, hoisted in various buildings and firing from the windows, gave the invaders an interesting hour. There was a regular nest of them in the stone jail, which is hedged in by a wall. This was a veritable pepperpot. The Americans, single or in pairs, entered the houses, and many warriors were taken prisoners.

General Lawton established headquarters at the elegant palace of the governor, and a guard was immediately placed in the church, as sacred edifices are always the first objective point of shooters. Within an hour the town was controlled, and all looting rigidly prevented.

Almost all the inhabitants had fled during the two preceding nights, and only a few Chinese shopkeepers have emerged from hiding and resumed business.

On the march north of town were found 40 dead Filipinos, some terribly gored by shells, and many others wounded, to whom the Americans offered their canteens as though they were comrades. A surgeon who traversed the field counted 80 killed, and General Lawton will report at least 68.

A Strategic Position.

Manila, April 12.—The capture by General Lawton of Santa Cruz is of immense strategic importance. It is the key to Laguna de Bay, and now cuts off Aguinaldo from the troops south of Manila. The wires are cut he cannot communicate promptly except with the troops he has with him.

WATCHING THE ENEMY.

Daily Reconnoissances in the Rebel Country—Monadnock at Bakoor.

Manila, April 10.—General MacArthur's operations consist, temporarily, in daily reconnoissances in various directions for the purpose of keeping in touch with the rebels and ascertaining their movements. The Fourth cavalry and two guns were out all the morning in the direction of Larasoain, a little north of Malolos.

In the meantime the dredgers are busy clearing the channel of the Rio Grande to Pampanga.

The United States double-turreted monitor Monadnock is patrolling the bay in the vicinity of Bakoor, keeping the rebels in motion and dropping occasional shells among them in response to their musketry fire.

Saul, reported to have been bombarded by the Baltimore, is merely a suburb of Dagupan, which was bombarded by the United States cruiser Charleston last Saturday because one of her boats were fired upon and an officer wounded while in shore making soundings.

Return of the Scandia.

San Francisco, April 10.—The transport Scandia arrived at quarantine from Manila with 64 time-expired and discharged soldiers and the bodies of four officers who fell fighting in the Philippines. The remains brought back are those of Colonel Smith, of the Tennessee regiment, who died of apoplexy as he was leading his men in the attack on Manila; Captain D. E. Elliott, of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, killed February 29 at Calocan by sharpshooters; Major McConville, of the Idaho regiment, who fell while charging at the head of his men on the trenches before Calocan, and Lieutenant French, First Montana, who was killed at the same place. Lieutenant Swasee, of the First California regiment, and Captain Murphy, of the Fourteenth infantry, were also on board the transport, the former returning to be mustered out, and the latter under orders to proceed to Washington.

NAMES FOR WARSHIPS.

One of the New Cruisers Will Be Known as the Tacoma.

Washington, April 10.—The president today named the 12 new warships, recently provided by congress, as follows:

Battle-ships—Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia.

Armored cruisers—West Virginia, Nebraska, California.

Cruisers—Denver, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Galveston, Tacoma, Cleveland.

Petitions by the hundreds have been flowing into the White House and navy department ever since the new ships were provided for, urging the merits of various names. The president and secretary Long enjoyed the good-natured rivalry, and in making the final determination consideration was given not only to urgency of the influence brought to bear, but also to the several sections of the country.

The New York Fire.

New York, April 10.—The fire that destroyed the handsome residence of Wallace C. Andrews, at 2 East Sixty-seventh street Saturday caused the deaths of 12 persons sleeping in the house. Firebrands carried by the wind were blown into an open window in the home of Albert J. Adams, 3 East Sixty-ninth street, two blocks distant, setting fire to the house, and causing the death of a servant. All of the 13 bodies have been recovered.

May Have Been Incendiary.

New York, April 10.—Anonymous letters had been sent to the Andrews family that their lives, property and home was endangered if the chambermaid, Mary Flanagan, was not discharged. It is believed that revenge on the part of a former servant is responsible for the awful tragedy. Police protection was asked by Andrews, and postoffice inspectors are investigating the source of the letters.

Gomez Reinstated.

Havana, April 10.—The Cuban generals met today at Mariana and officially decided to reinstate General Gomez as commander-in-chief. They also decided to appoint an executive board of three generals to assist him in the details of disarming and in the organization of the rural police for the province. He will be officially notified of their action, and a proclamation probably will be issued to the Cubans.

Montenegro Dead.

New York, April 10.—The Journal correspondent at Manila cables today that the pacificos who have returned within the American lines report the death of General Montenegro, who was regarded as, next to Aguinaldo, the most influential and aggressive of Filipino rebels. The report is credited at Manila, where it is believed General Montenegro fell while defending Malolos.

Coreans Wreck French Mission.

Yokohama, April 10.—News has been received here that a French mission has been wrecked in the province of Chun Chong, Corea. The priest in charge was carried off, and it is not known by the sender of the advices whether he is alive or dead. The Korean government has sent troops to the scene of disturbance.

REVENGE WAS THE MOTIVE.

Incendiaries Burned Andrews' Home in New York.

New York, April 11.—Despite reticence on the part of the police, facts became public today which made it apparent that the fire which destroyed two houses and resulted in the death of 13 persons was of incendiary origin. It has transpired that a few hours before the flames were seen a policeman was sent for from the Andrews house and was mysteriously dismissed by a servant, who said he was not wanted. Letters threatening the lives of the Andrews family, and the children of Mrs. St. John, were found. It is believed the motive for the incendiarism was revenge, and that the affair rose out of a quarrel among the servants. Foley, the butler in the Andrews family, is under surveillance, and the police are investigating clues which chiefly rest upon anonymous letters. Mary Flanagan, a dead maid servant, seems to have been the central figure in this alleged plot.

The police today gave out three scurrilous letters which have been sent to members of the Andrews household. One was addressed to Mary Flanagan. The letters made charges against her and the butler. In a letter addressed to Mrs. St. John, the writer said:

"I hope you and Mrs. Andrews don't think for one moment that I am reconciled or pacified with Mary Flanagan, for indeed I am not, and, what is further, I will not be until I get my revenge. I feel that I have given warning enough, and I am going to fix her for life, and because you and Mrs. Andrews did not give heed to warnings, I am going to fix you, too. I'm going to make some one throw something in your nurse's and children's faces that will disfigure them and eat all the flesh off the bone. This I will do for spite, because you did not let Mary go, as I told you. You had just as well let her go first as last. You will have no girl alive when I get through with her."

DEWEY IS A SAILOR

He Declines to Be a Candidate for the Presidency.

New York, April 11.—Admiral Dewey has given to the Manila correspondent of Leslie's Weekly an interview regarding the suggestion that the admiral be made a candidate for the presidency next year. The admiral said, as to his politics:

"I am a sailor. A sailor has no politics. The administration is his party and, Republican or Democratic, it makes no difference. Then, again, I come from Vermont, and you know what that means. To be anything but a Republican in Vermont is to be a man without a party. My flag lieutenant comes from Georgia. He tells me that to be anything but a Democrat in the South is to be a nobody. If I lived South I would probably be a Democrat."

"Have you ever voted?" the correspondent asked.

"Yes, years ago, but my vote was usually influenced by personal preference or local conditions. I am not a politician, have never held political office and am totally ignorant of party intricacies and affiliations."

Admiral Dewey said that neither by vocation, disposition, education nor training was he capacitated to fill the presidency. He said that he was too well along in life to consider such a possibility. His health would not admit of it. All his life's work was in different lines of effort; and that, while the kindness and enthusiasm of his friends were grateful to him, and the generous tributes of the American people were dear to him, he could not and would not be a candidate for the presidency of the United States under any conditions.

Boys in a Fight.

West Point, N. Y., April 11.—A fierce battle occurred at Highland Falls at a late hour last night between candidates for admission to West Point as cadets, on the one side, and boys of the village on the other. There were about 30 cadets in the fight, but they were outnumbered three to one by the boys of the town. Several of the candidates were more or less injured, the most seriously being U. S. Grant the Third, appointed at large by the president. Young Grant was assisted to his quarters at the Cranston hotel. Many of the boys of the town were also badly used up.

Captain Dayton's Orders.

Washington, April 11.—The cruiser Detroit has been ordered to stop at Cartagena, Colombia, before putting in at Port Limon. She is due at the first named port tomorrow.

The instructions prepared for Captain Dayton in substance authorize him to deal with the situation on its merits and according to his own judgment. If he finds that the Nicaraguan general, Torres, at Bluefields, is oppressively treating the American merchants he will put a stop to the complaints.

Montana Floods.

Chicago, April 11.—A Record special from Glendive, Mont., says: An ice gorge in the Yellowstone river at this point caused that stream to overflow last night, drowning four persons. Eight more are missing. Three spans of the steel bridge are washed out, causing a loss of \$25,000. The Northern Pacific tracks are inundated and possibly washed away for some distance, and the loss to livestock by drowning will involve a large sum.

THE FAR NORTHLAND

Porcupine Creek Still Continues to Draw the Goldseekers—Along the Coast.

Colonel Frank Grygla, special agent of the land department, has returned to Juneau from an extensive trip into the Porcupine creek country. He investigated reports that the Dalton Trail Company had appropriated to its own use the old India trail up the Chilcat river, and found them to be unfounded in fact. He had a pow-wow with quite a number of the leading men of the Chilcat tribe.

Colonel Grygla took a gold pan and thrashed out nearly a handful of nuggets and coarse gold on Discovery and other claims on Porcupine creek, and if seeing is believing, he thinks there are oodles of the golden fleece where the samples he carries were washed from the native earth.

The town of Haines Mission is having a steady, solid growth. A sign of "keep off the grass" could not thrive there. Lot-jumping is the principal pastime and it is going on all over town. There are some people at Haines who would jump a cook stove and run off with it, provided it wasn't too hot. Porcupine City has the advantage of a level site at the mouth of one of the best gold-bearing creeks in the district, and the outlook is that it will become quite a camp. It is growing. Travel between Haines and Porcupine is steady and on the increase. The trail on the snow is hard and in fine condition. A large number of prospectors are stopping either temporarily or permanently at Walkerville, on Salmon.

Colonel Grygla's party counted about 80 men on the trail to Porcupine in nine hours. The Dalton trail will be in good condition for summer travel. Jack Dalton's teams are taking in large quantities of supplies over the snow trail.

The "diggings" already located in the Chilcat and Klobrena river country are ground for confidence, and the future of that section of Alaska, and its growing towns may be considered bright.

Only a Few Days' Grace.

Norman Rant, who was formerly recorder for the Atlin district, and son of the present recorder, has made the statement to reliable parties that all the locators who have not got a leave of absence, which must be filed in the recorder's books, had to be on their claims in Atlin on the 1st of April. This order also applies to parties owning interests in claims, which, under the British Columbia mining laws, makes them either be present or represent their claims.

In the Klondike.

Fred Trumbull, of Dawson, says the richest bench claims are on Gold Hill, opposite 1 and 2, Eldorado. Dominion creek also will give a good account of itself at next spring's washup, and there are already big dumps out from 10 above upper discovery down to 33 below, and as low down as 180 below. Hunker is turning out fine dumps, starting in at 40 below and running to 25 above. Good-sized nuggets, averaging \$25, are plenty. Gold Run will also turn out well.

Known in the Northwest.

Captain Harry L. Bailey, commanding company F, Twenty-first United States infantry, now on his way to Manila, is well known among the old-timers in Oregon. He is a graduate of West Point, and came as second lieutenant to the Northwest in time to take part in the Nez Perce war of '77 and the Bannock war of '78. He went with the Twenty-first to Colorado and took part in the campaigns against the Utes.

Ostrich-Raising in British Columbia.

Ostriches may yet be raised in British Columbia. J. M. Robinson, who has founded a little colony of Manitobans at Peachland, in the Okanagan valley, says: "We are going to get a couple of eggs up from San Francisco and try to hatch them under Turkeys. It is believed that the birds can be successfully hatched."

Another Atlin Bank.

D. Simpson, J. Anderson, W. E. H. Beth, R. C. Trimen and P. Pinder are going into Atlin to open a branch of the Bank of British North America there. The bank building is already completed, and it is believed that in two weeks the bank will be in active operation.

Removal of Land Office.

Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office has recommended to the secretary of the interior the removal of the local land office now at Weare, Alaska, to Rampart City, 60 miles further up the Yukon.

Petition for Pardon.

Colville people are asking for the pardon of McCormick, convicted recently of an assault with intent to kill. Previous good character and promises for the better are the reasons given for a pardon.

Important Coal Discovery.

Bucoda has made another important coal discovery, and this time it is said to be a first-class quality of anthracite. The shaft is 200 feet down and a considerable vein has been struck.

Slocan Mine Sold.

A Spokane dispatch says the mining sensation of the day is the sale of the Enterprise, a Slocan silver-lad property, one of the richest in that district, to the London & British Columbia Gold Fields, Ltd., of London, for \$750,000. The Enterprise is owned by Finch & Campbell, of Spokane, and D. M. Hyman, of Colorado. Extensive development in the past has been carried on by these gentlemen, but it is understood that the purchasing company is to take charge of the property at once. It is generally believed by experienced mining men that the English corporation has secured a bonanza in the Enterprise. It is the most extensively developed property on Slocan lake, and takes high rank among the mines of Slocan, having ore reserves sufficient to last for years.

Another Steamship Terminal.

About ten acres of tide land and water way has been purchased for \$24,000 in Seattle by agents of the Eastern Steamship Company, who will immediately commence improvements at the Sound. It is understood that the property is to be utilized for ocean and city docks, and coal-bunkers, or, in other words, for a terminal for coastwise and foreign shipping. The waterway has been dredged, and has a depth of 30 feet at average tide, with room enough for half a dozen steamers.

Seeking Oregon Cattle.

A. L. Falkner, of Hutchinson, Minn., is in Portland, in quest of beef cattle for Eastern shipment. Another buyer now in the state is C. M. Thompson, representative of Allerton & Co., of Chicago, who is making purchases of cattle for his corporation's pastures near Chinook, Mont., for which he intends to purchase about 20,000 head.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; Graham, \$3.65; superfine, \$3.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 44@46c; choice gray, 41@43c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$22.00; brewing, \$23.00 per ton.

Millet—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$9@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, 12½c; 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@1.10 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, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@81c 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, 7½c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@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, 6@6½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7½@8c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@81.10 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@81c per box.

Pears, 50c@81.50 per box.

Prunes, 50c per box.

Butter—Creamery, 26c per pound; dairy and ranch, 15@20c per pound.

Eggs, 16@17c.

Cheese—Native, 13½c.

Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.

Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8½c; cows, prime, 8c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8@10c.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$25.00.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$8.00@9; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.00.

Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.00.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@28; whole, \$24.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.55; straights, \$3.10; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; Graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50.

Millet—Bran, per ton, \$17; shorts, per ton, \$18.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$25.