

THE REBELS SUE FOR PEACE

End of Hostilities Is Rapidly Drawing Near.

OTIS REFUSES RECOGNITION

Their Form of Government Irregular—General Promise for the Brave Volunteers Who Will Be Rewarded.

Washington, May 1.—The end of the Philippine insurrection is in sight, in the opinion of army and navy officials. A telegram received from General Otis today announced that Aguinaldo had taken what is regarded as the first step toward surrendering, namely, requesting a cessation of hostilities. The text of General Otis' dispatch follows:

Manila, May 1.—After taking Calumpit, MacArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande river in the face of great obstacles, driving the concentrated forces of the enemy back of the railroad two miles. MacArthur reports that the passage of the river is a remarkable military achievement, the success of which is due to the daring skill and determination of Colonel Funston, under the discriminating control of General Wheaton. Our casualties are slight, the number not yet being ascertained.

"This morning the chief of staff from the commanding general of the insurgent forces entered our lines to express admiration of the wonderful feat of the American army in forcing the passage of the river, which was thought impossible. A staff officer reports that the insurgent commanding general has received from the insurgent government directions to suspend hostilities pending negotiations for termination of the war. The staff officer with his party is now en route to Manila, and will soon arrive.

"Lawton's forces are well in hand in the vicinity of Angat, east of Calumpit, where he is waiting for supplies to be sent tomorrow.

"Yesterday a force of 1,800 insurgents attacked the troops at Taguig, and were driven back by the Washington regiment. Our loss was two killed and 12 wounded. OTIS."

Secretary Alger said, as the department closed, that, while it could not be said that peace was assured, he regarded the prospects as of the brightest, and felt confident that the end of the insurrection was near. To his mind, there would be a repetition of the negotiations which were had before Santiago. The secretary left Washington tonight for a 10 days' trip to the West, and it gave him great satisfaction to leave affairs in such promising shape.

Everybody is praising the volunteers, a marked change in the sentiment expressed a few days ago, when it was understood that the same men were pleading to be brought home. Colonel Funston came in for the most commendation, even the regular officers taking note with admiration of the fact that his achievements were all strictly within the lines of the plans laid down for him by his superior officer, General Wheaton.

General Corbin said that every volunteer who participated in the fighting in the Philippines since peace was declared should have a medal of honor. By the terms of their enlistments they were entitled to withdraw from the service, but they had remained voluntarily, performing more than was required of them, which was more than the ordinary duty of a soldier.

Rebels Demoralized.

Manila, May 1.—General Otis said today after the interview with the Filipino peace envoys: "The insurgents were completely demoralized when our forces crossed the river and took the trenches beyond the rebels, though their position in the Rio Grande trenches was impregnable, for they had defied the Spaniards there in 1896, and thought they could do it again."

The insurgents have gathered at San Fernando, where non-combatants report they are burning and pillaging. The soldiers are said to be mutinous.

General Lawton is again in touch with Otis and MacArthur by wire, via cable, a new line having been completed tonight.

Aguinaldo is at San Isidro, a town 40 miles beyond Calumpit, almost due north and on the Rio Grande river, the same stream which the Americans crossed to utterly rout the rebels Thursday.

Peasants and native non-combatants are now returning to their homes within the American lines.

Insurgents from Baler declare that Lieutenant Gilmore and the 14 men from the Yorktown, who went there to release the Spanish garrison, are prisoners in their hands and are alive.

British Pacific Cable.

London, April 28.—The Times announces this morning that the British government has decided to contribute an annual subsidy to the full amount recommended in the report of the Pacific cable committee of 1896 for the construction of a Pacific cable from British Columbia to Australia.

CAMPAIGN GOES ON.

Major Bell and His Scouts Capture the Town of Macabebe.

Manila, May 3.—General MacArthur has sent the officers of General Antonio Luna, the Filipino commander, under flag of truce, carrying money and provisions for American prisoners in his hands, and asking an exchange of prisoners, and the names of such as he may have.

It is reported that the insurgents have two officers and 16 others, and it is supposed that among these are Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore and nine men of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who fell into the hands of the Filipinos last month when the gunboat visited Baler, on the east coast of Luzon.

Major Bell, with a squad of scouts, has captured the town of Macabebe, about four miles southwest of Calumpit, the people ringing bells and shouting "Vivas." The Americans are now employing Macabebe instead of Chinese, and they are delighted to get 50 cents a day, declaring their loyalty to Americans.

Major-General Lawton is advancing. He has organized a band of 50 scouts to go ahead of the column. The band, which is under William Young, an old Indian fighter who killed five Filipinos last week, include Diamond, Harrington, Sumnerfield and Murphy, of the Second Oregon regiment.

New Peace Proposals.

Manila, May 3.—The peace envoys from Filipino headquarters, who left for General Luna's camp Saturday, returned today with new proposals for ending the hostilities and securing peace.

Dewey Day in Manila.

Manila, May 3.—Everything, fighting included, was forgotten Monday in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Manila bay. The fleet had a holiday. Admiral Dewey gave a reception on board the Olympia to his officers, and received many congratulatory cables.

The Nevada cavalry is now in the city, having been brought from Cavite as part of the change in the rearrangement of troops for additional fighting expected if the Filipinos decide not to surrender unconditionally.

The bridge near where Funston crossed the Rio Grande and routed the rebels is repaired sufficiently for the artillery and baggage trains to cross.

The Macabebes want to fight with the Americans, and are so anxious to do so that they gave up five Tagal prisoners ready to execute today, whom Major Bell and a party of American scouts reached the town this afternoon.

Dewey Given Great Power.

Washington, May 3.—As a Dewey day present to the admiral at Manila, the navy department Monday made the first order of the kind on record. It virtually makes Dewey the whole navy department, so far as the Manila squadron is concerned. He is given absolute power in practically all matters without reference to the Washington authorities. He can make changes in the personnel of the squadron as he may deem proper; has power to move officers from one vessel to another, and detach and order home those he may believe are not required with the fleet. It is also said the commands of the new gunboats captured from Spain, now being overhauled at Hong Kong, will be distributed by Dewey.

HEAVY DEFICIT LAST MONTH.

Expenditures More and Revenue Less Than Preceding One.

New York, May 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Treasury receipts for April fell \$15,400,000 below those for March, while the expenditures were \$22,800,000 more than those for the month previous.

This great difference does not, however, indicate either a large falling off in the ordinary receipts or a large increase in the ordinary expenditures. The receipts for March were increased by the payment to the government of nearly \$12,000,000, on account of Pacific railway settlement, while the expenditures for April were increased by the drawing of the warrants for the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain.

Leaving out of account these two items, the receipts for March were only about \$3,000,000 larger than those for April, and the expenditures for the latter month were less than \$3,000,000 greater than those for March. Notwithstanding that the interest payments for April were \$41,811,587, and the expenditures, including the payment to Spain, were \$65,854,000, showing a deficit for the month of \$24,267,009, and from miscellaneous sources, \$1,758,541.

The deficit for the fiscal year to date amounts to \$109,800,288; but the probabilities are that the deficit for the entire year will not be in excess of the estimate of \$112,000,000, made by Secretary Gage in his annual report.

Troops Are Wanted.

Spokane, May 3.—The special correspondent of the Spokesman-Review at Wardner telegraphs that, pending the arrival of troops, the town is in a state of strained suspense. What heightens the anxiety is the general doubt as to when the troops will arrive. In the absence of troops it would be folly to attempt the resumption of work at the Bunker Hill under nonunion control. Any attempt to do so would assuredly result in a revival of the riots of 1892.

MISSOURI CYCLONE.

Fifty Bodies Have Been Recovered, But More Are Missing.

Kirkville, Mo., May 1.—As a result of the tornado that swept through the eastern portion of this city yesterday evening, demolishing half of the residences and other buildings, nearly 50 dead bodies and over 70 injured persons have been recovered from the ruins. More than a dozen of the injured will die. Although rescuers have been searching the ruins ever since the storm swept its fury, many are still missing, and it is thought that a considerable number of the unfortunates were consumed in the flames that broke out soon after the storm had ceased.

Appeal of Finnish Americans.

New York, May 1.—At a meeting of Finnish-Americans held in this city last night, a resolution was adopted calling upon the government at Washington "to use, through its duly accredited representative at the court of St. Petersburg, its good offices with the czar to bring about, as an earnest of his declared love of peace, the rescinding of his majesty's ukase of February 17, and the restitution to his loyal Finnish subjects of their ancient constitutional rights and privileges." A copy of the resolution, together with a signed petition from all parts of the Union, will be forwarded to the president and to the secretary of state.

Annie E. George Not Guilty.

Cañon, O., May 1.—The jury in the case of Annie E. George, on trial for the murder of George D. Saxton, came into the courtroom at 12:42 A. M., having agreed upon a verdict. Before the verdict was read the court cautioned the audience that there must be no demonstrations. In spite of that there was loud cheering as the clerk read the verdict of "Not guilty." A score of women rushed to Mrs. George and seized her hands. Congratulations were also extended to her attorneys. She worked her way to the jury box, took each juror by the hand and gave him a word and nod of thanks. Then the court said she was discharged, and released the jury.

President Is Gratiified.

Philadelphia, May 1.—Immediately upon receiving from Washington the dispatch from Otis, President McKinley sent the following message of congratulations and thanks to the soldiers in the Philippines:

"Philadelphia, May 1.—Otis, Manila: Your message announcing the achievements of MacArthur's division and the proposal by the insurgents of suspending hostilities is most gratifying. Convey to the officers and men my heartfelt congratulations and gratitude for their signal gallantry and triumph.

"WM. M'KINLEY."

Future of the Philippines.

San Francisco, May 1.—Speaking at a banquet tendered him by the heads of departments of the Southern Pacific Company, Collis P. Huntington announced himself as strongly in favor of President McKinley's policy in the Philippines. He added: "The future of those islands, so far as the United States is concerned, is a problem indeed, but it is a problem the solution of which will lie in the business of our administration. What we shall want there first will be not statehood, but military government, with a civil governor, able, honest and kind, whose underlying principle of action will be the determination to do those things which are right to be done in the interest of the people."

Wireless Telegraphy Used.

London, May 1.—Wireless telegraphy was first put to practical use today. The Goodwin's lightship was struck by a passing vessel, and the crew, utilizing the wireless telegraphy apparatus, notified Southfoeland that the ship was in a sinking condition. Tugs were dispatched to the assistance of the lightship.

Strike Was Short Lived.

Wardner, Idaho, May 1.—The Last Chance men went to work last night at \$3 for car men and \$3.50 for miners. The Bunker Hill is working with 300 men, the full complement being 400.

Some strikers are returning to work and others are leaving town. The strike appears to be practically ended.

Glad to Get It.

Washington, May 1.—Secretary Hay this afternoon was notified by the French ambassador that Spain would accept through him the \$2,000,000 to be paid under the treaty of peace for the Philippines. The payment will be made to the ambassador as soon as the president returns.

Educator Goes to China.

Berkeley, Cal., April 29.—Professor John Fryer, head of the department of Oriental languages and literature in the university of California, will leave on Friday for a three months' trip to China. Professor Fryer goes in the interest of the Chinese imperial government to consult on several educational matters, the chief of which is the establishment of a Chinese university at Nanking.

Wages to Be Advanced.

Birmingham, Ala., May 1.—Five thousand employes of the Tennessee Iron & Railway Company were given notice today that their wages would be advanced on a basis of 10 per cent

ALONG THE COAST.

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

Our Trade in Livestock.

Washington butchers and packers are now importing cattle from Montana and Nebraska and hogs from the Eastern corn states while sheep from Australia and other outside points have come in to supply the demands for home consumption. Since Washington growers depleted their supplies of cattle by large shipments East for fattening it may be noted that the value of stock cattle has advanced 45 per cent as compared with an advance of only 5 per cent in beef cattle indicating that the replenishment of supplies foolishly reduced below what conditions warranted will cost a neat sum. Washington Oregon and California are all in the same class in reducing their cattle-growing industry to their loss though in the latter state the action was forced by the drought a condition unknown in the more fortunate northern states. On the other hand Montana has come back to cattle-raising for increased sources of profit. According to the report of the state livestock commissioner the number shipped outside the state during the season of 1898 was 182,225 and 60,000 were killed for home consumption, making the consumption of Montana cattle last year 242,225 head. The average price received was \$29 a head, a material advance over the average price for 1897.

New Mining Drill.

A novel machine is now being tried for the first time in the history of British Columbia mining at the Athabasca mine, near Nelson. It is called the Elnore hand-power drill and is a Chicagoan's invention. The machine is operated by one man, and uses any kind of ordinary drill steel, which is pounded by an ordinary miner's hammer. The inventor claims that it has an automatic feed, and the drill makes a perfect turn after every blow. It has already been tried in Mexico with success. The great advantage claimed for it is that while it does not supersede labor, it greatly lessens the cost of mining.

More Flour Than Vessels.

Not being able to fill oriental orders for flour by the present transportation facilities in vogue at Seattle the Centennial Mill Company has been compelled to charter the British ship Drumbaron which is registered as a 1,173-ton vessel, but is capable of carrying 3,000 tons. The Centennial Mill Company will ship 2,700 tons and the remaining capacity will be utilized by the Novelty mills. The Drumbaron has visited Puget sound several times, but this was her first trip to Seattle.

Orange Shipments.

About 7,500 carloads of oranges have been shipped from Southern California since November 1, 1898, to the present time. There are some 2,500 carloads yet to be shipped, which includes a crop of Valencia lates, and the shipments of lemons during the summer and fall. Most of the crop now remaining are seedlings, which are going out at a lively rate and are bringing \$1.25 to \$1.75 per box in carload lots. No Valencias are going out yet, these being held for the summer trade.

System of Waterworks Wanted.

At a recent meeting of the city council of New Westminster, B. C., a by-law to raise money for the construction of a system of waterworks was read. Should the by-law be adopted the sum to be borrowed for the purpose will amount to \$15,000, payable in full on September 1, 1924, that is, 25 years from when the money will be needed. The interest will be 5 per cent per annum, payable yearly. A large sinking fund is provided for.

Republic Brick Plant.

Louis Adams, a pioneer brickmaker of Spokane, will go into the brick business on quite an extensive scale at Republic. The brick will be made by hand at first, and it is expected to turn out about 8,000 bricks a day. Arrangements are being made, however, for the latest modern machinery to be sent from the East, and when this arrives the plant will have a capacity of turning out 80,000 bricks per day. Operations will be started at once.

Easterners Buying Land.

An Eastern syndicate is negotiating with the Stayton Real Estate & Investment Company for several tracts of land in that vicinity in amounts ranging from 600 to 2,000 acres. Not for many years has the inquiry for Oregon real estate been so marked as now. The inquiries come from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, principally, and the demand is almost wholly confined to improved farms, with "some timber and pasture."

New Fish Hatchery.

The Upper Clackamas hatchery is to be rebuilt and hereafter operated by the state. It is to have a capacity of 10,000,000, and will cost something like \$3,000. It is the purpose of the fish commission to eventually enlarge this hatchery, making it the greatest one on the coast. The largest one at present is the government hatchery on the Columbia, and the Clackamas hatchery will rank next to the largest.

To Bring Congressmen to the Coast.

Senator Addison G. Foster is working hard to bring a delegation of Eastern senators and congressmen to the coast to visit Washington and Alaska. On their return East the senator would have them visit other points of interest and growing communities about which little is known in the East. The most influential men of both houses, men who are on the committees which have to deal with affairs of the West, and particularly of Puget sound, Alaska and the Pacific islands, are the ones Senator Foster desires to bring to the West.

Cloutrie's Body Found.

The party that went in search of the body of A. J. Cloutrie has returned to Seaside and reports having found the remains about a mile and a half in the back trail from where the bodies of Radir and Helkmann were found. Cloutrie was evidently the first of the party to die, as his body had been dragged down the side of a hill for over 100 yards and placed under a log in a sheltered place. The body was well preserved.

Sheepmen Dissatisfied.

Yakima county sheepmen are not satisfied with the situation at the present time. The winter and spring were unusually productive of loss. The losses in some bands amounted to 5 or 10 per cent. The increase, instead of being 95 per cent and upward, as it is ordinarily, runs from 75 to 85 per cent.

Indorsed Pure Food Law.

The Spokane Retail Grocers' Association has given its indorsement to the pure food law.

To Teach Economy.

A savings bank system is to be introduced in the public schools at Everett.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@1.10 per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, \$35@49.
Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25.
Turnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Carrots, per sack, 75c.
Farnips, per sack, 85c@91.
Cauliflower, \$1.00 per doz.
Celery, 35@40c.
Cabbage, native and California \$2.50 per 100 pounds.
Apples, \$1.75@2 per box.
Pears, 50c@81.50 per box.
Prunes, 50c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 20c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12@15c per pound.
Eggs, 15c.
Cheese—Native, 13c.
Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 9c; cows, prime, 8c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8@10c.
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, \$24.00.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$24.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.35; 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.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@23 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$33.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 59c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 43@44c; choice gray, 41@42c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$22.00; brewing, \$23.00 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, 40@45c; seconds, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c store, 20@27c.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13½c; 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, \$4.00@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, 50@75c per sack.
Hops—12@14c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.
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, 5@6½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7½@8c per pound.