

# BOMBARDS THE REBELS

Shells on the Bay of Subig Destroyed.

## OF OLANGAPO RIDDLED

Canon Which the Insurgents Were Working Was Blown Up by Landing Party—Town Took Fire.

Subig, Sept. 25.—The cruiser Concord and Zafiro, with bluejackets from the Baltimore, left Cavite September 18, and, as already cabled, proceeded to Subig bay to destroy an insurgent cannon there.

Due to the bad weather, the operation was postponed until yesterday, when the warships for three hours bombarded the town of Olangapo and the insurgent positions where the gun was situated. Men from the Charleston, Concord and Zafiro were then landed on the beach, and a heavy fire, proceeding from the cannon, which was utterly destroyed by gunboats, and then returned to the warships. The Americans had one man wounded during the bombardment.

While waiting in Subig bay for better weather, the Americans described the reinforcements moving toward Olangapo. At 6:40 A. M. yesterday the Monterey began to advance upon the town, which was about three miles from the monitor's anchorage. The Concord, Monterey and Zafiro followed. At 7:20 the Monterey opened fire with her secondary and main batteries. The Charleston and Concord joined immediately. At 7:30 the insurgents answered the first shot by firing close to the Monterey's smokestack. The gun was fired twice only. The American bombardment then became general. At 9:30 the Monterey moved to a range of 600 yards, using main battery. Two hundred and thirty men were landed about 800 yards from the cannon at 11 o'clock, under Major Mauser's fire.

Men from the Charleston were sent to reach the beach, but the insurgents' men were the first at the beach, which they reached at 11:10. A cannon was found to be a 16-centimeter Krupp gun, presumably obtained from the Spaniards. Meanwhile the warships continued to shell the beach on the east and west to silence the insurgent fire upon the beach from the trenches skirting the beach.

When Olsen exploded 50 pounds of dynamite in three discharges in the trenches, which had suffered from the shells of the warships. The Americans then returned to the beach, the firing inland being kept up to protect the embarkation. The Concord's men were the last to leave the beach and the warships were reached at 11:50.

Cadet Brinzer, with the Concord's machine, armed with a gatling, did excellent work on the left of the landing party. Captain Meyers, of the machine, captured a muzzle-loading field gun. Lieutenant McDonald was in command of the landing party, and the bombardment was splendidly executed and controlled.

The numbers of the Filipinos there could not be ascertained, and no dead were seen. The Monterey fired for four hours—10 shots from her 10-inch guns, and 17 from her 12-inch guns. The town, which was riddled with shells, took fire at several points.

**STRUCK A REEF.**  
Transport Leelenaw Kept Afloat by Working Her Pumps Steadily.  
San Francisco, Sept. 26.—The United States transport Leelenaw came into port today with the pumps steadily at work to overcome the effect of a hole in the ship's bottom. The Leelenaw sailed for Manila September 2, with a cargo of commissary stores and 200 men for army use. After leaving this port a distemper was developed among the horses, and so many of the animals died that the Leelenaw put into Honolulu and landed there the commissary stores and the surviving horses. The transport then started on the return trip to this city.

During the three days prior to reaching this port, so thick and constant was the fog that no observations could be taken, and, having lost her bearings, the Leelenaw struck a reef near Montara, 20 miles south of this port, last evening. She was for five hours stuck fast on the rocks, and when she finally floated off at high tide it was found that the jagged rock had torn a hole in her bottom.

It will be necessary for the Leelenaw to go in drydock for a considerable overhauling. In addition to the leak, the vessel was badly strained by her experience on the reef.

**Lumber Barge Sank.**  
Chicago, Sept. 26.—During a severe wind and rain storm this evening the lumber barge Cleveland, laden with 100,000 feet of lumber, sank in the harbor near the mouth of the Chicago river. Captain Henry Davis and a crew of 11 men were rescued by tugs with considerable difficulty.

## \$500 TO THE PAN.

Such Is the Report From Strike Near Ashland—\$20,000 This Season.

Ashland, Sept. 23.—One thousand dollars in gold was secured in two pans of rock pounded up and washed out one day last week at the Angle and Brown strike on Mount Sterling, about 20 miles south of Ashland, and just over the California line. An Ashland man who has just returned from the scene is responsible for the statement, which is not doubted by those who are acquainted with the richness of the lead, which is known as the Klondike. This claim is located near the summit of Mount Sterling, at an elevation of nearly 8,000 feet above sea level, and was accidentally discovered about a year ago by Messrs. Angle and Brown, the latter being a "pocket hunter" of experience. A small piece of rich float was found, and in tracing it up almost the first stroke of the pick into the ground uncovered a streak of very rich quartz and located the claim for them. They took out several thousand dollars in gold last year before the snows of winter drove them off the claim, the gold being pounded out in a hand mortar. This season it is estimated that the lucky miners have taken out not less than \$20,000 in like manner, and how long their lead will last no one pretends to know.

They have run a cut into the mountain for a short distance and have only followed the pay streak thus far to a depth of 26 feet. The gold is found in a porphyry formation or ledge which lies on the bedrock and pitches into the mountain at a considerable angle. The find has led to a large number of prospectors trying to duplicate it in the same section, but as yet without success.

## COLLISION ON A BRIDGE.

Freight Trains Crash Together With Terrible Results.

St. Paul, Sept. 23.—A serious accident occurred on the Omaha railroad early today near Winlock, Minn., four men being killed and three seriously injured, in a rear-end collision of freight trains on a bridge.

The dead are Engineer Rasmussen, Fireman Roberts, who died at 6 a. m.; Fireman Stratton and John Roberts, a traveling man from St. James, Minn. The injured, none fatally, are: George Tew, engineer; John Yeomans, engineer; and Thomas Merrill, fireman.

The Omaha special freight train, standing on the bridge over the Des Moines river, near Winlock, at about 11:30 last night, under what is supposed to be a misapprehension of orders, was crashed into by another freight train drawn by two engines and composed of 25 heavily loaded cars. The bridge went down, carrying the engines and part of both trains, and as the water in the river was but four feet deep, the debris caught fire, and heavy damage resulted, while four men met death in an awful form. Conductor Williams, of the train which was struck, fled after the accident, after telling conflicting stories as to its cause.

## August Commerce.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The foreign commerce of the United States in the month of August 1899, is the largest in the history of that month. The exports are nearly 25 per cent higher than those of August of the phenomenal year 1898, and 33 per cent higher than the average August in the years 1894, 1895 and 1896, while for the eight months of the calendar year ending with August they are the highest in our history. The total exports for the eight months ending with August, 1899, were \$792,595,332, against \$778,632,207 in the phenomenal year 1898.

## Dreyfus Is at Carpentras.

Carpentras, France, Sept. 23.—Ex-Captain Dreyfus arrived here this morning, and went to the home of M. Valabregue, his brother-in-law. Although the arrival of Dreyfus at the home of his relative, who has been established as a cloth merchant here for a quarter of a century, was soon known no demonstration occurred. Mme. Dreyfus is expected here tonight. While Dreyfus' health does not permit of his receiving visitors, it is hoped the climate will restore his strength during the next few months, which he is expected to spend here.

## Immigrants for Hawaii.

New York, Sept. 21.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Immigration from the north of Italy and from Sweden is to be invited to Hawaii. The Hawaiian minister of finance was at the treasury department today to consult officials. He said that he was on his way to Europe to secure immigrants from among the better classes in Northern Italy and Sweden to Hawaii.

## Struck for Spree Money.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 23.—Five hundred laborers on section 18 of the drainage canal struck today. The contractors have been paying them twice a month, but, owing to the frequency of the spree, which resulted from this, it was decided to pay monthly. The men objected, and struck. They are largely foreigners, and trouble is feared.

## Lost in the Morgan City.

Washington, Sept. 23.—General Otis has informed the war department that six or eight bags of mail, sent by the transport Morgan City, were lost in the wreck of the vessel.

## SALEM MILL BURNED.

Loss on Buildings and Grain About \$150,000.

Salem, Or., Sept. 25.—The mill and elevator warehouse of the Salem Flouring Mills Company, located at the corner of Commercial and Trade streets, were destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. The total loss is about \$150,000, a large part of which will fall on farmers who had grain stored at the mills. There was over 125,000 bushels of wheat stored in the buildings, only about 25,000 bushels of which belonged to the mill company.

The fire was caused by a dust explosion near the cleaners on the third floor of the mill, and it spread rapidly. The insurance on the mill company's buildings and machinery, which are almost a total loss, is about \$60,000, while their value is placed at about \$75,000. Only about 30,000 bushels of the stored grain was insured, so the loss to the owners is great. Considerable of the grain not damaged by water, it is thought, can be cleaned and sold for about half price, and the mill company will take immediate steps to save all that possibly can be saved.

The mill, which was run as an independent concern by men interested in the Portland flouring mills, may never be rebuilt, as the Portland Flouring Mills Company owns another mill in Salem. The fire was one of the largest ever seen in Salem.

## OUR HEAD IS TURNED.

So Says Goldwin Smith, Who Thinks Dewey Is Overestimated.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 25.—Goldwin Smith, writing in a local paper, says: "Nothing could show the extent to which the head of Columbia has been turned by the war more than her adoration of the hero Dewey. What did the hero Dewey and his comrades do? They sat in almost perfect safety and destroyed at long range a line of helpless tubs, with some hundreds of the poor Spaniards who manned them, and who alone had any opportunity of showing heroism on the occasion. So perfectly secure did the Americans feel that they adjourned to breakfast in the middle of their sport. There was among them a single casualty, and had they all gone tiger hunting one casualty at least probably would have occurred.

"For this, however, Dewey is declared to be the equal of the great seamen who conquered in the terrible days of Alouk, Copenhagen, Trafalgar. If he were so inclined he might probably be elected president of the United States.

"Canada cannot possibly take part in the celebration of Dewey's triumphs without evidence of discourtesy toward Spain, a friendly nation, which has done Canada no wrong. Spain, let it be remembered, though deprived of her possessions in this hemisphere, is still a Mediterranean power, decayed at present, but capable of restoration. The British government will hardly thank the Canadian government for making her an implacable enemy."

## HOOTED OFF THE PLATFORM.

Jerry Simpson's Praise of Aguinaldo Was Too Much for His Hearers.

Kansas City, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Journal from Wichita, Kan., says:

Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson was hooted off the platform here this evening while addressing a local G. A. R. reunion. Mr. Simpson said:

"I glory in the spunk of Aguinaldo's men. They are simply fighting to regain the land the Catholics took from them. A local paper has asked: 'Who is John Brown's soul marching with—Otis or Aguinaldo?' I believe John Brown's soul is marching with Aguinaldo."

Mr. Simpson said in substance that he would rather be with Aguinaldo than with General Otis. An old soldier in the audience rose and said that the speech was drifting too much into politics. This was applauded and greeted with cries of "Throw him out!" and "Kick Simpson off the platform!" Men and women arose and hissed, and the men kept crying, "Put him out!"

Simpson appealed to the crowd to sit down. "I am coming to my peroration," he said, although he had been speaking only 15 minutes. Cries came, "Take your peroration to Aguinaldo." Simpson attempted to go on, but no one could hear him 10 feet away. The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and Mr. Simpson left the platform. His retirement was greeted with prolonged cheers.

## Edmonton Relief Expedition.

Seattle, Sept. 25.—Moved at last by the appeals of the relatives and friends of the misguided men, so many of whom met death or encountered hardships and sufferings almost beyond human endurance, Canadian officials have dispatched a relief expedition over the Edmonton trail route. The rescuers left Dawson early in September. It is a splendidly equipped body, led by Corporal Kervin and Constable Boko. The voyage will probably require seven months. The expedition left Dawson, going down the Yukon to the mouth of Porcupine river. Thence the voyagers go up the Porcupine to the portage of Bell and West Rat rivers, where they cross the mountains to the Pelly river, thence portage to the Mackenzie and down that stream to Fort McPherson.

## "SWIFTWATER BILL."

Again Running Things His Own Way in Dawson—Other Klondike Notes.

"Swiftwater Bill," says the Dawson Dispatch, has somewhat of a "pull" in Dawson, and has exercised it to the extent of exterminating the famous Lamore family, root and stem, from the Klondike capital.

William Gates, or "Swiftwater Bill," has had a world of trouble with this family, and during the spring when, by reason of prior water rights, Gates was unable to obtain water to sluice his Dominion claims, they were making him squirm by reason of his shortage of ready cash. But when the first water rights were consumed, Gates got his dumps under wash, and once again the famous silk hat and long-tailed coat were taken in hand and "Swiftwater Willie" was the Yukon Monte Cristo of old.

He secured as a special attraction a young girl from Portland, notwithstanding he had to start her mother in the lodging-house business in Dawson and supply her sister with ready money to act as chaperone. This young lady was a trained vocalist and pianist, and soon cut a swell in the Dawson tenderloin, and with Gates' dust soon was a power.

Mrs. "Swiftwater Bill" Gates, better known as Gussie Lamore, and her two sisters and brother are now en route to San Francisco, and claim that Swiftwater jobbed them, as they were given eight hours to transact any pressing business and leave the Yukon forever, the officials claiming that they were too light-fingered in handling miners' dust in the Yukon. It is estimated that they had \$25,000 each as a result of their stay in Dawson.

"Swiftwater" is now cock of the walk in Dawson and the same spendthrift as of old.

## Klondike Notes.

Unusual interest is being manifested in the approaching trial of Arthur Goddard, who killed James Prather, his cabin mate last May. He has been acting very strangely in his prison apartments in the barracks lately and the police are of the opinion he is insane. He is closely watched night and day. Captain W. W. Robinson, jr., has sent in a long letter saying the prisoner was severely injured when a boy and that his family considered him partially insane.

Recently the Ottawa authorities ordered returned to American territory 1,018 barrels of beer imported by the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Trading and Transportation Company. Governor Ogilvie has just issued a permit allowing the shipment to go to Dawson and placed in the bonded warehouse, along with 2,000 barrels of other beer, pending a final decision by the Ottawa government.

Since the opening of navigation, according to local passenger lists, 9,447 people have left Dawson and 2,899 have arrived there. This aggregate does not include 1,000 or 1,500 men who floated down the river to Cape Nome. It is estimated that there are 3,000 "broke" men in the Klondike who must get out of the country or become objects of charity next winter.

I. Hobson and A. B. Crane have returned from a prospecting trip on Coal and Twelve Mile creeks and Porcupine river, along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, without finding any placer or quartz gold indications. They pronounce the country barren of valuable mineral. It is a hunter's paradise, they say, and the valleys abound with all kinds of game.

The remains of Chester Payne Hughes have been shipped to Seattle for interment. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hughes, and died as the ice went out of the river on the 17th of last May. J. L. Bell, who died on December 20, 1898, has been exhumed and sent to his old home in Whatcom, at the request of his son, J. H. Bell, jr.

Judge S. O. Morford, formerly probate judge of Yakima county, Wash., has sold his property interests on Bonanza, Hunker and other creeks to Tom Kirkpatrick and Dr. Bonner for \$95,000. He will return to his Washington home next winter and live in peace and happiness the rest of his days.

The government is building a wagon trail from Caribou crossing to a point below White Horse rapids through Watson valley and around Thirty Mile river. This will lessen the distance on the winter trail fully 100 miles.

It is estimated that fully 40,000 tons of general merchandise has been shipped to the Yukon valley via St. Michaels and White Pass. There is an abundance of food at Dawson to supply all requirements.

Thomas Mahoney, general manager of the North American Trading and Transportation Company, has purchased the mercantile holdings of the British American Company. The purchase price was \$100,000.

Henry Piltz is accused by Edgar Mizer of converting to his own use \$1,500 from the French Hill claim.

## GENERAL TRADE IS GOOD.

Reaction in the Stock Market Has But Little Effect.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The reaction in the stock market is not a sign of anything outside that market, but has caused many to look for signs of a reaction elsewhere. Such signs have been hard to find. It has been for months a wonder that the demand for products was sustained at rates exceeding past consumption in any year, notwithstanding the general rises in prices. But the demand does not appear to abate, and the rise in prices continues.

Wheat exports fall a little below last year's, but in three weeks, flour included, have been 8,865,877 bushels for Atlantic ports, against 9,293,831 bushels last year, and 1,021,998 bushels from Pacific ports, against 907,961 bushels last year. But Western receipts have been 21,759,852 bushels, against 23,099,397 bushels last year, and even more impressive are the receipts of 18,515,932 bushels of corn, against 11,177,483 bushels last year, and the exports of 9,201,427 bushels, against 5,943,966 bushels last year.

Further government reports have been so credited abroad that cotton has risen to 6.62 cents, but it comes forward more freely than in years of maximum crops.

When men pay \$3 to \$5 per ton more than the latest quoted price for iron products in order to get early deliveries, it is because delay is threatened on works or railroads or bridges, vessels or machinery, promising a profit many times the cost of a small fraction of the material. In such circumstances as in much of the reconstruction and expansion now going on, present cost counts for little compared with the earning power of the finished product in a time like this.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58@59c; Valley, 60@61c; Bluestem, 60@61c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.25; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$15@16; brewing, \$17.50 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$6@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; seconds, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c; store, 22½@27½c.

Eggs—20c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12c; Young America, 13c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen; hens, \$5.50; springs, \$2.50@4.00; geese, \$6.50@8 for old; \$4.50@6.50 for young; ducks, \$4.50@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12½@13c per pound.

Potatoes—65@75c per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1; beans, 5@6c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@4c per pound; tomatoes, 25@30c per box; green corn, 12½@15c per dozen.

Hops—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@13c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 6½@7c per pound; lambs, 7½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$6.00@7.00 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@7c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.

### Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Potatoes, new, 75c@1.10.

Beets, per sack, \$1.10.

Turnips, per sack, 50c.

Carrots, per sack, 85@90c.

Parsnips, per sack, \$1@1.75.

Cauliflower, 75c per dozen.

Cabbage, native and California, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds.

Peaches, 65@80c.

Apples, \$1.25@1.50 per box.

Pears, \$1.00@1.25 per box.

Prunes, 60c per box.

Watermelons, \$1@1.75.

Cantaloupes, 50@75c.

Butter—Creamery, 27c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 12½@17c per pound.

Eggs—27c.

Cheese—Native, 13@14c.

Poultry—14@16c; dressed, 16½c.