

REVOLUTIO FORCE SURRENDERS

Hundred Tagals Laid Down Their Arms.

AMERICANS AMONG PRISONERS

Monroe, of General Lawton's Force, Accepted the Surrender of General Conon's Force.

Dec. 4.—General Conon surrendered 800 officers and men with several Americans and 70 Spaniards and the garrison at Bayambang, province of Nueva Viscaya, to General Monroe, with 50 men of the 4th cavalry.

Report of Operations.

Washington, Dec. 4.—General Otis' advance into the interior is being vigorously pushed, and the Americans continue to drive back and scatter the scattered bands encountered. He states that Captain War of the Eighteenth infantry, was killed in an engagement at Pasi, Ilo Ilo, November 27.

WHO WAS ASSASSINATED.

Alvarez Stirred the People up to the Point of Insurrection.

Dec. 4.—The steamer Salomon from Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, which has arrived here, contains details of the occupation of the island by Commander Very, of the United States gunboat Castine.

Revolutionists in Mindanao were Alvarez and Calixto, who left some time ago and for the last months had been stirring up the people, winning a considerable following. The commercial depression and lack of food resulting from the blockade set the people against the revolutionists and culminated in an insurrection on November 15 of this year, a firebrand and the real leader of the revolution, by Midel, mayor of Zamboanga.

Alvarez, under a pretext, secured Calixto's assistance in Tetuan and where the station guards. The latter fired a shot, killing Calixto instantly. Calixto once repaired to the Castine and arranged with Commander Very for the occupation of Zamboanga. Commander Very asked that Dato, with 500 of his followers, station on a neighboring island, come to Zamboanga.

The following morning Midel raised the American flag over Zamboanga, the people offering no resistance and entering the town. The Castine was shelled with 21 guns, and Commander Very landed 100 bluejackets to take possession of the town and the station. Datto Mandi's men arrived in the afternoon. They were armed with wooden shields and swords, and were used on picket duty.

Commander Very dispatched the steamer Manila on November 15 to Jolo to bring troops to reinforce him. A company of the Twenty-third regiment, Captain Nichols, arrived on November 17, and two more companies arrived shortly. Mandi's followers then returned home and Alvarez arranged for a surrender of the town and the artillery pieces.

In the afternoon of November 20, a meeting of the local revolutionists, who formally deposed Alvarez and elected Midel president of the insular government established by the American sovereignty and the chiefs formally requested Commander Very to grant exemption from taxes until the re-establishment of commercial relations, permission to mine in the mountains, religious freedom and the power to conduct local government as they had previously exercised, which requests, pending the arrival of Brigadier-General Bates, the governor of the district, the commander granted.

Commander Very then effected an armistice and reconciliation between Alvarez and Midel and their followers, by signing a formal resignation of the position of revolutionary leader on November 22, at a point on the coast of the rebel town of Mercel. Alvarez delivered 14 Nordenfeldts and 14 Maxim's, with ammunition, which were stored on board the Castine. Nordenfeldts and Maxims were turned over to the army at Zamboanga, and also 200 rifles and ammunition. The artillery came into possession of the revolutionists from six gunboats bought by the army in Spain, which the revolutionists looted before the Americans took possession.

There are only a dozen followers of the remainder of the revolutionists scattered and returned to their occupations. Commander Very started to occupy Zamboanga, is expected to have handled the situation in many phases with energy and automatic skill.

Will Return to Cuba.

Washington, Dec. 4.—General Leonidas will return to Cuba next week, he says he expects to remain in the army as long as he is permitted to remain.

MINES AND MINING.

Eastern Oregon Copper Prospect Promises Great Wealth.

The three great copper claims which the venerable Lewis and his associates have clung to so long are at last to be opened, says the Baker City Democrat. This means that Eastern Oregon will soon have the greatest mining property upon earth. There are lying upon the surface of the Atlantic, Gigantic and Pacific, as these claims are called, half a million tons of ore that will average 3 per cent copper, besides some gold and silver. As a copper mine no two properties in the world can approximate it when developed. The claims are well named, in view of their almost incomprehensible magnitude. Through their entire length of 4,500 feet they are traversed by two mammoth ledges hugging each other side by side, running down practically to China, and forming one continuous ledge 160 feet in width. In the comparative estimates given as to the richness of the ore it must be remembered that in the Calumet & Hecla, and also in the Anaconda, the ore comes from a depth of hundreds and even thousands of feet, while in the Oregon wonder it was taken from the surface, where the leaching process has somewhat impoverished it. With depth it will increase also in richness. Nor have we mentioned the gold, to say nothing of the silver, which also runs to a considerable extent in this marvelous ore body. The estimate is staggering already. Suffice it to say that it is now bonded to a combination of Baker City and Des Moines, I. C. parties, with the controlling interest in Des Moines, and that the greatest mineral deposit known to exist on earth will soon be opened within 20 miles of this city.

Southern Oregon Mines.

The Josephine dredger at Sallor diggings started up again last week. Henry Risene has made a valuable strike on one of his claims in the Bohemia district. The ledge is a well-defined one eight feet wide and will assay \$30 to the ton. A large deal was recently made of 640 acres of patented land, containing placer and quartz claims, on Galls creek, near Gold Hill, formerly known as the Klippe property. It was an all-cash deal, and the buyer was F. H. Osgood, of Seattle.—Grants Pass Mining Journal.

Shipping Cape Nome Sand.

The steam schooner Albion, which is now speeding to San Francisco from Alaska, has a ballast cargo of 400 tons of Cape Nome beach sands. The J. S. Kimball Company, owner of the vessel, has undertaken to demonstrate whether the ordinary sands of the Cape Nome beach cannot be transported to San Francisco at a profit. The gravel is to be treated by the most modern and improved machinery. Should it be found that it contains pay gold it is probable that next summer all returning vessels will try for Cape Nome beach ballast. The Alpha, also of the Kimball line, which arrived at this port from the North en route to San Francisco recently, also had 50 tons of Cape Nome sands for ballast.

Mining Notes.

There is an unprecedented demand for coal in the East. R. R. McMaisters, of the Illinois Coal Company, of Chicago, says that if the Washington coal mines could produce four times as much as they are turning out, a market would be ready for it in any city east of Omaha. There is a coal famine in the East, and the Northwest will have to supply the shortage. Mr. McMaisters says: The mines from which we have hitherto received our supply in the East, owing to a scarcity of labor and a lack of cars to ship, are away behind with their supply, and we are forced to get coal from any source we can. Coal in the Chicago market is very high, and unless relief comes soon will go higher.

The prospecting expedition sent out by the Olympic Mining Company, of Seattle, last summer, has returned. They prospected along the Coast with their own schooner and report having secured one property of great value—a copper bearing lode situated 50 miles northwest of Wrangell, on Duncan channel, on Kupreanof island. The whole vein assays over 10 per cent copper, besides considerable gold and silver. The ledge is about eight feet wide with a solid pay streak two feet wide. This is the fourth shipper which has been unearthed by this company during the last four months. The company will commence shipping ore from this property soon.

The far-famed Treadwell mine on Douglas island, Alaska, paid out, on October 28, a quarterly dividend of 37 1/2 cents a share to its stockholders. The amount paid out since January 1 to October 28 was \$300,000, a sum that averages about \$1,000 for every working day of that period. October's gross receipts at the mine were \$107,087, and expenses \$36,500. The October report showed 540 stamps crushed 58,407 tons, yielding \$68,646, with a saving of 1,083 tons sulphurets, worth \$30,173. The ore averaged but \$1.83 per ton.

The Pacific Coast Company, which operates the coal mines at Franklin, Newcastle and Black Diamond, has recently made several advances in the wages paid to its men, amounting to a total average of 7 per cent.

HELD UP BY ONE MAN.

Daring Robbery of an Express Car in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 4.—An unknown white man, closely masked, held up the two messengers in a Southern express car tonight, and under cover of a revolver, compelled them to give up \$1,700 in cash. Eight thousand dollars in another safe was overlooked by the outlaw. The train had just left Branchville when Messengers Ramsey and Rhodes were covered with two revolvers. One messenger was made to stand with his hands over his head and the other was compelled to hand over the money packages in the safe. After warning the messengers not to put a foot outside of the car until the train had got under way again, the robber pulled the bell and jumped off as the train slowed up. The conductor saw the robber escaping alongside the track, but, thinking him a tramp, signaled the engineer ahead. When the train got under way the messengers came out and told their story. The car was a combination baggage and express, and the door had been opened to permit the conductor to reach the baggage section, which was in the forward end of the car.

How the Khalifa Died.

Cairo, Dec. 4.—Officers from the Sudan who have arrived here say that when General Wingate's force overtook the khalifa, the latter tried to outflank the Anglo-Egyptians, but failed. Seeing his position was hopeless, the khalifa bade his emirs stay with him and die. He then spread a sheepskin on the ground and sat down on it, with the emirs on each side of him. The khalifa was found shot in the head, heart, arms and legs, and the emirs were lying dead beside him. The members of his bodyguard were all dead in front of them. General Wingate's force swept over them without recognizing the khalifa and his emirs, but they were identified later. The khalifa is described as of medium height, strong and stout, of light brown, color and wearing a long gray beard.

Wrecked by a Breaker.

Eureka, Cal., Dec. 4.—The steamer Weeott lies a total wreck on the south jetty of Humboldt bay, having struck the rocks there, and of the 24 souls on board all are safe but two. One passenger, Mrs. Carmichael, a resident of Ferndale, this county, and Gus Nelson, a seaman of the steamer, lost their lives. Mrs. Carmichael was the first person the lifesaving crew tried to rescue. She was in the basket which was on the lifeline run to the doomed vessel from the jetty. A big breaker struck the basket as she was almost in the arms of her rescuers, and she was swept away. Her body was not recovered. Nelson was killed by a falling spar which struck him, breaking his neck.

Storm in Texas.

Rockport, Tex., Dec. 4.—Reports from points on the gulf in this section show that the damage to property and loss of life by the recent severe storm were much greater than at first reported. A number of small fishing craft are missing, together with their crews. The bodies of James Sanders and two other men not yet identified have been found in the mouth of St. Charles bay. Several thousand head of sheep and hundreds of cattle were driven into the gulf by the storm and drowned. One ranchman, George Brundett, lost over 3,000 head of sheep in this manner. In Refugio and Aransas counties, there was a terrific fall of hail and chunks of ice, some being five inches in diameter. More than 700 head of cattle were killed by falling hail in the vicinity of Lumar.

A Cure For Leprosy.

Honolulu, Nov. 25, via Victoria, B. C., Dec. 4.—Experiments are to be made here with a remedy for leprosy, which is said on reliable authority to have actually accomplished cures. The cure is a Venezuela shrub, of which samples were forwarded here by Surgeon-General Wyman, of the United States. The shrubs are growing here under the care of Dr. Carmichael, of the United States marine hospital service, who was asked by the department at Washington to make experiments with them. The shrub credited with the power of eradicating the malady, hitherto found to be incurable, is known in Venezuela as tantua.

Secretary Hitchcock's Annual Report.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The annual report of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, made public tonight, while summing up the work in all the bureaus, is of special interest by reason of its statements regarding pension policies. At the close of the fiscal year there were 991,519 pensioners, a decrease of 2,195 during the year. The average annual value of all pensions was \$132.74. The Spanish war probably will increase the pension roll in the coming fiscal year. The secretary concurs in the recommendations providing that no pension be granted to commence prior to the date of filing the claim.

Gigantic Sugar Trust.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—The News says today: A \$200,000,000 trust is in contemplation. There is every prospect that the American Sugar Refining Company, and all so-called independent sugar refineries, will be consolidated.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Interest to the Growing Western States.

New Line Taps Wheat Growing Territory.

The Enid and Tonkawa railroad, the new line which the Rock Island has been building for the past few months in Oklahoma, east from North Enid has been formally opened for traffic. This new line of railroad is about 26 miles long, and is built through a section of the territory exceptionally rich for wheat growing. Three stations about equal distances apart have been established on the new road and have been named Cropper Garber and Billings.

This line gives promise of being one of the best paying branches of the Rock Island. Within the past few weeks during which time a part of the road has been open for traffic over 50 cars of wheat have been hauled out. At each of the three stations flourishing towns are springing up and elevators and other buildings are being erected as fast as the material can be procured. A few days before the line opened there were 60 carloads of lumber and supplies on a siding at Enid waiting for the completion of the track to be hauled to Billings.

This new railroad is already a favorite with the farmers of the territory through which it passes and they are jubilant over its building.

Fisheries.

Fish Commissioner Little has received partial reports from Puget Sound canneries and places the estimate of the season's pack between 85,000 and 90,000 cases. While the fall pack was disappointing the total exceeded by considerably over 100 per cent the pack of last season and places Puget sound next to Alaska as the greatest salmon canning district of the coast.

Three acres have been bought on the Little Spokane river for a state fish hatchery, and buildings will be erected at once to cost \$2,500. About 10,000,000 "baby" salmon will be shipped to this hatchery from the Chewaukum hatchery on the Wenatchee. It is reported that the fish commission deposited 1,000,000 Eastern trout in the Yakima river at Cle Elum a few weeks ago.

Mining Property Sold.

The quickest mining deal ever made in the history of Oregon was closed last week by Mrs. Jacobs, of Portland, just three days after the bond was given to a Baker City firm. The property sold is the Knapp property, on Rock creek. The purchaser is J. B. Dabney and the price paid was \$75,000. Ground has already been broken for the erection of bunkhouses, blacksmith shop, etc., and two shifts of men working night and day will at once commence sinking the shaft. Work will continue through the winter.

Pacific Coast Chat.

Dawson mail and men from the steamer Anglican have arrived in Skagway.

A lone mounted highwayman held up three men in the outskirts of Walla Walla the other day.

Twenty-two carloads of apples have been shipped from Walla Walla, in Whitman county, this week.

A fir was cut in a Menlo, Pacific county produced 32,000 feet of

Arthur Huey, who left Walla Walla in July to harvest fields, has not since.

Farmers report that the season has been in the past 30 years.

A literary and social co-operative club is being organized in Tacoma for the study of municipal affairs and social intercourse.

The Pacific sheet metal works at Fairhaven are turning out 135,000 cans a day. Clam cans are now being made for several canneries on the Sound.

Scalps to the number of 393 of wild animals in Lake county, Wash., were presented to the county court during its late session, the regular November term.

The way building is going on in Grants Pass indicates at least that people have much confidence in the permanency of the town, says the Observer of that town.

The Great Northern has ordered 10 more new engines from the Brooks Locomotive Works. They will weigh 182,000 pounds each, with 150,000 pounds on the driving wheels.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Unfavorable Weather for Distribution of Seasonable Goods.

Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says: The price situation generally is apparently one of notable strength. Farm products, it is true, notably wheat and corn, have been weak and lower on unsatisfactory foreign demand, and a bearish influence exercised by increasing supplies of former grain. Other cereals are stronger, however. Provisions have been lower, largely on increased receipts of hogs, but lard has been steady on good export demand. Woolen goods have been strong also, despite unfavorable weather. Raw wool has again advanced on heavy trading, and what is additionally interesting, prices at the latest foreign wool sales appear to have gained to a parity with recent advances here.

Crop damage reports from Brazil have been a moving feature in coffee, which started from a very low price level and, with large stocks carried over from previous years. The price of this staple advanced nearly 1 cent in November. A marked tendency toward higher prices for hardware is reported at a number of markets. Holiday business in this line has opened well, and the prospect for spring trade is regarded as encouraging.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,699,490 bushels, against 3,683,677 bushels last week.

Business failures in the United States, as usual at this period are larger, numbering 171 for the week as compared with 202 last week, 212 in this week a year ago, 250 in 1897, 359 in 1896, and 315 in 1895. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 25 against 35 last week, 25 in this week a year ago, 37 in 1897, 47 in 1896, and 39 in 1895.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

- Onions, new, \$1.00@1.25 per sack.
- Potatoes, new, \$16@20.
- Beets, per sack, 75@85c.
- Turnips, per sack, 60c.
- Carrots, per sack, 50c.
- Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c.
- Cauliflower, 75c per dozen.
- Cabbage, native and California, 75@90c 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, \$1.50.
- Nutmegs, 50@75c.
- Butter—Creamery, 32c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 22c per pound.
- Eggs—Firm, 33@35c.
- Cheese—Native, 16c.
- Poultry—9@10c; dressed, 11@13c.
- Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$17.00@18.00.
- Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.
- Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; whole, \$22.
- Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.35; blended straight, \$3.10; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.80; whole wheat flour, \$3.10; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
- Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$16.00; shorts, per ton, \$17.00.
- Seed—Choice feed, \$20.50 per ton; villois, \$22; oil cake meal,

and Market.

- Walla Walla, 50@51.
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- per bushel.
- Feed barley, \$16@16.50;
- bre ang, \$18.00@19.00 per ton.
- Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per ton.
- Hay—Timothy, \$9@11; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
- Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 42 1/2@45c; dairy, 37 1/2@40c; store, 25@35c.
- Eggs—18 1/2@21c per dozen.
- Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
- Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00@3.50; geese, \$7.00@8.50 for old; \$4.50@6.50 for young; ducks, \$4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound.
- Potatoes—50@60c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c 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, 75c per box; green corn, 12 1/2@15c per dozen.
- Hops—7@10c; 1898 crop, 5@6c.
- Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.
- Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2@7c per pound; lambs, 7 1/2c per pound.
- Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.50@6.00 per 100 pounds.
- Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3@3.50; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound.
- Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.