

## FEW GUERRILLAS REMAIN

### Filipino War Is Almost at an End.

#### TROOPS DOING GOOD WORK

General Wheeler, Who Arrived in Washington, Says the Insurgents Are Scattered—Many Ambuscades.

Washington, March 19.—General Joseph Wheeler arrived in this city this morning from Manila. He went over to the war department this afternoon. In the absence of Secretary Root he reported formally to Adjutant-General Corbin, thus complying with the order from the department which brought him from Manila. The general was in the uniform of a brigadier-general of the volunteer army. He looked the picture of health; better than when he left Washington for Manila.

He gave General Corbin a brief description of the conditions in Luzon. He insisted that the war is over, and that nothing more is to be done except to run down a few guerrillas and irregulars. There is difficulty in this work, he said, and there is danger, too, but its prosecution is not "war." Ambuscades were frequent and annoying, and it was not easy to tell whether the hidden foe was strong or weak. Three men had been mistaken for a company in some cases.

The general said that the American troops are doing splendid work there. They are sound and healthy, and in quite as good shape as they would be at home, engaged in similar service. This is owing in a measure to the excellent care for them men exhibited by officers, and to the watchful precautions of the staff of the army.

#### OPEN TO THE CAPE.

Bloemfontein Has Through Rail Communication.

London, March 19.—Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to the war office:

Bloemfontein, March 19.—General Clements crossed the Orange river yesterday. Repairs to the railway bridge at Norval's Pont have commenced, and it will shortly be ready for traffic. General Pole-Carew telegraphs his arrival at Springfontein, so that Bloemfontein is now practically in rail communication with Cape Town.

"My proclamation is already having an excellent effect. Several hundred burghers have expressed their intention to surrender their arms and return to their occupations. The resident commissioner of Basutoland reports that 800 Boers lately arrived from Bloemfontein, and that a further contingent from Aliwal North was only waiting to know the terms of my proclamation to surrender. They had refused to attend a council at Kroonstad, to which President Steyn had summoned them."

#### EXPLOSION AT BLAST FURNACE.

One Man Entirely Cremated and Four Others Injured.

Pittsburg, March 19.—By the fall of a "hung" at the Monongahela furnace at McKeesport today one man was cremated, two were fatally burned and two others were badly injured. Geo. Martin is the cremated man. Geo. Curvan and Sydney Jackson were so badly burned that their recovery is impossible. Stephen Stobowski and John Borneck were badly burned, but will recover.

Explosions of this character are frequent in this section, but the absolute disappearance of Martin lends an air of mystery to the affair. Three hundred tons of molten ore, coke and minerals used in the production of pig iron became fast in the furnace, and Martin and Curvan, as top fillers, tried to dislodge it. Suddenly the entire mass fell, compressing the gas below and causing a terrific explosion.

Not a trace of Martin's body can be found. Curvan, when discovered, was in a horrible shape, and can hardly live until morning. The other men, who were at the bottom of the furnace, fared some better, but Jackson is so badly burned that his recovery is next to impossible.

#### Food for Puerto Ricans.

Washington, March 19.—Five hundred tons of rice, codfish and bacon were shipped on a transport to Puerto Rico today by the war department to relieve the suffering. The shipment is made in response to an appeal some time ago from General George Davis, military governor of Puerto Rico, to acting Secretary of State Meikeljohn, for aid for starving Puerto Ricans.

General Davis' letter depicts an awfully situation on the island. He expected that he intended to discontinue the distribution of food the first of the month, but owing to the distress he asked for this shipment. He also says that it is imperative that a further shipment of 500 tons of the same articles be made on the next transport following this shipment.

#### Fire in a Massachusetts Town.

Hodkinton, Mass., March 17.—Fire destroyed five of the best business buildings in this place today. The loss is estimated at \$75,000 to \$100,000.

## HOT TALK IN SENATE.

Gallinger Accused Penrose of Untruthfulness.

Washington, March 17.—"I assert most emphatically that when the senator says I told him I should not speak on this subject, he does not state the truth."

This was the sensational retort made in the senate today by Gallinger, to a statement just made by Penrose. Senators were astonished and the auditors in the galleries quivered with excitement. There had scarcely been the slightest intimation that the debate would take such a turn.

For nearly three hours the senate had under discussion the bill appropriating \$2,095,000 for the benefit of the people of Puerto Rico. Fairbanks had just concluded some remarks on the measure, and suggested that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Pending a motion to that effect, Penrose who has charge of the case of ex-Senator Quay, suggested that a time be fixed for a vote on the case. In the course of his remarks he intimated that certain senators were throwing obstacles in the way of a vote, and indicated that Gallinger was one of these senators.

Gallinger quietly replied that he desired to be heard on the question, but had not had an opportunity to speak. To his statement Penrose retorted that the New Hampshire senator had assured him he did not expect to speak on the Quay case. Instantly Gallinger was on his feet, and with evident feeling and with great vehemence, replied as above quoted.

"I don't know whether I don't speak the truth," he replied Penrose, "or whether the senator from New Hampshire failed to tell me the truth."

Gallinger retorted that the whole proceeding of Penrose was unmanly and beneath his notice.

The debate on the appropriation bill developed difference of opinion, as Jones, of Arkansas, offered a substitute for the measure a bill to return the duties to those who had paid them, and providing for absolute free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. The bill had not been disposed of when the Quay case was called up.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying \$8,608,378, was passed by the house today, and also a bill granting the abandoned Fort Hayes military reservation to the state of Kansas for an experimental station and normal school purposes.

#### Parkhurst on Their Track.

New York, March 17.—The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and Superintendent Burr, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, will go before the grand jury today with evidence that is expected to show that body how it has been possible, under the system of official protection, for gamblers to flourish in New York. Neither Mr. Burr nor Dr. Parkhurst would say last night just what the line of this evidence was, but they intimated that the society was after the gambling commission and the other persons in high places who shared in its spoils, while the prosecution of the gamblers and dive-keepers was only incidental to the main issue, and would be so treated.

#### Mrs. Blaine's Experiment.

Chicago, March 17.—The Times-Herald says: The servants of the household of Mrs. Emmons Blaine are now working under union rules. Eight hours constitute a day's work. The idea is said to have been suggested to Mrs. Blaine by Professor Patrick Geddes, of Edinburgh, who lectured in Chicago a couple of weeks ago. The scientist offered the proposition that there was a chance for the betterment of the condition of household servants, and so well did Mrs. Blaine regard the suggestion that she decided to adopt it in her home.

The system was inaugurated about 10 days ago, and it is said to have proven highly successful. Society and club women are highly interested in Mrs. Blaine's experiment, and if it continues to work well, the plan may be quite generally adopted.

#### AN EDICT AGAINST RATS.

Formal Proclamation Issued by the Mayor of Astoria.

Astoria, Or., March 17.—A proclamation, of which the following is a copy, was issued from the mayor's office today:

"To the Citizens of Astoria: In view of the fact that there has been an authentic case of the plague in Chinatown in San Francisco, and the Chinese are constantly coming from there to other cities on this coast, and in view also that the plague now exists in a greatly increased number of ports of the Pacific ocean from which vessels are constantly coming to the ports of this coast, and in view also of the fact that rats take this disease more easily than man, and are generally the first to take it in any port, and then give it to man; and in view of the fact that the diseased rats cannot be isolated in case of an epidemic; therefore I think it proper that the people should be warned to kill the rats by trapping or otherwise, without delay, as a matter of self and public protection. This I consider of great importance, and I hope it will be done immediately, while the council will adopt other measures calculated to prevent the introduction of the disease."

"ISAAC BERGMAN, Mayor."

## BOER SYMPATHIZERS.

New York Mass Meeting Addressed by Montagu White.

New York, March 19.—There was a meeting of Boer sympathizers at Cooper Union tonight, at which George H. van Hoesen presided. Montagu White, the Boer representative; John E. Mulholland and P. J. Wessels, a representative of the Orange Free State, made speeches. Mr. Van Hoesen prophesied that "not until all the Boers are in their graves will the English be in flight will they be over."

Referring to his interview with regard to the probable destruction of Johannesburg by the Boers, he said: "A nation making war cannot provide a draw room for its enemy. The Boers would neither have lost nor gained by the destruction of Bloemfontein; but the case of Johannesburg is different, as it would provide splendid barracks accommodation for the British, and by reason of its location and other advantages an invaluable base for operations."

As to the reported statement of the British that President Kruger would be held personally responsible for any destruction of property he said:

"President Kruger is well able to take care of himself, and if he is not, I call upon you to take care of him."

Mr. Wessels spoke briefly, beginning with a reference to the reverence with which the Boers regard their women, and the fact that the women have been fighting in the trenches. He declared the Boers had demonstrated and would demonstrate their right and fitness to govern themselves. He charged England with supplying the natives with guns to use against the Dutch; with falsifying the surveys, in order to get possession of the diamond fields; with misusing the natives and Boers, and with other reprehensible things. He concluded with an appeal that America intervene to stop hostilities, and reiterated the statement that European nations would have intervened if they had but known how the United States stands.

#### THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

Will Be Taken Up When Puerto Rico Is Out of the Way.

New York, March 19.—A special to the Times from Washington says: Four weeks hence, the year allowed by the treaty of peace with Spain for the Spanish inhabitants of Cuba to decide whether they will be Cuban or Spanish citizens will expire. Immediately after that date, April 11, according to the plan laid down by the administration at the opening of the present session of congress, preparations are to be made for the holding of municipal elections and ultimately for the election of a convention which will decide upon the Cuban form of government. To that government, according to the original programme, the United States is to surrender the control of the island.

Whether that programme will be carried out in its entirety cannot certainly be said. The senate committee on Cuban affairs has the matter before it. The plan was Senator Foraker's, and he secured the consent of the administration to it at a time when powerful interests were contending for a different policy, and when they had progressed so far that the plan had been announced to the public as the president's plan. Senator Foraker is confident that it will be adopted, and it is understood that this is the reason why he is so anxious for the immediate adoption of a civil government for Puerto Rico, with or without a tariff annex. He wants Puerto Rico out of the way, it is said, in time for the bigger Cuban problem to have a free field.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, has started for Cuba with Senators Aldrich and Teller. Senator Platt is chairman of committee on relations with Cuba, and he, with Senators Aldrich and Teller, form a subcommittee which has been delegated to go to Cuba and study the situation. Nothing has been said about the duration of the stay the three senators will make. It is understood, however, that their visit relates to the plebiscite of April 11.

#### INTERVIEW WITH ITO.

Rumors of War Between Russia and Japan are Unfounded.

New York, March 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Yokohama says: Marquis Ito, Japanese ex-prime minister in an interview, said:

"The rumor of war between Russia and Japan an unfounded newspaper reports. An agreement exists between Russia and Japan to the effect that neither power will encroach upon Korea, and we must believe that Russia is sincere. The new Russian minister to Corea has come to Tokio and our relations are most friendly."

Speaking about the South African war, Marquis said:

"The outcome of the struggle will be to increase England's greatness and arouse new interest in the armies which her colonies have developed. England will be trained soldiers all over the globe."

"The policy of Japan is not a colonial one. The Japanese army and navy are intended to defend Japan and her interests, not to conquer. Japan has no money for or aggrandizement. The new development of commerce in the East renders it necessary for each nation to protect its interests with a show of power."

## TWELFTH CENSUS.

Duties and Requirements of the 50,000 Enumerators—Four Schedules Instead of Ten.

In the census building a great room is now the scene of bustling activity, the work of preparing portfolios for use by enumerators in the coming count of the population being fairly under way. These portfolios, of whitish-brown pasteboard, hinged together with black cloth, are 18 inches long and 10 wide and tied with four sets of tape, which to the ordinary mind signifies circumlocution and delay. The law requires speed in the census of 1900 and common every day white cotton tape will fasten the schedule-filled portfolios in their round from habitation to habitation. For convenient, accurate and rapid enumeration the United States has been divided into 300 supervisors' districts, and these in turn into about 50,000 enumeration districts, or E. D.'s, as they are called in the census office. Each of the 50,000 enumerators is yet to be appointed, so on the portfolios a blank space is left for his name.

The last census found the unhappy enumerator loaded down with from 10 to 13 schedules, each having voluminous instructions, to master which required considerable mental ability and power of memory. That census was taken under a law which required enumerators to ask many obnoxious questions. The census act of 1900 happily for all does not require these disagreeable queries.

Four schedules, not 10, cover enumerator's inquiries in 1900; schedules requiring information about population, vital statistics, manufactures and agriculture. In cities the enumerator will seldom need the agricultural, or in the rural districts the manufacturing schedule, so he will infrequently carry more than three.

A general realization by American citizens of their personal interest in a successful prosecution of the canvass by this white-tape army should arouse sentiments of local interest and pride in each enumeration district citizens would concern themselves about the selection of their registrar and local arbiter.

The white-tape army should be made up of men of a high standard. They should be quick, competent, courteous, tactful and truthful.

#### Cosmopolis Sawmill.

The Gray's Harbor, Wash., Commercial Company's sawmill plant at Cosmopolis, employs 500 men, with 100 men working on improvements; has a \$51,000 monthly payroll; has a mess house that takes care of 400 men; scores of dwellings for rent to employes at a nominal sum, and which, in connection with the plant, presents nearly a mile of frontage on Chehalis river. The company is now constructing a new planing mill, a box factory, a tank factory, a finished lumber storing shed, new dry kilns, and making numerous other additions. During 1899 its output was 45,000,000 feet of lumber and 90,000,000 shingles.

#### Sea Lions Wanted.

J. E. W. Macfarland, superintendent of the new oil and guano factory, at Astoria, Or., is going to try an experiment this summer, that will meet the approval of the fishermen and the fishing interests generally. He will be willing to pay a good price to fishermen for all the sea lions that they may kill, as he believes that he can extract oil from them profitably, for they are always very fat when they come into the river. The matter will be brought up at the next meeting of the Fishermen's Union for discussion.

#### Northwest Notes.

Polk county, Or., has 2,508 voters; of them, 1,156 have registered.

La Grande, Or., has a school population of 1,377 between the ages of 4 and 20.

Miss Oza Waldrop, actress, is the daughter of Rev. Joe Waldrop, of Prineville, Or.

Walter Benn, a Siletz Indian, is under bonds at Toledo, Or., to answer a charge of grand larceny.

A number of strangers are investigating the timber resources in the mountains west of Pedee.

Papers throughout Oregon are still urging voters to register. More than half of them are not yet on the books.

A. J. Smith is said to have given option to parties on his 32 acres of oyster land on Oyster bay, Wash., the price to be \$15,000.

The Brownsville, Or., Times says the Calapoola river continues to make inroads on land in the eastern part of town, though the water is not high.

Tacoma druggists have organized a society which will join the Retail Druggists' Association of America. One of its objects is to prevent the sale of patent medicines and drugs in department stores.

A. F. Garr is a Toledo, Or., man who went to the residence of his wife, from whom he had separated, and "while she was absent at church, broke open the door with an ax, loaded a wagon with what he wanted and took it away." Mrs. Garr will take legal proceedings against him.

## ADVICES ARE CHEERFUL.

Trade Review Makes a Favorable Showing.

Bradstreet's say Trade advices are, as a whole, cheerful, and the stretch of values is apparently unabated, though some off spots still present themselves. A permanent feature this week has been the increase in strength of values of farm products, nearly all the cereals, pork products and cotton advancing, while materials for manufacture, and the products thereof, have generally remained steady or unchanged.

the retailer by enabling him to dispose of some carried-over stock.

Wool is fairly steady, but manufacturers are out of the market and concessions can be obtained, though London advices are better.

Southern iron advices are of steady prices, and of rather more inquiry on export account. Except immediately in Chicago, where idleness of many thousands of men has caused dullness in the machinery and kindred trades, the Western iron situation seems a strong one.

Structural material is in better request and some very large contracts will shortly be placed.

Wheat, including flour, shipments of the week aggregate 2,277,450 bushels, against 2,280,578 bushels last week, 4,114,046 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 190, as compared with 189 last week, 205 in this week a year ago, 233 in 1898, 233 in 1897, and 300 in 1896.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 28, as compared with 33 last week, 21 in this week a year ago, 23 in 1898, 36 in 1897 and 40 in 1896.

#### PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

##### Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$2.25 @ 2.50 per sack.  
Lettuce, hot house, 45c per doz.  
Potatoes, new, \$15 @ 18.  
Beets, per sack, 75 @ 85c.  
Turnips, per sack, 60c.  
Carrots, per sack, 50c.  
Parsnips, per sack, 75 @ 85c.  
Cauliflower, 75c @ \$1 per dozen.  
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00 @ 1.25 per 100 pounds.

Apples, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per box.  
Prunes, 60c per box.

Butter—Creamery, 28c per pound; dairy, 17 @ 22c; ranch, 17c per pound.  
Eggs—15 @ 16c.  
Cheese—Native, 15c.

Poultry—13 @ 14c; dressed, 14 @ 15c; spring, \$5.

Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00 @ 19.00.

Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straights, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80 @ 4.00.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$15.00.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 7 1/2 @ 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 7 1/2 @ 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8 1/2 @ 10c.

Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/4; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2 @ 13c; dry salt sides, 8c.

##### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 52 @ 53c; Valley, 52c; Bluestem, 55c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.

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

Barley—Feed barley, \$14 @ 15.00; brewing, \$17.00 @ 17.50 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$9 @ 10; clover, \$7 @ 7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 @ 7 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 50 @ 55c; seconds, 42 1/2 @ 45c; dairy, 30 @ 37 1/2 c; store, 25 1/2 @ 32 1/2 c.

Eggs—11c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 @ 4.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.50 @ 3.50; geese, \$6.50 @ 7.50 for old; \$4.50 @ 6.50; ducks, \$5.00 @ 5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10 @ 11c per pound.

Potatoes—50 @ 60c per sack; sweets, 2 @ 2 1/4 c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2 c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$1.50 @ 2.25; carrots, \$1.

Hops—3 @ 8c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12 @ 13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8 @ 14c; mohair, 27 @ 30c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4 1/2 c; dressed mutton, 7 @ 7 1/2 c per pound; lambs, 7 1/2 c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$6.00 @ 6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00 @ 4.50; cows, \$3.50 @ 4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c; small, 8 @ 9c per pound.

Tallow—5 @ 5 1/2 c; No. 2 and grease, 8 1/2 @ 4c per pound.