

WILL RESIST THE ITALIANS

China Preparing for War in San Mun Bay.

ORDERS ISSUED TO VICEROYS

Germany May Also Be Driven Out of Shan Tung Peninsula—Another Expedition in Search of Andree.

London, May 29.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Orders have been issued from Peking directing the viceroys and governors of the neighboring provinces to put all their forces on a war footing, owing to the arrival of six Italian warships in the San Mun harbor. It is thought also that the Chinese propose to drive the Germans from Shan Tung peninsula.

SEARCH FOR ANDREE.

Another Expedition Has Gone to Look for the Missing Aeronaut.

Copenhagen, May 29.—The expedition under Professor A. G. Nathorst, which is to search along the northeast coast of Greenland for Professor Andree, the missing aeronaut, has sailed from Helsingborg, Sweden. Professor Nathorst's relief party sailed on the steam whaler Antares, of which he is part owner. A wealthy Norwegian merchant named Hammes will defray almost the entire cost of the expedition.

After carefully examining the region between the seventy-third and seventy-fifth degrees north latitude, Professor Nathorst will proceed toward Cape Esmarck, on the east coast of Greenland, in the hope of meeting Captain Sverdrup's expedition, which left Christiania last June on the Fram. His theory is that Andree, if alive, is probably on the northeastern coast of Greenland. He argues that if the missing aeronaut landed in Greenland and took the east coast route to the south, several years must elapse before he could work his way without ship to the nearest settlement.

The relief party consists of six scientific men besides Dr. Nathorst and a crew of 13. The plan is to head for Jan Mayen, an island in the Arctic ocean, and then to follow the ice edge until an opening is found through which the shore can be reached.

MUST PRESS THE CAMPAIGN.

General Otis Told to Fight in Wet Season and Dry.

Washington, May 29.—General Otis was told to fight by the cabinet today. He was told to press the campaign at all times, in the wet season and out, and the cabinet was informed that Otis, in pursuance of instructions of the administration, has warned the Filipino peace envoys not to attempt to reopen negotiations except on the basis of unconditional surrender. In other words, the negotiations are declared off until the Filipinos are ready to quit. The substance of the ultimatum to the Filipinos is: When you desire to re-enter the American military lines, come prepared for an unconditional surrender; otherwise, you will not be admitted.

The authorities have again taken up the question of sending additional troops to the Philippines, and the Twenty-fourth infantry (colored) has been slated for service there. Other regiments may also be sent.

President's Trip West.

Washington, May 29.—President McKinley will visit Oregon during his summer vacation, unless his present plans are upset. He will be there in time to visit the Second Oregon volunteers after they return from Manila. He will go to Yellowstone Park, and to every state that had volunteers in the Philippines, according to the present plans, if the state troops are all returned before September. He wishes to go to the coast and return before Dewey's return, which will be about October 1, as he will be in New York to receive the admiral. It is claimed that this will be a political tour and the first sounding of the Western states on the issues of the day.

Dewey's Return Trip.

Washington, May 29.—Admiral Dewey today cabled the navy department that he will stop at various places on his way to the United States, and reach New York about October 1. Admiral Dewey's dispatch did not enumerate the points where the Olympia will touch en route to New York. It may be an effort will be made to ascertain this for the benefit of some of the towns especially along the Mediterranean who may desire to take official notice of the visit of the distinguished naval officer and his famous flagship.

The Coney Island Fire.

New York, May 29.—Coney island property to the value of nearly \$1,000,000 was destroyed by fire early this morning, 20 acres in the heart of the summer resort, the district known as "the Bowery," being reduced to ashes. The 200 buildings burned were located between the Bowery and the ocean, Tilyu walk on the west, and the old pier on the east.

The New York Mutual Life Insurance Company's insurance has now passed the billion mark.

FEARS OF PESTILENCE.

Dawson City Again Threatened With Deadly Disease.

Dawson, via San Francisco, May 29.—With the return of spring to Dawson, come renewed fears of pestilence and death. Stringent sanitary measures are being adopted. Health Officer Good has posted public notices throughout the town, forbidding all persons to gather ice or take water from the Yukon at any point nearer than a mile above the city. The Yukon council is planning a system of drainage for the flats upon which the city is situated and an ordinance has been passed requiring the inhabitants to use the utmost care in cleaning their premises prior to the breaking up of the river. Notwithstanding all these precautions, physicians predict an unusual prevalence of typhoid, owing to the accumulated filth of winter which now encumbers the site of the city.

Lack of Preparation.

London, May 29.—All the dispatches to the morning papers from The Hague show that the peace conference is suffering from lack of preparation. The Muravieff circular contains heads and chapters, but no details. Its author emphasized disarmament, but slighted arbitration. M. de Staal, in opening the conference, absolutely reversed this order. What is wanted is something for daily wear and tear.

The Daily News says: "The British and American proposals, though simple, are more practicable than the scheme of M. de Maartens, of the Russian delegation, and it is likely that France and Russia, and even Germany, will ultimately agree with them."

Alaska Negotiations.

London, May 29.—The foreign office officials confirm the statement made by a New York correspondent of the London Times to the effect that negotiations with the Canadian government on the subject of Alaska, have reached an almost hopeless stage, owing to the insistence of the Canadians that they receive a slice of Alaska, which apparently precludes any agreement being reached on the subject between the American and Canadian high commissioners. The evening newspapers reproduce the New York dispatch with comment, generally regretting the situation, but objecting to the conclusions that Canada is blamable.

Charges Against Admiral Kautz.

New York, May 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Apia says: Mataafa has written to the commission asking permission for himself and 300 unarmed supporters to occupy the eastern sections of Apia near his counsel. He requests the withdrawal of the English and American sailors to their ships and the dismantling of the Malietoans during the hearing. H. J. Moore, the American supporter of Mataafa, has written a protest against the conduct of Rear-Admiral Kautz. He makes sensational charges of abuse of military power toward the opposition, wanton destruction of many boats and villages, and cruelty.

More Troops Needed.

Manila, May 29.—The events of the past week have emphasized the need of a much larger army here, without which, according to the best authorities in Manila would be attempting the impossible, to expect to maintain supremacy in the Philippine islands. The inadequacy of the American forces is said to be responsible for the large loss in the number of small encounters, without material results as compensation. Most of the fighting has been in territory which the Americans had swept, but had been compelled to abandon because they could not spare troops to hold it.

Big Steel Firm Fails.

Glasgow, May 29.—A great sensation has been caused by the failure of Neilson Bros., an important firm engaged in the iron and steel trade. They had long been Glasgow pig-iron, and were heavily oversold when a corner in warrants was engineered. It is calculated the concern lost \$1,250,000 during the past year. Total liabilities, unknown. Neilson Bros. are the largest dealers and exporters of ship-plates in Scotland.

Big Fire in Brooklyn.

New York, May 29.—Cartridge & Co.'s iron and steel factory, a three-story frame building in Brooklyn, caught fire at 2 o'clock this morning and was burned to the ground. The fire spread to a row of tenement houses on Driggs avenue, and another on Graham avenue, and about 100 families fled in their night clothes, carrying such household goods as they could save.

Camp for the Volunteers.

San Francisco, May 29.—Pursuant to instructions from the war department, General Shafter is taking steps to prepare a model camp at the Presidio for the accommodation of 4,000 men. It will be occupied by volunteers returning from the Philippines until they can be mustered out. A board of officers will select a site and attend to the details of establishing a new camp.

The Soldier Dead.

San Francisco, May 27.—The remains of 18 soldiers who died in the Philippines have been landed from the transport Sheridan, and will be sent for burial wherever relatives or friends may desire.

BANKRUPTCY OF SPAIN.

She Will Apologetically Repudiate Interest on Cuban Bonds.

New York, May 31.—The Times' London financial correspondent cables: Paris has at last betrayed symptoms of tiredness. The French are marvelous people, the most painfully thrifty in the world, but even they cannot supply means for all the follies to which they are invited to subscribe. Early last week some of their industrial paper structures began to crumble, and suddenly the bourse found itself overloaded in many directions. It has been sulky ever since, and twice during the week it looked almost disposed to abandon Spanish investments.

Poor old Spain seems about to throw up the sponge and apologetically repudiate. No one expected any government official to admit bankruptcy squarely; your Spaniards has far too much dignity to do anything of the sort. But an indirect admission does just as well, so the next debt coupon is not to be paid until the cortes votes the new budget with fresh taxes, which is not a job of lightning express order. Worse still, in some respects, the government has viciously kicked the Bank of Spain, so that it may die of ill usage. Spain has no commerce to speak of, except what foreigners conduct. The Bank of Spain has therefore, levied on the government by the simple process of making it advances as required out of increased issue of notes. The security given consisted of Cuban bonds, treasury notes and 4 per cent redeemable bonds. The interest on the Cuban bonds has been frankly suspended, that on all the other debt has been postponed, and—harder treatment than that, if possible—the redemption drawings on redeemable bonds have been stopped. The result is that the bank is stranded high and dry, with assets of perhaps \$35,000 represented merely by government promises to "manana."

The only consolation is that the redemption was done with high Spanish dignity. The government had no more use for the bank, because it could not get any more notes, therefore it is left lying like a spent mule.

The term of the French banks comes next. They hold nearly the whole of the Spanish external debt and some Cuban bonds, and have made splendid profits out of the business in the past, especially out of venturesome bears. Both England and the United States paid them heavy fines for rash sales on the outbreak of the last war. We certainly did, and for many years past British bears have been periodically trapped and sheared by these skillful French financiers. They can therefore afford to lose a few millions and still have enough for "soupe maigre." But lose they must, because their very success in the past leaves them with all the bonds and no market to negotiate upon. The Paris bourse is consequently pretty certain to be limp and wobbly for some time, if it does not actually collapse.

PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

Volunteers May All Be Mobilized in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Washington, May 31.—The president has been anxious to meet all the troops who served in the Philippines, if this were practicable, and he has agreed to go to Minneapolis and St. Paul to greet the Minnesota volunteers. With the possibility that the president might be unable to continue his trip further west, the Twin cities have undertaken to arrange for mobilization of all the volunteers as their guests. The first troops are expected to arrive at San Francisco the middle of June and the last by August 1. The jubilee therefore probably will occur early in August. The president's acceptance of this invitation does not necessarily mean that he has abandoned his contemplated trip to the coast.

STEADMAN'S DEAD BODY.

Will Be Called Upon to "Do Time" in Illinois.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 31.—A press dispatch from Joliet, Ill., states that an officer will be sent to California to take Frank Steadman, now in San Quentin prison, back to Illinois when his term expires. Steadman, who was sent to San Quentin under the name of Frank Wheeler, was sent to the penitentiary from Stockton in 1888 to serve five years for burglary. He escaped and went East. He was arrested for a crime in Chicago and sent to Joliet. He escaped from there and was captured in Los Angeles and sent back to San Quentin to serve out his term. In 1897 he killed W. B. Kelly, a fellow convict at San Quentin, and is now serving out a life sentence.

Claim Jumping to Stop.

Tacoma, May 31.—According to a letter from St. Michaels, a request was recently sent to Captain Walker, stationed at that place, to send a force of soldiers to preserve order in Cape Nome district, it having been reported that there was considerable claim jumping and that bloodshed was liable to result. Captain Walker conferred with the United States commissioner at St. Michaels and decided that the latter should go to Golovin bay and open court. A small detachment of soldiers accompanied the commissioner. According to the letter, court was to have opened about March 1 or 5.

ALONG THE COAST.

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

To Exclude Convict-Made Goods.

The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association, of San Francisco, Cal., has entered upon a vigorous campaign against convict-made goods being placed upon the free market. Circulars are being sent throughout the state, accompanied by a postal card, which is to be filled out and returned to the association by the receiver of the letter. By filling out this card an agreement is made to exclude from business establishments and homes all stores known to have been made by convict labor. Recent investigations made by the association disclosed the fact that among other things large quantities of stoves made by convict labor in Oregon were being sold not only in San Francisco, but throughout the state of California, and it is principally against this trade that the circular letter is directed.

Sharp Advance in Oatmeal.

Flour and feed merchants of Vancouver, B. C., last week announced an advance of 20 cents per barrel in all grades of oatmeal. Heavy orders will have to be filled from the north shortly, and American dealers have been asking for quotations from British Columbia merchants with a view to having the orders filled in Vancouver. The supply of oats held on the coast is not large, and higher prices followed the inquiries from Seattle and Pacific coast points. As many tons will be required in the north before the new crop is ready, another advance in both oats and oatmeal is looked for. No attempt has been made to corner the market.

Mill Will Not Close Down.

D. A. Merriman, president and general manager of the mill at Everett, Wash., received word from the headquarters of the American Steel Wire Company, in Chicago, that 2,500 tons of wire rods were about to be shipped to Everett for the mill at that point. This mill has been running night and day for the past two weeks, and there is not enough wire rods on hand to keep it running more than a month longer, so it was feared that the mill would have to shut down, but this shipment of rods, however, will be sufficient to keep the mill running continuously for at least three months.

Southeastern Oregon Wool.

The wool market has opened up in Red Bluff, and the prevailing prices range from 6 1/2 to 7 cents for fall clips, and 11 to 12 cents for the spring clips, only a small quantity selling at the top price. It is expected that by the end of the week the whole spring clip of Tehama county will be in. It is evident that the Lake county market will not be as lively as that of the spring of '98, owing to the fact that there still remains so much unsold wool. Figures gathered from the various wool centers of Oregon give a total of 6,000,000 pounds remaining unsold from the clip of 1898.

Cold Storage Plant.

Olcott Payne, the Northwest agent of the Frick Ice Machine Company, of Waverboro, Pa., is at present in Lewiston, Idaho, preparing plans and specifications for the cold storage plant to be established at Vineland by the Lewiston Ice & Cold Storage Company. The company will put in an ice machine plant having a capacity of ten tons, with a cold storage warehouse attached, and provided with ample facilities for handling the fruit crop along the rivers and other cold storage business. The plant will be installed and ready for business early in July.

Electric Lights for Republic.

The San Poil Mining & Water Company has secured a franchise and right of way from the commissioners of Ferry county to string wires, set poles and introduce electric lights throughout the town and suburbs of Republic. The company is composed of Spokane men and a few Republic men. The works are to be placed at or near San Poil lake. Contracts are being made with private people for placing lights in their buildings and places of business. The capacity will be 1,200 16 candle-power, and must be in operation by August 1, 1899.

Big Orders Placed.

The Pacific American Fisheries Company, of New Whatcom, has placed an order for 7,200,000 cans with the Pacific Sheet Metal Works. They will also soon be manufacturing 60,000 per day at the Franco-American cannery, and 50,000 per day at the Friday Harbor plant. One hundred and fifty thousand boxes will be manufactured by the Puget Sound Sawmill & Shingle Company, and Morrison Bros., of Ferndale, will make 50,000 for the fish company.

To Bond the City.

The city council of Edmunds, Wash., has introduced an ordinance for the issuance of \$6,200 coupon bonds to raise money to construct a system of waterworks. The bonds are to be issued in denominations of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and made payable in not more than 20 years from date. They are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Montana Wool Clip.

Several sheepowners of Meagher county have been offered and accepted 15 cents a pound for their wool clips of this season. Last season Montana wool steadily advanced after the markets opened, and the average price was very near, if not quite, 17 cents. This season the statistical position of wool is stronger than it was a year ago, and these offers of 15 cents at this season justify the belief that Northern Montana wool should go as high as it did last year.

New California Industry.

The Florister Pulp & Paper Company has been organized at San Francisco, with S. D. Rosenbaum as president. The object of the company is to build a mill near Floriston, Nevada county, and manufacture wood pulp paper from the sawdust of the numerous lumber mills in that vicinity. Power for the mill will be had from the Truckee river, where a dam will be built for that purpose.

Another Enterprise.

Ansil Moffatt, of Indianapolis, Ind., has perfected his new smokeless powder, the secret of which he has kept quiet for nearly four years. As a result of a test made by government regulations, a company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 to engage in the manufacture of this powder. The first Western plant will be located at Bozeman, Mont.

Bond Sale.

The treasurer of Okanogan county, Wash., has called for bids for the purchase of \$500 bonds of school district No. 39. Said bonds are to be in denominations of \$100 each and interest is payable annually at a rate not to exceed 7 per cent per annum.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@1.10 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$35@40. Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25. Turnips, per sack, 50@75c. Carrots, per sack, 75c. Parsnips, per sack, 85c@1. Cauliflower, \$1.00 per doz. Celery, 35@40c. Cabbage, native and California \$2.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box. Pears, 50c@1.50 per box. Prunes, 50c per box. Butter—Creamery, 20c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12@18c per pound. Eggs, 18c. 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@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$33.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$3.25; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 45c; choice gray, 42@43c 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, 30@35c; seconds, 27@30c; dairy, 25@27c store, 20@22c. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13 1/2c; 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@3 1/2c per pound. Onions—Oregon, 50@75c per sack. Hops—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 11@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@10c; mohair, 27c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7 1/2c; spring lambs, 7 1/2c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7 1/2@8c per pound.