

BETTER FINANCIAL TERMS

Proposed Sum Not Acceptable to Spain.

A PEACE DEADLOCK AT PARIS

The Commissioners Willing to Sign the Treaty If We Assume the Philippine Debt—Trouble May Arise.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The Spaniards declare that their refusal to sign a treaty based on any Philippine terms thus far suggested by the United States is irrevocable. They say that they do not and cannot view the taking of the Philippines as anything else than a wanton ravishment of their possessions, unless it is accompanied by a financial consideration of appreciable size. Therefore, the turn of events in the peace conference depends upon the purpose or the willingness of the American commissioners to extend their financial terms.

The Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines is now being to the Spaniards chiefly as a means to obtain financial relief, if possible.

Persons near to Spain's creditors believe that, should the Americans assume the Philippine debt, or pay Spain its face amount in cash, the Spaniards would sign.

If they have not already done so, the Spanish commissioners will ultimately advise the Americans that they must not permit any controversy as to the binding character of the mortgage resting upon the revenues of the Philippines to pay the so-called Philippine debt. Tenacious adherence to this claim would set up on the Spanish side an ultimatum under which no treaty would be signed which did not stipulate that the Philippine revenues should pay the Philippine debt.

In such event, the Americans would probably claim that the Philippine debt of \$40,000,000 amounts to \$30,000,000 in gold, of which about \$11,000,000 has been employed in fighting the United States, leaving less than \$19,000,000 chargeable in gold to the Philippines. Indeed, the United States would doubtless contend, that even the reduced amount was used in fighting the Filipinos and object to the Spanish conclusion that it is a fair charge against the Americans.

Trouble will arise, however, before that stage is reached, as the Spanish commissioners will undoubtedly inform the Americans that the latter have no right to exact a schedule of Spain's expenditures or any explanation regarding the destination of the money secured on these loans.

A Spaniard who is posted as to the exact status of affairs, informed the correspondent this evening that he did not believe the Spanish commissioners would take their final stand at tomorrow's session, although he thought it possible that they might finally decline to continue the discussion except within the limits of Spain's construction of the protocol. This is another way of saying Spain may cease her contentions. Should she do so she would make an open protest to the world against "spoliation."

WORK OF AN INDIANA MOB.

Colored Democratic Stump Speaker Brutally Beaten.

Seymour, Ind., Nov. 15.—Tonight a masked and armed mob took out of jail John Baird, a colored Democratic stump speaker, who had been imprisoned on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. Once outside, the mob beat him with rods, pounded him over the head with revolvers, and ordered him to leave the town at once. Instead of obeying the order, he went to the prosecuting attorney and sheriff for protection. Half an hour later he accompanied the sheriff and posse in search for members of the mob. It is not known whether or not the assault upon him was inspired by political spite.

Another Investigation.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Lieutenant-Commander Harris, who was in command of the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa at the time of her abandonment, has been ordered to proceed from Charleston with the enlisted men formerly attached to the Teresa, to the navy-yard at Norfolk. No additional details were received at the department today concerning the condition of the Spanish warship. When the wrecking expedition returns to the United States, with or without the Teresa, an investigation will be instituted to determine the necessity and responsibility for the abandonment of the Teresa off San Salvador.

Missed Hole Exploded.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 17.—Robert McFadden, William Henderson, John Kelley and George Morgan were blown up in the bottom of the Berkeley shaft by the explosion of a missed hole this morning. The set of holes had been fixed by the night shift before it went off, and the men thought they heard all the shots. It seems they made a miscount, and it was several hours later when the missed hole exploded, right in the midst of the day shift. McFadden died this afternoon. The others are terribly cut up, but will likely recover.

Burned to Death.

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 16.—Sparks from a newly lighted fire ignited the dress of Mrs. Freay, and she was burned to death in the presence of her two small children. Just before her death she gave birth to a child, which was dead.

Broke Through the Ice.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The frozen surface of the river Suchona at Velyetpling broke today while a number of people and vehicles were crossing the stream. Twenty persons were drowned.

IMMUNES IN A RIOT.

Murderous Shooting Affray Near Santiago—Four Persons Killed.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 17.—An incident occurred last night at San Luis, about 25 miles north of Santiago, which caused a great deal of ill-feeling among the Cubans and considerable annoyance among the United States military officials here.

All the colored regiments are encamped in the neighborhood of San Luis. They were sent there virtually to get them out of the way, because of the difficulty experienced in managing them. The colored officers seem to have little or no control over their men, and officers and privates are often seen drinking together, with arms around each other's neck, and behaving in other ways not calculated to inspire respect for the American troops among the Cubans.

It was not expected that the colored soldiers could do much harm in San Luis district, which was chosen on that principle. The trouble began last evening in an attempt to arrest two soldiers for abusing a Cuban workman and stealing his hog. The outrage was committed on the Normas sugar plantation. Lieutenant Jose Ferrera, chief of General Wood's gendarmes in that section, a Spaniard but a Cuban sympathizer, and a man whom General Wood knew to be able and courageous, attempted to make the arrests. The soldiers, who belonged to the Ninth immunes, escaped. Soon after, 30 colored men, wearing the uniforms of the United States army, attacked the house where Lieutenant Ferrera was and kept up a regular fusillade, killing Lieutenant Ferrera, Antonio Roman, an old man; Emilio Betteran, a boy of 17, and a baby; and wounding several others. Two soldiers were killed in the affray.

THE TERESA DOOMED.

Captain McCalla Believes the Cruiser Cannot Be Rescued.

Washington, Nov. 17.—In a cablegram to the navy department from Nassau today regarding the Maria Teresa, Captain McCalla says:

"After a careful examination of the stranded ship and the situation, and careful consideration of instructions from the department, appreciating the great interest taken by the nation and government in the fate of the Teresa, I regret exceedingly to express the opinion that it is hopeless to expect to rescue the ship. Craven, Blow, Hobson and Crittenden confirm my opinion. The wreck is stranded in from 16 to 21 feet of water, with her head to the northward."

After describing the condition of the wreck, he says:

"In considering the practicability of rescuing the Teresa, the fact must be considered that she lies upon a coral reef, with but a thin layer of sand, on the windward side of an island constantly exposed to the trade winds and to the influence of many storms developing to the westward or southward. The character of the bottom makes anchorage off the western coast of the island dangerous."

REVOLUTION IN SALVADOR.

The People Dissatisfied With the New Federation.

New York, Nov. 17.—A cable dispatch received in this city from Libertad, Nicaragua, says that a revolution has broken out in Salvador.

It is only a fortnight since Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua joined their destinies and formed the United States of Central America. Merchants and commercial men in this city who are familiar with affairs in Central America, however, were not surprised when informed that a revolution in Salvador was reported to have broken out.

While the federation of the three countries was approved and carried out by the presidents and commissioners appointed from each country to draw up a constitution, the people of Salvador were not enthusiastic over the new scheme, particularly as it appears that the financial burdens of the new state will fall most heavily upon them.

Not on the Programme.

St. Louis, Nov. 15.—At the Century theater, in course of the presentation of "I Pagliacci," the tenor, Francesco Collens, carried out the finale of one of the acts by a bit of realism that was not on the programme. With unwonted ardor Mr. Collens wounded Miss Nedda Morrison, the prima donna, in the arm with a dagger. Blood spurted forth from a wound in the left forearm, the actress fainted and the curtain was rung down. Manager Levering called for a physician for the audience. Dr. Thompson responded, and speedily revived Miss Morrison, who was forced to return to her hotel. The wound is not serious.

Krag-Jorgensen for the Army.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Secretary Alger, after conference today with Adjutant General Corbin and Major Shaler, of the ordnance bureau, decided that the United States armories have progressed with the manufacture of Krag-Jorgensen rifles to a point where he could undertake to arm the entire army with this weapon. As fast as the guns can be packed and sent forward, the Springfield in the hands of the soldiers will be retired and turned into the arsenals.

Meteoritic Display.

San Jose, Cal., Nov. 17.—The meteoric display of Leonidas, occurring but thrice in a century, was observed at the Lick observatory on the 13th, and the two preceding nights, the frequency not exceeding six meteors per hour. Photographs were taken with two telescopes, and tracks of several meteors were plotted.

Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 17.—Five

deaths occurred among the troops quartered here today. All privates.

SEQUEL TO A SEA TRAGEDY.

Andersen, the Olive Pecker Murderer, Must Hang.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The United States supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the lower court and denied a writ of habeas corpus to John Andersen, convicted and sentenced to be hanged after his trial in Norfolk, Va., for the murder of the mate of the Olive Pecker.

The Andersen case has attracted widespread attention, being a sea tragedy of singular romance and atrocity.

The schooner Olive Pecker sailed from Boston, laden with lumber, for a point on the Platte river, Brazil. When 150 miles off the coast of Brazil, Andersen, a Swede, had an altercation with the captain. When the latter retired to the cabin, Andersen followed and shot the captain dead. He then armed himself heavily and went on deck, where, mounted on the forecastle, he terrorized all on board. The mate, who was aloft, was called down, and while pleading for his life, was shot four times. Then the crew were ordered to throw the dying mate overboard, and on protesting that he was not dead, were assured that he was "dead enough." This done, the crew were marched below at the point of a pistol and ordered to throw the captain overboard. Then Andersen directed that oil be thrown over the lumber, after which the oil-soaked ship was set afire and the murderous crew took to the boats.

Andersen was apprehended at Bahia, Brazil, and sent north on the United States gunboat Lancaster. He was tried and convicted in the United States court at Norfolk, Va., and a stubborn fight was made up to the supreme court, the conviction being affirmed. The last move in the present application for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Andersen's constitutional rights were invaded when the lower court assigned him counsel instead of giving him his own choice.

Chief Justice Fuller, in announcing the court's decision, said the records of the case showed that no fundamental right had been denied Andersen, but that he had been represented from first to last by able counsel. The time when counsel was not present was at a preliminary hearing of Andersen, but this was not used in the subsequent trial. The decision of the lower court was affirmed. The effect of this will be to have the execution, which had been stayed until December 9 next, carried out.

DIED IN HIS PRIME.

Archbishop Gross Receives the Last Summons.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 16.—Archbishop Gross' death at St. Joseph's hospital today was not wholly unexpected, but it was thought he might live several days longer. His condition had improved some days ago, but early yesterday morning he began to sink and grew worse rapidly. Death resulted at 8:15 A. M. from valvular heart disease.

Archbishop Gross came east to attend the convention of archbishops held in Washington, but was taken sick in Baltimore, and went to St. Charles' college, where he conducted a retreat, afterwards going to Annapolis for a short stay. He was brought from there to Baltimore by his brother, and taken at once to St. Joseph's hospital. The body will be removed to the home of his cousin, Mrs. Catherine R. Reynolds, 207 East North avenue.

The arrangements of the funeral have not been completed, but it has been decided to bury him from the cathedral at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning, a brief service being held first at the home.

Cardinal Gibbons will conduct a high mass of requiem at the cathedral. The seminarians of St. Mary's seminary will chant the office for the dead, and will attend the funeral in a body.

Cardinal Gibbons regarded Archbishop Gross as a most able man, an earnest worker and a good friend. Speaking of him tonight, the cardinal said: "He was an untiring missionary, first in Georgia and then in Oregon, and lost his strength by zealous work in behalf of Christianity; he was indomitable in the service of God, and died from hard work. In his death the country loses a good man."

WILL SPAIN ACCEPT.

Madrid Officials Believe That She Must—Powers May Be Appealed To.

Paris, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says the officials there do not believe the peace negotiations will be broken off. It adds: "If the United States persists in its present claims, Spain will accept the conditions, after formally announcing at a session of the commission, and in a circular to the powers, that she yields to force, owing to the impossibility of renewing the war without unobtainable assistance in defense of her rights."

Shells for Manila.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 16.—Twenty thousand six-pound shells will be shipped to the Mare Island navy-yard Monday. Three freight cars will be required to convey the ammunition across the continent. Orders have been received at the yard to work night and day on the gunboat Princeton in order that she may as soon as possible join the squadron which is to assemble in Hampton Roads.

Big Fleet Under Construction.

Washington, Nov. 16.—A statement prepared by Commodore Hichborn, chief of the construction bureau, shows that on November 1, the navy department had under construction in various parts of the country 55 vessels, a larger number than ever undertaken before in the history of the country.

With a desire to encourage investment,

a bill has been sent to the Mexican congress to exempt from taxation special privilege companies.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Tomatoes, 50¢@85¢ per box. Cucumbers, 10¢@15¢ per doz. Onions, 85¢@90¢ per 100 pounds. Potatoes, 10¢@12¢. Beets, per sack, \$9.00. Turnips, per sack, 60¢@65¢. Carrots, per sack, 60¢. Parsnips, per sack, \$1. Beans, green, 2¢@3¢. Green corn, \$1.25@1.50 per sack. Cauliflower, 75¢ per doz. Celery, 40¢@50¢. Cabbage, native and California \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.

Apples, 50¢@65¢ per box. Pears, 75¢@\$1 per box. Prunes, 50¢ per box. Peaches, 75¢. Plums, 50¢. Butter—Creamery, 27¢ per pound; dairy and ranch, 18¢@20¢ per pound. Eggs, 30¢. Cheese—Native, 12¢@12½¢. Poultry—Old hens, 15¢ per pound; spring chickens, 15¢; turkeys, 16¢.

Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6½¢@7¢; cows, prime, 6¼¢; mutton, 7½¢; pork, 7¢@8¢; veal, 7¢@8¢. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$21. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$22@23. Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9.50@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.

Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$24@25; whole, \$22. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.60; straights, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; graham, per barrel, \$3.70; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16. Feed—Chopped feed, \$17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 59¢@60¢; Valley and Bluestem, 58¢ per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.45; graham, \$3; superfine, \$3.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 39¢@40¢; choice gray, 37¢@38¢ per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$21@22; brewing, \$23 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.50 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$10; chop, \$15.50 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$5 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45¢@50¢; seconds, 40¢@45¢; dairy, 35¢@40¢ store, 25¢@30¢.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11¢@12¢; Young America, 12½¢; new cheese, 10¢ per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2@3.00 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.50; springs, \$1.25@2; geese, \$5.00@6.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12½¢@13¢ per pound.

Potatoes—50¢@80¢ per sack; sweets, 2¢ per pound. Vegetables—Beets, 90¢; turnips, 75¢ per sack; garlic, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75¢ per dozen; parsnips, 75¢ per sack; beans, 3¢ per pound; celery, 70¢@75¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 60¢ per box; peas, 3¢@3½¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75¢@\$1 per sack. Hops—10¢@17¢; 1897 crop, 4¢@6¢. Wool—Valley, 10¢@12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12¢; mohair, 35¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½¢; dressed mutton, 7¢; spring lambs, 7½¢ per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5¢@6½¢ per pound. Veal—Large, 5½¢@6¢; small, 6½¢@7½¢ per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10¢@14¢ per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10¢@12¢; Valley, 15¢@17¢; Northern, 9¢@11¢. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$19@21.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50 per ton.

Onions—Yellow, 30¢@45¢ per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 24¢; do seconds, 22¢@23¢; fancy dairy, 21¢@22¢; do seconds, 20¢@24¢ per pound.

Eggs—Store, 18¢@22¢; fancy ranch, 40¢@42¢. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2@2.50; Mexican limes, \$6@6.50; California lemons, \$2.00@3.00; do choice, \$3.50@4.50; per box.

Cyrano on the Curb.

Cyrano has reached the street fakirs, says the New York Sun. The latest curbstone attraction upon an uptown side street is a man selling a false face with an enormous inflatable nose, which collapses and then reinflates—but altogether in a style strictly Cyranoesque. Another novelty among the vendors is a manikin labeled "The Rubber Neck," and justly, for that section of anatomy between his chin and shoulders consists of a piece of tiny rubber pipe, which, under air pressure from a bulb in the back, jumps back and forward in the true rubber-neck fashion.

James T. Buchanan, a Pittsburg lawyer, was charged more for a beef-steak in a restaurant than the price put down in the bill of fare. He refused to pay for it, had a row, was arrested, locked up and held over night. He brought suit and was awarded \$4,000 damages.

It is understood that assurances have been given the administration by the German government that the visit of Emperor William, of Germany, to Spain, is entirely devoid of official character or significance; that the official trip of the imperial party ended when they left Palestine, and that the proposed stop at Cadiz and Cartagena is merely a health precaution in behalf of the empress, as the sea trip would be long and arduous if unbroken by these stops at the Spanish ports.

NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Gold Bearing Rock Crushed on Douglas Island, Alaska, Equal to That of Any Mining District in the World—Oregon and Washington Lead in the Production of Wool.

The Greatest Mines in the World.

More gold-bearing rock is being crushed on Douglas Island, Alaska, than in an equal area in any other country in the world.

The Treadwell and allied companies now have 850 stamps set up—540 on the Treadwell, 120 on the Mexican, 100 on the Union and 120 on the Ready Bullion—and the engineers will soon turn over the mills to the companies as completed. These mills will easily crush 2,500 tons of ore a day. I do not believe there is any place in the world, South Africa, Australia, or anywhere else, where so much rock is being crushed on so small a space of ground. The Treadwell now has 8,000,000 tons of ore in sight. The Ready Bullion promises to equal the Treadwell in the amount of its production. All the dirt has been sluiced off it and it has been traced for 800 feet along the beach and 600 to 700 feet wide on the surface, and is in the contact between greenstone and slate, as are all the Douglas Island ledges, the ore being of the same character as the Treadwell. The shaft is down 650 feet under Gastineau channel and the ledge has there widened out to over 200 feet and carries from \$12 to \$14 in gold throughout.

The Ebner is erecting a new 20-stamp mill in the gulch leading up to Silver Bow basin, and is about to start a tunnel from that level which will tap its ledge at great depth. Further up the same gulch the Alaska-Juneau Company has 30 stamps at work on the ore from a great open quarry of slate full of veins of quartz carrying fine gold. They sluice quarry out the whole mass, sort out the quartz and send it to the mill and throw the slate over the dump.

Berners bay is keeping up its reputation. The Ophir, Northern Belle, Bald Eagle and Seward all having their mills in operation. Judge Melon, who represents an Indiana Company, and who successfully opened up the Julian, is now developing the Ivanhoe, over the ridge between the Julian and the Comet, and has about completed a 20-stamp mill. The Julian has turned out \$10,000 or \$12,000 a month since it started. Milo Kelly has some very good claims in the Berners bay district, showing free-milling ore, and is working them. Montana creek, which runs into Linn canal between Berners bay and Juneau, is coming to the front. The placers were worked in the early days, and now the Early is working in very rich ore and running a five-stamp mill. The first clean-up was very satisfactory. The Boston & Alaska Company is sinking a shaft on the Funters bay mine.

Wool City of the Country. The annual estimate of the wool clip of the United States for 1898 made by Secretary North of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and which is to be published in its November bulletin, shows the amount to have been 266,720,684 pounds, against 259,158,251 pounds in 1897.

Oregon shows, according to the statistics, the largest yield, 21,291,387 pounds of washed and unwashed wool, and next to Washington, shows the largest per cent in shrinkage in scouring, or 71 per cent.

Montana follows, with 20,935,105 pounds and 62 per cent shrinkage; California, 16,932,993 pounds and 60 per cent shrinkage; Texas, 16,880,442 pounds and 70 per cent; Wyoming, 13,628,704 pounds; New Mexico, 12,338,420; Ohio, 12,114,953 pounds; Colorado, 9,958,869; and Michigan, 8,856,122 pounds. The amount of pulled wool is estimated at 22,116,371 pounds, making a total of 266,720,684 pounds washed or unwashed, or 111,051,531 pounds of scoured wool. The aggregate clip of the six New England states is about 1,745,025 pounds of scoured wool of which Massachusetts furnishes 128,860 pounds.

Poor, Old Horses.

Running about the street of Skagway are a number of poor, old, stray horses, that have been worked until their backs and shoulders were sore, then turned loose to starve. The more humane of the citizens, however, have taken up the matter with a view to raising subscriptions to secure feed and care for the horses. A petition has already been started, and it is likely the friend of man will no longer suffer.

Threshing Is Over.

Threshing may now be considered over for this year, in all parts of the Inland Empire, the last of the machines having "hung up" for the season in the vicinity of Oakesdale and Farmington, Wash. The crop was good everywhere.

Successful Claim Cannery.

About a year ago the Lomand claim cannery was started at Anacortes, Wash., and the product is now finding a ready market among the jobbing houses. Seventy cases was the output for the last week in October.

Waterworks Extension.

Bids have been opened by the city council of New Whatcom, Wash., for extending the city water mains a distance of 5,600 feet. The extension will be of 24-inch wooden stave pipe.

Cutting Timber on Public Lands.

The attention of those engaged in mining is called to the following provisions of the law pertaining to the cutting of timber on public lands: "No persons shall be permitted to fell or remove any growing tree of any kind whatsoever less than eight inches in diameter. This will not be regarded as applicable to black or 'lodge pine' growing in separate bunches along mineral lands. Persons felling or removing timber from public mineral lands of the United States must utilize all of each tree cut that can profitably be used, and must cut and remove the top and brush and dispose of the same in such manner as to prevent the spread of forest fires." The penalty for such violation is in a sum not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, or both.

November Shipping.

R. P. Rithet & Co. have the following to say regarding shipping business in their monthly circular for November. "The past three weeks have brought about a very decided change for the better in grain freights, although there has been comparatively nothing doing from San Francisco. The bulk of the season's shipments will undoubtedly be made from Oregon, and it appears likely that Washington will come next, the yield of California grain being small in consequence of the drought. The increased activity has tended to harden freights, but on the whole changes during the month have been unimportant and the demand scarcely as great as previously."

New California Industry.

Bakersfield is not distinguished as being the only place in America where Fuller's earth is reduced from the raw material to a merchantable article. An unlimited deposit was found on Poso creek and a mill for grinding and bolting the earth has been erected and is now running. The process of reduction consists of running the lumps of clay, the size of hickory nuts, through the hopper and bolter, which turn it out in the form of fine flour. The manufacture of this earth on the coast will result in a great saving to the cloth mills.

New Steamer Line on the Pacific.

Direct communication between South American markets and San Francisco will soon be established by one of the largest French steamship companies. The Chargeurs Reunis will start a monthly service next March between San Francisco and Liverpool, which will make stoppages at Matatlan, Acapulco, Guayaquil, Callao, Peru, Valparaiso, Chile, Montevideo, Uruguay, Santos, Brazil; Liverpool, Havre and possibly a Belgian port. The company has been organized and operated since 1872, and is now having constructed three 6,000-ton additional steamers for the Pacific trade.

Millers' War on the Sound.

The grocers in Seattle and Tacoma are making a run on flour, taking advantage of the rivalry between Tacoma and Seattle mill men. The conditions are peculiar. The Washington wheat-grower wants 50-cent wheat, while the miller is only getting \$3.40 for his ground product. To grind wheat that costs 50 cents, add the freight, and then sell it at \$3.40 means something of a loss.

Another Beet-Sugar Project.

A party owning 19,000 acres of suitable land for sugar-beet raising near Idaho Falls, Idaho, has returned to that place from a visit to the best sugar factories in the United States and Germany. The soil and climate being suited to the cultivation of beets, Chicago capitalists think favorably of establishing a sugar factory at Idaho Falls.

Good Market for Potatoes.

The yield of potatoes in the Spokane country this year was less than half the amount of last fall, owing to the hot weather experienced last summer. The price there is from 85 to 90 cents, while on the coast potatoes are selling at 65 cents. The Oregon crop is said to be good this year and the price is expected to reach \$1.50 by next spring.

Woolen Mills Improvement.

It is stated that a large manufacturing establishment for making wearing apparel will be added to The Dalles, Or., Woolen Mill Company's plant. A new iron and brick picking-room is being built, and a scheme for electric lighting is being planned.

New Broom Factory Started.

Another factory has been added to the smoketack town of Everett, Wash. The first lot of brooms were turned out last week from the Everett broom factory, owned by Frederick Hallin. The brooms are meeting with great favor with the retailers.

The market for horses and mules is

again on the rise. A California buyer was in Morrow county recently looking for draught animals, and offering good prices for such as suited him.

Blue grouse are reported as becoming

very scarce in the mountains, one theorist explaining the fact as the outcome of the introduction of the thousands of sheep into the breeding grounds of the birds. The sheep are said to trample upon the eggs and young birds.

Congressman Thomas H. Tongue will

have the appointment of a cadet to the West Point military academy next spring, and announces that examinations will be had at Vancouver barracks the first Monday of March.