

AMERICA'S GREAT FUTURE

Rhodes' Views Concerning the United States.

GOOD START HAS BEEN MADE

Colonization the Natural Policy of the Republic—Logical Direction of Expansion Is Southward.

Alexandria, Egypt, March 4.—Cecil Rhodes, who in the eyes of most Englishmen is the incarnation of the imperialist policy, holds views concerning the future of the United States even more far reaching than most American imperialists have broached.

Mr. Rhodes, in conversation with a representative of the press on board the steamer Hapsburg, on the mediterranean, by which he came to Egypt in the interest of the Cape to Cairo railroad and telegraph, predicted most confidently that within a century the United States would have advanced the work begun in the evacuation of Cuba until it controlled all of the American hemisphere, except Canada. The substance of the conversation is reproduced with absolute verbal accuracy. Mr. Rhodes expressed admiration of the work already done in Cuba, and predicted that it would be carried on in the Philippines. The United States he considered one of the nations best equipped for colonization, and repeatedly exclaimed:

"You are taking to it like mother's milk, apparently with the greatest delight."

He inquired with great interest what were the arguments of the opponents of imperialism in the United States, and commented that they seemed to be animated by selfishness.

"It is the duty of civilized nations to take charge of the barbarians and give them a white man's government," he said. "The United States is one of the great powers, and cannot escape this duty."

He did not believe that the United States would ever withdraw its authority from Cuba, and thought the manner in which Spain had been evicted from her colonies and the United States had taken possession was most business-like.

America's action in compensating Spain for the Philippines surprised him. "I would have bundled the Spaniards out and made them pay a war indemnity," was his comment.

He declared that the United States could never withdraw from the Philippines, because it was its duty to give these people a strong and good government; nor did he believe that when they had begun to realize the results of their work there, the Americans would desire to abandon the policy. They might grumble for a time over the expense, but that would be a "mere flea bite" to a nation so rich.

"Why not abandon some of the expenses of the pension list, which seems so unreasonably large, if economy was necessary?" he asked. Even if a large navy must be built, the United States can well afford one. So far as the fear of provoking foreign entanglements and wars went, while England and the United States stand together and maintain their present understanding, which is practically an alliance, no combination of powers dare menace them. To govern colonies, the United States must organize a staff of colonial officials, but it can do that as easily as it can organize a new navy.

"You people of the United States cannot always remain within ourselves. You cannot always go on making money. You must get out into the world and take up your share of the world's burdens. Already you are outgrowing your own country, and will absorb other countries, and you will give them good government. Why should you not? You have it in your blood. The Philippines will furnish new careers for your young men. The whole work will strengthen you and broaden your national character. Yes, already you are taking to it like mother's milk."

NEW CURE FOR PNEUMONIA.

Professor Wasserman, a Pupil of Koch, Discovered It.

New York, March 4.—A dispatch to the World from Berlin says: Professor Wasserman, one of Professor Koch's ablest pupils, is believed to have discovered a new serum for the cure of pneumonia. He inoculated rabbits with the pneumococcus bacillus, which is generally believed to cause pneumonia, and with the serum thus gained he inoculated mice suffering from pneumonia. A subsequent series of experiments showed that it was in the red marrow of the bones that the anti-toxin is produced, and that red marrow taken from a human corpse after death from pneumonia and used as a serum will cure mice infected with the disease.

Accordingly, it is hoped that this serum will have the same satisfactory results in human beings.

Kipling Improving.

New York, March 3.—The condition of Rudyard Kipling is very much improved tonight. The crisis in the disease was passed this morning.

NEW SALMON TRUST.

Formed to Control the Puget Sound Canneries.

New York, March 4.—The Pacific American Fisheries Company, incorporated in New Jersey today with a capitalization of \$5,000,000, will control 70 per cent of all the salmon caught in Puget Sound waters and is authorized to catch and can salmon or other fish in the Columbia river, Puget sound, Fraser river, Alaska and other districts. The directors of the company are: John Cudahy, Charles Counselman, Judge A. T. Moran, of Moran, Krause & Mayer, of Chicago; H. B. Steele, E. B. Deming, Robert A. Smith, J. C. Syndacker, of Snyder & Fife, Chicago; Roland Onfrey, of Fairhaven, Wash., and A. G. Garretson, of Jersey City. The permanent officers will be elected at a meeting to be held in Chicago. Levi Mayer is general counsel. The headquarters of the company will be in Chicago, and the American Trust & Savings bank of Chicago, is the underwriters' trustee. The Manhattan Trust Company is the New York trustee. The stock of the company has been privately underwritten and there are to be no other offerings.

It is the intention of the company to extend its business and to absorb other concerns in the salmon canning business in different localities. Upon the present organization it is estimated that the net earnings of the company will be \$826,420, or over 18 per cent of the common stock after paying the 8 per cent dividends on the preferred stock. The company will engage in the foreign shipping of sea goods from American waters. The company has acquired an option for a site for a new central cannery at Fairhaven, Wash., which, when built, will be the largest in the world. In addition a large fleet of steamers, boats and scows has been secured, as have been the properties and plants of the Island Canning Company at Friday harbor, and the Anacortes Packing Company, at Anacortes, Wash.

TERRIBLE TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Boy Husband Kills His Wife, Her Mother and Himself.

Evansville, Ind., March 4.—A double murder and suicide took place at Poseyville yesterday. Mrs. Elizabeth Kenchloe, a wealthy widow, of Posey county, lived with her son-in-law, Steve Glower, and wife. The Kenchloe home was discovered in flames, and neighbors in attempting an entrance found the doors locked. When the fire was extinguished and the house entered the bodies of Mrs. Kenchloe, Glower and his wife, were found in a room, so badly burned as to be almost unrecognizable. Beside Glower lay a shotgun.

From all indications, Glower first killed his wife and mother-in-law, then set fire to the house, lay down on the bed and shot himself just above the heart. Glower was 21 years old and his wife 17.

Shelled the Insurgents.

New York, March 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: The former Spanish gunboat La Guna de Mayo steamed up the river opposite Macati this morning and opened fire on the insurgents on the opposite side from General Wheaton's brigade. She fired her four Gatling guns, two Nordenfeldts and one one pounder.

At first the insurgents replied with rifle fire, but they could not stand before the hail from the Gatlings. The engagement lasted three-quarters of an hour, and then the insurgents scattered, but as soon as the gunboat withdrew the insurgents returned and again opened a slow and annoying fire across the river.

The Bluefields Revolt.

Washington, March 4.—Mr. Clancey, United States consular agent at Bluefields, has notified the department of state that "to prevent unnecessary bloodshed, revolutionists under Reyes surrendered to the Nicaraguan general ruling this afternoon, on advice of Captains Simmonds and Burr. The lives of General Reyes and his followers are guaranteed. Foreigners who participated must leave Nicaragua. Forces were landed by Simmonds and Burr last night. Quiet prevails."

Coined at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 4.—During the month of February there were coined at the United States mint in this city 500,190 double eagles. Silver coined consisted of 76,000 dollars and 112,000 half dollars. There were 446,000 5-cent pieces and 1,157,000 pennies coined. The total number of pieces coined was 2,291,190, and their total value \$10,169,670.

Reina Mercedes Raised.

Santiago de Cuba, March 4.—After long delay, the former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was sunk in the channel of Santiago harbor during the bombardment by Admiral Sampson's fleet on June 6, has been raised and pumped out, the government tugs assisting the wrecking company. She was brought up to the city this afternoon.

Forming a Coffin Trust.

Cleveland, O., March 4.—A special from Sandusky to the Plaindealer says a gigantic coffin trust is in process of formation there. Prices will be raised.

FRUIT AND HOP INDUSTRIES.

Bill for Their Protection in Oregon Is Now a Law.

House bill No. 238, introduced by Mr. Morton in the Oregon legislature on January 18, and which became a law on February 17, provides for the protection of the fruit and hop industries of the state, and the destruction of the pests affecting the trees and plants. This law has the endorsement of the Fruitgrowers' Convention, State Horticultural Society and state board. Following is the full text of the act, as it became a law:

"An act to protect the fruit and hop industry of the state of Oregon.—Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon:

"Section 1.—That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation owning or operating any nursery, fruit orchard of any kind, hop yards, flower gardens or ornamental trees to throw cuttings or prunings from any fruit trees, nursery stock, ornamental trees or hop vines into any public road, highway, lane, field or other inclosure, or into any water course of any kind; but shall destroy such cuttings or prunings with fire within 30 days from the time such cuttings or prunings are made.

"Sec. 2.—It shall hereafter be the duty of any person, firm or corporation owning or operating any such nursery, fruit orchard, hop yards, flower garden or ornamental trees, and knowing such to be infected with any kind of insects, pests or disease to immediately spray or destroy the same in such manner as the fruit commissioner of the district may direct.

"Sec. 3.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation doing business in the state of Oregon to sell Paris green, arsenic, London purple, sulphur, or any spray material or compound for spraying purposes, in quantities exceeding one pound without providing with each package sold a certificate, duly signed by the seller thereof, guaranteeing the quality and per cent of purity of said materials.

"Sec. 4.—Any person, firm or corporation selling any of the above materials which do not conform with the certificates furnished therewith shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$100.

"Sec. 5.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to import any infested or diseased fruit of any kind into the state of Oregon.

"Sec. 6.—Every person who packs or prepares for shipment to any point without the state, or who delivers or causes to be delivered to any express agent or railroad agent, or other person, or to any transportation company or corporation for shipment to any point without the state, any fruit or fruits, either fresh, cured or dried, that is infected with insect pests or diseases injurious to trees, shrubs, plants, fruits or vegetables, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Sec. 7.—Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

"Sec. 8.—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of the state board of horticulture of the district in which a violation of this act occurs to present the evidence of the case to the district attorney, whose duty it shall be to prosecute any persons guilty of a violation of this act, which prosecution shall be brought in any of the justice courts of this state.

"Sec. 9.—Inasmuch as the horticultural interests of the state demand immediate attention this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its approval by the governor."

FOR FISH HATCHERIES.

The Washington Senate Passes an Appropriation of \$25,000.

In the Washington senate Saturday there were passed five bills appropriating a total of \$26,000, establishing fish hatcheries as follows: At Willapa harbor, Wenatchee, Skykomish, Nooksack and Snohomish rivers.

A bill regulating the practice of pharmacy was passed by a unanimous vote. Other bills passed were: Authorizing the appointment of deputy coal mine inspector; authorizing counties to invest the surplus current expense fund (this bill carries an emergency clause); one bill was favorably recommended. It set the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent.

Governor Rogers' appointment of Dr. J. L. McIlhenny, of Everett, a member of the state board of health, was confirmed.

New bills introduced were: Appropriating \$2,100 for the relief of D. B. Ward, state immigration agent; in relation to the settlement and reclamation of 1,000,000 acres of granted arid lands, making an appropriation and declaring an emergency; an act empowering the board of land commissioners to relinquish granted lands back to the United States; this to apply to lands that have been selected, and, if for any reason the selection failed. Senator Preston explained the motive of this bill, stating that an emergency existed in consideration of recent decisions by the land department at Washington.

ALONG THE COAST.

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

New Telephone Line.

The telephone line from Langlois, Curry county, to Bandon, which was completed last week, is now in good working order, and Langlois has for the first time telephone communication with all the important points in the county. Poles are on the ground for the extension of the line to Port Orford, and poles are being cut and distributed for the farther extensions to Wedderburn and Gold Beach. It is supposed that the line will be extended to Eureka, Cal., and when the gap between Roseburg and Myrtle Point is closed up next summer, the coast country will no longer be cut off from communication with the outside world.

Rich Gold Ore.

Al, Ed and Frank Geiser have brought from their Bonanza mine to Baker City, Or., 1,360 ounces of gold, valued at \$21,760, the result of a 25-day run this month of a 20-stamp mill. The owners of the Bonanza have given it out that it is their intention to increase the number of stamps in the quartz mill to 60 or more. It is understood this improvement will be made in the near future, or as soon as the spring opens. The Bonanza has an unlimited amount of splendid milling ore, and, with the mill enlargement, this Baker mine will probably become one of the largest steady gold-producers in the Northwest.

Damage Was Slight.

A dispatch from Monroe, Or., says: The recent frosts did not do as much damage to fruit in that section as was generally supposed. Prunes do not seem to be hurt to any extent, and in the worst cases the operators of the orchards claim that not more than 10 per cent of the trees are injured, and these only to a slight degree. Peach trees fared worse than others, while Petite prunes came second on the list. Apples are not injured at all in this immediate locality.

Brutality at Sea.

The sailors of the American ship Erskine M. Phelps, which arrived at San Francisco a few days ago from Baltimore, have brought charges of inhuman conduct against Captain Graham and First and Second Officers Bailey and Moye. The men told a pitiful story of starvation and cruelty, and many of the sailors show the marks of beatings, the mates being the principal aggressors in the beatings.

Want a Factory Moved.

The Coquille city council has forwarded a proposition to G. W. Peek, proprietor of the broomhandle factory, that if he will move the mill north 30 feet from its present location, they would give him a five years' lease on the land. The main reason for the council asking him to do so is to give more room for getting to and from the new wharf, which will be badly hampered if the mill is not moved.

Orders From the East.

The manager of the Pendleton woolen mills has recently returned from a very successful trip in the interests of the mills, which took him over nearly the whole United States. The big houses of John Wanamaker, and Arnold, Constable & Co., and others of such high standing, placed orders for blankets, stating that the Pendleton mills have no competitors in that line of goods.

Of the Miocene Period.

A few months ago J. Bagley, of Airfie, brought to Independence, Or., some fossilized teeth which were found near Airfie. They were sent to Professor Condon, of the state university, who pronounces them "sharks' teeth of the miocene period." Other fossils sent are "a miocene shell, of the family Natidae," and "a dentalium shell, of the miocene period."

Governor Rogers' Appointments.

Governor Rogers has recommended Quincy A. Brooks, Samuel Haddock and L. B. Smith, all of Port Townsend, to constitute the board of health for the collection district of Port Townsend. The governor has appointed as trustees for the Cheney normal school J. J. Brown and J. N. Allen, of Spokane. The third trustee, E. E. Dempsey, is also of Spokane, giving that city the entire board.

Stock in Bad Condition.

Cattle, sheep and hogs are in bad condition in the vicinity of Monroe, Or. Several head of stock have perished, which under ordinary circumstances, would have braved the storms of an Oregon winter, and come out in the spring with plenty of flesh, thus showing that the one week of snow was harder on the ranchers of the valley than all the rains and frosts of a common season.

Colony From Spokane.

A colony of citizens from Spokane will locate somewhere in the south end of the Willamette valley before April 1, so it is asserted by Colony Promoter Wallace, of Junction City, Or. Mr. Wallace has made an effort during the past few days to persuade Monroe people that it is to their interest to have the colony make southern Benton county its future home.

Good Price for Cattle.

John Tait, one of the farmers of Creswell precinct, in Lane county, Or., has sold 40 head of cattle, which he had been stall feeding. The cattle averaged 1,189 pounds, and would have touched the 1,200 mark except for one 2-year-old Jersey in the bunch. They were sold for 4 cents a pound gross, netting Mr. Tait \$1,902.40, an average of \$47.56 a head.

An Oregon Oak.

A mammoth oak tree was recently cut down on Mr. J. Christie's farm, six miles below Grants Pass, Or. The tree was seven feet four inches in diameter, and cut up into 55 tiers of stove wood. The first ten cuts off this tree made a tier each. At the present price being paid for wood, this single tree would bring in \$82.50.

Buried in a Cave-In.

By the cave in of a ditch at the Lion ranch, near Gilroy, Cal., recently, Patrick Daly was buried alive and in trying to rescue him, James Fitzgerald and George Bentley were caught in a second landslide and were buried beneath 17 feet of earth. It will take 10 hours' work to recover the bodies.

Result of Hard Drinking.

Dan McDonald, a longshoreman, 60 years old, was found dead in his cabin in Old Tacoma. He had been a hard drinker, and for the last few weeks had been sick. He went to sleep as usual with his partner, in a bed in the same room. The next morning the old man was found lifeless.

Highlander Murder.

As a result of the war of the tongs, Pong Hung was shot and killed on Dupont street, San Francisco, a few days ago, by Way Yung Hung, a Chinese tailor, after six shots had been exchanged. Hung, the survivor, was shot in both hands.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 59c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 41¢@42¢; choice gray, 39¢@40¢ per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$21¢@22¢; 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, 50¢@55¢; seconds, 45¢@50¢; dairy, 40¢@45¢ store, 25¢@30¢. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12¢@13¢; Young America, 15¢; new cheese, 10¢ 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¢@16¢ per pound. Potatoes—75¢@85¢ 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, 50¢ per box; peas, 3¢@3½¢ per pound. Onions—Oregon, 75¢@81¢ per sack. Hops—15¢@18¢; 1897 crop, 4¢@6¢. Wool—Valley, 10¢@12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12¢; mohair, 26¢ per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4¢; dressed mutton, 7½¢; spring lambs, 7½¢ per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$2.50¢@3.00; dressed, \$5.00¢@5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50¢@3.75; cows, \$2.50¢@3.00; dressed beef, 5¢@6¢ per pound. Veal—Large, 6½¢@7¢; small, 8¢@9¢ per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80¢@81¢ per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$18¢@20¢. Beets, per sack, 75¢. Turnips, per sack, 50¢@75¢. Carrots, per sack, 45¢@55¢. Parsnips, per sack, \$1. Cauliflower, 75¢@1.00¢ per doz. Celery, 35¢@40¢. Cabbage, native and California \$1.25 per 100 pounds. Apples, 35¢@50¢ per box. Pears, 50¢@1.50 per box. Prunes, 50¢ per box. Butter—Creamery, 26¢ per pound; dairy and ranch, 15¢@20¢ per pound. Eggs, 18¢@19¢. Cheese—Native, 12¢@12½¢. Poultry—Old hens, 14¢ per pound; spring chickens, 14¢; turkeys, 16¢. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8¢; cows, prime, 7¢; mutton, 8½¢; pork, 7¢; veal, 6¢@8¢. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$23. Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$7.50¢@9; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.50¢@13. Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25¢@26¢; whole, \$23. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$3.25; 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, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$15. Feed—Chopped feed, \$20¢@22¢ per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.