

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

May Be Called by the President in October.

TO ADJUST CURRENCY MEASURE

Object Is to Clear the Way for Legislation for the New Colonies—Other Washington News.

Washington, May 6.—President McKinley has talked with some of his congressional visitors about the advisability of calling an extra session in October to consider the disposition of the currency measure, so that it may not interfere with legislation which will come later for the government of the new colonies. There is a great deal of work to come before the next congress and two months extra session would help a great deal.

Great satisfaction was expressed at the war department at the manner in which Colonel Summers is going ahead with the Second Oregon and winning laurels for himself and regiment. As further details are received concerning the action of the Oregon regiment, and especially as reported in Manila papers, officers here are loud in their praise of the boys and their officers.

While General Otis does not request troops, he indicates that more could be used to advantage. It is plain that with 9,000 Filipinos near Manila and towns asking for garrisons to protect them, troops are needed. A call for 35,000 more troops might have wholesale effect upon the insurgents.

Senator McBride called on President McKinley today and invited him to visit Oregon on his Western trip, reminding him of the invitation that was sent some time ago by the committee appointed for the purpose. The president assured him that if he made the Western trip contemplated, he would gladly extend it to Oregon. He said, however, that he had not definitely decided as to whether he would make the trip, as it would depend much on the pressure of public business.

Edward Atkinson, whose pamphlets have been refused transportation to the Philippines, claimed that the senate had endorsed his documents and made them government publications. This is true, but they were ordered printed as public documents in a perfunctory manner, the same as thousands of other documents are ordered printed by the senate. Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, both rabid anti-expansionists, asked to have the Atkinson papers printed as public documents, and without any one inquiring what they were, the leave was granted. In the senate, if leave to print such publications were refused, the senator asking could read them and make them official. For this reason, hundreds of crank documents are printed without objection, in order to save time and prevent the defeat of important measures.

Charles Curtis, one of the leading representatives of Kansas, says it is quite likely that General Funston, who has distinguished himself in the Philippines, will be sent to the senate after the next election. People of that state are wildly enthusiastic to do something for the young officer.

TAKE TO THE HILLS.

Wardner Dynamiters Run Away to Avoid Capture.

Wardner, Idaho, May 6.—Four hundred United States troops are on guard tonight in the Coeur d'Alene mining district, and martial law is in full force in Shoshone county. While Governor Steiensen's proclamation, issued yesterday, has not yet been posted in public places, citizens are aware that martial law is in force by reason of the fact that United States troops are on the ground to see that it is carried out. Brigadier-General H. C. Merriam, who arrived today from Denver by way of Boise, has determined to arrest, if possible, all those implicated in blowing up the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill. While it is known that several of the mob, fearing arrest, have escaped from Shoshone county, a large majority of those wanted are still within the county.

Today the mountains are full of fleeing men. The snow on the mountains is ten feet deep and soft. With the railroads all guarded, the only safe way out of the country is over the old Glidden road to Thompson Falls, Mont. That route is lined with them. Some take the road direct from Burke, but others go via Murray. The road from there was kept open nearly all winter hauling ore and is fairly passable.

Astoria Railroad Extension.
Astoria, Or., May 4.—An official of the Astoria & Columbia River railroad has announced that the road will be extended from New Astoria into the government reservation at Fort Stevens during the present summer. This will permit all government supplies to be delivered direct to the fort, instead of having to be transferred on boats, as at present.

OREGON TROOPS IN BATTLE.

Summers' Brigade Routed the Enemy at Masin.

Washington, May 6.—The war department received the following dispatches today:

Manila, May 6.—Colonel Summers, with six battalions, including the Second Oregon, the Dakota regiment, the Third infantry, and a piece of the Utah light artillery, of Lawton's division, proceeded north this morning to Masin, where they crossed the river and charged the enemy in strong entrenchments, driving them northward and inflicting considerable loss. His casualties were two wounded.

Both Wheaton and Hale, of MacArthur's division, found the enemy in force and strongly entrenched, and commanded by Commander-in-Chief Luna, about four miles south of San Fernando.

Hale, on the right, dislodged the enemy, and Wheaton, on the left, leading in person, made a brilliant charge, scattering his forces, inflicting great punishment. Several officers and enlisted men were seriously wounded.

MacArthur proceeds to San Fernando in the morning, delayed by the partial destruction of the bridge across the river. It is not believed that the enemy will make another determined stand until he effects his retreat to Arayat, a short distance from San Isidro.

The situation is as follows: Lawton holds Baliuag, taken May 2 after a rapid movement from Angat, where he left supplies with a wagon train, pack animals and rations. He scattered the strongly entrenched enemy to the north and northwestward, capturing large amount of food supplies, and has his detachments thrown out to the north and eastward. His successful movement is attended with great difficulty because of the character of the country and the rain and heat. He now covers our railway communications, and will be supplied from Malolos.

MacArthur's column was concentrated and took up the advance on San Fernando at 6:30 this morning. We do not apprehend a sharp resistance on the part of the enemy, who will probably leave the railroad and retire in a westerly direction and to the north of Lawton. The destruction of the railroad near Calumpit necessitates dependence on wagon transportation.

The enemy to the south and east of Manila, 9,000 strong, is opposed by a sufficient force under Owenshine and Hall. His demonstrations thus far have been properly met by these officers, with slight losses. Many requests have been received from outlying cities for protection against insurgent troops.

OTIS.

SPAIN IN A NEW ROLE.

About to Make a Claim for Territory in China.

Hong Kong, May 6.—Spain is collecting evidence here with a view of claiming a cession of land in China as indemnity from the Chinese government for permitting the steamer Abbey to leave Canton last August, with arms for the Philippines.

The little steamer Abbey was seized by the armed dispatch-boat of Admiral Dewey's squadron September 23 last. She was of American register, though formerly known as the Pasig. It was reported to Admiral Dewey that she was carrying arms and supplies of war to the Filipinos, and he sent the McCulloch to intercept her. When the American cutter finally found the Abbey in Batangas bay, on the southern coast of Luzon, the filibuster had landed her cargo of arms and munitions, and the insurgents refused to give them up. Thereupon the Abbey was seized and taken by the McCulloch to Manila, in accordance with Admiral Dewey's desire to maintain the status quo in the Philippines pending the conclusion of the work of the peace commission in Paris.

THE CRACKER TRUST.

Pacific Coast Branch Incorporated in New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., May 6.—The Pacific Coast Biscuit Company, with an authorized capital of \$4,000,000, was incorporated today at the office of the secretary of state. The company is empowered to manufacture and deal in cakes, biscuits, pies, etc. Of the stock \$1,500,000 is preferred with 7 per cent cumulative dividends. The incorporators are Turner A. Beal, of New York, and George V. Vicars and Ralph B. Corbett, of Jersey City. The incorporators only nominally represent the real interests back of the concern. It is said the company will control the cracker and biscuit trade of the Pacific coast, and as such is believed to be only a branch of the cracker trust.

A Child's Long Journey.

Vancouver, B. C., May 5.—Ida Chamberlain, a 5-year-old child, has arrived here from London, England, on her way to Santa Monica, in Los Angeles county, having made the entire trip of nearly 7,000 miles entirely alone. She is being cared for here by the Young Women's Christian Association.

Chilean Naval Vessel Wrecked.

Valparaiso, May 6.—The government has received an announcement of the wreck of a Chilean naval vessel in the straits of Magellan. No details of the catastrophe are at hand.

OPPORTUNITIES IN PORTO RICO

Room for Young Men of Enterprise and Energy.

Washington, May 9.—Owing to the large number of inquiries that have been received by the members of the insular commission since their recent return from Porto Rico, General Robert P. Kennedy has prepared a statement as to the resources and conditions in Porto Rico, which he thinks will cover the points upon which the greatest interest has been manifested. Concerning the people themselves, General Kennedy says:

"There can scarcely be found on the globe a more hospitable and warm-hearted people than those of Porto Rico. They are in full sympathy with American institutions. There is a great deal of poverty in the island, as it is understood in the United States. That is, the people live in flimsily constructed huts, have few clothes and still less of ready money, but, owing to the bounty of nature around them, they can live with little work and few worldly goods and still not suffer from either cold or hunger. The stories of starvation upon the island are baseless fabrications.

"While the richer classes live well in beautifully appointed homes and have been, for the most part, educated abroad, so that they can speak English, the percentage of illiteracy among the poorer classes is very high, reaching 90 per cent, but this is largely due to the fact that there are no schools worthy the name outside of the largest towns, or, indeed, one might say, in the whole island.

"As to agricultural opportunities, I should say that not one-fourth of the land is under cultivation, and thousands of acres yet remain to be given over to husbandry. Lands are held at good prices, owing to the promise of an influx of people from the United States. Still, there is opportunity for many thousands of persons who really wish to engage in agriculture in the island. That there are great opportunities in Porto Rico is unquestionable. To young men desiring to seek permanent homes and who have a good stock of energy and enterprise, Porto Rico offers great inducements. But I would discourage the simple adventurer who expects to reap a quick and unearned reward.

"The opportunities for stock-raising, it appears to me, are superior to those in almost any part of the United States, and this without disparagement to our own country."

FRANCE PRESSES CHINA.

Demands Concessions for Missionary Outrages.

Peking, May 9.—The French minister, M. Pichon, has demanded mining concessions to the value of 1,200,000 taels in the province of Szechuan, one of the largest in China, and traversed by the Yang-tse-Kiang, as indemnity for the recent imprisonment of a French missionary. The demand is considered exorbitant. The Chinese say that the existing conditions of rebellion are not due to any lack of energy on the part of the government, which has frequently consulted the French minister regarding the best means of obtaining the freedom of the priests in question.

According to advices from Hankow, capital of the province of Hoo Pee, the Russians contemplate taking definite action with reference to property now owned by British subjects in the Russian Jardine concession. The Russian consul refuses to recognize the titles of the claimants. The affair threatens to interfere seriously with the Peking-Hankow railroad project, and the dismissal of the Russian official is considered to be the only remedy.

Admiral Dewey Accepts.

New York, May 9.—Dewey cabled Saturday that he would accept the \$100-a-plate banquet to be tendered him on his return. This is only one of a number of functions now being planned and given great impetus by the arrival of the cruiser Buffalo, which made record-time home from Manila in 44½ days. All the officers declare that Dewey is in the best of health and spirits, and is satisfied with being the head of the navy, wants no presidential troubles, and is planning to come home as soon as peace is concluded.

Powder Plant Wrecked.

Pottsville, Pa., May 9.—The powder mill plant of the Pottsville Water Company, located seven miles east, blew up today, destroying 18 tons of powder. No workmen were about the plant at the time of the explosion. A gang of tramps, it is believed, set fire to a magazine, which contained 14 tons of blasting powder. Five minutes later there was a second explosion, when the drying-house, containing four tons of powder, went up. The two explosions wrecked the entire plant. Debris was carried for a distance of half a mile. The loss amounts to about \$10,000.

Cruiser Buffalo Home.

New York, May 9.—Flying a "homeward bound" pennant, the United States cruiser Buffalo, came into port this morning after a record-breaking run from Manila. She brought 596 officers and men from Dewey's fleet, more than half of whom participated in the battle of Manila bay. The men are those whose terms of enlistment have expired.

NEWS OF NORTHWEST

A Budget of General News Gathered in Several Pacific Coast States.

Pacific Northwest Producers.

At Pendleton, Or., there is on foot a plan for the formation of what will be called the Pacific Northwest Producers' Association, which will, before long make itself a strong factor in the industrial life of this section. Thus far, the membership secured consists only of farmers and grain producers, but it is hoped that the wool men and sheep-breeders will come in. The members sign the following agreement: "We, the undersigned producers of the county of — and state of —, do hereby agree to unite ourselves in a non-political body for the purpose of providing for ourselves protection against the trusts that have been formed, and which dictate to the producers the prices of the commodities which we produce; and to further provide ourselves with a place to meet and transact business and receive the telegraphic market reports of the world; and to place ourselves in direct communication with the consumers of the world; and to unite ourselves in one grand body and to promote harmony and work for the general welfare of the community at large, and for the producer."

The association will in no manner touch the mercantile portion of the business of the community, but will exist solely for the purpose of enabling the producers of wheat, wool and livestock to keep more closely in touch with the markets of the world, and to the more intelligently handle them. It will be the particular tenet of the association that there shall be no politics in the conduct of the affairs. It is less than 10 days since the effort began to form the association, and already there are on the lists of prospective members 158 farmers, wheat-growers, and among them some of the most prominent and solidest of the Northwest.

Survived the Great Flood.

There were others who survived the flood besides Noah and his family, thinks Peter Johnson, an intelligent Alaskan Indian, who is preparing to write a book in defense of his theory. Peter has been in Portland for nearly a month on business connected with the disposal of a quartz mine at Johnson's inlet, on the Alaskan coast, and he has succeeded in unloading it on a company of Americans for the neat sum of \$20,000. Part of this he intends to spend in obtaining data for his proposed work, which will treat on Alaskan tradition and contain half-tone photos of the higher mountains which the Aleuts of 4,000 years ago ascended while the waters in the Far East were gradually raising the ark. He feels confident that he can prove to the world that a goodly family of his forefathers did keep high and dry, and afterwards lived to people that portion of the earth near the north pole with Esquimaux and Alaskan Indians, who have written a history of the affair on their totum poles.

Klondike Gold Yield.

The latest estimates of the Klondike gold yield this season range from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The Klondike Nugget says: "The output has not been more than doubled, so that it is not probable that royalty will this year be paid on more than \$8,000,000. Exemptions and evasions will give about double that amount, as the production of the territory for the year ending in the summer of 1899. The primitive methods used in working the claims make it very unlikely that the washup will give more than from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 on the outside." As compiled by the Midnight Sun this season's yield will be \$20,000,000, distributed among the various creeks, including branches, as follows:

Eldorado	\$5,500,000
Bonanza	5,000,000
Hunker	3,000,000
Dominion	3,700,000
Gold Run	300,000
Sulphur	500,000
Quartz	250,000
Eureka	250,000
All other creeks, including Stewart river	1,000,000

Must Keep Off Reservation.

Forest Superintendent W. T. S. May has received notice from Commissioner Hermann, of the land department, that sheep must be kept off the Uintah forest reservation. Many thousands of sheep from Utah and Wyoming have been pastured upon this reservation every summer, but Superintendent May has reported that the practice is injurious to the timber, and Commissioner Hermann's order is the result. Superintendent May has notified the flock owners by telegraph.

The Short Line to Build.

The Short Line has awarded the contract for a number of sidetracks and the widening of its grade in a number of places to the Corey Bros., of Ogden. The contract aggregates something like \$40,000 and covers all extensions and buildings connected with the present system from Milford to Butte and from Granger to Huntington and all branch lines.

Trans-Mississippi Congress.

Governor Geer has been asked to appoint 12 delegates to the trans-Mississippi congress, which will meet at Wichita, Kan., May 31. Those who desire to attend will be appointed.

To Bring Congressmen to the Coast.

Senator Addison G. Foster is working hard to bring a delegation of Eastern senators and congressmen to the coast to visit Washington and Alaska. On their return East the senator would have them visit other points of interest and growing communities about which little is known in the East. The most influential men of both houses, men who are on the committees which have to deal with affairs of the West, and particularly of Puget sound, Alaska and the Pacific islands, are the ones Senator Foster desires to bring to the West.

Cloutrie's Body Found.

The party that went in search of the body of A. J. Cloutrie has returned to Seaside and reports having found the remains about a mile and a half in the back trail from where the bodies of Radir and Heikmann were found. Cloutrie was evidently the first of the party to die, as his body had been dragged down the side of a hill for over 100 yards and placed under a log in a sheltered place. The body was well preserved.

Sheepmen Dissatisfied.

Yakima county sheepmen are not satisfied with the situation at the present time. The winter and spring were unusually productive of loss. The losses in some bands amounted to 5 or 10 per cent. The increase, instead of being 95 per cent and upward, as it is ordinarily, runs from 75 to 85 per cent.

Indorsed Pure Food Law.

The Spokane Retail Grocers' Association has given its indorsement to the pure-food law.

To Teach Economy.

A savings bank system is to be introduced in the public schools at Everett.

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.
Farsnips, per sack, 85c@1.
Cauliflower, \$1.00 per doz.
Celery, 35@40c.
Cabbage, native and California \$2.50 per 100 pounds.
Apples, \$1.75@2 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, 9c; 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; straight, \$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, 59c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$3.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 43@44c; choice gray, 41@42c 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, 40@45c; seconds, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c store, 20@27c.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13½c; 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, 8@8½c per pound.
Onions—Oregon, 50@75c per sack.
Hops—12@14c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.
Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 20c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7½@8c per pound.