

BAR SEDITIOUS PAMPHLETS

Cannot Be Sent to Philippines Through the Mails.

SO DECIDED BY THE CABINET

Objectionable Documents Were Written by Edward Atkinson, Vice-President of the Anti-Imperialist League.

Washington, May 4.—The absentees from today's cabinet meeting were Secretaries Gage, Long, Alger and Wilson. One of the subjects of discussion was the circulars which were mailed to the troops at Manila criticising the Philippine policy of the government and advising volunteers whose term of service is about to expire not to enlist.

A member of the cabinet, in speaking of the matter, said that Edward Atkinson, of Boston, who is believed to have been largely instrumental in the preparation and sending out of these circulars, was unquestionably guilty of assisting an insurrection against the authority of the United States, and was subject to a term of imprisonment or heavy fine, or both. What action, if any, will be taken in the matter, has not been determined, but it is said that the government is disposed to regard the acts of Mr. Atkinson as those of a person without any proper conception of the gravity of the offense committed. The government may not at this time take action against Mr. Atkinson and his assistants. The postmaster-general stated at the meeting that he had ordered the circulars stopped at San Francisco. Members of the administration regard Mr. Atkinson's alleged action as seditious and disgraceful, and it is not improbable that, if repeated, prompt and energetic action will be taken.

Parts of the reports of the army beef commission were read and matters relating to the Alaskan boundary question were briefly discussed.

The Objectionable Matter.

Washington, May 4.—The three pamphlets, copies of which have been prohibited in the mails for the Philippines, are those which have the titles: "Criminal Aggression—By Whom," and "The Hell of War and Its Penalties." These, unless something should develop to necessitate further action, may be circulated through the mails within this country. According to Mr. Atkinson's own statement, as reported, a large number of the pamphlets have been sent out.

The matter was brought to the attention of the postal officials by the war department. It is thought there is little possibility of any of these publications getting past the San Francisco office, but if a few should, the military authorities in the Philippines will promptly suppress them.

Statement by Atkinson.

Boston, May 4.—Hon. Edward Atkinson, vice-president of the Anti-Imperialist League, of this city, said he had received no direct communication from Washington about the action of the postmaster-general. He explained that the documents were compilations of facts and figures taken from debates in the national house and senate, and calling attention to perils overlooked in debate.

AWAITING MARTIAL LAW.

Dynamiters Leaving the District on Every Train.

Wardner, Idaho, May 4.—Nothing of importance has occurred since the arrival of the colored troops at 1 o'clock. This is company M, Twenty-fourth infantry, Captain Batchelor commanding. This evening 60 non-commissioned men armed with rifles rushed down the road from Wardner to the station, one and a half miles, in response that the dynamiters had started down from Canyon Creek with the intention of cleaning out the colored troops. This was caused by the suspension of telegraphic communication between Wardner and Wallace. A tree fell across the telegraph wire.

Quite a number of union men left today, going in both directions. Many of the ringleaders are gone, but as at least 95 per cent of the membership of Coeur d'Alene were present at the outrage last Saturday, they cannot all get away without depopulating Mullan and the towns on Canyon creek.

James Cheyne, shot in the hip by the dynamiters on Saturday, died today in Spokane, whither he had been taken for treatment. He was a Knight of Pythias, and the members of that order will make every effort to capture his murderers. His body will be returned to this place tomorrow for judicial investigation and interment.

It is reported that the dynamiters are getting out of Canyon Creek and Mullan by every train.

Siam and France Settle.

Paris, May 4.—Siam, according to a dispatch from Singapore, has ceded to France the province of Luang Prabang, in the northeastern part of the kingdom. France, in return, undertakes to evacuate the town of Chantaboon, about 175 miles west of Bangkok, near the Gulf of Siam, and to withdraw from the so-called neutral zone.

CAMPAIGN GOES ON.

Major Bell and His Scouts Capture the Town of Macabebe.

Manila, May 3.—General MacArthur has sent the officers of General Antonio Luna, the Filipino commander, under flag of truce, carrying money and provisions for American prisoners in his hands, and asking an exchange of prisoners, and the names of such as he may have.

It is reported that the insurgents have two officers and 16 others, and it is supposed that among these are Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore and nine men of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who fell into the hands of the Filipinos last month when the gunboat visited Baler, on the east coast of Luzon.

Major Bell, with a squad of scouts, has captured the town of Macabebe, about four miles southwest of Calumpit, the people ringing bells and shouting "Vivas." The Americans are now employing Macabebes instead of Chinese, and they are delighted to get 50 cents a day, declaring their loyalty to Americans.

Major-General Lawton is advancing. He has organized a band of 40 scouts to go ahead of the column. The band, which is under William Young, an old Indian fighter who killed five Filipinos last week, include Diamond, Harrington, Somerfield and Murphy, of the Second Oregon regiment.

New Peace Proposals.

Manila, May 3.—The peace envoys from Filipino headquarters, who left for General Luna's camp Saturday, returned today with new proposals for ending the hostilities and securing peace.

Dewey Day in Manila.

Manila, May 3.—Everything, fighting included, was forgotten Monday in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Manila bay. The fleet had a holiday. Admiral Dewey gave a reception on board the Olympia to his officers, and received many congratulatory cables.

The Nevada cavalry is now in the city, having been brought from Cavite as part of the change in the rearrangement of troops for additional fighting expected if the Filipinos decide not to surrender unconditionally.

The bridge near where Funston crossed the Rio Grande and routed the rebels is repaired sufficiently for the artillery and baggage trains to cross.

The Macabebes want to fight with the Americans, and are so anxious to do so that they gave up five Tagal prisoners ready to execute today, when Major Bell and a party of American scouts reached the town this afternoon.

Dewey Given Great Power.

Washington, May 3.—As a Dewey day present to the admiral at Manila, the navy department Monday made the first order of the kind on record. It virtually makes Dewey the whole navy department, so far as the Manila squadron is concerned. He is given absolute power in practically all matters without reference to the Washington authorities. He can make changes in the personnel of the squadron as he may deem proper; has power to move officers from one vessel to another, and detach and order home those he may believe are not required with the fleet. It is also said the commands of the new gunboats captured from Spain, now being overhauled at Hong Kong, will be distributed by Dewey.

HEAVY DEFICIT LAST MONTH.

Expenditures More and Revenue Less Than Preceding One.

New York, May 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Treasury receipts for April fell \$15,400,000 below those for March, while the expenditures were \$22,800,000 more than those for the month previous.

This great difference does not, however, indicate either a large falling off in the ordinary receipts or a large increase in the ordinary expenditures. The receipts for March were increased by the payment to the government of nearly \$12,000,000, on account of Pacific railway settlement, while the expenditures for April were increased by the drawing of the warrants for the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain.

Leaving out of account these two items, the receipts for March were only about \$3,000,000 larger than those for April, and the expenditures for the latter month were less than \$3,000,000 greater than those for March. Notwithstanding that the interest payments for April were \$41,611,587, and the expenditures, including the payment to Spain, were \$65,854,000, showing a deficit for the month of \$24,207,099, and from miscellaneous sources, \$1,758,541.

The deficit for the fiscal year to date amounts to \$109,300,288; but the probabilities are that the deficit for the entire year will not be in excess of the estimate of \$112,000,000, made by Secretary Gage in his annual report.

Troops Are Wanted.

Spokane, May 3.—The special correspondent of the Spokesman-Review at Wardner telegraphs that, pending the arrival of troops, the town is in a state of strained suspense. What heightens the anxiety is the general doubt as to when the troops will arrive. In the absence of troops it would be folly to attempt the resumption of work at the Bunker Hill under nonunion control. Any attempt to do so would assuredly result in a revival of the riots of 1893.

SITUATION STILL SERIOUS.

Samoa Rebels Hold the Main Food Supply and Are Again Near Apia.

Wellington, N. Z., May 4.—Advices from Samoa indicate that instructions received from the powers to cease hostilities make the situation in the islands very serious, as the rebels hold the main food supply, and are again near the municipality of Apia. The correspondent of Reuter's News Agency thinks it is evident that home authorities have misunderstood the situation in Samoa. Germans and rebels are already jubilant, and claim a victory over the British and American forces. The correspondent says that unless the rebels are made to submit the difficulties will remain unsolved. The white people in the outskirts of the city are at the mercy of the rebels.

The American vice-consul's store at Faifala was looted last week while the German store adjoining it was left untouched. The British and American residents all strongly condemn the action of the powers in ordering a cessation of hostilities at this stage. Two days after the last battle at Vailima, Lieutenant R. A. Gaunt, of the British ship Porpoise, marched his brigade into Vailima unopposed, and was followed by a company of British blue-jackets under Captain Seturdee and Lieutenant Cave.

An inspection of the battlefield shows that the defenses erected by the rebels near the home of the late Robert Louis Stevenson were strong and well-planned. The loss sustained by the rebels, it is evident, was much greater than was at first supposed. The main section of Mataafa's followers, who are engaged in the defense of Vailima, retreated westward to Lulungoenga, where they lay in wait for friendly forces.

Orders had been given them to capture Lieutenant Gaunt's head. The rebels were also anxious to secure superior weapons with which his brigade is armed. It is rumored that 13 boats filled with armed rebels are approaching from the east. The town appears to be safe.

BONANZA MINE SOLD.

Standard Oil People Buy It for \$1,000,000—Recent Dividend of \$250,000.

Baker City, Or., May 4.—The Bonanza mine has been sold by deed in escrow to Standard Oil magnates. The Geisers, who own the Bonanza, and their attorney, C. A. Johns, all of Baker City, will not deny the deal, though it does not appear in the county records. The best information fixes the price at an even \$1,000,000. The yield since January 1 has been over \$100,000. Experts estimate that if the mill had its 20 stamps increased to 100 there is ore in sight to keep the stamps dropping for years. Last year the owners of the Bonanza refused \$750,000 for the mine. In 1897 the mine yielded over \$300,000, and has grown richer steadily with depth. A short time ago the three Geiser brothers and their two sisters, residents of Baker City, shared the last dividend of \$250,000. Standard Oil people own other Baker mines, and are expected to do big work at once.

REBEL SCHOONERS CAPTURED

Would Not Surrender Until the Bennington Shelled Them.

Manila, May 4.—The gunboat Bennington, April 30, shelled and captured three schooners loaded with rebels, near San Jose, Island of Panay. The insurgents had agreed to surrender, but instead made secret preparations to escape, and fought. The bombardment of the ships resulted.

The Princeton and Petrel left the city today to patrol the islands to the south of Luzon.

Some of Lawton's scouts yesterday found hundreds of sick refugees huddled together four miles north of Apalit. All were suffering from smallpox, fever or other disease of some kind.

A force of rebels was also discovered marching toward San Luis, west of Calumpit.

Brigadier-General South, of California, has just been made governor of Visaya military territory. He will direct operations from Bacolod.

Advices received by courier from the northern part of the island show that the northern tribes are rising to resist the Americans. This is not believed by some of the Americans, as the natives declare the northern tribes are hostile to Aguinaldo and his warriors.

PRAISE FOR GEER.

The President Pleased With the Stand He Has Taken.

Washington, May 4.—President McKinley has expressed to Senator McBride his great gratification at the position which Governor Geer, of Oregon, took in the matter of the return of the volunteers. The senator took copies of The Oregonian containing Governor Geer's utterances to the president, who read what was stated with a great deal of interest, and desired the senator to convey to the governor his hearty appreciation of the patriotic stand which the Oregon executive had taken, and also his belief that the volunteers, upon their return, would be proud of the position of the governor.

The president also took occasion to speak very highly of the service which had been rendered by the volunteer troops in the Philippines, which had exceeded even his most sanguine expectations.

ALONG THE COAST.

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

Our Trade in Livestock.

Washington butchers and packers are now importing cattle from Montana and Nebraska and hogs from the Eastern corn states while sheep from Australia and other outside points have come in to supply the demands for home consumption. Since Washington growers depleted their supplies of cattle by large shipments East for fattening it may be noted that the value of stock cattle has advanced 45 per cent as compared with an advance of only 5 per cent in beef cattle indicating that the replenishment of supplies toolishly reduced below what conditions warranted will cost a neat sum. Washington Oregon and California are all in the same class in reducing their cattle-growing industry to their loss though in the latter state the action was forced by the drought a condition unknown in the more fortunate northern states. On the other hand Montana has come back to cattle-raising for increased sources of profit. According to the report of the state livestock commissioner the number shipped outside the state during the season of 1898 was 182,225 and 60,000 were killed for home consumption, making the consumption of Montana cattle last year 242,225 head. The average price received was \$39 a head, a material advance over the average price for 1897.

New Mining Drill.

A novel machine is now being tried for the first time in the history of British Columbia mining at the Athabasca mine, near Nelson. It is called the Elmore hand-power drill and is a Chicagoan's invention. The machine is operated by one man, and uses any kind of ordinary drill steel, which is pounded by an ordinary miner's hammer. The inventor claims that it has a perfect turn after every blow. It has already been tried in Mexico with success. The great advantage claimed for it is that while it does not supersede labor, it greatly lessens the cost of mining.

More Flour Than Vessels.

Not being able to fill oriental orders for flour by the present transportation facilities in vogue at Seattle the Centennial Mill Company has been compelled to charter the British ship Drumbarnton which is registered as a 1,173-ton vessel, but is capable of carrying 3,000 tons. The Centennial Mill Company will ship 2,700 tons and the remaining capacity will be utilized by the Novelty mills. The Drumbarnton has visited Puget sound several times, but this was her first trip to Seattle.

Orange Shipments.

About 7,500 carloads of oranges have been shipped from Southern California since November 1, 1898, to the present time. There are some 2,500 carloads yet to be shipped, which includes a crop of Valencia lemons, and the shipments of lemons during the summer and fall. Most of the crop now remaining are seedlings, which are going out at a lively rate and are bringing \$1.25 to \$1.75 per box in carload lots. No Valencias are going out yet, these being held for the summer trade.

System of Waterworks Wanted.

At a recent meeting of the city council of New Westminster, B. C., a by-law to raise money for the construction of a system of waterworks was read. Should the by-law be adopted the sum to be borrowed for the purpose will amount to \$15,000, payable in full on September 1, 1924, that it, 25 years from when the money will be needed. The interest will be 5 per cent per annum, payable yearly. A large sinking fund is provided for.

Republic Brick Plant.

Louis Adams, a pioneer brickmaker of Spokane, will go into the brick business on quite an extensive scale at Republic. The brick will be made by hand at first, and it is expected to turn out about 8,000 bricks a day. Arrangements are being made, however, for the latest modern machinery to be sent from the East, and when this arrives the plant will have a capacity of turning out 30,000 bricks per day. Operations will be started at once.

Easterners Buying Land.

An Eastern syndicate is negotiating with the Stayton Real Estate & Investment Company for several tracts of land in that vicinity in amounts ranging from 600 to 2,000 acres. Not for many years has the inquiry for Oregon real estate been so marked as now. The inquiries come from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, principally, and the demand is almost wholly confined to improved farms, with "some timber and pasture."

New Fish Hatchery.

The Upper Clackamas hatchery is to be rebuilt and hereafter operated by the state. It is to have a capacity of 10,000,000, and will cost something like \$3,000. It is the purpose of the fish commission to eventually enlarge this hatchery, making it the greatest one on the coast. The largest one at present is the government hatchery on the Columbia, and the Clackamas hatchery will rank next to the largest.

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. Parsnips, 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; 1st 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, \$2.15 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, \$1.00@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, 8c 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.