

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 4.—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. Snydacker, of Snydacker & Pife, 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 \$226,420, 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 Bayo 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 78,000 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.

BUSINESS BEING RESUMED

A Big Local Trade Reported at Manila.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS

Confidence Has Been Fully Restored at the Philippine Capital—The Rebels Active at San Pedro Macati.

Manila, March 7.—The United States transport Ohio arrived yesterday.

In the last two days there has been a very noticeable change in Manila for the better, probably due to the arrival of reinforcements for the American troops. Numbers of people are seen on the streets, and the amount of business transacted in the stores has marvelously increased. Yesterday the Luneta was blocked with carriages for the first time since the outbreak, and the band of the Twentieth regulars played a number of airs, and it was hard to believe that a state of war existed.

Outside the city there was desultory firing throughout the day, and at various points the sharpshooters were most annoying.

At San Pedro Macati the rebels are very active, erecting entrenchments in front of the position occupied by the Washington troops, although a two-gun battery of the Sixth artillery repeatedly shelled them.

The enemy are fully alive to the fact that Mausers have a much longer range than the Springfield and are continuously taking "pot shots" in comparative safety. The American soldiers dislike this passive resistance, and are sager for the excitement of an active campaign.

Despite the heat, the health of the men in the trenches has improved remarkably.

The transport Ohio arrived today with reinforcements. One casualty. Private Overton, company G, Twenty-second infantry, died on the 2d inst., of spinal meningitis.

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE.

Terrible Loss of Life Near Toulon, France.

Toulon, March 7.—The naval magazine of La Goubran, between La Seyne and Toulon, in the department of Var, Southern France, exploded at 2:30 o'clock this morning. All of the soldiers on duty at the magazine were killed, and a number of inhabitants of the district, the buildings of which were razed, also fell victims. Forty corpses have already been recovered. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Fifty thousand kilogrammes of black powder exploded. It looks as though a volcanic eruption had occurred, the country being swept almost bare within a radius of two miles, houses destroyed, trees overturned and distorted, fields devastated and covered with stones and impalpable black dust. Some of the stones are enormous. One weighing 50 kilogrammes fell in the suburb of Pone de Las. Signs of the explosion are evident in all the suburbs of Toulon and in the city itself. Even at St. Jean de Var, five miles distant, windows were shattered and doors battered in. It is impossible to ascertain accurately the number killed, but it is believed that no fewer than 100 were injured.

ARMED HIGHWAYMEN.

Held Up Seven Men on a Tacoma Bicycle Path.

Tacoma, Wash., March 7.—Two armed highwaymen laid in ambush on a bicycle path two miles from the city tonight and captured and robbed seven men between 8 and 11 o'clock, securing several watches but less than \$10 in cash. They laid a log across the path and stopped the travelers as they came to it. The first man was a candy maker, who had a bundle of aprons, which they used to bind their prisoners as they came, one by one. After robbing them, they tied their hands and feet and laid them in a row in the brush.

At 11 o'clock the footpads went away, leaving the victims bound. One managed to roll over where another could untie him with his teeth, and they gave the alarm, but the robbers had fled.

About 7 o'clock, two men, presumably the same, held up T. O. Abbott, a prominent attorney, a few blocks from the same place, but he broke away and escaped.

Dreyfus Is Frustrated.

London, March 7.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, at Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, says: "In the course of a recent conversation, Dreyfus declared that his return to France was imminent, but for the past month he had received no news. I understand that he is in a state of prostration that causes considerable anxiety."

Explosion of Benzine.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—Last evening a carboy of benzine exploded in a third-class railroad carriage on the Dvinsk, south of St. Petersburg. The carriage was burned, six women and a man were killed, and 16 others were injured.

Proving Up Claims.

During the past two years about 260 cash entries and homesteads have been proved up on for Wasco county, Or. Figuring on an average of a quarter of a section to each settler, this makes 65 sections, or 41,600 acres for the county, which have been added to the assessment roll in that time. Averaging at about \$3 an acre, this will amount to \$124,800.

Washington Tobacco.

B. K. Knapp, of Okanogan county, Wash., was recently offered 13 1/2 cents per pound for a large quantity of tobacco raised by him on his ranch near Ives, and he says that owing to having no curing-house or place to store what he raised, it was not as good by 50 per cent as can be raised. This shows what can be done with tobacco in that county.

Thinks He Was Drugged.

George Roberts, who lives about four miles from Centralia, Wash., just over the line in Thurston, lost \$25 recently by a burglar. He had the money in a trunk only six feet from his bed, but nevertheless a burglar pried off the locks and secured the coin without awakening him. He thinks he was drugged, as he felt very drowsy the next morning.

Building Into Oregon.

The construction crews on the Nevada, California & Oregon railroad have reached a point 12 miles north of Amadee, Lassen county, and are rapidly extending the roadbed across the Madeline plains toward Alturas and Southeastern Oregon.

Japs and Tramps Fight.

Tramps objected to the Japanese section men "clearing up" the railroad depot grounds, at Gervais, Or., and a lively scuffle ensued, resulting in the tramps being entirely "cleaned out."

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@1.10 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$22@25. Beets, per sack, 75c. Turnips, per sack, 50@75c. Carrots, per sack, 45@55c. Parsnips, per sack, \$1. Cauliflower, 75@1.00c per doz. Celery, 35@40c. Cabbage, native and California \$1.90@2 per 100 pounds. Apples, 35@50c per box. Pears, 50c@1.50 per box. Prunes, 50c per box. Butter—Creamery, 25c per pound; dairy and ranch, 15@20c per pound. Eggs, 21c. Cheese—Native, 12@12 1/2c. Poultry—Old hens, 14c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8 1/2c; cows, prime, 8c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 6@8c. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$25@26. Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$5.00@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$13.00@14. 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, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 59c; Valley, 61c; Bluestem, 63c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 41@42c; choice gray, 39@40c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$21@23; 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@55c; seconds, 45@50c; dairy, 40@45c store, 25@30c. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12 1/2c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@5.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound. Potatoes—75@80c per sack; sweets, 2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3 1/2c per pound. Onions—Oregon, 75c@1 per sack. Hops—8@14c; 1897 crop, 4c. Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 26c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7 1/2c; spring lambs, 7 1/2c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25 light and feeders, \$3.50@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 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7c; small, 8@9c per pound.

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 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 naticada," and "a dentallium 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 hat 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.