

NO TROUBLE AT MANILA

But Nevertheless the Situation Is Critical.

A REBEL ATTACK RIDICULOUS

Good Results Are Expected From the Conference Between Otis and Aguinaldo's Representatives.

Manila, Jan. 16.—The situation here is undoubtedly critical, but Major-General Otis has it well in hand, and there is no such certainty of trouble as many believe. The rebels are concentrated on the outskirts of the town, and their leaders have issued strict orders that they shall act only on the defensive. An accident might precipitate trouble, but the idea of a rebel attack upon Manila is ridiculous, as the Americans control the position.

Aguinaldo has republished the second manifesto in reply to the proclamation of General Otis, which was recalled on its first appearance, but it has proved ineffectual.

On Wednesday, a false alarm, due to trivial incidents occurring simultaneously in opposite parts of the city, led to a general call to the United States forces. In 15 minutes the entire city was covered. The promptitude of the Americans, while it created a scare for the moment, effectually restored confidence throughout Manila, and dispelled the excitement due to a passing fear on the part of the citizens that an outbreak was imminent. It is possible that the Filipinos, after the diplomatic conferences that have been held between the representatives of General Otis and Aguinaldo, have finally come to understand that the cautious and conservative policy of the Americans is not due to fear, and they may accept the inevitable with good grace. It is evident that at present they are unable to appreciate the full meaning of the independence demanded, and when they do understand its extent, the American proposition will be acceptable.

HOUSE PASSES ONE BILL.

Senate Discusses the Question of Open Executive Session.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The house today passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill without an amendment. During the general debate two set speeches were made against imperialism by Carmack and Gaines, of Tennessee. The diplomatic and consular bill is the sixth of the regular appropriation bills to pass the house. Seven budgets yet remain to be acted upon. The bill as passed carries \$1,751,533.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Little business was transacted by the senate in open session today. Sixteen bills on the private pension calendar were passed, and a joint resolution extending the thanks of congress to Miss Clara Barton and other officials of the Red Cross Society for their beneficent work in Armenia and Cuba was adopted.

Cockrell entered a motion to recall the bill which passed yesterday, authorizing the president to appoint Brigadier-General T. H. Stanton a major-general, and place him on the retired list with that rank. At 5 o'clock the senate adjourned.

Debate in Open Sessions.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The supporters and opponents of the peace treaty in the senate had their first contest over that document today in executive session.

While the debate technically was upon Senator Berry's motion providing for the consideration in open session, the entire question at issue was given over to a considerable degree. The discussion continued from a few minutes past 1 until 5, when the senate adjourned for the day without reaching a vote upon the Berry motion.

TO ORGANIZE A CABINET.

General Brooke Has Decided to Have Four Civil Secretaries.

Havana, Jan. 16.—Gen. Brooke has carefully considered the formation of a cabinet of civil advisers, and has decided to have four secretaries—the first of state and government; the second of finance, the third of justice and public instruction; and the fourth of agriculture, industry, commerce and public works. Only prominent residents of the islands will be invited to join the cabinet.

The governor-general has received acceptance from two, whose names are reserved until all four can be announced. One of the other two may be a Spaniard, though it is probable that all four will be Cubans.

Oregon Soldiers Will Come Home.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Representative Tongue today saw Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and asked him if the recent turn of events in the Philippines would mean that the Oregon volunteers would be retained in those islands longer than was originally intended. He was informed that the outbreaks would not change the department's plan, and that the Second Oregon would be sent home as soon as relieved by regulars.

Chewing-Gum Trust Formed.

New York, Jan. 16.—A combination of chewing-gum manufacturers of the United States was practically consummated today, when the last contracts necessary to amalgamation were executed in this city. The capital involved amounts to about \$15,000,000.

The naval board on promotion will recommend that rewards be given to Ensigns H. H. Ward and W. W. Buck, who acted as spies during the war with Spain.

VETO MESSAGES RETURNED.

Governor Rogers Sends the Wanted Documents to the Senate.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 13.—Immediately after the reading of the minutes in the senate, Lieutenant-Governor Daniels announced the standing committees.

Plummer called for a committee of five to group the committees and recommend the number of clerks. Carried. High presented a memorial from Clark county settlers. He asked that the memorial be referred to the committee on memorials, but that, inasmuch as a similar document had been introduced in the house, he did not desire the state put to the expense of printing the memorial.

On motion of Yeend, W. C. Gray, of Stevens county, who is contesting the seat of Senator C. A. Mantz, was allowed the privilege of the floor of the senate.

The committee on the compensation of senate employees reported as follows: Secretary, \$5; assistant secretary, \$4.50; sergeant-at-arms, \$5; assistant sergeant-at-arms, \$4; minute, journal and enrolling, engrossing and assistant engrossing, bill and docket clerks and stenographer, \$4 each; judiciary clerk, \$4.50; pages, \$2; all other employees, including committee clerks, \$3.50.

The vetoes of Governor Rogers on bills acted upon since the adjournment of the last legislature were presented, together with the names of the appointees of the governor. The confirmation of appointees was made a special order for January 20, at 11 A. M. On motion of Mezler, the vetoes were made a special order for January 17. The votes cover, among others, the general appropriation bill. The exceptions are: "The appropriation of \$25,500 for the Cheney normal school, \$17,500 for the maintenance of the Whatcom normal school, and \$20,000 for the equipment and improving the grounds of the said Whatcom normal school are hereby objected to and disapproved, the reason for such disapproval being such appropriations are opposed to a just public policy at the present time. With these exceptions the bill is hereby approved."

Senate bill 250 appropriated \$1,745 for the relief of George W. Babcock. The governor's objections are: "From information and belief, I consider this claim unjust. The claimant has his remedy in the courts."

Senate bill 194, relating to tidelands, the chief executive considers unconstitutional.

The committee on grouping committees was named as follows: Plummer, Wilshire, Paul, Mezler and Carper.

Clerk's Salaries Fixed.

The first business of the day in the house after invocation by Rev. Henry L. Badger, rector of St. John's, was upon the special order involving the adoption of the committee report scheduling salaries of employees.

Mr. Bellows submitted an amendment horizontally reducing the schedule 50 cents on each employe, but allowing the proposed \$3 extra compensation to the speaker to stand. Roll-call on the proposed amendment on salary of chief clerk showed the relative strength to stand about 47 to 23 in favor of sustaining the committee. After one more test of strength, the amendment was withdrawn by Mr. Bellows, and the committee report was adopted.

The speaker was authorized, on motion of Smith of King, to employ a secretary at a salary of \$4 per day.

Beals presented a petition from engineers and steam users of Skagit and Snohomish counties for a law compelling inspection of boilers.

A resolution prevailed, offered by Gunderson, calling upon the state land commissioner's office for information concerning value of the state's granted capital lands. The speaker appointed Gunderson, Minard and Bedford as such committee.

A memorial was offered by Daniels, praying for the pensioning of Indian war veterans.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

Governor Geer's University Requests Satisfactory.

Salem, Jan. 13.—Governor Geer sent to the senate this morning the appointment of Dolph, Bean and Senator William Smith, of Baker, as members of the board of regents of the state university, and Holt as trustee of the Soldiers' Home, the same as Governor Lord had named, and which were withdrawn yesterday except Smith in place of Kincaid. The nomination of Smith "took the wind out of the sails" of the opposition to the governor, as Selling expressed it, and instead of a fight all were confirmed immediately.

Two Additional Justices.

Upon the assembling of the house the committee on resolutions reported back a resolution providing for an examination of the books of the state board of school land commissioners, with an amendment that the committee be allowed only one clerk, at a salary of \$3 per day. The resolution was adopted as amended.

After the first reading of the bill by Beach of Multnomah to regulate building and loan associations, Moody asked the consent of the house to take up and place on its third reading the bill providing for relief of the supreme court, and an increase of the number of justices of the supreme court to five. The bill passed by a vote of 37 to 17.

Plan to Modernize Rome.

Rome, Jan. 13.—The Marquis di Medici has prepared for the government his plans of a project to make Rome a seaport. He estimates the cost at \$12,000,000. Medici is one of the wealthiest men in Italy, and is prominent as an engineer. He has already executed gigantic works regulating the flow of the river Tiber, at a cost of over \$60,000,000, and constructed a number of railroads and other feats of engineering.

CALLS GEN. MILES A LIAR

Vehemently Denounced by General Eagan.

COARSE AND BRUTAL LANGUAGE

The Reported Criticisms of the Commanding General Have Hotly Inflamed the Commissary-General.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Commissary-General Charles H. Eagan today reappeared before the war investigation committee to answer the charges of General Nelson A. Miles concerning the commissary supplies furnished the army during the recent war. General Eagan's statement furnished the sensation of the war commission's history, and was regarded by old army officers as one of the most remarkable attacks ever made in the history of the service. General Eagan's statement to the commission was a bitter personal attack upon General Miles, so entirely unqualified as to scope and language that the war commission on hearing its conclusion ordered a brief executive session, after which the doors were opened, the witness was recalled and business resumed in the usual way.

The subject in controversy was General Miles' already famous "embalmed beef" testimony, and the letters and documents supporting it. General Miles had charged that the canned and refrigerated meats sent to the army in Cuba and Porto Rico were unfit for use, that they were preserved by the use of chemicals, and that they had "been bought and sent to the army under pretense of an experiment." This reflection upon both the ability and honesty of the commissary department had angered General Eagan and caused him to request to be recalled to reply to General Miles' charges. That his statements concerning the commanding general were not the result of a sudden outburst of passion was clearly shown by the fact that General Eagan read his remarks from a carefully prepared typewritten copy. Not the least remarkable phase of General Eagan's statement was the language in which it was couched. There was scarcely a phrase that would not have been characterized as sensational in ordinary official utterances. General Eagan, after the hearing was over, refused to say whether he had any further move in prospect in forcing an issue between himself and General Miles.

He denied numerous statements of Miles, charged that the latter's testimony constituted severe reflections on commanding generals of the expeditions, and referred to him as "This same Commanding-General Nelson A. Miles," and said "whoever called beef 'embalmed beef' was a liar." W. B. Miles, in charge of Armour & Co.'s plant, appeared for the packing house. He testified as to the quality of the canned meats and methods of inspection.

Commissary-General Eagan, in the course of his testimony, called Major-General Miles, commanding the army, "A liar, who lied in his throat, lied in his heart, lied in every part of his body," who perpetrated a gross scandal, and who should be drummed out of the service and imprisoned, and should be avoided by every honest man and barred from every club. He characterized his interviews as "filth."

MAY MAKE MISCHIEF.

Filipinos Evince Signs of Hostility Against Americans.

Manila, Jan. 14.—The situation at Ilo Ilo is unchanged. The Filipinos are unceasingly active day and night. Saturday they loaded some lighters with rock and sank them at the entrance of the river, blocking the channel for all vessels with the exception of launches. All lights have been extinguished.

Order, however, is maintained with severity, and offenders are promptly shot.

On Sunday one of the Arizona's boats, manned by soldiers, was carried on by the ebb tide to Quimares island, and while attempting to land three armed natives assembled on the beach and compelled the Americans to retire. The Filipinos refuse to have any dealings with the Americans, vegetables and fruit are not obtainable, business is suspended, and the warehouses are filled with rotting sugar.

At Manila the situation is critical, but pacification is possible in spite of the unyielding attitude of the Filipinos. It is reported that the rebel government at Malolos is willing that the Americans should establish a protectorate on the condition that they promise to give the Filipinos absolute independence within a stated time. It is also said that the Filipinos will demand official recognition.

Efforts are being made to bring about another conference with the rebels. The educated Filipinos are anxious to avoid trouble, and it is hoped that the militant Filipinos will recede before wiser counsels. In the meantime the tension is extreme on both sides.

Dominique Krathofski was hanged at Springfield, Mass., for the murder of his stepdaughter, Victoria Pinkus, 16 years of age, on January 17, 1897.

More Battle-Ships for England.

London, Jan. 14.—The admiralty has placed orders for two battle-ships of the first-class of 14,000 tons each, at a cost of £1,000,000, with the Thames Iron Works & Shipbuilding Company, Ltd.

Indian Appropriation Bill Reported.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The senate appropriations committee today reported the Indian appropriation bill. It authorized a limited return to the contract system of Indian schools.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60c; Valley, 62c; Bluestem, 63c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; Graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 40¢@41¢; choice gray, 39¢@40¢ per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$2.24; brewing, \$2.35 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; 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, 12½¢; Young America, 15¢; new cheese, 10¢ per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.25@3 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.00; 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—70¢@85¢ per sack; sweets, 2¢ per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, 90¢; turnips, 75¢ per sack; garlic, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, \$1.15 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¢@17¢; 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, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5¢@6½¢ per pound.

Veal—Large, 6¢@6½¢; small, 7¢@8¢ per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 85¢@90¢ per 100 pounds. Potatoes, 20¢@25¢.

Beets, per sack, 75¢. Turnips, per sack, 50¢@75¢.

Carrots, per sack, 45¢@60¢. Parsnips, per sack, \$1.

Cauliflower, 50¢@90¢ per doz. Celery, 35¢@40¢.

Cabbage, native and California \$1.00@1.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, 35¢@50¢ per box.

Pears, 50¢@1.50 per box. Prunes, 50¢ per box.

Butter—Creamery, 27¢ per pound; dairy and ranch, 18¢@22¢ per pound.

Eggs, 27¢. Cheese—Native, 12¢@12½¢.

Poultry—Old hens, 14¢ per pound; spring chickens, 14¢; turkeys, 16¢.

Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6½¢@7¢; cows, prime, 6½¢; mutton, 7½¢; pork, 6¢@7¢; veal, 6¢@8¢.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$2.2. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$24.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9.00@11; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.

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, \$3.75; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$20@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$55.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10¢@12¢ per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10¢@12¢; Valley, 15¢@17¢; Northern, 9¢@11¢.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18@21.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50 per ton.

Onions—Silverskin, 50¢@75¢ per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 28¢; do seconds, 25¢@26¢; fancy dairy, 26¢; do seconds, 20¢@23¢ per pound.

Eggs—Store, 25¢@30¢; fancy ranch, 34¢@37¢.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2@2.50; Mexican limes, \$6@6.50; California lemons, \$2.00@2.80; do choice, \$3.50@4.50; per box.

The Seven Devils.

It is currently believed that the Northern Pacific is making strenuous efforts to establish a line to connect with the Seven Devils railroad, and thus tap a rich copper region. The Northwestern Railway Company has also three crews of surveyors in the field, and is preparing the way for graders from Huntington to the Ox-bend of Snake river, and from there to the Peacock mine. There are now 25 O. R. & N. surveyors working from Keating, on Lower Powder river, to Eagle valley, arranging for the construction work from Baker City to Seven Devils.

A Good Showing.

The Whatcom creamery has turned out 32,340 pounds of butter, or over 16 tons since May 1, 1898. Patrons deliver their cream and receive 24 cents per pound for the butter yielded. The sum of \$6,862 has thus been paid out to Whatcom county residents since May. The creamery will continue in operation all winter.

It is said that the electric cars in New York city did a record business during the blizzard and proved their entire efficiency.

The Golden Spike.

February 1 the citizens of Globe, Ariz., will celebrate the completion to that point of the Gila valley, Globe & Northern. The regulation golden spike will be driven, and the citizens of Globe will make the event an auspicious one. The probabilities are that the Southern Pacific will make special rates to Globe from all points between Los Angeles and El Paso, and that the inhabitants of that section of country will turn out in gala attire.

SENATOR FORAKER'S SPEECH

Outlines His Opposition to the Vest Resolution.

HOUSE PASSES ALASKA LICENSE

Several Senators Warmly Discuss Various Resolutions Relating to Our Position in the Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 13.—A climax was reached today in the debate on the question of expansion which is in progress in the senate. Heretofore all of the speeches, with the notable exception of that of Platt of Connecticut, have been in opposition to what is presumed to be the policy of the administration with respect to the acquisition of the Philippines. Today Foraker of Ohio, addressed the senate in opposition to the declaration of the Vest resolution, that the United States has no constitutional power to acquire foreign territory to be maintained as colonies. While much of his speech was devoted to a constitutional argument in support of the right of this country as a nation to acquire and govern outlying territory, he gave particular attention to the utterances that have been made in contravention of that position, and those of Vest and Hoar. Foraker has a clear, direct and forceful style of oratory, which commands attention, not only by reason of the recognized ability of the man, but also by his impetuosity and power as a speaker. He is at his best in a running fire of debate, and the frequency of interruption today afforded him ample opportunity to elucidate his argument to the best advantage. He laid down the broad proposition that to adopt the Vest resolution was to declare that our fathers had brought forth a nation that was inferior to all other nations, regardless of the generally accepted idea that one nation was the equal of another and all equally restricted. He maintained that the right of nationality, and that as we have the right to make war and to enter into treaty agreements, it follows logically that we have the power to acquire territory by conquest and to assume responsibilities that may accrue therefrom. Foraker's strong assertion that the acquisition of the Philippines was temporary in character created a sensation in the chamber. He maintained, however, that we have a legal right to hold the islands permanently.

Prior to the speech by Foraker a sharp debate was precipitated by Allen of Nebraska by some remarks he made upon a resolution he had introduced. Hoar of Massachusetts and Gray of Delaware were drawn into it. Vice-President Hobart presided over the senate today for the first time since the holiday recess, having been detained at his home by an attack of the grip.

A bill authorizing Lieutenant-Colonel Viquian, of the Third Nebraska, to accept from the emperor of China the decoration of the Order of the Double Dragon for distinguished service rendered, was passed.

In the House.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The house today completed and passed the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska, upon which it has been working intermittently for a week. An amendment was adopted providing a high license system in the territory, with a species of local option. Liquor dealers, by its provisions, are to pay a license of \$1,000 a year, and the consent of a majority of the white citizens residing within two miles of a liquor dealer's establishment must be obtained before a license can be secured. An attempt to recommit the bill for the purpose of securing the adoption of a provision excluding convicts from service on juries was defeated.

AMERICAN SPACE INADEQUATE.

Paris Exposition Exhibit Must Be Carefully Condensed.

Boston, Jan. 12.—Ferdinand W. Peck, United States commissioner-general to the Paris exposition, in his speech at the Algonquin Club banquet, said:

"Although we have succeeded in obtaining our fair proportion of exhibit space for the American section, yet our allotment is grossly inadequate, and those entrusted with the responsibility must make a constant struggle in the direction of careful selection and extreme condensation, and out of the demands for space which in the aggregate are already beyond that at our command, we must retain only the exhibits that are the best.

"This is a period of national expansion. In the recent strife with a foreign power we have successfully fought for humanity. The booming of the guns of Admiral Dewey at Manila has thundered around the earth, and awakened all civilization to the fact that the American republic now reaches across the globe, and the nation of the new century is rising on this side of the Atlantic. Therefore the approaching peace festival in France is most opportune, enabling, as it will, our manufacturers and producers to place the resources and wares of our nation before the 6,000,000 visitors."

Fruit Trees Damaged.

Washington, Wash., Jan. 13.—A heavy fall of sleet occurred here yesterday and still continues. Fruit-growers state that a great deal of damage will result to fruit trees of this locality.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 12.—The United States transport Michigan left today for Matanzas, with the Eighth Massachusetts infantry on board. The transport Panama arrived today from Havana.

NEWS OF NORTHWEST

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

A Wheat Producer.

Uniontown, Wash., claims for the southeastern corner of the Palouse country the distinction of being the greatest wheat-producing section of the world. Within a radius of six miles of that thriving town there were raised this year upwards of 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, with good crops of barley, oats, hay, vegetables, etc. Fall wheat averaged from 42 to 53 bushels to the acre and spring wheat 23 to 30 bushels. If any other ambitious corner of the world desires to contest honors for supremacy in grain-raising the opportunity is offered.

Telephone Extension.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company will soon connect Hailey, Idaho, with all prominent places by long distance telephone. A line will be constructed from Boise to Camas Prairie, thence to Hailey by the Gold Belt, and then to Blackfoot. Hailey will be the headquarters of the 800-mile line between the Utah & Northern and Boise. Telephone lines are being extended over the principal parts of Burns, Or., and the Prineville Telephone Company is making extensive improvements.

Hops.

A contract to sell 12,000 pounds of the 1899 hops at 10 cents per pound has been made by Daniel Cavanaugh to Faber & Neis, of Albany. Prospects for fair prices for this year's crop are very flattering. Hop men in Oregon who held their crops and thus obtained better prices are now out of debt for the first time in several years. Horst Bros. bought several lots at North Yakima within 10 days at 12½ and 13 cents.

Advance in Eggs.

Eggs are worth 50 cents a dozen at Colfax, Whitman county. It would seem policy for the Whitman farmers to raise a million or two bushels less wheat and put in a few acres of hens. It is much cheaper to raise a dozen eggs than a bushel of wheat, yet Whitman and other Eastern Washington counties, which produced nearly 15,000,000 bushels of wheat last year, import thousands of dollars' worth of dairy and hog products and eggs every year.

Canyonville Industries.

The growing and shipping of fruit in the vicinity of Canyonville is now so far advanced as to bring in considerable of a revenue. Prunes to the amount of 1,500,000 pounds have been sold at the average rate of over three cents per pound, bringing in over \$48,000. Shippers are now getting ready large consignments of winter apples, and the prevailing price for turkeys is from 9 to 10½ cents gross. Lime, sulphur and salt for spraying purposes are now in demand.

Bromine-Chlorine Plant.

An innovation in mining that will be of the greatest value to the people of Eastern Oregon is the establishment at Baker City of a bromine-chlorine plant, for the working of refractory ores, which have hitherto been considered as worthless. The Golconda plant, being erected by J. G. English and others, and which is expected to be in operation very soon, will increase to a great extent the business of the Baker City merchants.

Lime Shipments.

The Tacoma & Roche Harbor Lime Company, which is the chief lime works in the Northwest, shipped 100,000 barrels last year, against 90,000 in 1897. The increase was both foreign and local, and the president, J. S. McMillin, says he expects an increase this year of at least 50 per cent, basing his estimates on trade conditions and orders now on hand. This business is a fair indicator of the demand for building material.

Big Cargo to the Orient.

The N. Y. K. steamship Riojun Maru sailed from Seattle last week for the Orient, with one of the heaviest cargoes ever taken from that port. The freight included 4,000 bales of cotton, 13 carloads of pig lead, 14 cars of wood pulp, besides a great quantity of flour and miscellaneous goods. Another cargo soon to be shipped to the same port will contain 700 tons of salted salmon, brought over from the Fraser river.

Bids for County Bonds.

The county commissioners of Gallatin county, Mont., received bids last Monday for the purchase of funding bonds to the amount of \$137,000. These bonds are made payable in 20 years, and are to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of Bozeman. The county reserves the right to redeem any of the bonds after 10 years, by giving 60 days' notice.

Flax Industry Growing.

A result of recent agitation throughout Oregon for the cultivation of flax, as a commercial commodity, is the sowing of a considerable acreage this fall to flaxseed. The Portland Linseed Oil works is furnishing seed to farmers on application, agreeing to take their pay from proceeds of crops raised, for which crop they will contract at prices that mean handsome returns.

New Bank Proposed.

A new bank, the second in the town, is a new project now being planned for Lewiston, Mont. The capital is expected to be \$100,000, of which amount Fergus county people have already subscribed for \$60,0