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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns.

Roosevelt spoke in Baltimore.

There are 92 cases of yellow fever in Havana.

The total registration in Greater New York for 1900 is 656,154.

Bryan closed his campaign in New York with a speech in Buffalo.

The spread of yellow fever in Havana is said to be due to Spanish insurrection.

General Weyler, ex-captain general of Cuba, has been appointed captain-general of Madrid.

Mr. Stevenson's forecast of the election is 138 for McKinley, 189 for Bryan and 120 doubtful.

Many American and European missionaries in Shan Si province have been killed by Boxers.

The Dutch cruiser Gelderland, with President Kruger on board, has sailed from Lourenco Marques for Europe.

One man was killed in a train wreck on the Northern Pacific near Missoula, Mont., and a ton of mail went into a river.

Charles Dudley Warner, the author and one of the owners of the Hartford Courant, died suddenly at Hartford, Conn., aged 71.

The New York Herald's forecast of the presidential election is that McKinley will have 281 and Bryan 166 votes in the electoral college.

Fire in St. Paul destroyed a packing house, a locomotive and 30 box cars, caused the death of five men by falling walls and entailed a loss of $100,000.

A special dispatch from Constantinople says new and frightful massacres of Armenians have just occurred in the district of Diarbekir. The Mussulmans, it is asserted, pillaged, outraged and killed during five days without the intervention of Turkish troops. Eight villages, it is added, were entirely destroyed and burned.

According to a correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury, Bishop Fontosati, in South Honan, was tortured four hours by Chinese. Different members of his body were removed singly. Two priests were covered with coal oil and placed on a pile of sticks which were then set fire to. Bishop Fogota was disemboweled, and others were frightfully tortured. Three thousand converts, led by French priests, in defending their church, were massacred.

Chinese reformers captured Hui Chow.

France wants peace negotiations to begin at once.

Alvarez, a Tagal leader, was captured in Mindanao.

The mineowners agreed to the strikers' demands.

Roosevelt was given a great reception in Cleveland.

English horsemen are fighting American jockeys.

A French expedition was massacred at Lake Assai, Africa.

Captain O. M. Carter is seeking his liberty on a habeas corpus.

Lipton's challenge was accepted by the New York Yacht Club.

Hohenlohe has resigned. Von Bulow may be the new German chancellor.

The United States gunboat Marietta has gone to Canton, which is threatened.

Rebels were defeated in an engagement with Americans at Tubuguan, Panay.

A dispatch received from Lord Roberts, under date of Pretoria, October 16, reports a number of minor affairs, but says that the only incident of importance was the surrendering of Tunis Botha, a brother of Commandant General Botha, at Volksrust, October 13.

Two hundred Uintah Indians from Utah have invaded Northwestern Colorado on their annual hunting expedition, and as usual on such occasions the settlers are greatly alarmed. Governor Thomas has appealed to the federal authorities to drive the Indians back to their reservation.

The family of the late John Clark, of New York, has engaged counsel to try to obtain the estate of his brother, Imlay Clark, who died a few years ago in Australia, leaving a fortune estimated at $20,000,000. The dead man was an owner of gold mines. Recently, Governor Voorhees, of New Jersey, was informed that the multimillionaire's heirs were in that state. He left none in Australia and his whole fortune is said to be lying untouched waiting to be divided among four nephews and neices in New Jersey. Among these are James N. Clark and James W. Clark, whose present whereabouts are unknown.

There are about 30,000 lepers in the Philippines.

The gold yield of Cripple Creek for the present year is expected to amount to $27,000,000.

An English inventor proposes to build a boat that will cross the Atlantic in two days.

Big imports of gold from Europe are anticipated in New York as a result of the resumption of mining in South Africa.

Modern machinery is fast finding its way to small farms in Cuba.

Lessees of the Georgia penal camps are charged with entrapping innocent negroes and forcing them into the chain gangs.

The Railway Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, in session at Detroit, Mich., elected Henry E. First, of Cincinnati, president.

At Japanese auctions bidders write their offer on a slip of paper, and drop it into a box. When all the bids are in the box is opened and the highest bidder named.

LATER NEWS.

A New York bank teller stole $700,000 and escaped.

Boer guerrilla attacks give the British much trouble.

A revolting crime was unearthed by Paterson, N. J., detectives.

President Mitchell thinks this is the last week of the miners' strike.

Twenty-five carloads of Oregon fruit trees will be shipped to other states.

The British steamship Royalist will enter the transport service of the United States.

The Pacific Coast Company in three years has risen from bankruptcy to $1,000,000 surplus.

Thirteen-year-old school girl, Lulu Jones, was the victim of a muderous assault at Jefferson, Or.

Baron von Richthofen is Count von Bulow's successor as minister of foreign affairs for Germany.

The Kentucky miners' strike has been declared off. Eight hundred men will return to work at once.

The Russian minister of finance, M. De Witt, authorizes denial of the story that Russia began negotiations in New York in the middle of October for a $50,000,000 loan.

General Charles M. Serra, of the Colombian republic's army, announces that his government had purchased George Gould's yacht, Atlanta, and would use her in suppressing the rebellion.

Near Vicksburg, Miss., Gloster Barnes, colored, was lynched by a mob of his own people. In a drunken fury Barnes murdered his wife, stabbed and badly wounded a negro who interfered, and engaged in a rifle duel with a white man who attempted to arrest him. The murderer was shot to death.

The citizens of Oklahoma and Indian Territory want single statehood for the two territories. The formation of leagues to promote this end has commenced. The first league was organized at Wagoner, I. T. Determined efforts in this direction are being made by the leading people of those territories.

The Russian battleship Retzivan has been launched at Cramps' shipyard. No wine was used at the christening, the Russian ceremony being observed. The new battleship is the largest ever built in this country. Her total cost will be $3,000,000. The ship is 376 feet in length, has a breadth of 72 feet 2½ inches, a displacement of 12,700 tons, and a draught of 26 feet. She will have a speed of 18 knots.

Hanna talked to colored volunteers in Chicago.

Natural gas has been discovered near Spokane, Wash.

America approves of the Anglo-German agreement.

The miners' strike will be called off when all the companies post notices.

Imperial troops have suffered reverses in southern provinces of China.

Robbers attempt to blow open a safe of the First National bank at Union, Or.

The anti-imperialists issue an address to the independent voters to support Bryan.

Four firemen were killed and property valued at $450,000 destroyed in a St. Paul fire.

European papers indulge in much critical discussion of the Anglo-German agreement.

Aguinaldo is said to have written a letter directing cessation of political attempts for pacification.

A score of criminal insane patients overpower their keepers and escape from a New York asylum.

The Spanish cabinet resigned as a protest against appointment of Weyler to be captain-general of Madrid.

Cholera is increasing to such an extent in Japan that steamers thence have been quarantined. There are a number of deaths aboard steamers coming from Nagasaki.

Hon. John Sherman, representative in the house, for a long term a member of the senate and twice holding cabinet positions, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., in the 78th year of his age.

John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist, of Chicago, was mobbed at a meeting in London. Seven hundred students attempted to prevent the faith healer from entering the hall, but a strong force of police pulled Mr. Dowie through the mob of students and arrested the ringleaders.

The transport Belgian King, which broke down soon after leaving Manila in consequence of an accident to her machinery, has put into Hong Kong for repairs. The Argyle was at Nagasaki on her way from Manila to Taku with animals. The Arao has left Kobe for Manila with animals. The Thomas left Nagasaki the 20th inst. for Manila. The Breconshire left Kobe the 22d inst. for Manila, with a large cargo of lumber and forage. The Sumner, Athenian and Pak Ling were at Nagasaki the 20th. The Athenian was bound for Taku with animals, and the Pak Ling was taking animals to Manila. The Port Albert is at Nagasaki.

A German firm has built a locomotive on the American pattern.

The international peace congress in Paris condemned Great Britain's course in the Transvaal.

During the last year 2,400 duels have been fought in Italy and 80 deaths have resulted.

Cabbage crops in Europe are generally poor this year and this country is being called upon to make up the deficiency.

The United States lead all other nations in the matter of fruit growing.

Colonel Lynch, who fought with the Boers, says Kruger may come to the United States.

Scores of sheep and hogs have been killed recently on the borders of Virginia and South Carolina by animals which seem to be half dog and half wolf.

Naval officers complain that naval reserves took but little interest in summer cruises, and conclude that they would not be valuable in case of trouble.

OPERATORS RESPONSIBLE

They Fail to Treat Strikers Considerately.

SO SAYS PRESIDENT MITCHELL

The Men Do Not Want the Powder Concession Counted as Part of the 10 Per Cent Advance.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 23.—When President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, was asked what he had to say in regard to a settlement of the miners' strike, he said:

"As there appears to be some disposition on the part of the public to place the responsibility of the prolongation of the strike on the shoulders of the mineworkers, speaking for them I want to say that when the Scranton convention accepted the 10 per cent increase in wages providing the operators abolished the sliding scale and guaranteed the payment of the advance in wages until April 1, the miners had met the operators more than half way. They had shown a conciliatory spirit, and I know of no good reason why the proposition should not have been accepted by the operators. As a consequence, the responsibility for the continuance of the strike rests solely upon the failure of the operators to treat the proposition of their employes considerately. The public should understand that unsatisfactory as is the proposition of the operators, who make the reduction in the price of powder apart of the advance of 10 per cent, that even this proposition has not been offered by a very large number of the coal-producing companies in the anthracite region, and until all companies guarantee the payment of the 10 per cent advance above the rate of wages paid in September until April 1, according to a decision of the Scranton convention, the miners are powerless to act.

"I want to repeat again that there can be no partial sectional settlement of this strike. The large companies in the Lehigh region that have refused to move at all since the Scranton convention was held are Coxe Bros. & Co., the largest coal producers in the Lehigh region; G. B. Markle & Co., the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and a large number of smaller companies. There is also a considerable number of coal companies in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions that have not guaranteed the pamyent of the 10 per cent advance until April 1. The only district that has accepted the terms of the Scranton convention in full is No. 9, better known as the Schuylkill district.

"Companies which produce about 65 per cent of a total production of the anthracite coal fields have guaranteed the payment of the 10 per cent advance and have abolished the sliding scale."

When Mr. Mitchell was asked what he would do if all the companies were to post notices, he said:

"When all the companies have posted notices then I will have something to say."

When it was suggested to him that there might be a break in the ranks of the strikers if the contest was to continue much longer, he said that not one man would go back to the mines until they are officially notified to return.

Two Hundred Indians Starving.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 23.—A special from Agassiz, B. C., tonight says that 200 Indians are starving at Pemberton Meadows, 150 miles north of Agassiz. An Indian rider brought news today that 50 Indian families are dying and that it is doubtful if supplies can be sent to them quickly enough to save their lives. They have caught no salmon this season, their potato crop has failed and their stock has been drowned by floods. Recent heavy rains have caused the Harrison river to overflow its banks and the whole country is said to be flooded. Conditions are said to be worse now than during the disastrous floods of 1894, when the district was under six feet of water. Supplies are being rushed from Vancouver to the starving Indians.

French Immigrants Held.

New York, Oct. 23.—The entire list of steerage passengers of the French liner La Bretagne, 716 in number, were held up on the registry floor of the barge office today because it was claimed that a majority of the names were improperly manifested. No such hold-up of immigrants at the landing bureau of this port has occurred in years, if ever before. The emigrants would have been sent back to the ship had not the agent of the French line appeared in the afternoon and supplied a bond of $5,000 as a guarantee that the fines for all emigrants improperly manifested will be paid.

Mexican Town Swept Away.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 22.—The town of Gaudalope, Mexico, in the Rio Grande Basin, 40 miles below El Paso, was swept away by a cloudburst Wednesday night. The 400 villiagers lost everything they possessed. An old man and two children, besides many goats, cattle, horses and fowls were lost.

Opera House Burned.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 23.—A fire broke out in Morton's opera house this morning at 1:20 o'clock and gained such headway before it was discovered that the building was doomed before the fire company could reach the scene. The largest dry goods store in the city, owned by L. B. Ogilvie & Company, occupying the ground floor of the building, was destroyed, as well as many offices and smaller stores. The agregate loss is estimated at $300,000.

Guilty of Attempted Murder.

Walla Walla, Wash., Oct. 23.—Ed Sutherland was today found guilty of the attempted murder of Emma Kidwell, a 15-year-old girl. The jury was out 27½ minutes. The crime was committed in this city August 3. Sutherland first attempted to ravish the young woman, and then tried to kill her to shield the former crime.

Methuen Captured Cattle and Sheep.

Cape Town, Oct. 23.—Lord Methuen has re-occupied Zerust and captured numerous wagons and a large quantity of stores and many cattle and sheep.

REVOLT OF THE INSANE.

Twenty Crime Patients Overpower the Keepers and Escape.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 24.—There was a revolt at the Mattewan state hospital for the criminal insane this evening, when six or eight keepers were assaulted and overpowered by 20 insane patients. Some of the patients escaped, and seven are still at large. One or two of the keepers are badly bruised.

After the patients had been given their supper they were taken back to their apartments with their keepers. Among the number were 15 or 20 who slept in one of the large corridors where there were six or eight keepers. There were no suspicious movements on the part of the patients. But suddenly and without warning each keeper was attacked simultaneously by two or three patients, and heavy blows descended upon the heads of the keepers. The keys held by the keepers were taken from them quickly, and a rush for the door was made. The patients then passed through the dining-room, where each picked from the table a heavy plate or cup or bowl. From the dining-room they went through the adjoining rooms, the doors of which were unlocked, and then into the long hall leading to the rear exit. Through the yard they ran like deer, and crowded around the big gate in the wall, while one of their number was turning the key in the lock. When the gate was thrown open they rushed out of the yard, fairly tumbling over each other in their anxiety to gain freedom.

In the meantime the keepers had recovered sufficiently to give the alarm. Chase was given across the hospital farm, and all but seven of the patients were captured. The recaptured patients were taken back to the institution and securely locked up in other parts of the building. The searching parties started out to scour the woods in the vicinity of the hospital. The keepers who were assaulted were given medical attention, and were able to join in the search for the fugitives. The reovlt, it is thought, was caused directly by the cramped quarters at the hospital.

FOUR FIREMEN KILLED.

Gasoline Tank Exploded in a Burning Building.

St. Paul, Oct. 24.—As a result of a fire that broke out in the slaughtering pen of Hinman & Company's packing house shortly after midnight last night, four firemen are dead and a number of others injured, and property worth about $50,000 destroyed.

The fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, spread with great rapidity fanned by a strong wind. From the packing house the flames spread to the warehouse of the Northwestern Lime Company, then to the McCormick Harvester Company's large brick warehouse filled with valuable farm machinery. The firemen had entered the McCormick warehouse to be in a better position to fight the flames. A tank containing 20 gallons of gasoline in the rear part of the building exploded, shattering the walls and burying the men in the debris.

The McCormick Harvester Company was heaviest loser, their loss footing up $380,000.

Of this $80,000 was on buildings and $300,000 on stock and notes, all their papers and records being burned. They carried no insurance. The loss of D. M. Robbins, owner of the packing house, is placed at $35,500, which includes the loss on several tenement houses and other buildings. Other losses bring the total to nearly $450,000. Losers other than the McCormick company are well protected by insurance.

Confessed to Three Murders.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 2.—Two murder mysteries have been cleared up by the confession of Yip Luck, the Chinaman who has been sentenced to be hanged on November 16 for the murder of Chief of Police Main, of Steveston. He has confessed to one of his keepers that he killed an Indian at Chilliwack some years ago. Another victim was a colored man, who was found dead about five miles from Yale some 10 years ago. He had been out shooting when he met the Chinaman. They had some words. The negro, though armed with a gun, was killed by the celestial, who wielded an ax.

Still Fighting in Santo Domingo.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 23.—Advices received here today from Hayti assert that the rebellion in Santo Domingo is not ended, and that fighting is proceeding in the interior, although the revolutionists are weak.

Depot Burglarized and Burned.

Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 24.—Burglars last night blew open the safe of the Great Northern depot at Cavalier, N. D., and the explosion set fire to the building which was totally destroyed. It is not known what amount of money was secured. The sheriff is pursuing two suspects.

Texas Tornado Kills Six.

Atlanta, Texas, Oct. 23.—A tornado struck about half a mile west of Lodi and 35 miles west of here today, sweeping everything for 200 feet wide before it. One house in the center of its path occupied by colored people was destroyed, six people being killed outright. Three others are missing.

Young Man Murdered.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Thomas J. Griffith, a shipping clerk employed by N. K. Fairbank & Co., was shot today and instantly killed while trying to protect Miss Fay Gilbert from the attack of a strange man in front of 2220 State street. Unmindful of the threatening muzzle of the weapon the shipping clerk grappled with the assailant. In a moment he fell to the sidewalk with a bullet through his heart. The murderer escaped.

To Move to This Country.

Pittsburg, Oct. 24.—The Commercial Gazette says: Seybold & Dickstod, of Sheffield, England, the largest manufacturers of crucible steel in Great Britain, contemplate moving their plant to the United States. A site has been optioned near Wheeling, W. Va., and it is proposed to erect thereon a modern plant, costing upward of $3,000,000, which will, from the first, employ about 3,500 men. The object of the movement is to get into the American market. Constantly increasing cost of coal in England is a prominent factor in the movement.

UNITED STATES IS SATISFIED

The Anglo-German Compact Viewed With Favor.

OUR APPROVAL WILL BE SENT

American Reply Will Accept the Principle of the Agreement—No Adherence to the Alliance.

Washington, Oct. 24.—It was authoritatively stated tonight that the United States government views with distinct favor the principles of the Anglo-German agreement relating to China and that a formal response to that effect will be made at an early day to the invitation extended this government to accept the principles of the agreement. The German charge d'affaires, Count de Quadt, had a conference with Secretary Hay this afternoon, presenting officially the text of the Anglo-German agreement, including the invitation to the United States to accept the principles therein recorded. Mr. Hay expressed his satisfaction at what had been done, saying he felt it to be in complete harmony with the policy this government had pursued, both as to the maintenance of unobstructed commerce in China and the territorial entity of the empire, and adding that a formal reply would be given in a day or two. Count de Quadt was gratified at these assurances and left with the belief that there was such a harmonious understanding on the general principles involved that the concurrence of the powers was near at hand.

Mr. Hay has been fully advised of the agreement and had gone over it with great care with the president yesterday and today. This was the more necessary owing to the president's departure for Canton tonight. The result of these deliberations is summed up in the statement that the government views the Anglo-German agreement with favor. It is also probable that some attention has been given to the draft of the American reply. It is likely to be more in the form of a note of approval rather than any formal adherence to the alliance, but this is said to be merely a matter of detail.

About the only serious question which has arisen as to the American reply was in clause three of the Anglo-German agreement. This states that in case of another power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain territorial advantages, Germany and Great Britain reserve the right to reach a preliminary understanding of the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their interests. This is open to the construction of being a threat. It is probable that the American reply will not go beyond accepting the principle that Germany and Great Britain have a right to agree between themselves as to their eventual course. But there is not likely to be anything which will commit this government to accept this eventual agreement. In short, the third clause is interpreted to apply only to Germany and Great Britain, there being no invitation extended to other powers to join them in a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual steps to be taken.

JOHN SHERMAN DEAD.

Passed Away at His Washington Home Yesterday.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Hon. John Sherman, representative in the house; for a long term a member of the senate and twice holding cabinet positions, died at his residence in this city at 6:45 o'clock this morning in the 78th year of his age. His death had been expected for some days and loving friends gave him their unremitting care and attention to the end. The immediate cause of death was described as brain exhaustion, incident to extreme weakness, due to old age and several attacks of sickness from which he had suffered for the past year and a half.

Since Saturday afternoon, Mr. Sherman had been most of the time unconscious, rallying partially at intervals when slight nourishment was given him. Yesterday afternoon, evidences of the approaching end were manifest and he failed to regain consciousness after 3 o'clock, passing away peacefully just after dawn broke. About 1 o'clock this morning he rallied somewhat from the stupor and turned himself over in bed, but after that he gradually sank until the end came.

Secretary Sherman's death occurred in the handsome home on K street which he had erected eight years ago. Some weeks ago the secretary deeded this valuable property to Mrs. McCallum. The secretary was a large holder of real estate in this city. Conservative estimates of his wealth place it at around $1,000,000.

Resisting Indians Armed.

Denison, Texas, Oct. 23.—The Creek full-blood council has been joined by Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Seminoles, all armed with Winchesters. They declare they will stand by the treaty of 1866 and will not take allottment of lands. Colonel Sheenfele, agent of the five civilized tribes, is confident that he can handle the situation.

Forces Returning From China.

Manila, Oct. 24.—Mr. Wildman, United States consul at Hong Kong, who is now in Manila, says the expectation of a general anti-foreign outbreak in Southern China, notably in Canton, is growing daily, and that cablegrams received by him last week record an increasing uneasiness in Hong Kong. A troop of the Sixth United States cavalry and a contingent of marines from the United States battleship Indiana have arrived here from China.

The Texas Cyclone.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 24.—Later reports from the Lodi cyclone say the loss of life is greater than first stated. Ten or 15 people are said to have lost their lives. The path of the storm was 200 yards wide. It is feared the worst reports have not yet been received. Many country houses were blown away.

Revised figures of the registration in Chicago returned to the board of election commissioners show a total of 402,883 entitled to vote at the coming election. This is an increase of 22,588 over 1896.

MANY REFORMS IN CUBA.

The Island Is Prosperous Under American Military Rule.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Major-General Leonard Wood today made a statement as to the contents of his civil report as governor-general of Cuba. He says:

"Every town of consequence in the island has been provided with a hospital, well equipped with all necessary supplies and appliances. The largest hospital, which is at Havana, is capable of accomodating 2,000 patients, and is now serving as a general municipal hospital for that city.

"Asylums for orphan children have been established wherever necessary. The number of these institutions has been greatly reduced during the past few months, owing to the great improvement in the general conditions existing in Cuba, children being taken back to their families or to their friends. It is the purpose of the government to establish four state institutions, two for boys and two for girls, two to be industrial and agricultural, and two to be correctional and industrial. These institutions will be capable of accomodating about 500 children each, and will be thoroughly equipped with all supplies and materials required by such an institution under moderate conditions."

General Wood describes the sweeping reform of the prison system and of the procedure of the courts, and notes that the writ of habeas corpus will take effect December 1. Of free schools, he says:

"During the present year over 3,000 public schools have been established—3,600 teachers are employed in them, and 150,000 children are in the schools. This number is constantly increasing, and by the end of the present school year it is believed we shall have 250,000 children in school. The largest number at school under Spanish rule was between 26,000 and 30,000. The salaries paid the teachers are all high, exceeding any paid in the United States in corresponding grades, with exception of three or four large cities. School desks and supplies for 100,000 children have been purchased, sent to the island and put up. The enthusiasm for public education is great. The trip of 1,300 teachers to Cambridge was beneficial, and attempts will be made to repeat it next year."

General Wood tells of the improvement in sanitation, suppression of disease, maintenance of order, repair of houses, buildings, mail and telegraph service, construction of roads, bridges and light-houses, founding of new industries and reform of taxation. He says:

"Immigration, especially from Spain, is heavy. It is probable that 60,000 will have entered Cuba during the present year, and the people are all industrious and good workmen. The financial condition of the country is excellent. The government is entirely self-supporting, and the treasury has an unincumbered balance of $1,500,000.

"The tobacco crop of last year was an immense one. This year the sugar crop will be between 550,000 and 600,000 tons. The value of this year's crop of sugar and the coming tobacco crop will be, conservatively, $100,000,000. This does not include the very large production of cocoa, of coffee and various vegetables and fruits, nor does it include any of the proceeds from mining and many other industries."

Two elections have been held, conducted entirely by Cubans, and without disturbance. An efficient customs service has been established, as well as a revenue cutter service and a harbor police and quarantine system.

GOVERNMENT OF MANILA.

Some Facts in the Report of General Otis.

Washington, Oct. 25.—In the report of Major-General Otis, as governor-general of the Philippines, the following concerning the government of the city of Manila was made public today.

"The money expended to police and improve the city of Manila, to make the necessary repairs on roads and bridges, to replace government buildings which were dilapidated, to stamp out the infectious diseases of smallpox and bubonic plague, to maintain a large native police battalion, numbering 250 men, together with the money required to defray the ordinary incidental expenses, has been greater by one-half than the city's collected receipts.

"The liquor traffic has been extensive, especially in the matter of intoxicating native drinks. In reducing the number of licenses which Spain granted freely, the natives complained previously that they were deprived of the privileges of which Span bestowed. Nothwithstanding these complaints, they were greatly diminshed, but could not be entirely withheld, nor could the traffic be destroyed by any means within our power. Experience led to the belief that it could be controlled through careful manipulation under a stringent license law."

Peace in Santo Domingo.

New York, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Santo Domingo says: The whole country is pacified. The leading revolutionists are prisoners. They have submitted and the government is being conducted without trouble.

American Transvaal Prisoners.

Colombo, Ceylon, Oct. 24.—The statement that the United States has intervened with the view of the transfer of American Transvaal prisoners to a more salubrious climate has astounded Ceylon. Among the prisoners are an officer and six men described as Americans. They are all well, and have been so since their arrival. The prisoners' camp is situated in the healthiest locality.

San Francisco, Oct. 24.—Joseph Altschul, an Alameda county vineyardist and wine producer, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court today. According to the schedule of assets and liabilities, he owes $100,778. He values his assets at $104,042, but he includes in this his real estate that is heavily incumbered with mortgages. Poor crops and other reverses caused the failure.

London, Oct. 24.—Lord Wolseley, on retiring from the post of commander-in-chief, will make an extended tour of Canada.

A BANK TELLER ABSCONDS

Took $700,000 of the Bank's Money With Him.

COVERED HIS TRACKS WELL

Charles L. Alvord, of the First National of New York, the Defaulter—Probably Escaped to South America.

New York, Oct. 25.—Charles L. Alvord, note teller of the First National Bank, of this city, is a fugitive and a defaulter to the extent of $700,000. The announcement of the defalcation, which was made this afternoon, created the utmost excitement in financial circles in this city, but the well-known stability of the First National and a statement issued by the bank had a quieting effect. The statement was as follows:

"The note teller, who had been in the employ of the First National Bank for many years, is a defaulter to a large amount. His operations have continued for a considerable period, and have been skillfully concealed through a manipulation of his balance books. The discovery was made by one of the bank's employes a few days after the completion of the examination of the bank by the United States examiners. During the continuance of his peculations periodical examinations have been made by several distinct corps of examiners, representing the controller's department, all expert accountants, and the bank has also had frequent independent examinations, none of which has developed any irregularities.

The aggregate of the false entries, amounting to $700,000, has been charged off on the books of the bank out of the reserve fund without diminishing the surplus and profits of the bank, as reported in the last published statement.

Alvord has been with the bank for 20 years, and was one of the most trusted men in the institution. His stealings extend over a long period, but no suspicion of the truth was known until 10 days ago, when he sent word that he was ill at his home. After he had been away for a day or two the bank put experts at work and some irregularities were found. As the experts delved deeper and deeper into Alvord's books, the extent of the robbery began to dawn on the officers until they were overwhelmed to find that it reached the enormous figure of $700,000.

There was a rumor that Alvord took a steamer for South America.

DENVER BUSINESS MEN

Want Large Appropriations for Government Irrigation Surveys.

Denver, Oct. 25.—Colorado business men recognizze the benefit that attaches to their state through the work of the government along the lines of irrigation investigation and surveys for reservoir sites. The Denver chamber of commerce and board of trade last month adopted rigorous resolutions calling attention to the great development possible in Colorado, through irrigation, and to the generally accepted opinion that only by the storage of flood waters can the future problem affecting successful farming in the arid region be solved, and pledging support to the United States geological survey in securing large congressional appropriations for carrying on their work for surveys of reservoir sites, and other preliminary irrigation work.

Waste of the Forests.

Many sections of the West are beginning to reap the bitter fruits of forest destruction. A few years ago the snow would drift, and pile up in the mountain gulches, thickly studded with pine and other trees, forming an almost impenetrable forest protection, and these gradually melt away, supplying water for the streams until late in the season. This, now, has too often changed. The timber has gradually, but surely, been cut and burnt away, until now some of the finest forests of the mountains have disappeared, and where the snow banks would remain until late in the season, they now disappear months earlier, and instead of melting gradually, the flood-waters come with a rush, and then cease when most needed. There is scarcely anything more important than forest protection and preservation, which means a guarding of the water supply; and every state and every section should rouse to active local organization and national co-operation.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, an old and conservative Eastern journal, speaking of the arid public lands, argues forcibly, that in order that they may be redeemed the nation should assume the task of irrigation.

South Carolina Exposition.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 25.—The directors of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian expostion have received the designs and drawings for buildings and grounds. The plans include about 15 important buildings, the largest to be the cotton palace, which will have an area of 50,000 square feet. For the government building it is proposed to have a replica of the White House.

Forestry in Philippines.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 25.—President Schurman, of Cornell University, today announced that the New York College of Forestry had been asked to furnish competent assistants to the forestry bureau at Manila, P. I. Captain Ahern, in charge of that bureau, purposes to reorganize the bureau, which under Spanish rule employed over 130 officials, to supervise the exploration of 20,000,000 acres or more of public forest domain, furnishing now a revenue of $100,000 annually.

A Mine Strike Settled.

Linton, Ind., Oct. 25.—The strike at Island City mine No. 1, has been settled, the coal company agreeing to give employment to the man who was objectionable to it, but reserving the right to epmloy or not employ any union miner in the future. Over 500 miners were out.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 25.—The Gleanor published a report that a filibustering expedition, headed by a well-known Haytien exile, is being prepared here for the overthrow of the government.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

A Quiet but Confident Feeling in the General Trade.

Bradstreet's says: As the jobbing trade tends to lessen with the advance of the fall season, the repressive influence of anti-election feeling becomes more clearly perceptible, and the result is a generally quiet, though at the same time confident feeling in general trade, which the stock market has apparently begun to discount, with the result of swelling current bank clearings well above recent totals. As for some time past, the best trade advices come from the South, which remains cheerful in spite of lower cotton. Pacific coast advices are that export trade is very large, as the result of army needs and Asiatic requirements. Northwestern trade is, on the whole, quiet, and the disposition to charge the election with this is manifest. Eastern wholesale trade is quiet but steady.

The country's foreign trade is in a flattering condition, September exports being the largest ever reported for that month, and, swelled by high prices, cotton shipments, nine months' returns are far in advance of all previous years. Imports, on the other hand, show few gains, and the outlook is for a record-breaking export trade and a merchandise balance for the calendar year far in advance of all other years.

Prices of farm products have tended downward this week. The most notable drop has been in cotton, half a cent. for the week, and 1 cent from the highest point reached, due to the good picking weather and absence of frost, encouraging maximum estimates of yield, and also because of the heavy weight of receipts brought out by the high prices of two weeks ago.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregated 4,796,643 bushels, against, 4,297,855 bushels last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1¼c.
Lettuce, hot house, $1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, $17.
Beets, per sack, 85c@$1.
Turnips, per sack, $1.00.
Beans, wax, 4c.
Squash—1¼c.
Carrots, per sack, 90c
Parsnips, per sack, $1.25.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—40@50c.
Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pounds.
Tomatoes—30@50c.
Butter—Creamery, 29c; dairy, 18@22c; ranch, 18c pound.
Eggs—32c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13@15c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, $14.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, $19.00.
Corn—Whole, $23.00; cracked, $25; feed meal, $25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, $3.50; blended straights, $3.25; California, $3.25; buckwheat flour, $6.00; graham, per barrel, $3.00; whole wheat flour, $3.25; rye flour, $3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, $13.00; shorts, per ton, $14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, $19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, $20; oil cake meal, per ton, $30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7½c; cows, 7c; mutton 7½; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9@11c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13¼; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8½c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 56½c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, $3.40; graham, $2.60.
Oats—Choice white, 43c; choice gray, 41c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, $15.50 brewing, $16.50 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, $15.50 ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $17; chop, $16 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, $12@13; clover, $7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, $6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; store, 30c.
Eggs—25c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.50@3.50 per dozen; hens, $4.00; springs, $2.00@3.00; geese, $6.00@8.00 doz; ducks, $3.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14c per pound.
Potatoes—50@65c per sack; sweets, 1¾c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, $1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, $1; carrots, $1.
Hops—New crop, 12½@15½c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@13c; mohair, 25 per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 6½@7c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $5.75; light and feeders, $5.00; dressed, $6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, $3.50@4.00; cows, $3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@7c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11@14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@14c; Valley, 16@18c; Northern, 9@10c.
Hops—Crop, 1900, 12@14½c.
Butter—Fancy creamery 28c; do seconds, 26@27½c; fancy dairy, 25c; do seconds, 23c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 23c; fancy ranch, 33c.
Millstuffs — Middlings, $18.00@22.00; bran, $15.50@16.50.
Hay—Wheat $8½@12½; wheat and oat $8.00@10.10; best barley $9.00 alfalfa, $6.50@7.50 per ton; straw, 25@37½c per bale.
Potatoes—Early Rose, 30@75c; Salinas Burbanks, 70c@$1.05; river Burbanks, 30@65c; new, 75c@$1.25.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, $2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, $4.00@5.00; California lemons 75c@$1.50; do choice $1.75@2.00 per box.
Tropical Fruits—Bananas, $1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@6½c per pound.