

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the New and the Old World in a Condensed and Comprehensive Form.

The lumbering town of Anstin, Pa., was nearly wiped off the map. Only five dwellings remain. Fully 500 persons are homeless.

The Hotel Lafayette, at Minnetonka, Minn., the largest summer resort in the West, was totally destroyed by fire. It was owned by the Great Northern railway.

For the month of September, the attendance at the Nashville exposition was 253,734, and the total attendance since the opening up October 1 amounted to 1,196,655.

The emperor of China has forbidden all sorts of banquets and junketing because an eclipse will occur on January 22, 1898. An eclipse of the sun is said by the Chinese to be proof of the wrath of heaven at the lack of virtue in a ruler.

SWEPT BY PRAIRIE FIRES.

Vast Tracts in Illinois and Indiana Ablaze.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Extremely hot weather for October is prevailing in this section. During the past 24 hours the thermometer went up to 86 degrees, and according to the signal service records this is the highest point that has been registered for the month of October in 27 years. Dense smoke aggravated the conditions. On account of the drought the last two months everything is as dry as tinder and forest and prairie fires are numerous.

Lake Michigan has been made almost un navigable on account of the smoke and fog. Captains of vessels have reported a most alarming state of affairs. Many have not slept for 48 hours on account of the watchfulness that was necessary. Boats picking their way through the Straits of Mackinac were particularly hampered. Landmarks were utterly obliterated, and the lights were in vain at a distance of a length of the vessel.

The smoke is attributed to forest fires. Hunting parties, careless in their camping, are thought to have started the broad conflagrations.

Marine underwriters are apprehensive of numerous strandings on account of the smoke, and bulletins from the lower end of the lake are watched with anxiety.

Chicago's southern wards and suburbs are surrounded by prairie fires, and the most disastrous prairie fire known in the history of Marshall county is now raging. Hundreds of acres of land in the northern portion of the county, comprising what is locally known as the "big marsh," is one vast smoldering waste.

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HAWAII BELONGS TO US

Annexation is Already Practically Accomplished.

SO DECLARES SENATOR LODGE

Hatification of the Treaty by the Senate at the Next Session of Congress Has Been Assured.

New York, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: "I look upon the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as practically accomplished," said Senator Lodge. "The treaty will be taken up at once when congress assembles in December, and I think that on an easy majority in the senate in favor of ratification. It should appear probable that opposition is developing sufficient to defeat ratification, the remedy will be very simple. There is a joint resolution of annexation of the islands on the calendar which does not require a two-thirds majority, as is the case on the vote of a ratification of a treaty. A simple majority in both houses will accomplish the same result, and that majority we have easily. If it appears that the ratification may fail we shall simply slip in the resolution and amend it so as to change the mode of government for the islands after annexation?"

"It is settled that we do not care to admit Hawaii as a state into the Union. Some form of territorial government must be adopted, but just what it should be is not fully determined. I am inclined to think we should give Hawaii a form of government rather broader than the ordinary territorial government. For example, I should give the islanders power to continue their legislative body in two branches, whereas I believe a territory has a single house. A legislature in two houses will give them a government similar to our states, but they will not have the power to elect senators in congress. The system of federal courts must, of course, be extended to the islands with district and circuit judges. The local courts may be retained as the people themselves desire."

"You would have the governor appointed by the president?"

"Certain things are the prerogatives of the governor as appointed, but I should prefer, if I were to express a preference, that the governor be appointed from the islands. The question of suffrage should be left to the government of the islands to adjust as seems to it best, within the limits of the constitution of the United States beyond which no state or territory can go. Before Christmas I certainly expect that Hawaii will be an American territory."

SUNK OFF THE RIVER.

Schooner Orion Cut Down by the Ship Peru.

Astoria, Oct. 6.—Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, just as she was completing one of the fastest trans-Pacific sailing trips on record, the big four-masted German ship Peru crashed into the little coasting schooner Orion, cutting her in two, and sending her to the bottom immediately.

When the little vessel was struck by the big steel ship, the captain was thrown across the deck, badly bruised, and every one of his four men were knocked about and more or less seriously injured. They succeeded in grasping ropes of the German bark, and climbed aboard, and thus made their escape. Captain Nelson was loath to say who he thought was to blame for the collision. He avers that his schooner was on her course for Shoalwater bay. The weather was perfectly clear and the sea smooth. The accident occurred north of the lighthouse, some 13 or 15 miles off the mouth of the river.

The tug Relief was towing the German bark, and the captain declined to make a statement. The captain of the schooner laid his case before the British vice-consul here tonight, and the matter will be thoroughly investigated. The shipwrecked crew are now at a hotel in Astoria, without a cent of money or clothes other than what was on their backs at the time of the collision.

SERIOUS TYPHOON IN JAPAN

Thousands of Houses Demolished, Many People Killed.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

General Revolt in Pampanga Province, Owing to the Excessive Cruelty of the Spanish Governor.

Tacoma, Oct. 5.—The steanship Victoria, which arrived here today, brings news of a serious typhoon that prevailed over Japan last month, and at sea taking the form of a typhoon. The principal damage, so far as noted in late papers, was at Tokio, where 376 houses were totally demolished, 7,728 partly damaged and 14,043 houses submerged. In Shikoku, there were 1,060 houses demolished, and 4,000 rendered practically worthless. In this district, 38 persons were killed and 42 injured. In the Gifu province, bridges were washed away, the rice crop injured and other damage done. In the Saitama prefecture, an embankment broke and 15 villages were flooded. Yejiri is practically in ruins. In Koshikawa, 1,500 houses were submerged, and in Ushigome 185 collapsed. Hardly a house in the concession escaped damage. The Presbyterian mission and Baptist schools suffered the most. At Toyama, 170 houses were flooded. The typhoon was so severe, and so extensive, that it was impossible to learn the extent of the damage in the outlying districts.

Late Manila advices by steamer Victoria report fighting still going on in the Philippines. A party of liberators attacked a convent at Paombong, which was guarded by a detachment of Spanish, and, after a hot fight, captured the place, leaving 30 Spaniards dead on the field.

At San Rafael a party of rebels, under General Natidavid, met a regiment of Spanish, and a desperate battle ensued which lasted several hours, until the royalists were obliged to flee, throwing away their arms to save their lives. The Spanish loss was 400 dead and wounded.

In the Pampanga province there is a general revolt of the towns, owing to the cruelty of Colonel Senalde, who was recently promoted and made governor of the center of Luzon. It is reported that when the municipal officers of the towns went to offer their homage he ordered his troops to shoot them down, and none escaped. The delegations in the rear fled and joined the rebels.

It is reported that the provinces of Zamboanga and Misamis are in the throes of a general revolt of the provinces. Colonel Denby, minister for the United States to China, who has been seriously ill, is slowly recovering.

The emperor of China has forbidden all sorts of banquets and junketing because an eclipse will occur on January 22, 1898. An eclipse of the sun is said by the Chinese to be proof of the wrath of heaven at the lack of virtue in a ruler.

Owing to the recent advance in the price of grain at Shanghai, the Yoru-dan natives exported to the Chinese authorities have prohibited all export of any cereals abroad.

A Nichi Nichi correspondent says that Mr. Speyer is trying to further the spread of Roman Catholicism in Corea, and to cause the expulsion from the country of American Protestant missionaries.

The rice crops in Toyama prefecture have been so much damaged by the insect pest as to be one-half below the average.

It is reported that 5,000 Chinese have landed a riot at Suifu, China, opposing the founding of a Christian church there. Braves to the number of 1,000 have been dispatched from Canton to pacify matters.

Mount Kirishima is reported to be sending forth roaring sounds, but up to the present no real eruption has occurred.

Japan will enter the international copyright alliance.

It is stated that the government has determined to recind its recently made regulations for the payment of a bounty to native exporters of silk.

Sufferers from dysentery throughout Japan numbered 50,121 up to September 14. In Tokio 20 per cent of the cases have proved fatal.

Colonel John F. Govey, the new United States consul-general, has returned to Washington shortly to represent the professor in the fishery conference.

The Chinese colonial department has been abolished by imperial ordinance.

A census shows there are 10,865 foreign residents in the treaty ports of China. There was also an increase of 63 business houses.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Lena Ripley Waters, a bride of three months, committed suicide today by hanging herself at the home of her sister.

Labor Riots in Poland.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—A serious labor dispute is in progress at Dan-browa, Poland. Forty-five hundred iron-workers have gone on a strike and have stoned the soldiers sent to quell the disturbance. During the disorder last evening the soldiers fired on them, killing Gus Boyd, colored, fireman, seriously injuring William Brown, engineer, and bruising Bill Glassier, a postal clerk, of Nashville. A split switch, it is said, caused the accident.

The coarse gold deposits of the Astors are believed to have been found where the Astacopo railway crosses the Balsas river.

DECISIVE BATTLE IMMINENT.

Turning Point in the Guatemala War at Hand.

TURNING POINT IN THE GUATEMALA WAR AT HAND.

New York, Oct. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Guatemala says: "The government is still mobilizing its forces at Totonicapan, and is preparing to make an attack on the rebels, who have taken a position on the heights of Coxon, near Totonicapan. It is believed that there will be a big battle there which will mark the turning point of the war."

The rebels, safely placed in the hills, opened fire on the city at an early hour on the morning of September 29. The fire proved ineffective, owing to the great distance. The government forces did not return the fire.

Dictator Barrios has issued a decree granting amnesty to rebels who will lay down their arms inside of ten days.

A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro says: The French minister has demanded an immediate settlement of the Amapa question and an explanation of Brazil's delay in the matter. It is asserted that the French minister has received practically an ultimatum from his government for presentation to Brazil, but has not thus far presented it because of his belief that the question would be speedily settled.

France is now, however, to occupy the disputed territory.

The French cruiser Dordogne has arrived here to look out for French interests.

A dispatch from Lima says the committee of deputies which was recently appointed to investigate the affairs of the Peruvian Corporation have not been able to reach an agreement. Several members of the committee advocate a plan to authorize the government by special act of congress to negotiate with the corporation's creditors on behalf of the government. Other members want the committee to have full authority to make any terms with the creditors and the corporation, and have authority to alter the terms of the cancellation of the foreign debt, which debt the corporation assumed.

A dispatch from Valparaiso says it is stated there that a powerful syndicate of German bankers has offered to the Chilean government a loan of \$1,000,000 in gold at 3 per cent and 2 per cent amortization for the completion of public works and railways.

CORN STILL RISING

PRICES 12 CENTS IN ADVANCE OF A YEAR AGO.

NOTWITHSTANDING ADVANCING PRICES, THE EUROPEAN DEMAND CONTINUES STRONG—SECRETARY WILSON REPORTS GOOD THINGS OF THE WEST.

Washington, D. C.—The general outlook for corn is full of promise. The price stands about 12 cents in advance of last year. The foreign demand had jumped the price up since July last at about 9 cents a bushel. Thus, on a crop conservatively estimated at 1,800,000,000 bushels the increased value will amount to from \$160,000,000 to \$185,000,000. This more increase amounts to half as much as the value of the whole wheat crop of last year. It makes the smaller corn crop of 1897 worth more in the markets than the vast crop of last year. The most encouraging feature of the corn market is the result of the demand for the upward run in prices, the European demand still continues steady and the exports enormous. It is estimated that more than 200,000,000 bushels of American corn will be sold to the foreign countries this year. In addition to the large crop in the present year compared with the yield of 1894 and prior years, the granaries of the west are still burdened with millions of bushels of last year's crop. It is difficult to estimate the additional wealth that will accrue to the farmer. The extent to which Europe is using corn is a surprise to those who have looked upon corn as a staple but somewhat unprofitable crop. The great crop and low prices of 1896 forced corn abroad and developed a European market, and the result is a demand for the crop even with the increased price, and it is certain that Europe will continue to absorb far more of this American product than was the case prior to 1896. In the excitement incident to the great advance in wheat the importation of corn has doubtless, by most people, been overlooked, but it seems entirely probable that the growing of corn will be, during the next two or three years, attended with considerably more profit than of late years. The European demand will tend to keep the market steady and the revival of trade and industry throughout the country will increase the demand for beef, pork and other animal products dependent upon corn.

Secretary Wilson on Farm Prosperity.

Secretary Wilson, the head of the agricultural department, has recently returned from an extensive tour through the far west. The secretary does not believe in leaving everything to report, and so he visited for himself to see with his own eyes the conditions in various western states, Montana, North Dakota, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Iowa. The secretary corroborates the reports received from the west.

"All through the west," said he, "the farmers are in good spirits. They can look ahead out of the darkness which has surrounded them the past years. Money is a wonderful leaven for hard times and depressed spirits, and as the farmers are getting largely incorported in the volume of money, corn, meats, etc., even now, the effect is apparent. Not only this, but the price of corn will rise still higher. An increased demand for corn will necessarily occur, by reason of the insufficiency of the wheat supply for breadstuffs. The crops of heavy little corn will not, however, be as large through the west as many think. A large portion of the crop corn is liable to get caught by frost. Still the people of the Northwest have enormous quantities of corn left over from last year and this will be the cause of a glut of corn. The general result of the whole condition is prosperity for the country. The farmer is at the bottom of it all. The merchant, the laborer and the manufacturer are directly dependent upon him for a market, and if you give him an increased volume of money, you give it as well to them. The farmer, when he has money, spends it freely. He has been scrimping himself badly of late and now he has lots of things to buy with his surplus cash. The merchants in the big cities are beginning to feel the effects of the little corn, and the crossroads store is stocking up to meet the present and prospective demand."

"I saw some few people with doleful countenances," continued the secretary. "They were the pessimists and they realize that they are playing in hard luck, with all nature against them. They heard a good deal, too, about 'McKinty luck' and that sort of thing, but the truth is that most of the people are happy and thankful that the majority voted for Major McKinley, realizing the fact that while the direct rise in wheat is of course not due to republican administration, yet that the general confidence and prosperity all over the country is due to nothing less than the return to power of the principles of protection and sound money. I was much pleased with the interest which has been manifested in sugar beets. Over 22,000 American farmers are now experimenting with sugar beets in 27 states."

The calamity shriekers are not taking their vacation among the farmers this year. The farm weather is altogether too chilly for them.

"After a great smash like that of 1895 or that of 1873 there is nothing to do but wait and let the business world settle itself, carefully keeping meanwhile the medicine men of finance with their feathers and rattles out of the way of the sick man. When public confidence is profoundly shaken it is the duty of the state to recognize it has been shaken by causes, and those must be removed."—Speaker Reed on the Business Situation.

Mr. Bryan informs the palpating public that the foreign famine is responsible for the increased price of wheat in the face of the fall of silver, but says nothing about advance in cotton, tobacco, corn, meats, wool, and other farm products.

"I have been a large employer of men, and I want to say now that I was the first employer in Ohio to recognize the organized laborer. From that day I have never refused to recognize it. My property is theirs, and I cannot have it without their co-operation."—From Senator Hanna's Burton, Ohio, speech.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

We have had something of a slump in wheat since we wrote you last, due to several causes, chief among which being the yellow fever scare, a decided sleepwalking of speculation, and increased receipts from both winter and spring wheat sections. News, however, could not in any manner be construed as bearish, and had not the bulls taken fright so easily and dumped their holdings on a narrow market, we should have seen an advance instead of a decline. Foreigners have been good buyers again on the decline, and could our people get rid of the idea that wheat is high, and inaugurate a buying movement, we should see a sharp and rapid advance. Exports have been large, amounting 5,675,000 bushels against nearly 50,000,000 a year ago, while our exports are nearly 2,000,000 bushels a month. Take these facts into consideration, and note also that France will have to import at least 80,000,000 bushels, Russia's exportable surplus on the present crop is estimated at only 60,000,000 bushels, or less than half of last year.

We have had a rather featureless market in corn, and values have ruled rather dull and lifeless within a narrow range of price. Receipts of corn are large, with a good demand. Exports continue to be heavy, the clearance for the past week aggregating 5,623,000 bushels, the low price proving to be quite attractive to foreign importers. The visible increased 1,860,000 bushels for the week.

Provisions have not escaped the general dullness that has prevailed and the market is very quiet, but has a firm undertone that needs only a fair buying movement to develop into a bull market. Receipts of hogs are somewhat larger than estimated and of good quality. There is a good demand from abroad for cured meats and lard, and this will probably increase heavily as soon as cold weather sets in.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Wall's, 76c; Valley and Blue Brand, 78 3/4c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$4.50; Graham, \$3.70; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 32 3/4c; choice gray, 30 3/4c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$19 20; brewing, \$20 per ton.

Mill—Fancy Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$12; shorts, \$15.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$12 1/2 to \$15; clover, \$10 1/4; California wheat, \$10 1/2 per ton; Oregon wild hay, \$9 10 per ton.

Eggs—16 1/4c per dozen.

Butter—Creamery, 45 1/2c; fair to good, 35 1/4c; dairy, 25 1/2c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/4c; Young America, 12 1/4c; California, 9 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.00 2.50 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50 2.00; geese, \$5.50; ducks, \$3 3/4 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8 3/4c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40 45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cental.

Oats—New, 25c; new red, \$1.25; yellow, 80c per cental.

Hops—13 1/2c to 15c per pound; new crop; 1896 crop, 6 7c.

Wool—Valley, 14 1/2c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10 1/2c; Mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wetters and ewes, 2 1/2c; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3 1/2c; dressed, \$5 1/2c to 5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—5 1/2c; 5 1/4c; 5 1/2c; 5 1/4c; 5 1/2c.

Veal—Large, 4 1/2c to 5c; small, 5 1/2c to 6c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, 40c; 34 1/2c; ranch, 34 1/2c.

Oregon—Nancy Washington, 10 1/2c; California, 9 1/2c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 22c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50 3.00; ducks, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$28 3/4 per ton.

Oats—Choice, 32c; 32 1/2c.

Corn—Whole, 23c; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, 23c per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton sheep, 5 1/2c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 6c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5c; salmon, 3 1/4c; salmon trout, 7 1/4c; flounders and sole, 3 1/4c; ling cod, 4 1/2c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2c 4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 8 1/2c to 9c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 5 7/8c; do year's staple, 7 1/2c; mountain, 10 1/2c; Oregon, 12 1/4c per pound.

Hops—11 1/4c to 14c per pound.

Mills—Middlings, \$19.50 to \$20; Middlings, \$14 1/2c per ton.

Onions—New, 7 1/2c to 8c; do new silverskin, 8 1/2c to 8 1/2c per cental.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30 80c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 3/8c; do seconds, 26 2/8c; fancy dairy, 23 3/4c; good to choice, 20 3/8c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 20 2/8c; ranch, 22c to 24c; Eastern, 18 1/2c; duck, 20c per dozen.

Citrus fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$1.50 1 5/8c; Mexican limes, \$4.50 5c; California lemons, fancy, \$3.50; do common, \$1 1/2c per box.

Eggs—Store, \$12 1/2c; wheat and oat, \$11 1/4c; oat, \$10 1/2c; river barley, \$7 3/4c; best barley, \$10 1/2c; alfalfa, \$8 1/2c to \$9 1/2c.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 65 1/2c to 70c per large box; apricots, 30 1/4c; Fontainebleau grapes, 15 1/2c to 20c; 20c 25c; black, 20 2/8c; Tokay, 20 2/8c; peaches, 35 1/4c; pears, 85c 1 1/2c per box; plums, 20 1/4c; crab apples, 20 1/2c.

The hospitals of the Metropolitan asylum in London have 3,000 beds set apart for scarlet fever and only 700 for diphtheria.

In every mile of railway there are seven feet and four inches that are not covered by the rails—the place left between them for expansion.

NEW YALON RAILROADS.

New York, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Montreal says: Application will be made to the Dominion parliament next session for a bill to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway from a point near the head of Chillikot inlet, on the coast of the Yukon river, following as closely as practicable Dalton's trail, with power to construct and operate branch lines, bridges, wharves, telegraph and telephone lines, steamboats and other craft on the lakes and tributaries of the Yukon river. The promoters are a syndicate of wealthy men.

Latest reports received at Ottawa of the progress of the Crow's Nest pass railway construction are to the effect that work on the first 100 miles is very advanced, and that there is no question but the company will be able to realize its purpose of completing this section before the close of the present season.

SIX PEOPLE KILLED.

Willow Springs, Mo., Oct. 6.—A prairie schooner containing seven persons was run down in Dead Man's cut today by a train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road. A person was instantly killed and six others fatally injured. Those killed were: Philip L. Wooten, Philip Wooten, Jr., Amanda Wooten, Dora Wooten, Mrs. Francis Malbrey and infant child 4 months old. Philip Wooten's wife is badly hurt but cannot live. The train was stopped and the remains of the dead and injured were brought here. Conductor Hallaway says the proper signals for crossings were given, but were not heard. The persons killed live in Texas county, Mo., and were on their way to Arkansas to pick cotton.

SEGASTA'S ULTIMATUM.

London, Oct. 6.—A special dispatch from Madrid, published here this afternoon, gives the substance of an interview between the United States agent and an unnamed member of the new Spanish cabinet. The latter is quoted as saying that Senor Sagasta will carry out the Cuban reforms proposed by Martinez de Campos 10 years ago, but would not consent to a customs union between the United States and Cuba, and if the former was not satisfied, Spain was prepared to fight, as the Spanish navy is regarded equal in strength to the navy of the United States.

SEALS ARE PLentiful.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 6.—Captain Cox, of the sealing schooner Triumph, which has returned from Behring sea with 1,150 seals, says as many more were in the sea; there is any many there this season as there ever were. But for some cause or other they are very restless. In the Triumph's catch were four or five skins from which the hair had been burned off the back. They were not branded, but there is an iron mark from which the fur was burned, seemingly by electricity.

DEED OF A FOOL.

Denver, Oct. 5.—About 10 o'clock last night Thomas M. Birch shot and instantly killed Thomas Martin. The shooting occurred on a ranch owned by Birch, about four miles north of here. Birch was watching for thieves who had been stealing apples from his orchard, and thinking Martin was one of them he fired at him with a double-barreled shotgun. Birch is a prominent man and is well to do. He gave himself up.

CASED BY A SPLIT SWITCH.

Nashville, Oct. 6.—A Montgomery, Ala., special to the Banner says: A passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville, leaving here at 8:30 a. m., jumped the track at Riverbank Park, killing Gus Boyd, colored, fireman, seriously injuring William Brown, engineer, and bruising Bill Glassier, a postal clerk, of Nashville. A split switch, it is said, caused the accident.

THE BANK RECALLED HIS ORDER.

London, Oct. 7.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, Senor Castellanos, the retiring minister for the colonies, called upon the Bank of Spain to furnish 50,000,000 pesetas for the Cuban campaign. The committee of the bank declined to make the advance, whereupon the governor of the bank invited the committee to resign.

DR. GUITERAS QUARANTINED.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 7.—Dr. John Guiteras, the yellow fever expert, en route to Galveston from New Orleans, via St. Louis, to examine health conditions, was held up by the Houston quarantine officers this morning, and is now in Camp Detention at Spring station. There is no objection to Dr. Guiteras' coming into Galveston. He will be escorted here by the health board as soon as he is released from Houston.

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