

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 Called From the Telegraph Columns.

Dr. Stephen B. Tying, president of the American Chamber of Commerce died in Paris.

The First Illinois volunteer infantry, which was serving on the trenches at Santiago, has been mustered out of service.

Advices received from Seoul say the Korean government has issued orders that foreigners are to be stopped from trading in the interior.

The four-masted schooner Talofa, Captain Fletcher, from Guantanamo for Port Tampa, in ballast, has been totally wrecked on Cozumel island, off the eastern coast of Yucatan, and the captain and seven of the men have been killed.

The ship Atlanta, which sailed from Tacoma, loaded with wheat for Cape Town, ran ashore near Alsea bay. She had a crew of 27 men, only two of whom got ashore. The vessel was broken in two, and is probably a total loss.

Two freight trains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collided at Moscow, Ia. One man was killed and one injured.

The Spanish mail steamer San Augustin, which sailed from New Orleans for Havana, with 287 boxes of archives. She took also 23 officers and 160 soldiers.

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President Brown, of Norwich university, has received a personal letter from Admiral Dewey, in which the admiral says: "I trust the entire archipelago will be retained by the United States. Any other arrangements will lead to no end of trouble."

The semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg repudiates the anti-American views with reference to the Philippines recently expounded by the Bourne Gazette, which, it declares, in no way represents the views held in leading Russian circles.

Nearly all the bucks of the White river Utes, and part of the Uintah tribe are off the reservation, and probably a great many of them are in Colorado.

The Indians say if the government won't pay for the land they bought from them they will hunt on it as often as they can get there to hunt.

A highlander war has again broken out in San Francisco.

Four companies of engineers have been ordered by the war department to Havana.

Ex-Queen Lilioukalani has arrived in San Francisco on a visit to this country.

The president has appointed John Morgan collector of customs for the Southern district of Oregon.

Policeman Luke Curry, of Great Falls, Mont., was mistaken for a burglar, shot and instantly killed by Isaac Shaeffer, a merchant.

Rear-Admiral Joseph N. Miller, who hoisted the American flag over Hawaii on August 12 last, has retired after spending 47 years in active service.

The London Chronicle criticizes the action of the United States in killing Gannett, and appraising trade with Porto Rico, and speculates as to the meaning of the action.

Sixteen families of Canyon City, Or., left homeless by the recent fire, are shelterless and in dire distress. A Portland evening paper is collecting contributions to relieve them.

Acting on the recommendation of Captain Dickens, Secretary Long has increased the age requirement in the case of apprentices admitted to the naval service from 14 to 15 years.

According to a plan of Secretary Gage, paper money is to be made uniform, and bills of one denomination must all look alike. It is thought this will make easier the detection of counterfeiters.

It is represented by a dispatch from San Jose, Cal., that the promulgation of that vicinity charges that Oregon prunes have been sold there and shipped East as Santa Clara county prunes.

The San Francisco Examiner says: No less than five new sugar companies have been incorporated in the Hawaiian islands, and within two years from now the output of sugar will be increased considerably.

A Philadelphia dispatch says that American vessels are in scanty supply and that shippers are forced to resort largely to foreign ships. Over \$200,000,000 will be paid this year to owners of vessels under foreign flags by Americans.

England is rushing munitions of war to Equatorial Africa. The intention apparently is in case of war to fit out warships and transports at Equatorial for service in Eastern waters, and to draw whatever troops are needed for the British forces in India.

Fifty-seven officers of the regular army have sons in the service, and two generations of the same family are even more frequent in the navy. The Selridge family furnishes three generations from a lieutenant to an admiral.

The life insurance companies doing business in Canada have agreed heretofore not to accept risks on the lives of married women, unless they happen to be the breadwinners of the family; or, in other words, wholly independent of their husbands.

Mark Twain is said to show the effects of his recent efforts and to be aging rapidly.

Joaquin Miller, the poet, who is building his own tomb in the California woods, has used only flint and masonry will last for centuries. In the rock he has cut the words: "To the Unknown."

The funeral of Mrs. S. C. Harris in Atlanta, Ga., was made a public affair owing to the fact that the dead woman had earned the title of "Mother of Atlanta" in 1842 by bearing the first child born in that city.

LATER NEWS.

The war department has decided not to occupy Cienfuegos before January 1. Governor Tanner has issued a proclamation declaring Panama, Ill., under martial law.

Captain McCalla has wired the navy department that he has abandoned the cruiser Maria Teresa.

Senator Garcia, while in New York, on his way to Washington, said that the Cubans have naught but friendly feelings for the Americans.

Nine millions and a quarter is the price the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railroad brought at foreclosure sale. The reorganization committee was the purchaser.

Senator Quay, Pennsylvania's political boss, is in serious trouble. Five indictments which are not easily explained away have been returned by the grand jury.

A number of Filipinos have arrived in San Francisco on their way to Washington to look after their claims against the government for damages sustained by the American invasion of Manila.

Star Point, the famous pacer with the world's record of 1:59 2/5 for a mile, was sold in New York to W. J. White, of Cleveland, O., for \$15,000, \$600 less than he was sold for in 1897 to James A. Murphy, of Chicago.

Late advices from Japan state that 10,000 more fishermen living on Etrup Island, northern Japan, are on the verge of starvation. Some have nothing to eat, while others are existing on rats and putrefied herrings.

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CANNOT CROSS RESERVATION

Work Stopped on Northern Pacific at Lapwai.

MUST FIRST HAVE AUTHORITY

The Engineers Say They Will Wait for a Permit and Settle Right-of-Way Claims in Advance.

Lewiston, Idaho, Nov. 23.—The Northern Pacific left a contract to Wren & Greenough, of Montana, for the construction of a section of road on Lapwai creek, the agents of these contractors arrived last week, and began preparations for grading a road along the narrow Lapwai valley. This valley is all settled by Indians, except a half-mile adjacent to the Clearwater river, the present line of the Northern Pacific road. The Indians hold these homes very sacred, as they were inherited from their fathers and then allotted to them by the government. They protested against trespass, although the railway agents offered to purchase the right of way through every holding and the engineers say they had no intention of proceeding without legal titles to the land appropriated. However, excitement ran high when the large force of graders appeared upon the scene. Indian Agent Fisher also protested against the trespass upon the government land without due authority from the interior department.

These conditions were reported to the government, and it is believed an order was asked placing the military at the disposal of the agent, to be used to eject the railroad forces if necessary. The officers of the railroad company say the excitement was uncalculated, that they never entertained the intention of proceeding without first securing the right of way through proper authority. In the meantime a large force is waiting for orders to begin grading.

The engineers say they will wait for the permit from the government, and they will satisfy individual claims for the land they begin. The Indians, whose interests are involved, are intelligent, and they will be guided in the matter entirely by the agent, in whom they have implicit confidence, and to whom they have appealed for protection in their legal rights. There could be no demand for troops other than to protect the rights of the government and the Indian wards. The call, if made for this purpose, was from a misapprehension of the purpose of the railroad company.

Lapwai creek is a stream flowing from the southward and joining the Clearwater river about 10 miles east of Lewiston. The line mentioned in the foregoing dispatch is not the main line of the Northern Pacific up the Clearwater and across into Montana, but a branch to tap the heavy timber of the Craig mountains, and the rich farming lands of the reservation and Camas prairie. The promptness with which the graders got to work shows how long the competition of the present railroad rivalry.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Long Standing Friction Removed by a Commercial Treaty.

Paris, Nov. 23.—It was quite unexpectedly announced this afternoon that a commercial treaty has been concluded between France and Italy, granting mutually favored treatment except for silk goods, which will remain subject to the maximum tax. A bill embodying the agreement will be submitted immediately to the chamber of deputies. The government also introduced a bill in the chamber today modifying the wine duties favorably to Italy. The negotiations that have culminated in these arrangements have been on foot for two years, but nobody believed that a definite agreement was pending. It is believed that the Euboea affair was instrumental in inducing France to grant the necessary concessions, though it is noteworthy that the silk duties, which caused the breaking of the treaty in 1887, remain almost unchanged. The negotiations have been conducted with the utmost secrecy. The effect of the concessions involved is not yet known, but it is expected that they will have an important political influence for the removal of a long-standing friction between the two countries. The treaty, it is noticed, was concluded during the absence of Emperor William from Germany, and there is much speculation regarding its probable results upon European alliances.

SERIOUS PLAGUE RIOTS.

Thousands of Natives Making Trouble in India.

London, Nov. 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Allahabad, capital of the northwest provinces of India, says: "Serious plague riots took place at Singapatnam, on the island of Ceylon, Mysore, on November 18. Ten thousand natives from the villages round about concentrated at Seringapatnam, and made a desperate effort to enter the forts and rescue the prisoners there. Another mob from the Mysore side tried to rush the bridge. In each case the police fired volleys and succeeded in frustrating the attempt. Many persons were killed or injured. For 36 hours the police were kept under arms. Ultimately troops were dispatched to the scene of the disturbance to be in readiness for any renewal."

Freight Locomotive Exploded.

Lima, O., Nov. 23.—A freight locomotive on the Chicago & Erie exploded near here this morning, killing David Little, the fireman, and probably fatally injuring Walter Shirkoff, engineer; Edward Quirk, conductor, and Frank Smith, brakeman. About 25 cars were wrecked, and the track was blocked.

The Hollo Rebellion.

London, Nov. 23.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: General Rios, the Spanish governor of the Visayan islands, called from Holo the rebellion of the native forces in the Spanish military force has been subdued. Ninety-seven rebels were court-martialed, of whom 25 were shot and 69 sentenced to imprisonment for life with hard labor. The insurrection at Davao, in Mindanao, has been suppressed, according to General Rios, and tranquility prevailed.

SPAIN IN DOUBT.

In Considering the American Ultimatum—Further Delay Is Improbable.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The United States peace commissioners have undoubtedly made their final proposition here. When the conference opened this afternoon, Judge Day, the American negotiator, and his colleagues of the Spanish commission returned to the protracted negotiations, and reaffirmed the desire of the American commissioners to reach an amicable conclusion.

The American commissioners, in a written communication, will declare that the third article of the protocol regarding the Philippines is capable of only one fair construction, that no arbitration is needed to elucidate its terms, and that the United States cannot admit any other power to figure here purely as a lobbyist. They will maintain that the two commissions are charged to determine whether Spain or the United States shall in the future own the Philippines.

This will be accompanied by the clear declaration that the United States will possess the Philippines. Following this declaration, the American commissioners will lay before the Spaniards two alternatives: First—"To accept a sum of money from the United States and to cede and evacuate the Philippines.

Second—"To leave the Philippines to the United States by conquest, with the possibility of other territorial losses, or indemnify the United States for the added expense of conquest.

This communication may not be formally designated as an ultimatum, but it will lack nothing of the conclusiveness indicated by that word. This will be so plain that the Spanish commissioners will scarcely haggle for money on the first alternative, nor cherish any doubt of American action under the second, should the first be declined.

No one here, except the American commissioners, know how much will be tendered Spain as the cheapest and most humane way of settling the difficulty. She is exceedingly anxious to escape the debt, and possibly the sum to be offered may be determined by an analysis of the debt, which consists of \$40,000,000 in bonds, on which she realized \$38,000,000. Of the latter amount she is believed to have paid some \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000 in fighting the United States and a part in attempting to quell the Philippine insurgents. A reasonable guess at the sum for the tender would be \$20,000,000, although it may fall below that.

The basic question may come again tomorrow. The American commissioner had thought the discussion on that point finished, but the Spanish commissioners are reported to have declared last week that the mortgages imposed by Spain on the Cuban as well as on the Philippines must not be impaired or questioned. This would compel the American commissioners soon—and probably tomorrow—to demand whether Spain means to repudiate the plain compact of the protocol to relinquish sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

Three weeks ago the Spanish commissioners accepted the Cuban article in the protocol without conditions save that its embodiment in the treaty should depend on an agreement here on the subject of the protocol. Recently, however, Spanish representatives have said that the Cuban matter had only been temporarily passed and was still in abeyance.

DOING THEIR BEST.

Spaniards Will Be Out of Cuba by New Year's Day.

Havana, Nov. 23.—Captain General Blanco has issued a general order authorizing him to draw \$1,000,000 gold, to be applied in the payment of the Spanish troops in Cuba. This amount is in addition to the proceeds of the draft for \$245,000 by the Madrid government on London, which was sold here last week.

The Spanish authorities are making strenuous efforts to complete the evacuation by the end of the year.

Martique, has been selected as the place of rendezvous of the Spanish navy for evacuation, but not by the Spanish auxiliary cruiser Patriot and Meteor, purchased in Germany before the outbreak of hostilities, and conveyed here on December 15, and will expect the Spanish boats from Cuban ports to Martique, where the Rapido, Ponce de Leon and Concha, from Porto Rico, have already assembled, and from which point all will sail for Spain.

Victim of Elevator Fire.

Toledo, O., Nov. 22.—After two months' search, and the recovery of 18 dead, the grain handlers at the Union elevator found the body of an unknown man today. His appearance indicated him to be a well-to-do man, and he is supposed to be visiting the elevator at the time of the explosion.

Anti-Cigarette Law.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—The anti-cigarette law passed by the last Tennessee legislature is declared constitutional in an opinion given of the supreme court of the state. The opinion declares that cigarettes are not legitimate articles of commerce, because they are wholly noxious and deleterious to health, and therefore are not within the provision of the federal constitution protecting legitimate commerce.

Quarryman's Mistake.

Portsmouth, O., Nov. 22.—By an accidental explosion today, George Ferguson, a quarryman, in trying to kill his children, and his wife and another child are disfigured for life. Ferguson poured the contents of a can of blasting powder into the cook-stove, supposing it to be coal.

A Tie Contract.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has contracted with W. D. Wright, of Rathdrum, Idaho, for 40,000 ties, which are to be delivered at the mouth of Rathdrum creek.

FATE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Spain Will Be Notified in Plain Language.

THE ULTIMATUM PREPARED

Amount Offered for the Islands Will Probably Be Twenty Millions, Not More—The Cuban Question.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The Spanish peace commissioners have been notified that the United States commissioners will be ready to treat with them in joint session tomorrow afternoon. Unless the Spaniards make some definite reason for further delay the two commissions will join in the most important meeting thus far held.

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PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 50@60c; Valley and Bluestem, 55c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.45; graham, \$3; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 39@40c; choice gray, 37@38c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$21@22; brewing, \$23 per ton.

Millet—Bran, \$15.50 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$16; chop, \$15.50 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@8; Oregon will hay, \$6 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; second, 45@50c; dairy, 35@40c store, 30@35c.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12 1/2c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Onions—Chickasaw, mixed, \$2@3.50 per dozen; Idaho, \$2.50@3.50; Oregon, \$1.25@2.50 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12 1/2@13c per pound.

Potatoes—\$5@6c per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per pound; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, \$3@3 1/2c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@81c per sack. Hope—15@17c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 8 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 7 1/2c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@5 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6 1/2@6c; small, 6 1/4@7 1/2c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Tomatoes, 50@55c per box.

Cucumbers, 10@15c per doz.

Onions, 85@90c per 100 pounds.

Potatoes, \$10@12.

Beets, per sack, \$1.

Turnips, per sack, \$0.65c.

Carrots, per sack, \$0.50c.

Parsnips, per sack, \$1.

Beans, green, 2@3c.

Green corn, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Cauliflower, 75c per doz.</