

THE REPLY OF SAGASTA

Exact Wording Has Not as Yet Been Decided Upon.

WEYLER'S RECALL ASSURED

Whits Say That They Will Not Accept Autonomy—Spanish Receive Stinging Defeat in Camarones Hills.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—A cabinet council, which the queen regent presided, was held here today. When the ministers separated, the premier, Senor Sagasta, announced to the newspaper men that no final decision had been taken in regard to the reply which Spain will make to the note of the United States, handed to the Duke of Salazar, when he was minister for foreign affairs, by the United States minister.

The Imparcial says it learns that the reply of Spain will satisfy Spanish susceptibilities in making clear to President McKinley the resolute attitude which Spain maintains in regard to Cuba.

According to El Heraldo, Spain's reply to the United States will point out that if American interests suffer by reason of the war in Cuba, they (the Americans) are themselves to blame for it, inasmuch as the insurrection is ascribed to the United States. El Heraldo says also:

"We understand that the government will express its confidence that the new policy to be pursued with regard to Cuba will produce a change in the attitude of the United States."

It is semi-officially announced that Captain-General Weyler will be recalled from Cuba this month, and that it is probable the cortes will be dissolved in December and a new parliament convened in March.

Weyler's Methods Must Cease.

London, Oct. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, referring to the cabinet council says:

"The cabinet was unanimous in the opinion that the system of warfare in Cuba must be completely changed. Special attention was drawn to the deplorable condition of the sick and wounded soldiers now arriving. This aspect was considered at the direct instigation of the queen regent."

"Regarding the finances, although the optimistic views of the recent minister of finance do not appear to have been justified, it is believed that with prudence, sufficient resources may be counted upon at least until the cortes meets in the spring, to authorize supplies."

Routed by the Insurgents.

New York, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: A big battle occurred October 2 in Camarones hills, not far from Matanzas, between the Spanish under General Molina and the rebels under command of Betancourt, Sanguilly and Raoul Arango. The fight began at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued all day. The official report published here states that Molina attacked the rebel position and drove the rebels out with great loss. The report says that General Molina and his horse shot under him.

The Herald's correspondent at Matanzas has obtained an account of the fight from a Spanish officer who was present. From this it appears that the rebel infantry were strongly entrenched in an almost inaccessible position in the hills, and all efforts to dislodge them were futile, resulting only in heavy losses for the attacking force. The insurgents had only a few men killed, and jeered at and taunted the Spanish during the whole engagement. General Molina narrowly escaped death. Enraged at his failure, he returned to the attack the next day, but with no better success. A large number of Spanish soldiers were brought into Matanzas.

The rebel leader, Juan Ducas, has crossed the Mariel-Majana trocha with a large force, and is now operating with General Castillo.

Offer Will Not Be Accepted.

New York, Oct. 11.—General Carlo Roloff, secretary of war of the republic of Cuba, has sent the following letter to Gonzalez de Quesada, Cuban charge d'affaires at Washington:

"We are now better prepared for an active campaign than at any time during either the present or the late war."

"We are informed here that Spain will probably try to please the American government by offering us autonomy more or less ample. I need not tell you, my friend, that we laugh at such offers, for already we are at the hour of our liberation. Should Spain seriously offer us autonomy, it would prove the full extent of her weakness, and we will fight with renewed ardor until she shall recognize our independence. Imagine our delight should Spain thus confirm us in our belief that the end is fast approaching."

"Tell the American government that we enter into diplomatic discussion with Spain in the hope that we will accept autonomy is useless. We should simply thank it for its trouble, but emphatically decline to end the war on such terms. We know that both Palma and you have often made this claim to the American government and public, but we wish you to reaffirm it."

WEYLER DEPOSED.

Blanco Will Succeed Him as Captain-General.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—The cabinet has decided upon the immediate recall of General Weyler from Cuba. A decree will be issued appointing Captain General Blanco y Arenas, Marquis of Pena-Plana, governor of the island. The queen regent will sign the decree tomorrow.

According to El Heraldo, 20,000 reinforcements will accompany General Blanco to Cuba.

General Blanco will be accompanied by General Arderin as vice-governor of Cuba; General Gonzalez Painale as chief of staff, and Generals Spando, Bernal and Cannalon.

Staving Off the Inevitable.

New York, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says:

General Weyler will fight tooth and nail against being removed from Cuba. He is trying to terrorize the liberal government into retaining him in command in Cuba until next June, and if recalled now he will utilize his influence over the army to create disturbances in the peninsula or sell himself to the Carlists.

Now that the late conservative administration is no more than a shattered remnant, the organs of the conservative press are nothing backward in vituperating one another, and the defunct ministry is so malignant in tone as to clearly betray that there was no intention whatever of surrendering the reins of government had not the queen regent herself deliberately induced and insisted on the crisis.

In consequence of this the fallen magnates of that administration, which has been one of continuous brawls and national scandal for so many weary months, are being so bitterly assailed in the columns of their own newspapers that their tempers are said to have suffered in the glorious melee, and more than one has to part from public life and even from Madrid, with scowls upon his brow and anathemas upon his lips, which has caused no little merriment to the unconcerned on-lookers.

The conservative paper El Nacional has made a dead set against General Azcarraga, assailing him more fiercely than ever, and Senor Robledo, the antagonist of Cuban reform, "the man who has lost us Cuba," as he is now branded in Spain, in wrath at similar tirades against himself, has stopped his ears and fled southward to his native antiquary, where the crowds turned out to receive him, and where the adulation of the villagers will doubtless compensate him for the harshness, sneers and ridicule of the Madrid public.

De Lome to Be Recalled.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—Among the diplomatic changes reported here as being imminent is that the Duke of Almodova, or Senor Muraga, will replace Senor Dupuy de Lome as Spanish minister to the United States.

Treasure Island Again.

Victoria, Oct. 11.—The warship Imperieuse, which recently sailed for Guatemala, carried as a guest of Rear-Admiral Palliser, Ernest Harris, a real estate man of this city. It is asserted that he went south to secure part of the treasure which Charles Hartford says he has located on Cocos island. Hartford came here from Cocos island a couple of months ago on the schooner Aurora, on which a party of sealers had gone to the island to search for treasure. The sealers could not find it, but Hartford claimed to have located \$30,000,000 in gold, silver and jewels. Hartford is said to have interested Harris and the officers of the Imperieuse in his story, and it is even thought that he himself sailed as a bluejacket on the vessel.

Rich Find of Prospectors.

Long Creek, Or., Oct. 11.—A rich pocket was discovered a few days ago in the mining belt east of Canyon City, in this county, from which its discoverers realized \$3,000 in cash. This is the same pocket that was searched for by a miner of the name of James Wallace last summer, and from the evidences of Wallace's prospecting, he was within two feet of the rich pocket at the time he abandoned it. The finding of this rich pocket has given new life to the mining belt of Grant county, and with a few more similar strikes, this section is likely to experience a "Klondike rush."

A Filibuster Released From Jail.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—Captain J. H. H. Wiborg was released from prison tonight, after serving a 16 months' sentence for carrying, on the Danish steamship Horsa, a filibustering expedition to Cuba. There was a fine of \$300 and costs, \$500 in all, attached to the term of imprisonment, but Captain Wiborg could not raise the money. The term expired last Saturday, but this default would have added 30 days to his confinement, but a popular subscription, headed by a local newspaper, raised the money, and the captain was restored to his wife and children.

Colorado Forest Fires.

Estes Park, Colo., Oct. 11.—Forest fires are raging in the timber southwest of this city. Immense volumes of smoke darken the sky. Unless there is a storm the destruction will be enormous.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

Chehalis Paced Two Miles in 4:19 1-4 at Salem Fair Grounds.

Salem, Or., Oct. 8.—Chehalis today lowered the world's record 3 1/2 seconds for the two-mile pace at the state fair track, in the presence of 10,000 people.

Chehalis, driven by his owner, Frank Frazier, appeared on the track with his full brother Del Norte, who has a record of 2:08. Both horses were loudly cheered. After scoring through the stretch a few times Del Norte withdrew. After scoring once, Frazier announced that he was ready to start, and hundreds of watchers were held in readiness to record his attempt to make a world's record.

Like a flash the black stallion was down to the wire, and, almost before the spectators could realize it, was on his way, moving easily and proudly. At the three-quarter pole the runner, Bonbonniere, ridden by Galbraith, jumped in, but the Oregon pacer needed no prompter. He reeled off the first mile in 2:09 flat.

"Too fast; he'll never make it," was on many tongues as the first mile was finished. But his well-wishers breathed easier when 3:14 was called at the mile and a half.

Thirty-one seconds more saw him at the mile and three-quarters, and in the face of a strong southwestern wind, he strode home gamely, creating a fresh record by passing under the wire in 4:19 1/4.

When the time was announced, amid prolonged cheers, Chehalis was crowned with wreaths of flowers, and led off the track, looking but little worse for his world-beating two-mile pace.

Chehalis' record by quarters was:

First mile.....1:02 3/4 1:03 1/2 1:07 2/3 2:09

Second mile.....2:09 1/2 2:14 3:15 4:19 1/4

The best previous time for the two-mile pace was made by W. W. P. against time at Lincoln, Neb., October 31, 1895. W. W. P. made the distance in 4:22 3/4.

Stay Will Be Short.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—The German government has refused to recognize Mr. Ferdinand Neumann, of Illinois, who was nominated by President McKinley as United States consul at Cologne.

The state department, it is said, never has received officially any charges against the appointee, though certain allegations were current that, if supported, would have made his selection properly objectionable to the German government. Some of these are connected with the world's fair, and a certain concert enterprise in which Neumann is said to have been interested, which resulted disastrously to some German artists. The action of the German government is final, as it is a well-recognized right of a nation to withhold an exequatur at its pleasure.

Peru Adopts the Gold Standard.

New York, Oct. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Lima, Peru, says: After a discussion which continued for several days, the chamber of deputies of Peru adopted the gold standard by a majority of one vote. The plan for a gold standard was sent to the chamber some time ago, after it had been approved by the president and cabinet. The cabinet believed this was the only possible solution to the financial troubles which beset Peru on every side. There was a long fight over the question in the chamber, the government supporters arraying themselves unanimously in favor of the gold standard. The narrow margin of their victory shows how persistently the question was contested.

Fell With a Lamp.

Red Bluff, Cal., Oct. 8.—Mrs. C. Volker, wife of Conrad Volker, a pioneer resident of this place, was burned to death last night about 11:30. She descended the cellar stairs with a lighted lamp and stumbled and fell, breaking the lamp. She fell in such a way that she was suspended and helpless over the burning oil, and before she could be rescued by her husband, was fearfully burned, and died at 4 o'clock this morning.

The Platform Fell.

Kansas City, Oct. 8.—Thirty people were injured tonight, several of them seriously, by the falling of a platform at the Fifteenth street station of the Independence Electric railway. The station was crowded with suburban residents, who were returning home from the carnival festivities. The platform, which was old and weak, gave way under the strain, and when it went down probably 50 people fell a distance of 18 feet.

Robbed by Footpads.

Washington, Ia., Oct. 8.—Harvey Cherry, who had just returned from Nebraska, where he had sold his farm, and had \$9,000 on his person, was waylaid this morning by three footpads, knocked senseless and robbed of his money and a gold watch. He was found bound and gagged in an alley, almost dead from loss of blood from an ugly gash in his head.

Struck by Lightning.

Visalia, Cal., Oct. 7.—Albert Davidson had a startling experience this afternoon while driving along a country road during a rain storm. His wagon was struck by lightning, and Davidson was rendered insensible and his hair burned off, while one of the horses was killed outright.

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 unnavigable 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 Mackinaw were particularly hampered. Landmarks were utterly obliterated, and the lights were indistinct 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 for with anxiety.

Chicago's southern wards and suburbs are surrounded by prairie fires, and dense smoke overhangs a large part of the territory lying south of Seventy-fifth street. Hundreds of acres of prairie have been burned over, and thousands of feet of sidewalks and fencing have been consumed.

Firemen in this division of the city are completely exhausted fighting prairie fires by day and night. Most of the fires are started by sparks from locomotives, and not infrequently by mischievous boys, who set the grass on fire for the excitement.

A dispatch from Bremen, Ind., says 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. At times, when fanned by a breeze, the heat bursts into a blaze, and darting across clover fields, cornfields or meadows lays waste everything in its path, only stopping when headed off by plowed fields or highways.

Many instances are reported where cattle in passing over the treacherous ground have broken through into the burning heat and perished. Farmers are kept busy day and night fighting the flames and preventing destruction of their homes, and the lack of water makes the battle almost hopeless.

Just west of Walkerton more than 1,000 acres have been swept of every vestige of vegetation, many thousands of tons of hay and miles of fences having been consumed. The large barn of Joseph Kirkey was in the path of the flames, and together with its contents, composed of hay, grain and farm machinery, was burned.

With fire on every side great anxiety is being felt for the safety of towns without fire protection. Nothing short of a drenching rain can possibly check the progress of the fire.

A Change for the Worse.

New Orleans, Oct. 7.—After two days of improvement and promise, the fever situation, on the face of the record, took somewhat of a turn today. For 40 hours there had been no deaths, and yesterday the number of cases had shown a material falling off from the day before. Early this morning, however, the reports of new cases began to come in to the board of health office with considerable rapidity. By 1 o'clock there had been 16 cases reported, and by 7 o'clock tonight all previous records of this season had been broken, so far as new cases were concerned. In a few hours three deaths had also been reported to the board. The physicians were not at a loss to explain the increase in cases. They took the view that it might be expected that numerous cases would still continue daily to be reported. Dr. Oliphant said tonight:

"The stern enforcement of the law requiring all physicians to report promptly both suspicious and actual cases of yellow fever, has a material effect in increasing the number of cases."

A Million by Registered Mail.

New York, Oct. 7.—The \$1,000,000 in gold which was received from Australia at San Francisco is beginning to arrive in this city. It is being sent hither by registered mail. One bank received \$100,000 today, and a private bank was in receipt of \$40,000. The gold was in canvas bags holding \$1,000 each, in shape like a sausage. The government, having declined to transport the gold from San Francisco to this city at government express rates, or to pay out currency for it here, on telegraphic transfer, and the importers finding the ordinary express charges too onerous, a cheaper plan of sending it by registered mail, taking out policies of insurance against loss, was adopted.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—The village of Casselman, 30 miles southeast of Ottawa, on the Canadian-Atlantic railway, is supposed to have been destroyed by fire. Fire is raging in the brush surrounding the village, and no trains can pass either way.

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 slackening 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 to 5,623,000 bushels for the week. The world's shipments amounted to 9,600,000 bushels, while our visible supply increased 2,403,000 bushels. The English visible also increased 126,000 for the week. Our visible supply is now 19,000,000 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 clearances 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—Walla Walla, 75c; Valley and Bluestem, 77c@78c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$4.50; graham, \$3.70; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 32c@34c; choice gray, 30c@32c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50. Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10 do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—16@17 1/2c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45c@47 1/2c; fair to good, 35c@40c; dairy, 25c@35c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.00@2.50 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50@2; geese, \$5.50; ducks, \$3@4 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8@9c per pound.

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

Onions—California, new, red, \$1.25; yellow, 80c per cental.

Hops—13@15c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 6@7c.

Wool—Valley, 14@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@12c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2 1/2@2 3/4c; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3@4; dressed, \$5@5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.

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

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 24@25c; ranch, 14@16c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9 1/2c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 22c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3; ducks, \$3.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$28@29 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$22.

Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 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@5 1/2c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 6c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5c; salmon, 3 1/2c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 8@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 5@7c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@12c; Oregon, 12@14c per pound.