

REBEL CONSPIRACY FAILED

Plan to Burn Public Buildings at Manila.

ARCHBISHOP WARNED OTIS

Particulars of the Expedition to Oran—Insurgents Ordered by Aguinaldo to Resume Farming.

Manila, Oct. 7.—The archbishop of Manila notified General Otis that a plot was on foot to burn the residences of the governor-general and the archbishop, together with several government buildings and banks, but the plot failed to materialize, possibly because of display of force.

The first reports regarding the affair at Paranaque last night appear to have been much exaggerated. The facts are that a small band of insurgents, following the bay road, poured a volley into the village, and later another into Los Pinos, with the result that two or three houses were burned. The cracking of the bamboo caused it to be reported in Manila that there had been much shooting.

The United States transport Warren, from San Francisco, with 1,200 recruits, has arrived.

The United States gunboat Wheeling, from Vancouver, March 3, via Honolulu, while passing St. Vincent, in Northern Luzon, shot down a Filipino flag. The Filipinos fired a volley at the Wheeling's men, who were sleeping on deck, and the Wheeling bombarded the settlement.

The expedition sent to the Orani river, under the command of Captain Cornwell, to recover the sunken gunboat Urdaneta, returned to Cavite yesterday with the hull of the boat, after bombarding Orani and landing a force. Captain Cornwell brought one prisoner. There were no casualties.

Aguinaldo, according to a report brought to Manila today by a Dominican friar from the north, has issued orders to the Filipino soldiers in the northern provinces to return to their towns and to resume farming. This story lacks confirmation, but the rumor may be in accordance with Aguinaldo's policy of keeping the country as productive as possible by using his men in alternate shifts on the farms or under arms.

Dagupan and San Fernando and Delicincin, which are under the guns of the United States warships, are supposed to be evacuated. It is alleged that the evacuation order calls upon the maie inhabitants to be orderly in case of the arrival of the American troops, and express the hope that the Americans will protect the towns.

SECOND RACE FAILED.

It Was a Drifting Match From Start to Finish.

New York, Oct. 7.—Again today the sea refused the Shamrock and the Columbia a field of conflict; again today the multitude which went over to watch the contestants for the yachting championship of the world returned disappointed and not a little disgusted. The question of supremacy of the two great yachts is still as much an open question as before they first met, as the contest today was in some respects more of a fluke than that of Tuesday.

It was a drifting match almost from start to finish. The yachts crossed the line with a breeze of five knots, and the wind never blew more than six knots, most of the time less than three, and part of the time not a breath of air was stirring. After sailing four hours and 42 minutes, the yachts having covered only 12 miles of the course to the outer mark, the regatta committee declared the race off, as it was manifestly impossible, with the breeze then blowing, for the boats to round the stake before the time limit expired, much less to get back home again.

Kaiser's Racing Skipper.

New York, Oct. 7.—The World says: Captain Ben Parker, the German emperor's racing skipper, who has been spoken of in the capacity of an additional captain on the Shamrock, was greatly in evidence on the Irish cup hunter Wednesday. His advice to Captain Wringe, who held the tiller of the yacht nearly all day Tuesday assisted materially in keeping the challenger well up with the Columbia.

To Welcome Washingtons.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—Governor Rogers, of Washington, arrived here today to welcome the Washington volunteers now en route home from Manila on the transport Pennsylvania. Governor Gage held a reception at the Palace hotel today in honor of the Washington delegation, and has turned the state tugboat Governor Markham over to the visitors for their use in going to meet the Pennsylvania outside the heads when she has been sighted. The governor is accompanied by a party consisting of Senator George Turner and wife, Senator A. G. Foster, Mayor Thomas J. Humes, of Seattle; A. E. Job, of Tacoma; Levi and Mrs. Ankeney, of Walla Walla; Fred W. Piper, George U. Piper and Mrs. F. W. Daniels, of Seattle, and M. Mathison, of Tacoma.

GIFT OF THE NATION.

Dewey Presented With the Sword Voted by Congress.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The culmination of Admiral Dewey's triumphal home-coming was reached today in the shadow of the dome of the national capitol. Here he received from the hands of the president the magnificent jeweled sword voted by congress in commemoration of the victory of Manila bay. This was the official reason for the ceremony. But mere official sanction could never have thrown into the demonstration the fervor of enthusiasm that was meted out to the admiral as he appeared before the vast audience, composed not only of all of the highest officials in the land, but of spectators drawn from every quarter of the United States.

The battle of Manila bay was not forgotten, but it might be said to have been relegated almost to second place in the desire to do honor to the man who had proved himself as great a victor as before it, and who had shown in the long and trying months that followed his triumph the qualities of a statesman and a wise administrator as well as those of the fighting leader of a victorious fleet.

Secretary Long made a lengthy presentation speech, reviewing the battle and the action of congress. At its conclusion he passed the sword to President McKinley. The latter rose and faced the admiral. Dewey was visibly affected and brushed his gloved hand across his eyes before standing at attention. The president said:

"Admiral Dewey: From your entrance into the harbor of New York with your gallant crew and valiant ship the demonstrations which have everywhere greeted you reveal the public esteem of your heroic actions and the fullness of love in which you are held by your country. The voice of the nation is lifted in praise and gratitude for the distinguished and memorable services you have rendered the country, and all the people give you affectionate welcome home, in which I join with all my heart. Your victory exalted American valor and extended American authority. There is no flaw in your victory; there will be no faltering in maintaining it. (Great applause.) It gives me extreme pleasure and great honor in behalf of all the people to hand you this sword, the gift of the nation, voted by the congress of the United States."

The president handed the admiral the sword with a deep bow and there was a roar of applause as Dewey received it. The crowd was hushed as he turned to reply. He said:

"I thank you, Mr. President, for this great honor you have conferred upon me. I thank the congress for what it has done. I thank the secretary of the navy for his gracious words."

I thank my countrymen for this beautiful gift, which shall be an heirloom in my family forever, as an evidence that republics are not ungrateful, and I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, for the gracious, cordial and kindly welcome which you have given me to my home. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and then Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the benediction.

TRAGEDY AT SALT LAKE.

Chief Engineer O'Melveny, of Oregon Short Line, Killed.

Salt Lake, Oct. 5.—John C. O'Melveny is dead and Captain J. F. Mills, formerly lieutenant-governor of Idaho, and recently connected with the Second United States volunteer engineer regiment, is in the hands of the state authorities, as the result of a tragedy which occurred here late this afternoon.

O'Melveny was the chief engineer of the Oregon Short Line railroad. He was in his office about 4 o'clock. It appears he was alone when Mills entered. The latter had made application recently for work in O'Melveny's department, but had not been accepted. It is claimed that he blamed O'Melveny. He fired three bullets into his victim, then dropped the revolver, and quietly walked to General Traffic Manager Eccles' office, and in the most nonchalant manner informed him of what he had done. He said: "Mr. Eccles, I have shot Mr. O'Melveny. I told him this morning that I would do so, and I have kept my word."

Police Officer Lincoln appeared on the scene about this time, and said: "Are you the man who did the shooting?" Mills said that he was, and he was at once put under arrest.

O'Melveny was shot while writing at his desk, and the ink had scarcely dried on the paper before he was dead.

Sailing of the Thirty-Ninth.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Some objection has been raised to sending the Thirty-ninth regiment from Portland, on the ground that if this regiment should go from Portland, the people there would insist that others could also be sent from that city. Some army officers are opposed to Portland being chosen, but several members of the administration think that the business of the United States should be distributed at the various ports upon the coast, and that the Columbia river should not be ignored. It is probable that President McKinley and Secretary Root will determine where the regiment shall embark.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

Insurgent Officers of Nicaragua Court-Martialed.

Managua, Nicaragua, Oct. 7.—The court-martial which was in session here for several months trying, in the absence of most of them, the chiefs of the revolutionary movement which began in February at Bluefields, has proclaimed its decision. General Pablo Reyes and two or three other insurgent officers who escaped from Nicaragua, are condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, which is death. Only one of the prominent leaders was captured. He is now in the penitentiary. No public accusation was made in these cases nor is any reason offered for the arrests. The sensation is all the greater because there have been no indications of an uprising against President Zelaya since last February.

Such lawless acts as the government is committing in this regard, acts usually at the expense of members of the party not in power, tend to check the reviving activity and again to impair credit. Except for such arrests, however, and the impressment into her army, matters are fairly quiet.

Dangers of Whaling.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The officers of the whaler Beluga tell of the terrible fate of Oscar Huschenbett, a sailor, in the Arctic. On August 26, 1898, the boats were lowered for an enormous whale. Just after a harpoon had been fixed in the whale's side and he had started off at tremendous speed, Huschenbett stepped carelessly into the rope's bight. A loop caught his leg and he was drawn into the water. In passing out of the boat the body of the man hurled himself against Third Mate Nikito and one of the crew, knocking both overboard. The mate scrambled up and slashed the rope into with his knife. Then began a chase for the whale and the body of the man. For three hours the monster raced and sank to the bottom before he could be lanced and the sailors' body recovered.

Will Sail From Portland.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The Thirty-ninth sure, and possibly the Forty-fifth volunteers, will sail from Portland. Orders were issued today to Colonel Bullard, commanding the two battalions of the Thirty-ninth, at Fort Cook, Neb., to go to Vancouver barracks for the purpose of sailing to the Philippine islands by way of Portland. No orders have been yet issued for the Forty-fifth, but there are good indications that this regiment will also rendezvous at Vancouver and sail from Portland. The determination of Secretary Root to give Portland a fair show of the business to which it is entitled by its location seems to have permeated the San Francisco authorities, and even General Shafter has now recommended that the Thirty-ninth sail from Portland, and so strongly that it is believed he will include the Forty-fifth as well.

Venezuela Not Satisfied.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Senor Rojas, the Venezuelan agent here, in the course of an interview, said: "The award was not what I hoped, but we must make the best of it. What can you expect in a contest between an elephant and an ant? One thing will result from it. America will accept no more arbitrations with Europe. You will see America laid down a fresh international code, which she will apply to the Old World whether the latter likes it or not. The South American states, including Brazil, will rally around the United States for the purpose of effecting an economic union. We shall try to establish a monetary union on the basis of the gold standard. These projects need not imply a hostile attitude toward Europe, but it must be borne in mind that Europe stands in much greater need of us than we of her."

To Represent Pacific States.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The San Francisco board of trade sent the following telegram to President McKinley tonight: "The board of trade of San Francisco earnestly asks your consideration for the large and important interests west of the Rocky mountains by appointing a representative from California for the Pacific coast, to fill the vacancy existing in the interstate commerce commission."

Gift of the Crocker Estate.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The Crocker Estate Company, which is composed of the heirs of the late Charles Crocker, one of the builders of the Central Pacific railroad, has made a gift to the employes of the Southern Pacific railroad of the Crocker homestead at Sacramento to be used as a hospital for Southern Pacific employes.

Very soon a general schedule for the enumeration of live stock will be put forth in a tentative form, by Statistician Powers of the census office, for discussion, and, if necessary, correction. The count will be made June 1, 1900, in order to permit harmonious comparisons with the count of live stock in 1890, which is recorded as of June 1.

Burned at Her Dock.

New York, Oct. 7.—The Mallory steamer Leona was burned and sunk at her wharf in East river tonight. The cargo, consisting of tobacco and 8,000 bales of cotton, and valued at \$250,000 to \$300,000 is a total loss, and the boat is little better than a wreck.

PRUNE DRYING.

Why the California Product Brings a Higher Price in the Markets of the East.

H. B. Miller, president of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, in a recent paper, makes many valuable suggestions to the fruit growers of the Northwest. Mr. Miller says:

The prune growers of Oregon often wonder why their French prunes do not command as good a price as the California product. An examination of the ordinary methods of curing of the average Oregon prune grower explains much of the cause of this difference in value.

I have just returned from a careful investigation of a number of prune dryers, and found much carelessness and slovenliness. In the first place, they pick everything from the ground that they find there at the first picking. Some are half rotten, some half dried, some sunburnt, and almost all immature or defective. Those are dried and go into the bins with the general crop. Then again a strong man goes over the orchard, shaking the trees as hard as he can, bringing off the prunes in every stage of ripeness, many of them altogether too green to make a good product. A dish of these prunes will have about as many different tastes or flavors as there are prunes, and none of them will be truly first-class.

Many of these dryers are operated in the most careless manner, without thermometer to indicate the temperature, and as a result, no two lots are cured equally; and so in the drying, as well as in the methods of gathering, many varieties of flavor are developed.

After being cured they are often dumped into coal oil cases, dirty picking boxes, and finally bring up in a dirty barn for storage. The dirt and filth about some of these dryers is intensely disgusting.

Good fruit, clean and pleasant to the taste, and uniform in flavor and quality, cannot be produced by such methods and will not command a good price in the market, and until better, cleaner and more systematic work is done in the gathering, drying and packing of our prunes, we will be far behind the California price.

In the first place, the sunburnt, immature and partially decayed fruit should not be dried. The trees should not be shaken, but the fruit should ripen on the tree and be allowed to drop, and in this way you will secure uniformity of ripeness. A careful uniformity of temperature for drying should be maintained, and the fruit removed when it reaches a fixed standard.

Prune buyers should examine the quality of fruit much more carefully than they do, and by variation in prices reward the careful and conscientious producer for his good work. So far the buyers have offered so much for dried prunes, regardless of their real qualities. Associations for elevation of the standard of the quality will do much good. I realize that many of the fruitgrowers are doing good, conscientious work, and are turning out a first-class product; but I have been surprised at the extent of careless methods in gathering, drying and caring for the prunes, and desire to urge upon all the utmost care in every detail of production of the prune.

Big Wool Sale.

The sale by Robert Noble, the Idaho sheep king, of 1,000,000 pounds of wool from Mountain Home, Idaho, represents the largest amount of wool ever sold at one time by an individual grower. It represents the clips of 1897, 1898 and 1899. The wool was sold to A. Schott & Co., of St. Louis. The price to be paid for the wool is stated to be \$150,000. The money will be paid in a few days and the wool will be started to St. Louis as soon as possible. It will require 50 cars to move it. Mr. Noble's clip next year will amount to 500,000 pounds.

Plant to Be Sold.

The Western Machinery Company's plant at Tacoma, Wash., will be sold by Receiver Bryan. J. H. Hardy, of Chester, Conn., is the highest bidder, he having offered \$7,000 for the plant, and unless a higher bidder steps in in a few days, the court will accept the offer of Mr. Hardy. Mr. Hardy is a practical man and should he buy the plant he will enlarge it and bring it up to a high standard, so that he can do any marine work necessary. He contemplates putting in a large amount of new machinery, which will greatly enlarge the capacity of the plant.

Bonds for Sale.

The county treasurer of Malheur county will sell up to September 30, coupon bonds of school district No. 36, amounting to \$1,200. These bonds are 6 per cent semi-annuals, issued in denominations of \$300 and redeemable in 20 years.

A Mammoth Enterprise.

The Astoria Company, a New Jersey corporation with a capital of \$20,000,000, will erect a mammoth saw mill, costing \$2,500,000, at Flavel, on Young's bay. A pulp mill will be established at Lewis and Clark falls, where one of the largest paper mills in the country will be erected. C. P. Huntington and H. J. Pierpont Morgan are back of the enterprise.

TREMENDOUS EXPANSION.

The Volume of Business Is Still Growing in All Lines.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: September is the 12th consecutive month in which the volume of business, both at New York and outside of New York, has been greater than the same month of any previous year. In the 12 months, payments through clearing houses have been \$89,600,000,000, against \$61,200,000,000, in 12 months, ending with September, 1892, an increase of \$28,400,000,000, over 46 per cent.

When the tremendous expansion began, men called it replenishment of long-depleted stocks, then for a time it was called a crazy outburst of speculation, and when demands still expanded, some permanent increase of business was recognized as a result of increased population, earning better wages. But the demand still grows, now ranging about 60 per cent greater than in 1892, while population, according to treasury estimates, is 16 per cent greater, and wages equal, if not over 10 per cent greater. A reconstruction of business and industries, of producing and transporting forces, is in progress throughout the land, with results which none can now measure.

The wool market is active, with a general advance, aggregating about 1/2 cent on washed fleece combing, the entire list quoted by Coates Bros. probably averages about 1/4 cent higher.

Cotton opened the crop year at 6.25 cents and has risen to 6.87, although about a quarter more has come into sight than last year from the greatest crop on record, and stocks here and abroad commercial and bill, are 658,000 bales greater than a year ago.

Corn is unchanged in price, and still in large foreign demand, exports having been in four weeks 12,155,904 bushels, against 8,133,641 last year.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 59@60c; Valley, 59@60c; Bluestem, 61@62c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.25; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 34@35c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$15@16 1/2; brewing, \$17.50 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$8@9.25; clover, \$8@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@47 1/2c; seconds, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c; store, 22 1/2@27 1/2c.

Eggs—20 1/2c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 18c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3.50; geese, \$6.50@8 for old; \$4.50@6.50 for young; ducks, \$4.50@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12 1/2@14c per pound.

Potatoes—50@65c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1; beans, 5@6c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@4c per pound; tomatoes, 25c per box; green corn, 12 1/2@15c per dozen.

Hops—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@13c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2@7c per pound; lambs, 7 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$6.00@7.00 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@7c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$1.25@1.50 per sack

Potatoes, new, 75c@81c.

Beets, per sack, \$1.10.

Turnips, per sack, 75c.

Carrots, per sack, 90c.

Parsnips, per sack, 90c.

Cauliflower, 75c per dozen.

Cabbage, native and California, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds.

Peaches, 65@80c.

Apples, \$1.25@1.50 per box.

Pears, \$1.00@1.25 per box.

Prunes, 60c per box.

Watermelons, \$1.50.

Cantaloupes, 50@75c.

Butter—Creamery, 27c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 12 1/2@17c per pound.

Eggs—27c.

Cheese—Native, 13@14c.

Poultry—15c; dressed, 16 1/2c.

Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$7@9; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$14.00.

Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; whole, \$22.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straights, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.75.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.50 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.00.