

ATTEMPT AT DIPLOMACY

Aguinaldo's Third Trial Has Failed as Before.

"REPUBLIC" NOT RECOGNIZED

Interview With His Envoy, Who Talks Like a Genuine Anti-Imperialist—Filipino Soldiers' Condition

Manila, Oct. 3.—Aguinaldo's third attempt to shift his difficulties into the field of diplomacy is a repetition of the other two, with an impossible endeavor to obtain some sort of recognition of his so-called government.

The Filipino envoys had an hour's conference with General Otis this morning. They brought from Aguinaldo a message that he desired peace and wished to send a civilian governmental commission to discuss the question. General Otis replied that it was impossible for him to recognize Aguinaldo's government in that way. They presented a letter from Aguinaldo as "president of the republic," which was largely a repetition of his recent appeals for recognition. General Otis informed them that, while he was willing to correspond with Aguinaldo as general of the insurgent forces, he must positively decline to recognize him as president of the civil government. Another conference will be held tomorrow.

The Filipinos will remain two or three days. Their movements are unrestricted, but they are under the constant chaperonage of Captain Johnson, of the Sixteenth Infantry. Today they visited the hospitals and distributed money among the wounded Filipinos, after which they made calls and received visitors at their hotel. Natives in their Sunday clothing thronged the plaza in front of the hotel all day, stretching their necks towards the windows for a glimpse of the showy uniforms of the envoys. The assemblage finally increased to 1,000 people. When the envoys emerged for an afternoon drive, the natives removed their hats deferentially and a crowd in vehicles and on foot followed the carriage through the streets.

"We desired peace, but peace with independence and honor," said General Alijandrino today, while conversing with a press representative. He impresses one as dignified and dispassionate and a keen man of the world. He was educated in Europe, and designed the remarkable entrenchments from Manila to Tarlac. While reticent concerning his mission, his conversation throws an interesting light on the Filipino view of the American attitude.

"How long can the Filipino army withstand 60,000 troops?" asked the press representative.

"Fighting in our way, we can maintain a state of war and the necessity of a large army of occupation indefinitely. You Americans are holding a few miles around Manila, a narrow line of railroad to Angeles and a circle around San Fernando. But you are ignorant of the resources of Luzon. We hold the rich, immense productive northern country from which to draw. Our people contribute the money and food for our army, and this is done at a minimum cost."

"It is an interesting question what the cost to the American people is of maintaining troops in the Philippines. A Filipino exists with a handful of rice and a pair of linen trousers. We do not have to pay our soldiers. Even with our present supply of arms and ammunition, we could keep your army occupied for years."

"With an expense that grows daily, how long will your people stand it? The Filipino people do not wish to continue the fighting. We have no army contractors. We have no business men making profits from the maintenance of our army. There is nothing in it for us, nor are our salaries large enough to keep us fighting for money and position."

ALL FOR DEWEY.

Fifty Thousand Men in the Land Parade—Climax of Celebration.

New York, Oct. 3.—The land parade today capped the climax. The city, state and nation united in a vast demonstration worthy of the hero of Manila. The earth trembled beneath the tread of 50,000 men, and the air was torn with the shouts of millions. The naval parade of yesterday was magnificent and superb, but the wonder of modern times was the great land parade. Thousands of proud men of our land and sea forces, the militia of 15 states and the veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars swelled the procession and gave it the dignity in size that it boasted in sentiment.

Admiral Dewey, the hero of the day, and the officers of the fleet, in all the glory of their gold-laced uniforms and gold-trimmed cocked hats, were in open barouches. Mayor Van Wyck sat beside Admiral Dewey. The front seat of the carriage was banked with beautiful floral pieces. The hero was recognized by the people on the instant, and the cheers and huzzas along the line of march, seemed fairly to lift the sky. Everybody cheered and nearly everybody jumped up and down in frantic enthusiasm.

RAPID MOBILIZATION OF BOERS

British Government Will Charter Forty Steamers For Transport.

London, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says: "A rigorous censorship is maintained over all press telegrams. President Kruger addressed the troops which started for the Natal border Saturday, appealing to their patriotism and wishing them Godspeed."

The general drift of news indicates that the position of the British troops in South Africa is critical, owing to the delay in sending reinforcements, and in the event of hostilities, early reverses are regarded as probable. The latest advices show that the Transvaal mobilization has been rapid and comprehensive. Many Boers, it is said, did not wait to be commanded, but proceeded to the border spontaneously. It is calculated that the Orange Free State already has 7,000 men on the border.

The British government is chartering a large number of steamers, evidently for the purpose of transporting an army corps. About 40 vessels are to be chartered.

No confirmation is obtainable from any source of the report contained in a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company that the Boers have captured Dundee.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED KILLED.

Appalling Effects of Earthquakes in Asia Minor.

Constantinople, Oct. 4.—It is now estimated that 1,500 persons perished in the earthquakes in Asia Minor around Aiden. The first shock occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning of September 20, and lasted 40 seconds. The effects were appalling. Whole villages were completely destroyed. The earthquake was felt as far as Scio, Mitylene and Smyrna.

The latest advices from the stricken area show that men, women and children were buried in the ruins of their dwellings before they realized their danger. Numbers of bodies still lie beneath the debris. About 500 persons were killed at Sakareni, and some, 500 at Denizli, where three-fourths of the buildings fell. There was proportionate loss of life in many of the smaller villages.

The disturbance has not yet subsided, although its strength appears to be spent. The shocks continue almost daily, but with no great violence. The population is encamped in the open.

One consequence of the earthquake is the subsidence of the level of the Aiden district by two yards. Sulphurous springs burst out in the valley of Noander, and the country between Aiden and Denizli became full of crevasses, out of which rushed black, muddy water with sufficient volume to wash away a flock of 1,000 sheep.

LETTER WAS REJECTED.

Otis Refused to Deal Further With the Filipino Envoys.

Manila, Oct. 4.—The Filipino envoys called on Major-General Otis today and discussed matters, with no result. General Alijandrino said to a representative of the press that he had no instructions except to deliver a letter, which was rejected. He will return to Tarlac tomorrow.

An expedition composed of an armored flatboat, armed with two three-pounders, with the gunboats Helena, Petrel and Mindore escorting it, proceeded yesterday to Oronai, for the purpose of bombarding that place, landing 200 marines and bluejackets and raising the wrecked gunboat Urdaneta. The gunboats will approach to about 2,700 yards of Orani, and the flatboats will enter the river. The expedition will return tomorrow.

Permanent Dewey Arch.

New York, Oct. 2.—Following the suggestions that the Dewey arch be made permanent in marble and bronze, prominent citizens have joined in a cause to rear an arch that shall be in lasting commemoration not only of Dewey and Manila, but of the heroes and engagements of the American navy.

Among those who have given their assurance of support are: Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary Daniel S. Lamont, J. Pierpont Morgan, Anson R. Flower and Jefferson Seligman.

Petitions will be circulated in the chamber of commerce and stock exchange and in other prominent business places. A meeting will be held next week for organization. Such an arch as that suggested, it is estimated, will cost \$1,500,000. One of the promoters is said to have offered a check for \$50,000.

Pasteur Treatment for the Plague.

Paris, Oct. 4.—La Fronde publishes the report of an interview with Professor Calmette, the Pasteur institute commissioner, who has returned from Oporto, in which the professor says, before his arrival the mortality among those stricken with the plague amounted to 33 per cent. Of 15 treated with the serum, he adds, not one died. This restored public confidence, and in three days he inoculated 343 persons.

Thirty Buildings Destroyed.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—A special to the Tribune from Pittsfield, Ill., says: Fire has almost destroyed the town of Nebo in the southern part of the county. Over 30 buildings were burned.

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 after victory 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.

THE HOP YIELD.

Washington, 50,000 Bales; California, 60,000 Bales, and Oregon, 70,000 Bales.

Speaking of the hop situation, Captain George Pope, of Portland, says:

"The situation of Oregon's hop crop this year is a peculiar one. Four weeks ago the most conservative grower or dealer had made up his mind that nearly 100,000 bales would be produced in this state. The hops were on the vines, and no doubt the quality would have been excellent but for the heavy rains in August, which imparted new life to vines, and fresh strobiles began to set on laterals that could not have come to maturity at so late a date. In addition to this, the core of the burr grew continuously under conditions produced by the August rains and the warm weather of this month, so that growers were confronted by a problem that puzzled them. Kilns which in former years could be dried in 18 hours could not this year be taken off in less than 24 to 26 hours, and in some cases even 30 hours were required to take off a flooring of moderate size. This threw the drying machinery out of shape. The hops, owing to the cool weather of August were backward. Picking of them did not become general until about September 10, so that all large yards have suffered considerably. Entire yards have been abandoned on account of the rapid spread of mold, with the result that the crop has been cut down to about 70,000 bales. The quality of these 70,000 bales will range about 10,000 bales choice, 30,000 to 40,000 medium, and the remainder indifferent."

"From what is known of other states, California has the best quality, and 60,000 bales is said to be the yield in that state. Washington's quality is said to be the same as ours, but as that state is seven or eight days later in maturing the crop west of the Cascades, it is doubtful if it will harvest the quota accredited to her—50,000 bales. New York has one-third less this year than last, and the crop is said to have come down in very poor shape. English advices are conflicting. The yield in England is said to be the heaviest in many years. One writer who is an authority, while very conservative, gives the yield as 1,100 pounds per acre. England this year has 50,000 acres of hops. Such a yield, therefore, if it is all gathered, will be nearly equal to British consumption. Germany's crop is also above the average, but it is doubtful if she has many hops to throw on the export market. The market value of English hops today ranges from £2 15s to £4 10s per 112 pounds, but it is said that even these prices will not be maintained after the surplus of the United States seeks an outlet. As to this, however, there is no assurance."

"The points in favor of the grower are these: First, the old stocks have all been worked off, and the crop of the world goes to a practically bare market; second, times all the world over are better, everywhere has been restored, labor is everywhere fully employed, and hence the consumption of beer is on the increase."

Seattle Starch Factory.

At the meeting of the Seattle chamber of commerce at Seattle last week that committee reported in favor of aiding in raising \$25,000 for the establishment of a starch factory there. The proposed factory is to be built under the supervision of Mr. Hundhausen, of Westfalen, Germany whose family owns a secret process of making starch that has been in use for 30 years. The process saves all the gluten from the flour, while the process now in use on the coast, saves little or none of the gluten. The estimated cost of building and running the factory is \$27,924. It is estimated that a factory at that point could sell in round numbers one-eighth of all the starch used on the coast, or per annum 600,000 pounds. This is an average of one ton per day and would require 1.33 tons of flour per day.

To Have a Regular Steamship Line.

The Alaska Packers Association is making preparations to establish a regular steamship line running between San Francisco and Bristol bay next summer. The company has several canneries located on Bristol bay which are operated during the summer, but there has been no mail or passenger service from that place. The men engaged in fishing there are shut out from the world while the season lasts. The association has recently let a contract with a Portland firm for the building of a steamer which will cost \$200,000.

Atlin Needs More Courts.

A petition is being circulated in Atlin asking for the appointment of a county court judge for that district. The need of such a court is imperative. Already there are 28 cases on the calendar. This, in most instances, will work great hardship. In one case an old gentleman sued for 60 days' wages at \$4 per day, in all \$240. The amount being over \$100 the matter could not be settled in the small debts courts, and so the case pends.

Six carloads of fancy liquors, weighing 60 tons, going to Dawson under special permits issued by Canadian government officials, went through Skagway, recently in care of a convoy of the United States customs inspector.

TREMENDOUS EXPANSION.

The Volume of Business Is Still Growing in All Lines.

R. G. Dan & 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 \$39,600,000,000, against \$31,200,000,000, in 12 months, ending with September, 1892, an increase of \$8,400,000,000, 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, \$6@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, 13c; 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 Market.

Onions, new, \$1.25@1.50 per sack

Potatoes, new, 75c@1.

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 straight, \$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.