

THE REVOLT IS SPREADING

Uprising Extends Over Entire of Southern China.

CITY OF CANTON THREATENED

Six Districts in the Wei Hai Wei Prefecture Are Now in the Hands of the Rebels.

Hong Kong, Oct. 15.—The reformer Sun Yat Sen, according to dispatches from Canton, has unfurled the reform flag in the important town of Wei Chou, on East river. This act has given rise to considerable excitement in military circles in Canton, as it is believed the object in raising the flag in Wei Chou is to denude Canton of troops, so that they can seize the city.

London, Oct. 15.—The Times has the following from Hong Kong: "The situation in the Wei Hai prefecture is serious. In six districts the cities are in the hands of the rebels. If an outbreak should occur in Canton, its suppression would be difficult."

Berlin, Oct. 15.—A dispatch received here today from Shanghai says a very serious view is taken at Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's headquarters in Tien Tsin, of the revolutionary movement. At Canton a false alarm October 7 caused the Chinese officials to protest against any occupation of Chinese territory. The Yangtze viceroys, the dispatch adds, openly affirm that they will oppose any advance of the Germans into Shan Tung province.

CENSUS OF PORTO RICO.

Only 25 Per Cent of Population Educationally Qualified to Vote.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The recent census of Porto Rico has developed the fact that there are 201,071 males of voting age in the island, but that only 25 per cent are educationally qualified to vote. The native-born whites of the island number 120,295, and the colored natives 73,010. The Spaniards who now live in the island number 5,662, and whites born in other countries are 2,104.

Of the whites of Porto Rican birth, 35,397 were literate, forming 29.4 per cent of this class. Of the colored, 12,576 could read, or 17.2 per cent of the race. Under the educational voting qualification, therefore, the number entitled to vote in the island would be 47,973, or 25 per cent of the native-born males of voting age, and 24 per cent of all males of voting age.

In the cities of San Juan and Ponce is concentrated a considerable part of the foreign element of the island, and here, if anywhere, will the restriction of the suffrage to the literates give the foreign-born an advantage. It is well, therefore, to examine the conditions in these two cities. In the cities of San Juan and Ponce the number of persons 21 years of age and over, and who can read, are distributed as follows: In San Juan, 1,925 native whites, 1,100 Spanish-born, 592 born in other countries, and 1,823 colored. In Ponce there are 2,190 native whites, 409 Spanish-born, 268 born in other countries and 1,265 colored.

It appears that in the city of San Juan the native whites and the colored each outnumber the foreign element. In Ponce this proportion is even greater, the native whites being more than three times as numerous as the foreign element, while the colored is double its number.

Family Burned to Death.

Boston, Oct. 15.—Three persons, a father and two sons, were burned to death in a shanty in Roxbury at 2:30 this morning. The victims are: Edward Tousealin, aged 45; Edward Tousealin, aged 27; James Tousealin, aged 14; Tousealin had lived in the place 10 years. He carried on the business of wood peddling and one side of his abode had a shed where he prepared the wood for market. The bodies of Tousealin and his sons were almost consumed. Several years ago Tousealin's wife was burned to death in this same place, her clothing having caught fire while she was cooking a meal.

Locomotive Blew Up.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—A special telegram from Mexico, Mo., to the Post-Dispatch says: Engine 105, while hauling the east-bound passenger train on the St. Louis & San Francisco, at the usual speed, exploded at Curryville, about 30 miles east of this city, early this morning and was blown almost to atoms. John Mason, colored porter, of Roodhouse, Ill., had his head cut off, and several others were injured. Fifty yards of track was torn up, and trains delayed for several hours. It is not known what caused the explosion.

Mexican Major Expelled.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—A special to the Record from Monterey, Mex., says: An official order has just been issued by Secretary of War Bernardino Reyes, expelling from the army Major Carlos Glass, the grounds for expulsion being that the officer made public statements in the presence of his superiors derogatory to the institutions of Mexico.

LADRONES OF LEYTE.

Are Plundering and Following Offensive Tactics.

Manila, Oct. 15.—The west coast of the island of Leyte is in a state of turmoil. The rebel ladrones are actively plundering, the disturbers following offensive tactics, raiding and attacking and then returning to the garrisoned towns, while the Americans pursue them to the mountains. General Mallica's officers are surrendering and his organization broken up. The captured guerrillas and ladrones, when questioned, stated that on the 5th instant 30 Americans attacked 45 rebels, rifled their stronghold in Camarines province and routed them, killing 10. Two Americans were killed and three wounded. Twenty members of the Thirty-second infantry, in an engagement on the 10th instant, in Batan province, had one man killed and four wounded.

The Philippine commission, of which Judge Taft is president, today passed eight bills of minor importance, one providing for a civil increase of salaries of several municipal officials, including school teachers, appropriating \$7,500 in gold for the construction of a garbage crematory at Manila and for the reorganization of the auditor's office.

The Wright bill, asking for \$1,000,000 in gold for the completion of Spain's plans for Manila harbor improvements, elicited comment from one representative of Manila's International Chamber of Commerce to the effect that, as the merchants had long been paying a special impost fund to this end, the merchants should belong to the board controlling the construction; and that as the United States had collected \$3,000,000 since its occupation by imposts for harbor improvements, he failed to see the necessity for the appropriation of insular funds and suggested the use of a special fund. The discussion was deferred until Friday.

AN ANARCHIST'S CONFESSION.

Assassin Bresci's Accomplish Tells of the American Plots.

New York, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Rome, says: The anarchist Bertollani, arrested at Milan as a suspected accomplice of Bresci, has made a confession about anarchist plots.

"I have known about these plots for a long time," he said. "It was I who sent the letter to the crown prosecutor at Naples, warning him in advance that Italian anarchists were coming from America to kill the king, but they paid no attention to my letter. At an anarchist meeting in Paterson, N. J., seven men were selected to kill kings and chiefs of states. One of them was allotted to kill McKinley or Bryan during the presidential campaign. I do not know the name of the man who was assigned to this duty. The recent Chicago plot was independent of that hatched at Paterson. I believe other plots having the same object, have been organized in the United States. Anarchists have killed kings and queens, now they should kill a president of a republic to show the world that for anarchists there are neither monarchies nor republics, and that a king is as cheap as a president."

Transport Broke Down.

Seattle, Oct. 15.—Major Ruhlen, assistant quartermaster here, has been notified by the quartermaster-general that the Kangtse, the freighter under charter to carry animals and supplies from Seattle to Manila, has met with an accident off Singapore, and will probably not enter the government service. She broke her shaft and is expected to be laid up for at least five weeks. As a result of the accident to the Kangtse, several additional vessels will probably be at once chartered. The Mogul has already been chartered from Dowdell & Co., and will carry part of the cargo intended for the Kangtse. She will be loaded with forage and will go under tonnage charter. The Mogul is not expected to arrive here until about November 1.

Floods in New Brunswick.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 15.—The province of New Brunswick has received a terrible drenching from a rain storm which lasted 108 hours, and which in amount equals 10 inches. Not a train is moving on the Canadian Pacific Railway between St. John and Vancorbora, or on the branch lines of the road to St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Fredericton or Woodstock. The tie-up is due to washouts. Conditions are the worst which have existed in the Canadian road's history, and thousands of dollars are represented in the damage already done and in loss of traffic.

Burglars Rob the Vatican.

Rome, Oct. 15.—A number of the papers here publish the extraordinary statement that the securities valued at \$57,000 lire, the theft of which from the vatican was recently reported to the Italian police, had been stolen some time previous to February last, and were sold in that month on the Paris bourse. They were stolen, it is asserted, by order of an Italian capitalist. If the story be true the more recent burglary was committed with the object of deceiving the authorities. This theory has produced a great impression at the vatican, but it is not generally credited.

MINEOWNERS CANNOT AGREE

Therefore They Are Unable to Meet Strikers.

THE END IS EXPECTED SOON

Statement From the Standpoint of the Owners and Operators—Say Miners' Union Must Not Go Too Far.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 16.—In response to a request for a statement as to his views on the answer of the United Mineworkers to the operators' proposition, T. H. Watkins, president of the Temple Iron Company, which company is largely interested in coal mining, tonight gave out a somewhat lengthy statement, in which he says in part:

"We will give our men reasonable time to return to work, trusting they will see the mistake of being guided and influenced by men who, however honest and sincere they may be in their efforts to benefit the miners of the anthracite region, are unable to advise them intelligently and for their best good."

"Mr. Mitchell apparently thinks that the control of the mining operations rests in the hands of one or two persons, notably Mr. Morgan, or that there is a trust of some sort which can decide the whole question, when, as a matter of fact, there are only three or four of the transportation companies in which any one concerned has any influence, and they do not represent 30 per cent of the whole anthracite tonnage. More than 100 different companies and individuals are interested in mining the total tonnage, and no one man can control or have the slightest influence over their action."

"One thing the companies are apparently agreed upon is that they will not agree. Efforts have been made for years to get some plan to which all could agree to control the tonnage, so that fair prices could be secured for a product which requires so large an investment of money with such great risk to the labor employed, as well as the capital employed, but effort after effort has failed through failure to agree on a plan that would not violate the laws and to which all could agree."

"But Mr. Mitchell comes here and says in effect that no mineworkers shall go to work until every operator does just exactly what the other does and that the Lehigh and Schuylkill men must have a new basis before the men in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions can go to work."

"The United Mineworkers will lay themselves open if they have not already done so to the charge of being the largest and most dangerous trust to the public welfare that has ever existed and the organization will make the mistake of all others—that of going too far and using its power to hurt the public, as well as those directly interested."

"Our company will be glad to discuss the matter with our employees when they are ready to meet us with a view of going back to work, without regard to what Schuylkill operators may do. The strike has already cost us a great deal of money, and the men much more, as well as loss of trade, which we may not recover in years. In the meantime soft coal mines are working night and day filling the place of anthracite coal."

STORMY AT ST. LAWRENCE.

Thirty Vessels Driven Ashore—Nova Scotia Swept.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 16.—Additional disasters to shipping on this coast are reported. The known list of vessels driven ashore now numbers 30, mostly owned in the province and Newfoundland. The loss all over the country and in the neighboring provinces through terrific rainfalls and washouts and damage to orchards and buildings by heavy winds will be very many thousands of dollars.

The Canadian Pacific wires connecting Cape Breton with the rest of Nova Scotia are completely broken at the straits of Canso, where the cable was fouled by a schooner dragging her anchor in the recent gale.

Heavy rain is falling again today throughout Nova Scotia. Rivers and lakes everywhere are overflowing and destroying property. There has been no Canadian Pacific train from Montreal in four days and a serious wreck of the Sydney express caused by a washout is reported in Cape Breton. The Gloucester schooner Mystery, at Canso, reports one man lost at sea.

Manila, Oct. 16.—Captain Devereaux Shields, who, with 51 men of Company F, Twenty-ninth regiment, United States volunteer infantry, was captured by the insurgents last month in the island of Marinduque, was rescued yesterday by the American rescue force with all the members of his party.

The naval board to examine the old frigate Constitution has reported to the navy department that it will cost about \$400,000 to place that vessel in condition, such as is contemplated by the Boston Patriotic Society, which is raising a fund for the rehabilitation of "Old Ironsides."

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

Hard Work Is Necessary to Secure Congressional Recognition.

Washington, Oct. 16.—All the great appropriations of the government are based upon the estimates of the several departments.

At this time of the year the various offices are preparing their plans and estimates for the operations of the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902. These estimates will be transmitted to congress and embodied in the appropriation bills, most of which will be considered and passed during February, as congress adjourns on March 4, it being the short session.

The estimates which have peculiar importance to the arid regions are those for the continuance of the measurements of rivers, the examination of underground waters, and especially the survey of reservoir sites, and reports upon the cost and value of reclamation of large areas of fertile arid lands.

For Surveys.

At the last session of congress the National Irrigation Association energetically endeavored to have the annual appropriation of the geological survey for this purpose increased from the almost absurdly sum of \$50,000 to the amount of \$250,000, this being more in accordance with the needs of the country. The increase was made in the senate, but in conference with the house of representatives a compromise of \$100,000 was reached, the concession being made that at the next session the sum of \$250,000 would be favorably considered.

Organized Effective Work.

A lesson that can be learned from the attitude of many of the Eastern states as regards river and harbor improvements; these improvements are not left to chance or regarded with indifference, but the claims of each locality are made known and systematically pushed by organized effort, such as boards of trade or merchants' associations. Eastern interests are organized for work, and when an Eastern locality wants a river and harbor appropriation it goes after it in a thorough, systematic manner, and sooner or later gets it. This is what the West can and should do. Every Western board of trade, chamber of commerce and commercial organization should bestir itself individually, bring all the influence it can to bear upon the senators and congressmen of its state, and actively co-operate with the National Irrigation Association to not only insure favorable congressional action on these survey estimates, but to otherwise advance the interests of the arid region through national channels.

Irrigation Congress Meeting.

The ninth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress will meet at Chicago Illinois, November 20-23, 1900.

PANAMA CANAL GOING AHEAD.

Will Be Built Even if United States Takes Nicaragua Enterprise.

New York, Oct. 17.—M. Hutin, director-general and president of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Company; General Abbott, chief engineer, and W. N. Cromwell, counsel for the canal company, were passengers on the steamship La Lorraine from Havre.

"The Panama Canal Company," said General Abbott, "is waiting for the recommendation of the Walker commission to congress and for the action of that body. I believe that the decision will be in favor of the Panama canal as being more feasible and economical and giving better results. If the decision is against the Panama canal the company will nevertheless go on building it. I believe that if both the Panama and Nicaragua canals are built nine-tenths of the vessels will choose the Panama canal as being the better. What the Walker commission heard when in Paris was a revelation to it. Already between three and four million cubic yards have been taken out down there and two-fifths of the work has been done."

Killed a Postmaster.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Record from Guadalajara, Mexico, says: A band of brigands, under the leadership of the notorious Pedro Flores, has been committing numerous murders and robberies in the Autlan district of this state for several months. News has just reached here that the robbers made a bold raid on the town of Autlan and killed the postmaster. Following this unprovoked murder they looted the place and terrorized the populace. They have a stronghold in the mountains and a detachment of rurales has gone in pursuit of them.

Again Driven From Mansfield.

Mansfield, O., Oct. 16.—The Dowlette Deacon Homer Kessler, of Chicago, made another unsuccessful attempt to hold services here today. He was taken in charge by the police while holding services at the home of F. D. Caverand was sent out of the city on the east-bound Pennsylvania passenger train at noon.

New York Cigarmakers' Strike.

New York, Oct. 15.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is in the city to endeavor to settle the cigarmakers' strike, which has lasted now for more than four months. He had conferences with representatives of firms who formerly employed about 4,000 of the 5,000 cigarmakers who are still out.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Business Fully Equal to That of a Corresponding Period Last Year.

Bradstreet's says: Though some measures of business volume and value make unfavorable comparison with a year ago, and speculation is certainly on a reduced scale in nearly all lines, other registers of trade activity are still very favorable and it is hard to resist the conclusion that, with few notable exceptions, the actual business of the country is as a rule fully equal to if not slightly in excess of the corresponding period of 1899. This, too, in the case in spite of the distinctly repressive tendency exercised by the present presidential campaign.

Prices of staples as a whole are firm, after a sustained advance for a month past, succeeding a summer of quiet steadiness, but unhealthiness of the short side in speculation has been brought forcibly to the attention of dealers in a number of staples, notably hog products and flaxseed.

The event of the week in the iron and steel trade has been the taking of 150,000 tons of rails by the Pennsylvania at \$26 per ton, announced on Friday. This action, which will probably be followed by other companies, disposes of the steel rail puzzle satisfactorily to the rail-makers, and constitutes another element of strength to the industry generally. Despite a decrease of over 20 per cent in the current pig iron production from four months ago, furnace stocks are reported increasing and prices are rather weak.

Wheat, including flour shipments, for the week, aggregate 4,292,855 bushels against 4,459,167 bushels last week.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 210, as against 177 last week.

Failures in the Dominion of Canada number 36, as compared with 18 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1 1/2c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, \$15.
Beets, per sack, 85c@91c.
Turnips, per sack, \$1.00.
Beans, wax, 4c.
Squash—4c.
Carrots, per sack, 90c.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—10@20c.
Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pounds.
Tomatoes—30@50c.
Butter—Creamery, 26c; dairy, 16@19c; ranch, 18c pound.
Eggs—25c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13@15c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$14.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.35; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$12.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7 1/2c; cows, 7c; mutton 7 1/2c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9@11c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54@54 1/2c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 58c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; graham, \$2.60.
Oats—Choice white, 42c; choice gray, 41c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.00 brewing, \$16.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.50 ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$17; chop, \$16 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@55c; store, 30c.
Eggs—25c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3.00; geese, \$6.00@8.00 doz; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14c per pound.
Potatoes—40@55c per sack; sweets, 1 1/2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, \$1; carrots, \$1.
Hops—New crop, 12 1/2@14 1/2c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@13c; mohair, 25c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2@7c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.75; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, \$6.00@6.50 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.