

CARLIST UPRISING SUBDUED

The Clergy Said to Be Implicated in the Affair.

MOVEMENT WAS PREMATURE

Government Claims to Have Checked Uprising Which Was Strengthened by Crisis in Catalonia.

Madrid, Nov. 3.—The latest news of the Carlist movement is more favorable to the government. It is asserted that the chief of the Berge band has offered to surrender, if he is pardoned, but it is added that the government has decided to act vigorously and pardon no one. The Basque provinces remain quiet. The following statement has been issued by the Spanish minister of the interior:

"The revolutionary movement is on the decline. It is now limited to the band in the mountains near Berge, which is fleeing before several columns of government troops. The rest of the peninsula is calm. The troops have returned to Igualada. They encountered no revolutionaries."

The Movement Was Premature. Paris, Nov. 3.—The Temps this evening publishes a dispatch from Madrid, which says the military authorities of Barcelona are censoring all the local papers, that all information respecting the Carlists is prohibited, and that nothing is allowed to be telegraphed or telephoned except official bulletins. The correspondent of the Temps adds:

"It is now certain the bands of Carlists are more numerous than at first stated. The two bands number 800 men each, and the movement is well organized, but premature. The Liberal and Republican press declare the vitality of Carlistism is due to the freedom allowed the religious orders. The lower clergy are implicated in the uprising, which is strengthened by the industrial crisis in Catalonia."

Carlists and Catalonians. New York, Nov. 3.—It is learned from Biarritz, says a Paris dispatch to the Times, that the Spanish Carlists are trying to approach the Catalonia revolutionists with a view to common action against the present Spanish government. It is not thought, however, that the Catalonians will identify their cause with the Carlists, and it is said to be unlikely that the latter will make much headway. Weyler's appointment as captain-general of Madrid was directed by the government's fear of trouble in Catalonia.

MATTERS IN COLOMBIA.

The Liberals Have Started a Second Revolution.

New York, Nov. 3.—C. B. Hait, United States minister to Colombia, South America, who has arrived here, and is on his way to his home in Wheeling, W. Va., said in an interview that matters in Colombia are sadly mixed. The Liberals started a second revolution a few days ago, and it has developed great strength. The fighting has been fierce and up to date the killed and wounded have numbered 80,000.

"While the Liberals have met with much success, it is my belief that the government will be eventually successful. But the revolution is seriously disturbing business. General Prospero Pinzon is in command of the government forces, and the revolutionists are commanded by General Rafael Uribe. The scene of the trouble is the department of Cauca."

"In the recent election, San Clement and Senor Marroquin were elected president and vice-president respectively. San Clement, on account of the state of his health, could not live in Bogota, and went to Villeta. In his absence, Marroquin started a rebellion and assumed the presidency, securing the recognition of all the foreign powers except the papal see. Both San Clement and Marroquin, however, are drawing their salaries of 36,000 pesos per annum. This is payable in silver, but the currency of Colombia is so upset that it is difficult to place a value upon it."

"There is a demand there for Benito Semala, who is here in New York. He was formerly United States vice-consul at Bogota. The Marroquin government charges him with conspiracy and he is practically an exile."

The Alvord Case.

New York, Nov. 3.—The case of Cornelius L. Alvord, the defaulting note teller of the First National bank, who is charged with embezzling \$690,000 worth of the bank's funds, was not transferred to the United States court today, as had been expected. Alvord's counsel objected to the transfer, and the case was postponed until tomorrow.

Washington, Nov. 3.—General MacArthur, at Manila, notified the war department today that Major John Davis, United States volunteer, died at Manila this morning of chronic Bright's disease. Major Davis was a native of Illinois and a veteran of the war of the rebellion. At the time of his death he was chief surgeon of the Third district of Southern Luzon.

NEW EMERGENCY RATION.

Experiment on Troops in Active Service in the Field.

Fort Reno, O. T., Nov. 2.—The board of officers detailed by the war department to find, if possible, an emergency ration that will meet all the requirements of troops engaged in active warfare, while away from their base of supplies and in a hostile country, where provisions are scarce, left here yesterday with a detachment of 25 men from troop A, Eighth Cavalry, for experimental purposes. The men will observe the same routine as if they were engaged in an active campaign against the enemy. The members of the board are: Captain W. Fountain, Eighth Cavalry, and Captain S. W. Foster, Fifth Cavalry. Captain and Assistant Surgeon J. D. Poindexter, stationed at Fort Reno, accompanied the expedition. A single ration is supposed to contain enough food to sustain a man a day, and in its package weighs slightly more than a pound.

The board has two different emergency rations, with which it will experiment. The first is a ration prepared by the board after an examination and analysis of the food preparations used in nearly all the European armies. The board's observations and conclusions are embodied in the ration which was manufactured under its supervision. The second is a ration produced by a company at Passaic, N. J. The New Jersey ration consists of tea in place of chocolate, and a combination of meat and breadstuffs, compactly arranged. The board's own ration consists of two cakes of pure sweet chocolate, three cakes of a combination of meat and breadstuffs in compressed form, and small quantity of salt and pepper for seasoning. Captain Fountain, who is president of the board, said of the experiment:

"Our expedition will leave Fort Reno just as if it had been called suddenly away from its base of supplies to fight an enemy in an unknown and hostile country. The routine daily life will approximate as closely as possible the conditions of actual warfare. Five regular field rations and five of the board's emergency ration will be issued to each man at the start."

"For two days the men will live on the regular army ration. On the third day this field ration will be abandoned and the men put on the emergency ration, which will be their only food for five days. The test will be as rigorous as possible so far as food is concerned. The result will form the basis of the board's report to the war department."

"At the end of the seventh day we will leave reach Fort Sill. The men will still have a three days' supply of regular field rations, which will be enough to take them back to Fort Reno."

COLLISION AT SEA.

The Cunard Liner Saxonia Cuts Down the Schooner Mary Mosquito.

Queenstown, Nov. 7.—The Cunard liner Saxonia, Captain Pritchard, from Boston, October 27, which arrived here this morning, brought 15 members of the crew of the fishing schooner Mary Mosquito, which the Saxonia sank off Gloucester on the day of her departure from Boston. One member of the crew was drowned. The Cunarder was not damaged.

Dr. Bond, of Chelsea, Mass., one of the Saxonia's passengers, made the following statement regarding the accident:

"We were proceeding at reduced speed in the fog and blowing the whistles about 6 P. M., when the lookout reported a sail ahead. The engines were stopped but the steamer's way carried her into the Mary Mosquito, making a big opening amidships and flooding the schooner. The Saxonia's crew worked vigorously and got out two boats. Into these 15 of the crew scrambled and put off from the fast-sinking vessel. Fortunately the sea was smooth. All the men are Portuguese. One of them unfortunately fell into the sea was drowned."

TWO MEN WERE KILLED.

An Accident in the Railroad Yards at The Dalles.

The Dalles, Or., Nov. 7.—A collision between freight train No. 21 and a switch engine on the tracks of the O. R. & N. in this city at 3:15 this morning resulted in the death of John McVey and Al Nash, both switchmen in the company's employ. The freight train arriving from the East ran, as is its custom, onto the sidetrack at the foot of Jefferson street just as a switch engine with a caboose attached approached from the west. The engineer of the switch engine saw the freight, and judging it to be standing on the siding, ran ahead, striking the freight engine, which was still on the switch. McVey and Nash were riding on the front of the switch engine when the collision occurred, and were both thrown directly under the switch engine.

Besides having one leg caught under the trucks, Nash was crushed about the body and died at 5 o'clock. McVey was terribly injured across the stomach, but lived four hours after being taken from under the engine. He was an unmarried man, 25 years of age, whose people are said to live in Oakland, Cal. Nash was 40 years old, a native of Salem, Or., and had a wife and child in Portland.

WU ON NATIONAL HONOR.

The Chinese Minister's Speech at the Carnegie Institute.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5.—With a grateful enthusiasm past all precedents, the fifth founder's day of Carnegie institute was celebrated today. In and around the beautiful building more than 5,000 people thronged in their desire to express to Andrew Carnegie their appreciation, to the distinguished guest of the day, Minister Wu Tingfang, their homage, and of the treasures of art and science and literature their regard. Minister Wu, the speaker of the day, was greeted with prolonged applause. He said in part: "China has a great deal to learn from this young republic. I hope, however, that she will learn, not the arts of war, which have for their sole end and aim the destruction of life, but the arts of peace which make for the happiness and welfare of the people. No nation can become really great by war. True greatness does not lie in the extent of territory nor in the strength of battalions, but in the character of the people. From personal observation I am inclined to the belief that the American people possess the element of national greatness in a high degree."

"The test of loftiness of character is to possess boundless power without abusing it. Wealth is power. Where can you find such vast accumulations of wealth in private hands as in America, with so little attendant evil felt by society? I have seen countries where the rich oppress the poor and the poor curse the rich. There money is the root of all evil. The reverse seems to be the case in America. Here the rich use the ample means at their disposal for the benefit of the people, and the people have good reason to bless the rich. In other words, American men of wealth are public benefactors. I have not far to go for an example. In your midst you have a signal instance of this class of philanthropic men of wealth. This institution is an enduring monument of the founder's munificence. Here one can find the most effective means for the enlightening of the mind and the uplifting of the soul. Books, paintings and sculpture and specimens of objects possessing educational value are accessible at all times and to all persons. The day will soon come when foreigners will visit this city, not so much to see the great industrial establishments as to see this institution, which spreads its influence far and wide. This city will be equally famous for the great educator as for a manufacturing center. May this standing monument of the founder's beneficence stimulate others to follow this noble example. May the 'Founder's day,' which I heartily join with you in celebrating, be ever observed from year to year as an event of national interest."

After the exercises a reception was tendered to Minister Wu in the art gallery, where the distinguished guest met and shook hands with about 1,000 people.

Lived 123 Years.

New York, Nov. 5.—George Washington Freeman Horner Green, a former negro slave, died in the almshouse at Hempstead, L. I., yesterday at the reputed age of 123 years. Green is said to have been born on a farm near Elizabethport, N. J., on January 1, 1777. He was sold to a Virginia planter named Horner, by whom, it is said, he was sold to General Washington. In 1812 he was made a free man, and then came North and was employed by George Green, a Long Island farmer, with whom he remained for 40 years. Green's faculties remained unimpaired until 15 years ago, when his sight and hearing began to fail, and he entered the poorhouse, where he had lived ever since. He used both whisky and tobacco, but is said never to have shown any bad effects from either. He was married several times and is said to have been the father of 37 children, most of whom are dead.

Socialists arrested.

New York, Nov. 5.—Six speakers of the Socialist Labor party, who insisted on talking to an enormous crowd at Seventh street and Avenue C tonight, were arrested by the police, who claimed they had no permit to speak. A good deal of clubbing was done by the policemen, who numbered over 30. The Socialists went back to their headquarters, overlooking the corner, after being bailed and talked again. The crowd hooted the police, and the officers, enraged, charged the crowd. They used their clubs on a good many heads and arms and drove them back from the street, clearing it. Then they took the men to the station-house. They were in cells only a short time when they were bailed out.

Confessed to Arson.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 5.—Hiram P. Erwin was today convicted of arson. The jury returned a verdict of five years in the penitentiary. Erwin confessed to having burned property on which there was \$15,000 insurance, and claimed the owners had hired him to do so.

Rebuilding of the Spanish fleet will be entrusted to French builders. The Spanish government has given an order for eight ironclads of 12,000 tons burden, four armored cruisers of 8,000 tons burden each, and 100 torpedo boats. The order is to be executed within 16 years.

REMOVE CHINESE EMPRESS

Powers Determined to Depose Her.

CREATION OF INDEMNITY FUND

Other Question Considered Is the Establishment of Foreign Ministry in Place of Tsung Li Yamun.

Washington, Nov. 5.—It was stated today in quarters well versed in Chinese affairs, that outside of the question of indemnity, punishment, etc., now under negotiation at Peking, there are three vital and far-reaching questions to be determined, viz.: First, the removal of the empress dowager, personally and through the influence of her advisers, from all participation in the Chinese government; second, the creation of an indemnity fund by the increase of China's customs revenue, either by the payment of the duties in gold instead of depreciated silver, as at present, or else doubling the present silver duties from 5 per cent to 10 per cent ad valorem, and third, the establishment of a minister of foreign affairs, in place of the old and cumbersome system of the Tsung Li Yamun.

The demand for the retirement of the empress dowager is said to result from the conclusion now generally accepted that the imperial government of China was responsible for the Boxer uprising. As the empress dowager was the ruling authority of the imperial government during the uprising, this responsibility is brought home directly to her. There is understood to be no purpose, however, to visit upon her any personal punishment or indignity, but merely so to form the reconstructed government as to exclude her from all participation in it. It is deemed advisable for that reason that she should remain permanently away from Peking, and that her advisers also should be kept away from the seat of government.

The plan of doubling China's customs duties has arisen from the need of finding a source to pay war indemnities, which the various powers demand.

THEY GIVE NO QUARTER.

German Troops in China Obey the Kaiser's Instructions.

Berlin, Nov. 5.—Considerable impatience at the meagerness of the news from China is finding expression here. The inference is that German censorship over such information is very strict. Letters from privates in China begu to find their way into the Social-Democratic papers, showing that the German troops give no quarter. The Bremen Buerger Zeitung publishes a letter from a soldier in Peking, who said he witnessed the following scene: "Sixty-eight captives, some of them not yet adults, were tied together by their pigtales, beaten bloody by the Germans, compelled to dig their own graves, and then shot en masse."

The Halberstadter Volks Zeitung prints a communication from Peking, in which the writer says: "No prisoners are taken. All are shot or preferably sabred to save ammunition. Sunday afternoon we had to bayonet 74 prisoners. They had killed one of our patrolmen. An entire battalion pursued them and captured 74 alive. It was cruel; it was indescribable."

Escaped From Alcatraz.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Three prisoners have escaped from the United States military prison on Alcatraz island. Among the escaped prisoners was Frank Kinne, who was under a sentence of 15 years for desertion and treason. Kinne was brought here a few months ago in irons from Manila. He had deserted his command and accepted a commission from the rebel army. He was caught leading a charge of rebels. In the number captured by the American troops at the time Kinne was taken were several American prisoners. Kinne claimed to be himself a prisoner of the Filipinos, but the Americans who were with the party declared this to be a falsehood, and denounced the man as a traitor and a rebel. He was tried by court-martial and sentenced to serve 15 years at Alcatraz. The others who escaped with Kinne are C. F. Huntington, under sentence of 10 years, and J. M. Potts, serving five years.

Scared Her to Death.

Rochester, New York, Nov. 5.—The authorities of Allegheny county are looking for the persons who manufactured a skeleton out of animal bones which frightened Mary Oldfield, of Karrdale, to death Wednesday night. Mary Oldfield, accompanied by two friends, was returning from a Halloween party, where they had listened to gruesome stories until their hair stood on end. When about to enter the woods a rattling of bones was heard overhead, and looking up the trio were overcome with horror at seeing a skeleton of gigantic proportions sweeping down on them from above. With a cry of terror Mary dropped dead. A searching party found a wire leading from the ground to a tree top to which was attached a skeleton by a pulley.

CONSERVATIVE BUSINESS.

Approaching Election an Element in Trade Situation.

Bradstreet says: Unseasonable warm weather continues the leading unfavorable feature of distributive trade, because of the check given to retail distribution, and therefore to reorder business in most lines of dry goods, wearing apparel and shoes. Conservatism, in view of the near approach of the election, is undoubtedly an element exercising considerable influence, particularly in stock speculation, but a conspicuous exception of this is found in the reawakening of demand and the advance in prices shown in the iron trade in widely separated sections. This is really one of the most important developments of the week, and is taken as indicating not only that confidence in election results is felt, but that consumers' stocks are down to a minimum.

In wheat the moving feature has been the reiteration of stories of Argentine crop damage, which was instrumental in inducing some advance, much of which was lost later.

Wool is showing increased activity, while prices are firm, in sympathy with the better tone of London and Melbourne advices.

Western livestock receipts for October were heavy, but prices have held well, despite this.

A distinct and marked improvement in the demand for both crude and finished iron and steel is noted.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 3,612,421 bushels, against 4,932,978 bushels last week.

Failures for the week in the United States number 165, as against 161 last week.

Canadian failures number 16, against 81 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1 1/2c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, \$1.16.
Beets, per sack, 85c @ \$1.
Turnips, per sack, \$1.00.
Beans, wax, 4c.
Squash—1 1/2c.
Carrots, per sack, 90c.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—40 @ 50c.
Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pounds.
Tomatoes—30 @ 50c.
Butter—Creamery, 29c; dairy, 18 @ 22c; ranch, 18c pound.
Eggs—32c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13 @ 15c.
Hay—Pugget 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, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$5.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80 @ 4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; 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, 13c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 52 1/2 @ 53c; Valley, nominal; Bluestem, 56c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; graham, \$2.00.
Oats—Choice white, 48c; choice gray, 41c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.50 brewing, \$16.50 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 @ 50c; store, 30c.
Eggs—30c 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—50 @ 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, 75c.
Hops—New crop, 13 @ 15 1/2c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 13 @ 14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 9 @ 12c; 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 1/2c per 100 pounds.
Beef—(Cows, 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.