

NEW YORK'S NAVAL PAGEANT

Great Marine Parade in Dewey's Honor.

PARADES BY THE HUNDREDS

Admiral Dewey and the Warships Led the Procession—Sir Thomas Lipton Shared the Enthusiasm With the Hero.

New York, Oct. 2.—The naval pageant from the standpoint of the warships was an immense marine picture, copiously equipped with its great size, it appealed to the eye as a painting rather than a drama. The vast number of water craft maintained an average speed of eight knots, but so rapid was its area that the impression was one of exceedingly slow and steady movement. The picture was constantly changing, but it melted away in such measured rhythm from the eye that the sense of motion was largely lost. It started under a blue sky, passed at the mouth of Hudson through the threat of an oncoming storm, and emerged through a yellow arch that stretched from shore to shore into a clear and brilliant day off the Grant tomb.

The night had been a busy one in the harbor with the warships off Tompkinsville. The last details of the day's ceremony were hardly settled before the day broke on a scene of greater activity than the classic anchorage had witnessed before.

The great vessels of the white squadron at their anchorage as for the past two days, but the crowd of hovering craft had been swelled past counting. As far as could be seen the harbor was a mass of moving steamers. The evolution began at 1 o'clock, in 15 minutes the fighting line was straightened out up the harbor. Admiral Dewey was going to his own post at the head of a squadron that would have won, at need, three battles of Manila bay without stopping for breath.

The head of the column was a broad new six torpedo boats spread out in a line, three on a side, from the Olympia's quarter. Outside of them were wedges of police patrol boats and a great V, whose apex was the Olympia.

Flanking them, ahead and astern, were the harbor fire boats, spouting great columns of water that turned menacingly toward the excursion boats on either side when they attempted to crowd the line of march.

But the pageant back of this powerful vanguard was not limited to a single or sextuple line of ships. It was a sinuous marine monster half a mile wide, whose vertebrae were the ships of the white squadron, and whose ribs were rows upon rows of every sort of floating thing that had ever run by the name in New York harbor.

From the time the British yacht Erin started she certainly was the chief attraction along the river front. The Olympia had gone by, and Sir Thomas Lipton was accorded an attention all along the line. To those on board the Erin, decked out as she was with flags of all nations, it looked as if the American people were greatly pleased with Sir Thomas, and were delighted at an opportunity to give him a hearty welcome. They ran alongside in tugs, barges, launches and excursion steamers, and shouted all sorts of complimentary things to him, while the tall yachtman on the upper bridge of the Erin wore a smile, and not infrequently called back his thanks for the kind wishes.

SAMOAN CLAIMS.

These of the British Subjects Aggregate \$37,000.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The British commissioner to Samoa, Mr. Eliot, has received from Apia a full report on the claims made by the British subjects for damage resulting from the bombardment and the native uprising. The claims aggregate something over \$37,000. Of this amount about \$30,000 grows out of the depredations of the Mataafa rebels in January and March last, while some \$5,000 is for losses resulting from the bombardment of the British-American naval forces and the succeeding operations on land. The original amount of the claims was doubled the amount now submitted to the British commissioner as they were first subjected to a rigid scrutiny by a British official at Apia. Mr. Eliot called at the White House today and had a talk with the president, in the course of which Mr. McKinley expressed his satisfaction with the work of the Samoan commission.

Cleared of Rebels.

Manila, Oct. 2.—General MacArthur's column has returned to Angeles, where Generals MacArthur, Wheaton and Wheeler have established their headquarters, with 3,000 troops. It is expected they will remain there until a general advance is ordered. There are no troops at Porac. Nine Americans were wounded in yesterday's fighting, two it is believed fatally. It is estimated that 50 insurgents were killed or wounded.

WRECK OF THE SCOTSMAN.

Fifteen Women Passengers Drowned—Ship Looted by Crew.

Montreal, Oct. 2.—Two hundred and fifty scantily clad, baggage-bereft men, women and children were on board of an inter-colonial special which steamed into Bonaventura depot tonight. They composed the greater number of those who sailed from Liverpool September 14 on the steamship Scotsman, bound for Montreal, which was wrecked on the shores of the Straits of Belle Isle at 2:30 o'clock the morning of the 21st.

It was not only a tale of shipwreck that they had to tell, but one of death, of suffering and pillage, for fifteen, at least, of the Scotsman's passengers perished, all suffered cruelty from cold and privation and almost the worst horror of all, the men who were supposed to succor and assist those committed to their care in the hour of need, turned on the helpless passengers and with loaded guns and revolvers compelled them to part with the few valuables they had saved. Captain Skrimshire and his officers were exceptions. For the honor of the British merchant marine, the crime may not be ascribed to the men engaged in it, but to a gang of wharf rats and hangers-on, picked up on the docks at Liverpool to replace the usual crew of the Scotsman, which joined the seamen's strike on the other side.

The list of those who perished is as follows: First-class passengers—Miss Street, Montreal; Mrs. Childs, wife of the stage manager of the "Sign of the Cross" company; Mrs. Robertson and infant; Mrs. Scott; Mrs. Robinson, wife of the manager of the Sunlight Soap Company, of Toronto; Mrs. Robinson; Mrs. Dickinson, wife of a former editor of the Toronto Globe. Second-class passengers—Mrs. M. M. Scott, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Tut-hill, Mrs. Skelton Mrs. Eliza Watkins, Miss B. Weavers.

It will be noticed that all who perished were women. This is accounted for by the fact that they were occupants of the first boat which left the steamer after she struck and which was swamped before it could get clear of the ship.

GIGANTIC SWINDLING

Cause of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange's Suspension of Business.

New Orleans, Oct. 2.—Intense excitement prevails on the cotton exchange here, and the directors of the exchange have met and suspended business. The New York market is closed today, and the only quotations this morning to guide local investors were from Liverpool. The market had scarcely opened when the operators had become paralyzed by advices elicited from over the ocean. It showed futures jumping in leaps and bounds. In half an hour reports showed that the Liverpool market had jumped nearly a cent. The whole exchange went wild, and the excitement spreading to the streets, multitudes crowded around the doors of the building.

At 10 o'clock a meeting of the directors was called and prompt action was taken, suspending all business. Operators were unable to explain the tremendous jump, and it was the common belief on the floor that the wires had been tapped and that a gigantic swindling game was on foot somewhere.

Private cables were going to Liverpool by the dozens, seeking information. While the telegraphic wires were bringing news of the advances at Liverpool, private cables to prominent local cotton firms were bearing the news that there had been little or no change from yesterday in the Liverpool market. This at once aroused the suspicions of the operators, and caused a hasty meeting of the directors.

The action of the directors in ordering a suspension of business checked the panic, but only temporarily allayed the excitement, and there is suppressed anxiety to know the solution of the puzzle.

The directors officially announced later that today's suspension is due to fraud. Operators estimate that the loss suffered here on account of the swindle will amount to more than \$100,000.

Gold North of Cape Nome.

Tacoma, Oct. 2.—Another story of gold discoveries in the North has been brought down by Colonel Frank Haight, a well-known Salt Lake mining man, who has mining interests in Alaska. Colonel Haight was one of the few passengers who came down on the Alliance who had come directly out from Anvil City. He says that a short while before he left there some prospectors came in with a report of a great strike at Cape Prince of Wales, which is about 100 miles north of Cape Nome. Colonel Haight says there was an immediate stampede for the new grounds.

Chilean Finances.

New York, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says: It is said the government intends to issue 30,000,000 pesos in silver coin for the redemption of government bonds. This scheme, it is believed, will give the coins their face value; the price of the bonds will rise and the bank rate of interest will fall.

Estimates for the war and marine departments for the present year, which amount to 22,298,894 pesos, have been reduced for 1900 by 4,723,554 pesos.

RAPID MOBILIZATION OF BOERS

British Government Will Charter Forty Steamers For Transports.

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 Alejandro 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 Oranai, 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 Oranai, 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 342 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.

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 28 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, confidence 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. 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, or 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.

Millets—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, \$8.50@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@\$.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, \$1.35@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.

Millets—Bran, per ton, \$15.

Shorts, per ton, \$16.00.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.50; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil per ton, \$25.00.