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MORO LEADER.

PUBLISHED....
IN THE INTEREST OF SHERMAN COUNTY.
Keep Your Eye on the Leader.

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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

Four Quilliyute Indians died of the black measles in one day in Puyallup valley and white hop-pickers are in a state of terror.

It is understood that President McKinley has decided to offer the post of ambassador to the court of St. James, made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Hay as secretary of state, to Senator Hoar. The president is very anxious to have him accept the post.

A Manila dispatch says the insurgants have evacuated the suburbs of Manila. They did so in a grand march in which nearly 3,000 men took part, carrying rifles, with colors waving, bands playing, and shouting "Viva Americanos" and "Viva Filippinos libre!"

The war and navy departments strongly assert that Dewey hes never asked for help. Newspaper reports to the contrary were all canards, and much annoyance has been caused by their circulation. The Germans are not preparing to make trouble at Manila, say the department officials.

The Turkish government has sent a circular to the powers, claiming that the British provoked the recent disorders in Candia and refusing to withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete. The circular has made an impression. The bashi bazouks have consented to disarm provided their arms are delivered to Turkish authorities.

The fate of the movement of the annexation of Jamaica to the United States is sealed, says the Kingston, Jamaica, correspondent of the New York Times. A movement has been inaugurated in Jamaica having for its object the annexation of the island to the Dominion of Canada. A change of nationality would thus be avoided, and Jamaica's troubles brought to an end.

Three persons were killed outright and several others badly injured in Wichita, Kan., by a Rock Island passenger train, which struck a carry-all at the Douglass-avenue crossing. In the vehicle were 13 persons on their way to Buffalo. The carry-all was going at a rapid pace, and the driver could not stop when he saw that the train was upon him.

Admiral Walker, president of the Nicaragua canal commission, has returned to Washington. The admiral says that about 250 men are at work along the line of the proposed canal, and they will stay there throughout the rainy season. Admiral Walker is confident that the commission will be able to report to congress at the approaching session. He thinks the project will be shown to be entirely practicable and worthy of execution.

The Madrid senate has definitely adopted the Hispano-American protocol.

Forty out of every 100 of the Fifth regulars at Santiago are reported sick. Five deaths have occurred among the immunes from malaria.

Aside from the loss of her colonies and the sihps destroyed in battle, the war has cost Spain about $384,800,000. Information to this effect has been received at the navy department from the naval attaches of this government abroad.

The Cubans are out in a new manifesto, and the necessity for organization of a new party is set forth. The document appeals to all Cubans having the progress and welfare of the infant republic at heart to join with the nationalists in putting the government on a stable basis.

The Spaniards appear to be in no great rush to leave Cuba, and the government has been urged to take vigorous measures to accelerate their movements. The charge is made in certain quarters that the evacuation is being delayed so that the Spanish government may continue to collect Cuban revenues for a time.

The cutter Bear, with the government relief expedition, is back from the North with the crews of the whalers which were crushed in the ice. Three ships were wrecked. The Orca and Freeman were lost last fall and the Rosario last spring. All the crews were saved. Some of the men were rescued by the Bear when on the very verge of starvation. The Bear had a narrow escape from destruction in the ice off Point Barrow.

The navy department has arrived at what it regards as a fair and satisfactory settlement of the question of awarding the contracts for the construction of the three battleships. The Cramps, the Newport News and the Union iron works, of San Francisco, will each secure a big fighting machine. The latter two companies will be asked to amend their bids to conform to the speed requirements of 18 knots, as set forth in Cramp's plans.

Minor News Items.

The banking department of Low's exchange in London has suspended.

The electric locomotive headlight invented by L. J. Wooley, of Springfield, Ill., has proved a success and is now in use on the Big Four, New York Central, and other railroads.

M. R. Todd, cashier of the wrecked bank at Preston, Minn., was lodged in jail after a mob had gathered to lynch him. His defalcations are now said to amount to $115,000.

The cost of site and building for New York's new Christian Science temple will aggregate $250,000, and will be the finest one extant.

Lyman Curtis, who died in Utah, was one of the men who planted the first crops in that state and was one of Brigham Young's most valuable asistants in the constructive work of the pioneers.

Miss Alice Serber, the first Russian girl to be admitted to the practice of law in this country, was sworn in recently before Justice Van Brunt, in the appellate division of the New York supreme court.

LATER NEWS.

A Jesuit priest has been shot for persuading rebels to desert Aguinaldo.

At the coming meeting of rebel leaders at Malolos, the majority, it is said, will vote for autonomy under the protection of America.

An edict has been published extending the postal operations throughout the Chinese empire, and replacing the present system of government couriers.

Coasting steamers are trading with the porvinces under Spanish rule. Aguinaldo demands 50 per cent of the freight receipts of steamers trading with the rebel province.

Prominent hop dealers estimate the hop crop of Washington at 33,000 bales—18,000 in the western part of the state and 15,000 in the eastern. The hops are reported to be in excellent condition.

Sagasta, at a council of ministers at Madrid, drew attention to the desire of the Duke of Veragua, as direct descendant, that the remains of Christopher Columbus be removed from Havana to Spain.

The former rebel chief, Isabelo Artacho, who was condemned to death by Aguinaldo for treachery in May, and was reprieved and escaped, is leading 15,000 men against Aguinaldo. Artacho is backed by priests.

Secretary Long has directed that the battle-ship which is to be built by the Union iron works, San Francisco, shall be named the Ohio. The Cramps will build the Maine, and the Newport News Company the Missouri.

Hopes are entertained that the sunken Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa can be saved. It is reported that her bottom is firmly fixed on a rock and the wreckers have been doing everything in their power to repair the hole so that she can be floated.

The steamship Gloucester, which arrived at Boston from Baltimore, reports that she collided with the Gloucester schooner Alice Jordan off Martha's Vineyard, and that nine of the Jordan's crew were drowned. Seven of the crew were saved by the Gloucester.

The insurgents are reported to have changed their plans, and instead of evacuating all the suburbs of Manila, as expected by Otis, have moved from Ermita to Santana, where they appear to be concentrating. It is reported that Aguinaldo ordered this place held at all costs.

Joseph F. Villier, a street-car motorman, his 2-year-old child and a woman named Nellie McGuffin were found dead in a room in a hotel at Louisville, Ky. From notes found, left by the woman, it was learned that she had given Villier and the child morphine in wine, but finding this would not be effective, had shot him through the temple and then turned the revolver upon herself, death being instantaneous in each case. The child was already dead from the effect of the drug.

Secretary Long has issued orders disbanding the Eastern squadron.

Creation of the grade of vice-admiral and its bestowal upon Admiral Dewey, is to be recommended to congress by Secretary Long.

With the detachment of Commodore Watson from command of the Eastern squadron, all work in connection with the raising of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon will cease.

Orders have been sent to Chaplain J. C. McIntyre, formerly attached to the battle-ship Oregon, who, it is alleged, severely criticised Rear-Admiral Sampson and Captain R. D. Evans in an address at Denver, Colo., directing him to proceed to Denver to await trial.

George M. Hunter, company H, First Washington volunteers, has applied for a pension for disability incurred while in the service in the war with Spain. Mr. Hunter recently returned on a furlough, and is staying in Salem, Or. His application is probably the first one growing out of the Spanish war.

Major-General Davis, at Camp Meade, has disapproved the findings of the court-martial in the case of Captain Duncan, Twenty-second Kansas, who was convicted of tampering with the graves of Confederate soldiers at Manassas, and ordered the captain released from arrest and restored to duty.

The steamer Discovery, which has just arrived from Skagway, Alaska, brings advices from Dawson up to August 27. It is stated that the Canadian police have completed a thorough investigation of the food supply for the coming winter. They report that the amount on hand is more than sufficient to carry the camp through the winter.

The boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina seems likely to develop into a great South American conflagration. It is believed, as a foundation, that Boliiva has signed a secret treaty with Argentina to make common cause against Chile. In case of war, however, Peru would checkmate Bolivia, leaving Argentina to the care of Chile. This attitude of Peru is said to be due to the fact that Chile has wiped off $10,000,000 from the ransom for the provinces returned by the protocol. Chile is now completing her naval and miliary preparations for a hostile climax to the negotiations with Argentina.

President McKinley has received a letter from the Thirteenth club, ot New York, congratulating him on the fact that he signed the peace protocol on a Friday and proclaimed it to the world on the 13th of the month.

The world's record for high kite flight was broken at Blue Hill, Mass., one of a tandem of kites reaching an altitude of 12,124 feet above the sea level, a height 227 feet greater than any kite has ever been known to have reached heretofore.

A jury in Mexico conists of nine men. A majority makes the verdict. If the nine are unanimous there is no appeal.

A contract has been signed by the Italian Colonizing Society and the government of Venezuela, under the terms of which the company will send 3,000 families of agriculturists to Venezuela in three years.

Mrs. Harriet Scott, of Muncie, Ind., sued for a divorce from Jages Scott, demanding $3,000 alimony. The couple have been married three times and divorced twice, Mrs. Scott securing big alimony both times.

CLEARING THE ISLAND

Spaniards Will Leave Porto Rico in a Few Days.

ONLY WAITING FOR TRANSPORTS

Evacuation of Cuba Will Require About Five Months' Time—To Embark in Spanish Vessels.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 20.—The preparations for the embarkation of the Spanish troops are reported to be complete, although the American commissioners have not been officially advised to that effect. Two ships of the Compania Transatlantica are expected to arrive here on the 26th inst. Five vessels will be required to transport all the baggae and equipment. The Porto Rican troops are to be landed near Cadiz.

The United States commissioners have agreed that such troops as desire to remain here may do so, and all the volunteers and some of the regulars, whose families and interests are here, will remain.

If the necessary ships were here, the island could be evacuated and formally in our possession within three days.

The American commissioners are highly gratified with the spirit shown by the Spaniards. The unexpected has happened. Where it was expected that opposition and delay would be encountered, none has been found. In good faith, the Spanish commissioners have met the Americans and arranged with them the terms of evacuation. Our commissioners expect to see the American flag hoisted and the Spanish flag hauled down forever within three weeks.

EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Will Not Be Completed in Less Than Five Months.

Havana, Sept. 20.—Rumors that have been put in circulation to the effect that General Wade, president of the evacuation commission, is ill with yellow fever, may be denied absolutely. General Wade is looking the picture of health. The general health on board the steamer Resolute is good.

An official meeting of the Spanish commission was held last night to consider the form of evacuation by the Spanish troops and with the object of acquainting the Americans with the positions and numbers of the Spanish soldiers, and the best method of embarking them.

This afternoon there were sent on board the Resolute sealed documents supposed to contain the statement of the results of last night's conference. It is understood that it is proposed to start the evacuation from east to west, embarking the troops at the points of Gibara, Nuevitas, Cienfuegos and Havana.

The official statement of the number of Spanish soldiers in the island is said to place the aggregate at 100,000, and it is understood that it is proposed that the men carry with them their arms, ammunition, material and equipments.

It is estimated that the end of February will have come before the evacuation of the island is completed. The soldiers must embark in Spanish vessels. It is suggested that this will be an advantage to both countries, the United States having an opportunity to acclimate its men during the winter months, and it is proposed that the American government shall land troops to occupy each port simultaneously with its evacuation, not leaving any post unguarded at any time.

A difference of opinion between a Cuban and a Spanish officer in a prominent cafe here this morning resulted in an exchange of abusive language and a free fight followed. The disturbance was promptly quelled by the police, and the ringleaders were arrested. The disorder is said to have been provoked by the Cuban.

A secret meeting of the officers of the Spanish warships now in port was held at the governor's palace. The object of the meeting is supposed to have been consideration of the question of returning to Spain, which vessels and a portion of the armament should be taken and which left.

Eruption of Vesuvius.

Naples, Sept. 20.—A state of gloomy apprehension prevails among the population regarding the eruption of Vesuvius, which is hourly becoming more active and menacing. Streams of lava are spreading in every direction. The most threatening of these flows through the Vedrino valley, which is almost filled. The observatory, which originally stood at a height of 610 meters, is now only 27 meters above the sea level, owing to the sinking of the ground. Seven new craters have formed around the central one, and this has not tended to diminish the fears formerly felt, which were based upon the eruption of stones and scoria similar to that which occurred in 1892.

Tourist and Guide Killed.

Chamounix, Sept. 20.—An Englishman named Binns and a guide who accompanied him, while making the ascent of the Aiguille de Charmose, fell, and both were killed.

Chevalier M. Proskowitz.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 20.—Chevalier M. Proskowitz, acting chief consul of Austria-Hungary, at Chicago, lost his life in Fort Wayne tonight, while en route to New York. He was a passenger on the Pennsylvania limited. The consul was restless, and walking through the train. He did not notice he dining-car had been cut off. He stumbled headlong just as the baggage car was being pushed back on the train, and was ground under the wheels, both legs being frightfully crushed.

France's New War Minister.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Le Soir says General Chanoine, the newly appointed war minister, told friends that he regarded himself as a sentinel relieving another charged with watching over the army's rights, and intimated that, as he was appointed after the first cabinet council of Saturday, he was not responsible for the decisions reached at the council. He declared that should he see any attempt, under pretext of a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings, to engaged in maneuvers against the army, he would immediately resign.

WINNIE DAVIS DEAD.

Passed Away at a Narragansett Pier Hotel.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 20.—Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died at noon today at a hotel here, to which place she came as a guest in the early part of the pier's secial season. She had been ill for several weesk.

Mrs. Davis had watched unremittingly at her daughter's bedside, and she is now bowed with sorrow. The physicians of Mrs. Davis reports she is holding up with great calmness in her affliction, and no fears are at present entertained of her health yielding to the strain.

Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," was born in the Confederate executive mansion, at Richmond, Va., in 1863. She was educated principally at home, owing to the troubles surrounding her father and the publicity which attended all movements of the Davis family. Miss Davis attained her maturity at Beauvoir, Miss. Here she assisted her mother in various ways and took her place in the many social functions of the place. She was her father's constant companion. She assisted him in all his work, and much of the information which was required by Mr. Davis in his writings was secured for him by his daughter. Her strong character was marked from youth. She was engaged to Mr. Wilkeson, of Syracuse, N. Y., but shortly after her father's death the engagement was broken off. While no public explanation of rupture was given, it is well known that it was for the purpose of maintaining her father's name. She received the name "Daughter of the Confederacy" in 1886, when her father made his famous trip through the South. Mr. Davis being unable to appear, Miss Winnie was brought before the thousands at the different points along the route, and introduced as the "Daughter of the Confederacy."

TORAL'S ARMY GONE.

All But a Few Sick Spaniards Have Left Santiago.

Washington, Sept. 20.—General Lawton reports to the war department tonight that all but eight of the Spanish prisoners have been shipped from Santiago to Spain. Following is the text of General Lawton's dispatch:

"Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 20.—Adjutant-General, Washington: All the Spanish prisoners have been shipped except eight, one at Baracoa and seven at Guantanamo, sick with yellow fever.

"LAWTON, Major-General."

Captain Allyn Capron Dead.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Captain Allyn Capron, First artillery, died at the his home near Fort Myer, Va., today.

When General Shafter's corps went to Santiago Capron accompanied it, and his battery did notably fine work in the battle of Santiago. During the first day's fighting before the city, Captain Capron's son, Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the rough riders, was killed. The death of the son preyed upon the father's mind, but he never swerved for an instant from his duty during the terrible days that followed. The seeds of disease were sown in his system during the Cuban campaign, and he returned to his home at Fort Myer, near this city, only to be stricken with typhoid fever.

The Sultan Gives In.

Candia, Island of Crete, Sept. 20.—The sultan has ordered Edhem Pasha, the military commander in Crete, to accede to the demands of the British admiral, Gerard Henry Noel, for disarmament, thus complying with the whole ultimatum of the admiral.

A British detachment today occupied the entrance to the fort, and it is rumored that the Ottoman troops will be withdrawn and a British force will occupy the town.

Among the prisoners already handed over to Admiral Noel are two who are accredited with being ringleaders in the attack on the British camp.

The Spanish Peace Commission.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—The official gazette publishes the announcement of the appoinment of Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate; Senor Abarzuza, Senor Garniga, General Cerero and Senor Villaurrutia, as the Spanish peace commissioners.

Senors Du Bosc and Arangueren, formerly secretaries to the Spanish legation at Washington, have been transferred from St. Petersburg to Vienna.

The supreme council of war has decided to suspend Admiral Montojo and Major Sostoa, director of the Cadiz arsenal.

The Archbishop's Views.

Manila, Sept. 20.—In an interview with a press representative, Bishop Dosal, of the Philippine islands, said: "I earnestly hope the islands will not remain Spanish, because the rebels are now so strong that such a course would inevitably cause appalling bloodshed. The reconquest of the natives is impossible until after years of the most cruel warfare."

Chance for an Argument.

London, Sept. 20.—The Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent says a long conference was held between Senor Sagasta, the premier, and Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish peace commission today, which resulted in the decision that the peace commission shall strenuously defend the retention of the Philippine islands by Spain.

Cretan Imperial Guards.

Yokohama, Sept. 20.—Advices from Seoul say that nine Americans, nine British, five Germans, three Frenchmen and two Russians, who were engaged at Shanghai as imperial guards, have arrived there.

The Anglo-German Treaty.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—The Vossiche Zeitung declares that under the Anglo-German agreement, Delagoa bay was ceded to Great Britain commercially and not politically.

Vote Was Unanimous.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 20.—General Joe Wheeler was unanimously renominated for congress in the eighth congressional district of Alabama today. Not a vote against him was cast in the entire district.

Bennington Goes to Honolulu.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—The United States gunboat Bennington sailed for Honolulu today and the transport Condor, loaded with supplies, for the United States forces, sailed for Manila.

IGNORES HIS FRIENDS

Aguinaldo Says the Islands Are for the Filipinos.

HE WANTS NO PROTECTORATE

Declares for Nothing But Absolute Independence—Years of Fighting for Freedom.

Manila, Sept. 19.—The Philippine general assembly was inaugurated at Malo Los yesterday with great enthusiasm. There were thousands of visitors from the provinces, and a great display was made. Aguinaldo, at 9 o'clock in the morning, entered the hall of the convent recently occupied by the Spanish local government. It is an extremely plain room, adorned only with some religious pictures. The insurgent leader was in evening dress, according to the Spanish custom. The others wore ordinary costumes.

Aguinaldo, who was received with cheers and also with cries of "Viva America" by the large crowd of natives inside and outside the hall, read a decree convening the members, who included several Spaniards. He next read a message eulogizing the army, and thanking the friendly nations which had set the historic example of liberty and had assisted a down-trodden race. Continuing, Aguinaldo urgently and eloquently exhorted the assembly to "follow the noblest principles" and invoked the "spirits of the martyred Filipinos."

The assembly then adjourned for the day. A Spanish delegate suggested that business be resumed in the afternoon, but a Filipino objected, and accused the Spaniard of attempting to undermine the constitution. To this the Spaniard replied that he was a sincere republican, and that his own desire was the welfare of the country. Whereupon, the Filipino apologized, and the proceedings terminated.

During the afternoon many Americans and Europeans arrived, and Aguinaldo was kept busy receiving visitors, including the American consul.

The press correspondent had a private interview with Aguinaldo, who is extremely unwilling to compromise himself with the natives. He said that a majority of the Filipinos had been struggling for freedom for years and centuries, and that they now believe that their object has been attained. Aguinaldo professed entire ignorance of the autonomous system in vogue in the British colonies, of protectorates and of American autonomy. He said he was unable to understand the idea, and only understood "absolute independence." Personally he believed a protectorate for the Philippine islands was unnecessary, but he feared that the people would be disappointed in this. He had not studied political economy and knew nothing about the various forms of government. He inquired whether Australia was an American colony, and said he had never heard of a Malay protectorate.

Continuing, the insurgent leader said there was no need of protection for the Philippine islands, because the Filipinos were able to cope with any army. He admitted that he had never seen a foreign army, with the exception of the garrisons at Hong Kong and Singapore, and he had never seen these troops on parade.

Aguinaldo declined to discuss the American army and protested his undying gratitude to the Americans. He said they had come to the Philippines to fight the Spaniards only, and now that they had finished the task, it was to be expected that they would return to America. He was unwilling to believe that the Americans would demand a reward for an act of humanity, and he declined to admit the necessity of a quid pro quo.

The Filipino leader expressed himself confident that the newly founded government would build a navy ultimately. In the meantime, he said, the great nations should protect and aid any young nation, instead of grabbing her territories. If the Americans should refuse to withdraw, the national assembly, he said, must decide the policy to be pursued—a policy which he declined to forecast.

Further conversation was prevented by the strains of a brass band, but General Aguinaldo was interviewed also by a dozen American journalists.

A Spaniard, supposed to be an officer, ununiformed, traversed the town, sneering at and denouncing the principles of the Filipinos. On his resenting a friendly remonstrance, he was placed under arrest.

Several Filipinos assured the correspondent that they have personally witnessed horrible tortures at Iloilo; the feet of natives held to a candle flame for hours, electric currents applied to the most sensitive parts of the body and various unnameable atrocities—all intended to extort confession. This is scarcely credible, but there are numerous alleged witnesses of such outrages, and several who show sores of recent origin and unhealed. Some say they escaped only through bribing the Spanish officials. It is natural that there should be a yearning for revenge upon the Spanish prisoners at Malo Los, but these are not maltreated.

The Captured Mausers.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The war department has directed that the Mauser rifles, about 5,000 in number, which were brought to New York, having been captured from the Spanish troops in Cuba, be turned over to the ordnance department. The latter in turn, ordered them shipped to the armory at Springfield, Mass. They will be thoroughly overhauled and if possible placed in order, either for the use of our own troops or for sale.

Mexican Congress Opened.

Mexico City, Sept. 19.—President Diaz opened congress this morning. His message touched on the relations with the United States, yellow fever in the gulf ports, finances and the general growth of the country. He said that peace and friendship characterized all the relations of Mexico with foreign nations.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The United States steamer Mohican, which arrived from Honolulu Wednesday night, is to be overhauled at the navy-yard and will then proceed to Samoa.

OFF FOR PARIS.

American Commissioners Take Their Departure From Washington.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The peace commissioners left Washington this afternoon without any ceremonies. The commissioners were accompanied by a considerable staff of attaches, and Savoy, the faithful and trusted messenger, who has stood guard at the doors of the secretaries and assistant secretaries of state for many years, and who in Paris will still be on guard at the doors of the rooms which the commissioners will take up as their headquarters. Before leaving the state department Secretary Day held a reception and said farewell to all the employes individually.

Captain Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy department, was notified at the last minute that the president desired his attendance upon the commissioners at Paris in the capacity of an expert, for no one in the United States navy is so well informed as this officer as to the needs of the navy in the matter of coaling and naval stations. He will follow the commissioners on the next steamer.

Spanish Peace Commission.

Madrid, Sept. 19.—The Spanish peace commission has been appointed. Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate, will preside. The other names are withheld until the queen regent has given her approval. Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, and Senor Moret, ex-secretary of the colonies, are engaged in drafting the instructions of the committee.

The queen regent has signed the joint bill passed by the cortes, authorizing the cession of national territory under the terms of the protocol.

General Augustin, ex-captain-general of the Philippines, accompanied by his family, arrived today at Genoa, and is about starting to Spain.

MOB CHASED TORAL.

Sight of Spain's Returning Army Infuriated the People of Vigo.

Vigo, Spain, Sept. 19.—About 700 people besiged the house of General Toral today, demanding that the troops which arrived here yesterday from Santiago de Cuba on board the Spanish steamer Leon XII be immediately landed. They proceeded to the quay, cheering the troops, and were with difficulty dispersed by the soldiers of the garrison. Afterwards a crowd of about 1,500 returned to the quay, and when they saw the soldiers landing barefooted and nearly naked, they became infuriated and surrounded General Toral's house, hissing and stoning the building. Eventually, the Spanish general succeeded in escaping to the Leon XIII. On learning this, the mob gathered on the dock and stoned the steamer for half an hour. The Leon was obliged to leave the place where she was anchored.

Five steamers are ready to transport the returning Spanish soldiers and civil officers, with the archives and munitions of war from Cuba, but it is believed it will take four months and cost 80,000,000 pesetas to bring the troops back to Spain.

News From Dawson.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 19.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived from Skagway with 15 Klondikers, who left Dawson September 2. The amount of dust brought out is variously estimated at between $150,000 and $200,000.

Leonard Winbolt, purser of the river steamer Linda, committed suicide by taking morphine while the steamer was on its way down the river. He was a native of London, England, aged 25.

The following deaths occurred at St. Mary's hospital, Dawson:

A. Butan, Canada; Thomas Tennett, London, England; James Sheehy, Virginia City, Nev.; James Keys, San Jose, Cal.

The recently organized Miners' Association held its first meeting August 29 and drafted a letter to Sir Wilfred Laurier, appealing to him for the appointment of a commission of inquiry to inquire into the manner in which Gold Commissioner Fawcett has conducted his office, and also making specific charges against him and other officials.

The Salvation Army has just completed large barracks at Dawson, and has already commenced the work of taking care of the sick and relieving their distress.

Tale Not Half Told.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 19.—The recent hurricane was undoubtedly the worst visitation of the kind experienced by the West Indies during the century. Two hurricanes swept along the island chain from Barbadoes westward to St. Vincent, and thence northwest to St. Kitts, where it was last heard from. Barbadoes suffered mostly from the rain, which destroyed crops and roads as it did at St. Lucia and other islands, while the center of the storm swept over St. Vincent and Guadaloupe. Details received from St. Vincent show that great destruction of life and property took place there. Out of a population of 41,000, 300 were killed, and 20,000 injured and rendered homeless.

Bloomfield, Neb., Sept. 19.—A distinct earthquake shock, lasting several seconds, was felt here this morning, at about 4 o'clock. The shock was accompanied by a deep rumbling.

Fear of An Indemnity.

Madrid, Sept. 19.—A painful impression has been caused here by a statement made by the Pais saying the United States intends to demand $20,000,000 indemnity in behalf of American citizens who have suffered through the insurrection in Cuba. The Spanish peace commissioners will strongly oppose this, it is claimed; but fears prevail that the United States will become pitiless and press its advantage to the utmost.

Killed by a Blast.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 19.—John J. Neary was instantly killed, and his cousin, John F. Neary, received injuries from which he died a few hours later, by a blast in the Green Mountain mine today. The men were preparing a round of 12 holes, which exploded before they could get out of the way.

Montreal, Sept. 19.—The reserve street-car barns of the Montreal Street-Car Company caught fire this afternoon, and 68 cars were burned. Loss, $150,000.

TO REINFORCE DEWEY

Oregon and Iowa Will Be Sent to Manila.

CAPTAIN BOB EVANS RELIEVED

Captain Silas Terry Will Be the Next Commander of the Iowa—Naval Inspection Board.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Captain Robley D. Evans called at the navy department today and had a long talk with Secretary Long, the immediate result of which was the issue of an order relieving him from command of the battle-ship Iowa, which is now being repaired at the New York navy-yard. This was done at Captain Evans' personal request. He served more than the period of time required by regulations and practice for a captain to command. Secretary Long has decided to assign Captain Evans to duty as a member of the naval inspection board, and he will assume his new duties after a brief vacation.

The next commander of the Iowa will be Captain Silas Terry, of the receiving ship at the Norfolk navy-yard. He will take the ship around South America and over to Honolulu in company of the Oregon and some colliers. It is said at the navy department today that the orders to the battle-ships have not yet been issued, and that when they are, they will ultimately proceed to join Dewey's fleet at Manila, if it should be deemed expedient to reinforce him. But as the journey around South America will occupy nearly four months and many changes in the situation as to the Philippines may be expected to occur before the expiration of that period of time, it cannot be certainly foretold whether or not the Orergon and the Iowa will ever reach Manila.

When attention was called to the possibility of the dispatch of reinforcement to Dewey being regarded as technical violation of the truce now pending, it was said at the navy department that that matter would probably be adjusted before the ships reached Honolulu by the action of the peace commission at Paris. Should this not be the case, however, it will be easy to intercept the ships at Honolulu by a dispatch boat, which could make the run from San Francisco in a week.

American and German Forces.

New York, Sept. 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: So far as Germany is concerned, the authorities say there is nothing in her attitude to cause the belief that she proposes to interfere with any disposition of the Philippinnes this government may see fit to make. It is appreciated, however, that it will be the part of wisdom of the United States to put in the Pacific a force so formidable as to discourage even this suggestion of interference.

Germany's force in the Pacific consists of the armored cruisers Kaiser and Deutschland, the protected cruisers Kierin Augusta, Irene, Princess Wilhelm, Geifon, Cormoran and Falke.

The displacement of Rear-Admiral Dewey's present force amounts to 30,832 ton, while that of the German commander reaches 37,881. Rear-Admiral Dewey's ships, however, are better armed than the German men of-war, and their men have the advantage of having been under fire.

The monitors Monterey and Monadnock are mainly serviceable for work in smooth water, and if the German ships should start for the Pacific coast, as would be the case in the event of war, Rear-Admiral Dewey would have only his protected cruisers and gunboats to depend upon. With two battle-ships at his disposal, increasing the tonnage of his squadron to 52,859 tons, he would have a most formidable force.

WITHDREW FROM MANILA.

Insurgents Generally Complying With Otis' Order.

Washington, Sept. 17.—General Otis has cabled the war department as follows:

"Manila, Sept. 17.—Affairs are much more satisfactory. Our demands for the withdrawal of the insurgent forces were complied with, and all were withdrawn or are withdrawing today except small forces in the outlying districts, which are not obeying the insurgent leader. Aguinaldo requests a few days in which to withdraw them by detachments, and punish their commanding officers. Over 2,000 have already withdrawn. No concessions have been granted the insurgents, but strict compliance with the demands of the 8th inst. has been exacted.

"Manila is quiet and business is progressing favorably. No difficulty is anticipated. We have been compelled to confine Spanish prisoners temporarily within the limits of the walled city."

Missionaries for Cuba.

Kansas City, Sept. 17.—The annual convention of the National Colored Baptist Association decided to maintain a missionary station in Cuba. It was decided to appoint two members of the church to go to Cuba before the year is out and make the necssary preliminary arrangements.

Barbadoes Hurricane.

Trinidad, British West Indies, Sept. 17.—A steamer which has arrived here from near Barbadoes reports that fearful havoc was caused there by the hurricane Saturday night. The destruction of property was immense. It is believed over 150 persons were killed throughout the island, and numbers were rendered homeless and destitute. The shipping suffered seriously. Many local vessels were wrecked or blown out to sea.

Eastern Squadron Disbanded.

New York, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Long has issued orders disbanding the Eastern squadron and assigning its commander, J. C. Watson, to duty as commandant of the Mare island navy-yard.

Portland Is Chosen.

M'Minnville, Or., Sept. 17.—The consolidated university will be located in Portland, provided certain pledges be fulfilled. This decision was reached today by the committee having the matter in charge.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Oregon.]

The wheat market was a very dull affair during the past week; foreigners will not buy and farmers will not sell. The principal item of news during the week was the September report of the statistician department of agriculture showing the following average condition September 1: Corn, 84.1; wheat, 86.7; oats, 79.0; barley, 79.2; rye, 89.4; buckwheat, 88.8; potatoes, 77.7.

The decline in the average condition of corn during August was 2.9 points, and the condition on the 1st inst. was 4.8 points higher than on September 1, 1897; 6.9 points lower than on September 1, 1896, and 0.8 of a point higher than the mean of the September averages for the past 10 years.

There was marked decline during August in several of the principal corn-producing states, the decline amounting to 10 points in Iowa, 9 points in Kansas and 23 points in Nebraska. On the other hand, 21 states show a more or less improved condition. The condition of wheat, 86.7, is one point higher than on September 1, 1897; 12.1 points higher than on September 1, 1896, and 5.1 points above the mean of the September averages of the last 10 years. In accordance with its practice, the department has not yet made any quantitive estimate of the wheat crop, and will not do so until it completes its revision of the wheat acreage, which shows some increase over the preliminary figures. The average condition of oats was 79.0 against 84.6 on September 1, 1897, and 74.0 on September 1, 1896, and a September average for the last 10 years of 80.0. The average condition of barley was 79.2, as compared with 86.4 on September 1, 1897; 83.1 on September 1, 1896, and a September average for the last 10 years of 84.7.

Seattle Markets.

Vegetables—Potatoes—$12@14 per ton.

Beets, per sack, $1; turnips, 75c; carrots, 75c; radishes, 12c; new California onions, $1.25; cabbage, 1½c.

Fruits—California lemons, $6.50@7.00; choice, $3.50; seeding oranges, $2.50 case; California navels, fancy, $3@3.25; choice, $2.50@2.75; bananas, shipping, $2.25@2.75 per bunch; peaches, Yakimas, 75@90c; Wenatchees, small, 60@65c.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25c; ranch, 15@20c; dairy, 15@20c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 25c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11½@12c; Eastern cheese, 11½@12c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7c; cows, prime, 6½c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 5@6c; veal, 5@6c.

Hams—Large, 10½c; small, 11c; breakfast bacon, 11.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 14c; dressed, 16c; spring chickens, $3.00@4.00.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3½@4½c; steelheads, 4½@5c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; herring, 4c; tom cod, 4c.

Wheat—Feed wheat, $19@20.

Corn—Whole, $23.50; cracked, $24; feed meal, $23.50.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $23@24; whole, $22.

Feed—Chopped feed, $17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, $17; oil cake meal, per ton, $35.

Flour—Patent, $3.80, bbl; straights, $3.60; California brands, $4.00; buckwheat flour, $4.00; graham, per bbl, $3.70; whole wheat flour, $3.75; rye flour, $4.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, $14; shorts, per ton, $16.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, $9@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, $13.

Eggs—Paying 19@20, selling 21c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley and Bluestem, 60c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $3.35; graham, $2.85; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $20; brewing, $21 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14 per ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $14; chop, $13 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, $10@11; clover, $9@10; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; seconds, 40c; dairy, 35@40c store, 22½@25c.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12½c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3@3.50 per dozen; hens, $4.00; springs, $1.50@2.50; geese, $5.00@6.00 for old, $4.50@5 for young; ducks, $4.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@12½c per pound.

Potatoes—45@50c per sack.

Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, $1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@$1 per sack.

Hops—8½@10c; 1896 crop, 6c.

Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4.75; light and feeders, $3.00@4.00; dressed, $5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@$3.75; cows, $2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 5½@6c; small, 7c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10@14c per dound; Oregon, Eastern, 10@12c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 14@15c.

Millstuffs—Middlings, $18@21.00; bran, $15.00@16.00 per ton.

Onions—New, 50@65c per sack.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@26c; do seconds, 23@24c; fancy dairy, 21@22c; do seconds, 19@22c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 15@19c; fancy ranch, 23@27c.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navels, $2.00@2.35; Mexican limes, $5@6; California lemons, $1.50@2.50; do choice, $3.50@4.50; per box.