The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Happenings Both at Home and Abroad.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Culled From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

Colonel Ray, with 400 United States troops, has taken possession of Manzanillo.

The converted yacht Wasp has been ordered to Chicago for the use of the naval reserve.

General Garcia has left Santiago to arrange details of the disbandment of the Cuban army.

Secretary Hay tendered a reception to the diplomatic corps at Washington Thursday.

Captain Polemann, the well-known master of the coasting steamer Oregon, died in San Francisco, aged 62 years.

Major Wilkinson, who was killed by the Indians near Walker, Minn., was formerly located at various posts in the Northwest.

The Salt Lake choir won the grand choir contest at the Eistedfod, which was participated in by five choirs of 125 voices, for a $500 prize and a gold medal.

Secret service officers have discovered that the bogus $100 silver certificates have been made in San Francisco. They were freely circulated in the Northwest and K'ondike districts.

Chinese officals at Peking have protested to the foreign legations against the landing of marines, saying the presence of these foreign soldiers is likely to exasperate the Peking populace.

News has been received from Dewey that Spanish reinforcements are en route to Manila. They have already reached Singapore, and the intention is to have them land at Ilioilo. The Washington government may raise strong objections.

Admiral Howell has been relieved from the command of the North Atlantic squadron, and his flagship, the San Francisco, has been ordered out of commission at Norfolk. The command of the squadron devolves upon Commodore Philip, whose flagship, the New York, is now at the New York navy-yard.

Captain C. F. Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, has been instructed by the secretary of the treasury to proceed to Cuba and Porto Rico, and make a thorough search and examination into existing conditions, with a view to the establishment of an efficient revenue cutter patrol of the waters of those islands.

A Paris dispatch to the New York Herald says the United States commissioners will demand the cession of the entire Philippine group, and that Spain is ready to acquiesce. She had hoped, however, to exact a heavy price for the archipelago. Her commissioners, therefore, manifest considerable uneasiness at the attitude of the Americans, which seems to foreshadow the making of a demand for the unconditional relinquishment of Spainsh sovereignty in the islands.

Spanish authorities say they cannot evacuate Cuba before February.

Governor Wolcott has been renominated by the Republicans of Massachusetts.

An official dispatch from Iloilo, Philippine islands, states the Spanish troops have landed and dispersed the insurgents. The Spaniards have killed 36 insurgents.

Reports regarding the losses on both sides in the Leech lake Indian outbreak conflict, but it is certain that the soldiers have suffered terribly, and that many Indians have been killed.

During a game of cards in the Tennessee camp at San Francisco, one of the players, Private William Bumpass, suddenly arose from the table, saying that he was ill, and reeling to the tent door, fell dead into the street. An autopsy showed that he had died from heart disease.

The administration will recommend to congress the revival of the grade of admiral, and the promotion to that rank of Rear-Admiral George Dewey, now in command of the Asiatic station. Secretary Long has made the positive announcement that he intends to recommend that the grade of admiral be revived, and that that rank be conferred on Rear-Admiral Dewey. The president indorses the secretary.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones has received the following dispatch from Indian Agent Sutherland, dated at Walker, Minn: "The trouble at Leech lake was the consequence of an arrest made by a deputy United States marshal of an Indian on a warrant. The Indians overpowered the marshal and rescued the prisoners. Troops were sent out here to assist the marshal in arresting the rescuers. I have been here a week doing my best to get the Indians to give themselves up and avoid trouble, but they would not. The troops and the Indians had several battles. The United States marshal has called for more troops."

LATER NEWS.

A Pittsburg bank was blown up and $10,000 stolen.

American officers report widespread destitution in Northern Cuba.

Thirty-six deaths and 470 cases of yellow fever are reported in Mississippi to date.

Cuban sugar planters refuse to resume operations unless guaranteed proper protection.

The Oregon and Washington recruits who have been encamped in San Francisco for some time are to be sent to Manila.

All the furloughed soldiers of the Washington battalion and battery A, Oregon volunteers, have reported for duty, and will be mustered out.

The health of the United States troops now in the province of Santiago has considerably improved, not more than 10 per cent now being on the sick list.

An association, to be known as the Lumber Manufacturers' of the Pacific Coast, has been formed, and has advanced the price of lumber from $9.50 to $10 to $11 per thousand, cargo delivered.

Proposals for the cession of Porto Rico and Guam islands to the United States and providing for the independence of Cuba will be discussed by the peace commission in Paris at its next session.

The American commissioners have notified the Spanish authorities in Havana that the United States will assme entire control, military and governmental, of Cuba December 1. The same control will be exercised in Porto Rico October 18.

A meeting of importance, it is said, will be held in a few days in some Havana province, of all the commanders of the Cuban army. Gen. Maximo Gomez will preside. The meeting will have significance, as deciding the future policy of the Cuban army on the island.

The great strike at Paris may be extended, and pressure is being put on unions not affected to join in the movement. Forty thousand men are now out. Violence has already been resorted to in a few cases to cause men still working to come out. The streets of Paris are taking on the appearance of a military camp. The soldiers sympathize with the strikers.

The annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs, William I. Jones, shows a general advancement in the condition of the "nation's wards." Education, the greatest factor in solving the status of the Indians, is being pushed forward in the service, and now there are 147 well-equipped boarding schools and an equal number of day schools engaged in the education of 28,957 pupils.

Kansas negro soldiers stationed at Santiago will be allowed to vote in the state election.

Colonel Tyson, with a detachment of 770 men and 38 officers, has left Brooklyn for San Juan de Porto Rico.

An attempt to compromise the Leech lake trouble resulted in failure, as the Indians refused to join in the conference.

Secretary Day says the Paris negotiations will soon be ended, and the peace commission will finish its work before congress meets.

The yellow fever epidemic in Louisiana is said to be of a mild type, and the state board of health has decided to name it "yellowoid."

Secretary Alger has sent an answer to the war investigating committee, which, in the words of one of the commissioners, "does not answer."

A Madrid dispatch says evacuation will be rushed, and Spaniards will be out of Porto Rico by next week, and out of Cuba by the end of November.

President McKinley and party have gone to Omaha, where they will be guests of the Trans-Mississippi exposition and participate in the peace jubilee.

Thomas Greenwald, a private in battery I, of the Seventh artillery, was shot and instantly killed while trying to escape from Fort Slocum, near New Rochelle, N. Y.

The members of the United States evacuation commission gave an elaborate luncheon to the members of the Spanish evacuation commission at the Hotel Trocha, Havana.

The French government is preparing for an emergency and has issued special orders to the garrisons of numerous towns near the capital to send immediately to Paris 500 infantry each.

News has been received of the finding of gold quartz at Skagway, going $1,000 to the ton. Although the exact location is not made known, it is said to be within a very short distance of the Gateway city.

A woman's love and a man's insane jealousy caused murder in the Seventh immune regiment at Lexington, Ky., and another man who acted as peacemaker is at death's door with a pistol ball in his abdomen.

In the annual report of Surgeon-General W. K Van Reypen, which is the first of the navy bureau reports submitted for publication, the surgeon-general states that he began preparing for war when the Maine was blown up.

RIOT AT CAMP HAMILTON

Caused by the Murder of a Private.

SOLDIERS SEIZE A TRAIN

Dead Man's Companions Swear Vengeance, and Attempt a Lynching—Exciting Night at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12.—As a result of the killing of a private in the Twelfth New York regiment by Provost Guard Kitchen last night, 300 or 400 members of that regiment formed a mob tonight and seized a train at Camp Hamilton, with the intention of coming to town on it and raiding the county jail for the purpose of taking Kitchen out and lynching him. General Wiley and Colonel Wood were quickly notified of the uprising, and they suppressed the mob by the most radical and prompt action. The outbreak was not unexpected, and the jail was heavily guarded. The provost guard in the city was also doubled and things are now quiet, at midnight.

The rioting tonight was the sequel not only of the fatal fights last night, but also of the drunken carousals that have been going on since pay day. Last night there were two killed and two wounded, and a lynching was narrowly prevented. The drinking and disorderly conduct is not in Camp Hamilton, but in the city, when the men get off on leave of absence.

Private Hefferman, of the Twelfth New York, was last midnight killed by Provost Guard Alvin Kitchen, of the Third Kentucky, while the former was running away from a fight he had been in at a dive, and he refused to halt when Kitchen called to him to do so. Kitchen fired twice at Hefferman, the second shot being fatal. The soldiers are still desperately enraged at the provost guard for chasing them with weapons, when they are in the city, and threatened others as well as Kitchen. Private Bailey, who was also shot while in the city last night by the provost guard, is suffering terribly from the effects of the wound in his thigh, and is in a serious condition. The two colored immunes who were shot in camp yesterday when Sergeant Green was killed by Corporal Edwards are resting easier tonight. There is more excitement in Lexington tonight than at any time since the troops were brought here.

When the 7:30 L. & N. train started to town from Camp Hamilton, a crowd of 300 members of the Twelfth New York reigment was at the depot to board it. They were armed, and were coming to town to try to get Alvin Kitchen from jail and shoot him. The operator at the station wired to the division headquarters in the camp the facts, and General Wiley wired back instructing the train to be held. He sent a battalion to the scene of the trouble, under Captain Holbrook, adjutant-general on General Wade's staff. Captain Holbrook ordered all peaceful soldiers to return to the camp.

The Sixth Massachusetts regiment was placed as special guard around Camp Hamilton.

Later a report reached camp that the mob was forming in town.

The entire One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana regiment was sent to town about 11 o'clock. A guard of 5 men has been placed around the jail, and jailers and deputies, armed with Winchesters, are protecting the prisoners. Kitchen is badly scared, and fears he will be lynched.

Kitchen will unquestionably get the death sentence. When he shot Dyren he was under orders not to have his gun loaded. It is said Colonel Leonard, of the Twelfth New York, was the principal promoter of the mob. The matter will be thoroughly investigated tomorrow.

DIRECT FROM DAWSON.

Topeka Arrives at Port Townsend With Many Men and Little Gold.

Port Townsend, Wash., Oct. 12.—The steamship Topeka arrived tonight from Alaska, bringing about 24 passengers from the various northern mining districts. Many of the Topeka's passengers are from Dawson, but they bring but little money with them. They left Dawson September 23 and came up the river on the steamer Flora. Ex-Mayor W. D. Wood, of Seattle, who was aboard the Flora, when part way up the river fell overboard and came near being drowned. A life buoy was thrown him, and he was picked up.

L. S. Ailes brings glowing reports of the Forty-Mile district. A Rock Island company has a complete hydraulic plant at the mouth of Forty-Mile creek, which will be transported to the boundary, 2 miles from the mouth of the creek, on the ice this winter and placed in operation early in the spring. This company has 12 acres of placer ground, on which men with rockers have been making from $5 to $10 per day, the rockers working only a few cubic feet per day, while this plant will have a capacity of several hundred feet.

Returning Klondikers report considerable thieving along the river. Caches and tents are being looted of supplies by parties who are trying to work their way into Dawson without money

WILL US YOUR BRAINS.

Startling Request Being Sent Out From Cornell University.

Binghampton, N. Y., Act. 12.—Professor B. G. Wilder, who occupies the chair of physiology in Cornell university, is sending out a unique document that requests the recipient to will his brains to the university. The circular is being distributed among present and former students of the university, and has been mailed to many leading men of the nation who are numbered among the alumni.

In giving his reason for the strange request, Professor Wilder says that the advanced science of today requires a superior article in the matter of brains that that obtained from the criminal, ignorant or insane.

There are plenty of this class, but it is next to impossible to obtain a higher quality on account of the antipathy to dissection entertained by all cultured people. In order to solve this problem, the circulars have been prepared and sent out.

OREGON AND IOWA.

Commodore Kautz Says They Will Remain With the Pacific Squadron.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The Chronicle says: Contrary to public belief, the battle-ships Oregon and Iowa, recently ordered to sail from New York to Honolulu, are not destined to reinforce Dewey's fleet, says Commodore Albert Kautz, the newly appointed commander of the Pacific squadron to succeed Admiral Miller.

Commodore Kautz is in this city on his way to the Pacific coast. There is, he says, little likelihood that the vessels would go to Oriental waters this year. He declared they would remain part of the Pacific squadron.

One or more of the great sea scourges will probably be maintained permanently in Hawaiian water, ready to sail at an instant's notice to the Philippines, but the commodore is of the opinion that no further reinforcements will be necessary.

Home to Retire.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—Rear-Admiral Miller, who will retire from the navy October 15, says he will stop at his old home in Ohio on his way East, but will probably reside part of the time in San Francisco. He warns people against going to Honolulu in the expectation of making their fortunes.

ACCIDENT AND SUICIDE

Young Man Paid Penalty of His Carelessness With His Life.

Carlyle, Ill., Oct. 12.—While a party composed of Joseph Corcoran, Scott Crabtree, Leila Shade and Rosa Smith were rambling in the cemetery, Corcoran exhibited a revolver and the party closed about him to examine it. Corcoran playfully pointed it at Miss Smith. She jumped aside, but the firearm was discharged, and the bullet entered Miss Shade's thigh. She fainted away.

Corcoran supposed he had killed her, walked away a few steps, placed the muzzle of the revolver to his left temple and blew out his brains.

The young woman was taken home and is now in a precarious condition. Corcoran was 20 years old and Miss Shade is 19.

Railroad Employes Killed.

Boone, Ia., Oct. 12.—Superintendent Leisure, of Clinton, and F. C. Anderson, of Boone, employed by the Chicago & Northwestern in the water supply department, were killed at the railroad well in this city while putting in a new pump. The pump, weighing over a ton, fell on them. F. C. Case had an arm broken.

Bad Indians Denounced.

White Earth, Minn., Oct 12.—A grand council, composed of 30 chiefs and head men, including the leading mixed bloods of the White Earth reservation, representing some 3,000 people, was held here today. Resolutions were adopted deploring the sad state of affairs at Leech lake, and denouncing the authors of the mischief. A petition of loyalty to the government was signed by all present.

Hunter Accidentally Killed.

Tacoma, Oct. 12.—While Lewis Crow, of Pe Ell, was hunting near his home Sunday, his rifle was accidentally discharged. The ball passed through his heart, killing him instantly.

Deposits aggregating $207.36 were made in the savings bank conducted in connection with the public schools of this city by 1,629 pupils this week.

Hop Crop Can't Be Moved.

Salem, Or., Oct. 12.—The hop crop is now moving as fast as shipping facilities are obtained. The crop would be moved from the warehouses much more rapidly were it not for a scarcity of cars. A dealer conservatively estimates the entire crop of the state at 60,000 bales, which, at the average price realized by growers, will bring them not less than $150,000. The same dealer estimates the quantity yet in the hands of growers at 1,500 bales, or one-fourth of the crop.

Shot While Drunk.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 12.—John Corbett, of the First North Carolina, was shot and fatally wounded tonight by Clint Robinson, of the Fourth Illinois. While intoxicated Corbett assaulted Robinson with an ax. Robinson fired a shot in the air, but finally had to bring Corbett down to save his own life.

THE FEELING IN GERMANY

Becoming More Favorable Toward America.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION

Emperor William's Interest in Cuban War Operations—The Question of American Meat.

Berlin, Oct. 11.—There has been a great change in German public opinion on the subject of the retention of the Philippine islands by the United States. The feeling toward America generally is much more favorable than a couple of months ago. The news from the United States that the government at Washington is seriously contemplating holding the Philippines, is commented upon dispassionately in the German press, and it is significant that this week two papers of such standing as the Kolnische Zeitung and the Vossiche Zeitung have published long letters from German merchants settled in the Philippine islands, in which American annexation is strongly advocated. A correspondent of the Vossiche Zeitung even vigorously combats Germany making any attempt to secure a portion of the islands, citing weighty reasons therefor.

Another significant fact this week was that a delegation representing German and German-Swiss firms in the Philippine islands called at the United States embassy to express hopes that America would not relinquish the islands and would not return them to Spain, which the delegation claimed would mean a recurrence of revolution, and the perpetuation of commercial troubles. The delegation also asked if it might go to Paris and lay its views before the United States peace commission. The United Statets ambassador here, Mr. White, advised the delegation not to do so.

Mr. White does not anticipate German interference directly or indirectly, even if the United States insists upon retaining the whole of the archipelago.

Councillor Schwarzenley, formerly of the German embassy at Washington, declares that Germany does not dream of putting obstacles in America's way.

Mr. White had a long conference on Wednesday last with the German minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow.

The imperial government last winter, goaded by the agrarians, drew up a bill to regulate the inspection of American meat exports. The bill practically meant the death of the American meat trade, and, luckily, it could not be made ready for production in the reichstag before that body adjourned. Since then, the situation has changed. The charges against American meats have invariably proved to be groundless so that the violent press attacks have ceased. The government therefore has considerably modified the bill, which is now much less stringent, but some of its provisions are still highly prejudicial to canned meats and sausages. It is expected that the measure will be introduced into the reichstag soon after its convening next month. The entire right and a majority of the centrists favor the measure, so its passage is virtually assured.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED.

One Was Burned to Death, the Other Run Over.

Pendleton, Or., Oct. 11.—Saturday afternoon some children were at play in a barn owned by Sim Hutchinson, a farmer living near this city. Among them was the little 3-year-old daughter of Mr. Hutchinson. The children had some matches, which they ignited. Some straw caught fire, and this was communicated to the barn. All the children except the little Hutchinson girl fled. She was left at the mercy of the flames. A neighbor, Brown by name, rushed in and found the child hanging by her hands to a piece of burning scantling. Her clothing was on fire. He grasped her in his arms and rushed out into the open air, rolled her on the ground and extinguished the flames. It was found that her legs, back, arms and head were frightfully burned. Drs. Cole and Vincent were called, and succeeded in allaying her pain. Brown, who so heroically rescued the child, was badly burned on his hands and arms. Today the child died of her injuries.

Little Child Run Over.

At 12:30 P. M., today, while a westbound train on the Washington & Columbia River railroad was coming round a curve at a point about five miles east of this city, it ran over a 2-year-old boy, the son of D. B. Watson, a farmer living at Mission. The child had wandered away from home, and in attempting to cross the railroad tracks, got caught in a cattle guard. The engineer did not see the boy until too close to stop the train in time to prevent an accident. A part of the train passed over the leg of the boy, severing it from the body. The train was quickly stopped and the child picked up. The little fellow lived only 15 minutes after being run over.

Siam's king has a bodyguard of 400 female warriors.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

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

Early in September the price of cash wheat at Chicago got almost to 60c, and the various grades of contract to 61½ to 65c. The December, now the active future, at that time was around 60c. That was on the first rush of the new spring wheat crop. On that dip there was some letting up in receipts and a surprising increase in the export demand. The development of this independence on the part of growers and of buying demand on the side of foreigners started an advance that carried the September within a fortnight to 70c, advanced the cash price generally about 5c per bushel, and took the December from 60c to 64 7-8c. A September shortage contributed somewhat to this rally, but it was brought around mainly by the foreign demand and by the independence of the countrymen.

The advance in price changed the situation again. The Western holder became seller and the foreigner lessened his buying. The September experience, if nothing, suggest that the general wheat mood just now vacillates between 60c and 70c, the grower being willing to sell very freely at the latter figure and determined to hold at around 60c, and the consumer being willing to buy at the lower but reluctant to take hold at the higher figures. This experience gives the speculator a "line" on the market, will probably influence the commission people to advise their customers to act on the theory that around the 60c point wheat should be bought and anywhere around the 70c it should be sold. Conditions, of course, may not in October be the same as they were in September; the foreigner, for instance, may not be as willing to buy on the breaks nor the countrymen as determined to hold, and October by tradition is a more bearish month than September; but in a general way the wheat speculator, it may be taken for granted, will bear in mind the September experience.

Seattle Markets.

Tomatoes, 50@75c per box.
Cucumbers, 10@15c per doz.
Onions, 85@90c per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, $10@14.
Beets, per sack, $1.
Turnips, per sack, 50@65c.
Carrots, per sack, 65c.
Parsnips, per sack, $1.
Beans, green, 2@3c.
Green corn, $1@1.25 per sack.
Cauliflower, 75c per doz.
Hubbard squash, 1¼c per pound.
Celery, 40@50c.
Cabbage, native and California $1.25@1.50 per 100 pounds.
Apples, 50c@90c per box.
Pears, 75c@$1 per box.
Prunes, 40@50c per box.
Peaches, 25@40c.
Plums, 30c.
Cantaloupes, $1.25 per box.
Butter—Creamery, 26c per pound; dairy and ranch, 18@20c per pound.
Eggs, 26c.
Cheese—Native, 12@12½c.
Poultry—Old hens, 13@14c per pound; spring chickens, $3@4.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6½@7c; cows, prime, 6½c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 7@8c; veal, 5@6c.
Wheat—Feed wheat, $19.
Oats—Choice, per ton, $22@23.
Corn—Whole, $23.50; cracked, $24; feed meal, $23.50.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $24@25; whole, $22.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, $3.50; straights, $3.25; California brands, $3.25; buckwheat flour, $3.75; graham, per barrel, $3.70; whole wheat flour, $3.75; rye flour, $4.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, $14; shorts, per ton, $16.
Feed—Chopped feed, $17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, $17; oil cake meal, per ton, $35.
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, $9.50@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, $13.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58@59c; Valley and Bluestem, 60@62c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, $3.35; graham, $2.85; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 36@38c; choice gray, 34@35c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, $21@22; brewing, $23 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, 50@60c; seconds, 40@45c; dairy, 40@45c store, 25@35c.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12½c; new cheese, 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3@3.50 per dozen; hens, $3.50@4.50; springs, $1.25@3; geese, $5.00@6.00 for old, $4.50@5 for young; ducks, $4.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12½@12½c per pound.
Potatoes—55@60c per sack; sweets, 2@2¼c per pounn.
Vegetables—Beets, 30c; 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—10@15c; 1897 crop, 6@7c.