EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

dappenings Both at Home and Abroad.

WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Culled From the Press orts of the Current Wask.

The lockout in the window glass trade at Pittsburg is ended.

Yellow fever has been completely

stamped out at Guantanamo. Charles Kugadt was hanged at Houston, Tex., for the murder of his sister.

Fully 10,000 people participated in a reception to General Shafter at Lima, O. The independent battalion of Washington volunteers has been mustered

Ex-Governor Charles Sheldon, of South Dakota, died at Deadwood of

Superintendent Lukens, of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company has been released from custody on bonds.

The wireworkers' strike at Cleveland, O., has failed, and a general resumption of work will soon follow.

The Colorado supreme court has decided the silver Republican factional quarrel in favor of the anti-Tellerites, who are given the right to the title and emblem of the party.

Battery B, Oregon volunteers, has been mustered out of service, and its members returned to private life without having the much-sought-for chance to battle for their country.

Agoncillo, envoy of the Filipinos, has reached Paris, In reply to a Spanish statement, the American peace commissioners have declared that the United States refuses to assume sovereignty over Cuha.

A Havana dispatch says: An agreement between the two commissions as to the date of evacuation again seems probable. The American ultimatum fixes upon January 1, and this date will be finally accepted by the Span-

Lieutenant Peary's vessel is caught in the ice, and there is little prospect that it will get out this year. The present position of the steamer is much farther north than whalers usually go. The vessel will return safely next spring after the ice thaws.

A sensational story comes from Havana to the effect that Captain-General Blanco together with other prominent Spaniards, had formed a plot to set up ablic in Cuba, and eventually turn the island back to Spain. Their plans were upset by the signing of the peace protocol.

Rev. Chas. Heath, colored, is dead at his home in New York city, aged 101 years. The first notable event in his life was in 1799, when his mother carried him to the funeral of George Washington, so that he could always say that he had attended the burial of the first president of his country.

President McKinley addressed a large body of railway employes before leaving Chicago.

Advices from Porto Rico says all high officials there have taken steps to become naturalized Americans.

The British ship Blenfeld burned at the mouth of the Thames river, and 14 of those on board lost their lives.

The Spaniards at Havana are becoming insolent, and disregarding the American demands. Blanco has auctioned off cannon which rightly belonged to the United States.

In the annual report of the third assistant postmaster-general a strong recommendation is made that negotiations be opened looking to the reduction of the international rate to 2 cents half ounce or fraction thereof.

In a terrible typhoon off Formosa hundreds of lives were lost. Among the ships lost was the American bark Comet. The crew was saved. Homeward-bound passengers say they passed numerous abandoned vessels. The loss of life must have been enormous.

The coal-mining town of Wellington, Vancouver island, has been the scene of several subsidences; and there is general alarm there owing to indications that another is likely to take place. The whole town is undermined, owing to the extensive opera-

tions for coal mining. A dispatch from Manila says: The insurgent general, Pio Pilar, has agreed to evacuate Paco Paco, the last suburb of Manila held by the Filipinos Tuesday. This completes the American conquest of the city. The last rebel has left Cavite and Manila, the rest of the island of Luzon being in the hands of the insurrectionist faction.

Disastrous typhoons, sandstorms and floods have caused fearful loss of life and property in the Orient. In the district watered by the river Feng, in Japan, hundreds of villages have been swept away and 2,000 people drowned. Another report says 250 towns are under water. Thousands of refugees are flocking to the cities. The Ishkarie river also overflowed, drowning over 1,000 people.

LATER NEWS.

Chanoine, the French minister of war, has resigned.

The total registration of voters in New York was 556,389, as against 576,-192 in 1897.

Fire broke out at pier No. 39, East river, Brooklyn, and did damage to the amount of \$500,000.

John H. Dialogue, head of the shipbuilding firm of that name, is dead at his home at Camden, N, J.

A great improvement is reported in the health of the Spanish troops at Havana during the past ten days. A movement to restrict the town of

Pullman, Ill., to its charter limitations has been approved by the supreme court of that state. Another demonstration has been

made in Havana by city officials who have not received their salaries for many months past. The steamer Reina de Los Angeles has returned to Santiago after carrying

the Garcia and Cespedes factions to Santa Cruz del Sur to attend the Cuban American exports are increasing more rapidly than those of any other

country. In 1870 we had 71/2 per cent of the world's commerce; now we have Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson has arrived home again. He believes the sunken Spanish warship Viz-

\$1,000,000 to raise her. Emperor William has designated a large fountain which he proposes to erect in Constantinope as a gift to commemorate his visit and that of Empress

caya can be saved, but it would cost

Victoria to the sultan's capital. The steamship Victoria brings news to Tacoma that two more battles have been fought in Formosa between Japanese troops and the native savages, who seem bent on exterminating all the

Japanese on the island. Aguinaldo is desirous of going to Paris for the purpose of appearing before the peace commissioners, says a Manila dispatch, but he is prevented from so doing by the jealousies existing between the insurgent leaders.

The principal fact brought out by the newest British blue book is that no offer to negotiate on the matter of possession of Fashoda was ever made. The French papers now seem hopeful of a peaceful solution of the dispute.

The canal route survey has been completed and there is an exodus of civil engineers from Nicaragua. Louis Wickman, who has just arrived at New York from Greytown, thinks Zelaya's opinion as to the time of the expiration of the Maritime Canal Company's concession is faulty.

Time to the Yukon will be shortned as the result of the discov new channel for vessels. Steamers of moderate draught may enter the mouth of the river and ascend four or five hundred miles before trans-shipping. Expansion of territory under the new survey is important.

The last detachment of Spanish troops have sailed from Porto Rico and evacuation is complete.

The Utah troop of cavalry, which has been doing guard duty in the Yosemite, has been ordered to the Presidio.

Major-General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., was married privately in London to Miss Laura Williams, of Chicago. News has been received in Washing-

ton of the launching at Havre of the cruiser Rio de la Plata, which is to be presented to Spain by the Spanish residents of Argentina. The joint traffic association has re-

ceived a death-blow by the United States supreme court, which has just decided that its existence is unlawful, and the anti-trust law is being violated.

A Madrid dispatch to the New York World says that leading men at Madrid concede that America will not assume the Cuban debt, that the Philippines will probably be lost and that the American commissioners' demands in all matters will be acceded to.

Secretary Long has taken the intitiative steps to make San Juan de Porto Rico the first naval station in the West Indian waters. Congress will be asked to appropriate money enough to make it one of the best equipped naval stations the United States has.

Serious trouble is brewing among the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indians. For 30 years, since the Medicine Lodge treaty, the government has fed these Indians, but that treaty expired July 1. They have commenced killing cattle belonging to Texas cattlemen, and a crisis is near.

The California superior court has decided that Mrs. Botkin, accused of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and sister, of Dover, Del., is not a fugitive from justice of Delaware. Mrs. Botkin has been remanded in custody of the chief of police of San Francisco, and the date of her trial will be set

The president has approved the recommendation of General Wade, at Havana, that the Spaniards be allowed until December 1 to evacuate Cuba; meantime, however, United States troops now in Cuba and others to be dispatched will take possession of the territory as fast as the Spaniards vacate it, probably leaving Havana last.

OVERLOADED

Overwhelmed by Tide Rips in Turnagain Arm.

NINE MEN WERE DROWNED

Two Searching Parties Bave Been Sent Out to Find the Missing Men-Impossible to Swim Ashore.

Sunrise, Alaska, Sept. 28.-A small sloop was wrecked in Turnagain arm early in the morning of September 16, and nine men lost their lives by the accident. The men were: Kit Carson Payne, of Portland, Or.; Frank L. Robinson, of Santa Cruz, Cal.; A. M. Adams, of Bellevue, Pa.; Louis E. Zimmer and J. M. Bonner, of Pittsburg, Pa.; M. Walcott and his son Oliver, of New York; Mr. Scott, of Scottsburg, the custody of the sheriff. He finally Ill., and Chris Johnson, of Sunrise persuaded the crowd to permit the sher-City, owner of the sloop.

This three-ton sloop left Peter's Creek landing, on Kulk arm, the evening of the 15th, bound for Sunrise City, near the head of Turnagain arm. She was overloaded so that her deck was only six inches above the water, and some of the men objected to making the trip with her on that account, but they all started finally. She left with favoring wind and smooth water. At about 12 o'clock the sloop passed Fire island and steered toward the entrance to Turnagain 'arm, some 20 miles away. This was the last that was seen of the Johnson sloop or her passengers. Somewhere between the island arm the tide rips overwhelmed and swamped the overloaded boat. The dog belonging to the sloop swam to the south shore and made its way to the mining camps on Bird creek, and was brought from there to Sunrise. The steamer Pery brought in the small skiff belonging to the sloop, which was found floating bottom up near Tyonic. Broken pieces of the sloops's cabin and several small articles were found on the north

shore by Mr. Duncan, of this place. Two searching parties have been out from this town, where the men have many friends and acquaintances, but none of the bodies have been found. It is probable that all the men but Johnson were asleep in the hold when the sloop was swamped, and were carried down with it. It would have been impossible for a man to swim ashore from the middle of the rough channel where the disaster occurred. Several of these men had just returned from the Copper and Tanana rivers, by way of the new trail just opened by Captain Glenn's party. They were feeling jubilant over the discoveries they had made, and were going back with supplies this

The entrance to Turnagain arm, at the northeastern extremity of Cook inlet, is known as the most perilous water in this part of the world. The arm is really a rocky cayon, and three to five miles wide. With precipitous mountains rising abruptly on each side, it extends nearly through the Coast range of mountains. In fact the large glacier at the eastern end extends the narrow ridge of mountains and joins that from Portage bay on Prince William sound. Through this deep and rocky gorge the wind and tide rush with terrible force. The tides rise and fall some 50 feet and run like a torrent over miles of mud flats and reefs of ragged rock. A powerful steamer can make no headway against them, and a sailing vessel entering the arm is entirely at their mercy, unless the wind happens to be very favorable. Here, when the wind is in certain directions, the waters pile up and a tidal wave sweeps in like a rushing wall of

Adams, Bonner, Payne, Zimmer and Scott left for the Copper river country last February, going over the Valdes glacier and thence 90 miles up Copper river. From there they followed the Nalcheena waters of the Matamuska, which flows into Knik arm. There they built a double-end scow, 24 feet long and 6 feet wide, and started for civilization. They made the 175 miles to Knik in just 12 hours, so swift is the stream, and called at Stone's camp. known as Knik City. They arrived there the latter part of August, and remained until they started on the voyage that ended in their death, and the death of the four others who had joined them there. Robinson was a wellknown baseball player in California. The Walcotts had intended starting a

store at Sunrise City. Several parties have made quartz and placer locations in the mountains west of the Matamuska river, and will send in their supplies this winter. Many miners from this district will try to sled their outfits over the new trail as far as Copper river this winter, and many others will pack in their supplies with horses next spring.

Anarchists Follow Emperor William. Haifa, Palestine, Oct. 26 .- The police made an important arrest of a wellknown anarchist here yesterday. Extroardinary precautions are being taken te insure the safety of Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria. During the time that they are here veiled women will not be allowed in the streets, as the police fear that anarchists might assume these disguises, SOUTHERN RACE WAR.

Eleven Negroes and One White Man

New Orleans, La., Oct. 26 .- The Picayune's Forest, Miss., special says: Eleven dead negroes and one dead white man, and one negro and three white men seriously wounded, is the result at this writing of the bloody war being waged between the white and black races in the Harpersville neighborhood, of this (Scott) county. Several of the rioters have been captured and lodged in jail at Forest today, but the others escaped into the swamp. Large crowd of white men are in close pursuit, however, and more names are hourly expected to be added to the death list.

It is impossible to obtain a full list of the killed, for the reason that some of the negroes were shot down in the woods and were hurriedly buried by

the whites where they fell. Governor McLaurin went to Harpersville last night and appealed to the whites not to molest the prisoners in iff to take the prisoners to jail. Sheriff Stevenson had placed additional guards at the Forest jail to prevent the lynching of the rioters now in custody. The negroes who are under arrest have made full confession.

WHAT THE WAR COST.

Uncle Sam's Expenses Something Over

a Million Dollars Per Day Chicago, Oct. 26 .- A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Uncle Sam's expenses for the Spanish war sink into insignificance when compared with the cost of the conflict between the states. Thus far the war with Spain has cost \$167,529,941, or a fraction over \$1,000,000 per day since the beginning of hostilities-April 21against the enormous sum of \$3,065,-413,156 during the civil war, or an average of \$1,685,156 per day.

The largest amount paid out in a single day during the war with Spain was \$4,110,000, July 28, or nearly enough to construct and equip a firstclass battle-ship. The next highest days were September 19, when \$3,775,-000 was spent, and July 19, with a total of \$3,770,000, but the daily expenses frequently run above the \$3,-000,000 mark. The budget for the four months of the present fiscal year was \$125,112, 540, while the exepnditures for the whole fiscal year of 1897, were only \$83,511,713, and for this month the average of \$1,000,000 per day was maintained.

In April the expenses for the ar ny and navy were considerably above normal figures, when they reached \$19,-000,000. May showed a perceptible increase, when \$26,000,000 was spent. June was a further increase, \$29,000,-000 passing over the treasury counter, and July showed the highest expenditure of \$43,000,000. The next month witnessed a decrease, only \$31,000,000 being spent, but September reached nearly \$32,000,000, and for the 22 days of October the expenses were about \$19,000,000, or nearly \$1,000,-000 per day. The total disbursements of the government for the four months of the present fiscal year, which included the civil list, pension payments and interest on the public debt, was \$223,587 114. The total receipts were only \$153,754,445, showing a deficit of \$69,0000,000 for the fiscal year. The \$3,000,000 spent on the operations of the army and navy during the war of the rebellion includes the period of the first three months of 1861, when active preparations for hostilities were being made, and the last nine months of 1865, when the expenses of the government were unususally heavy.

Hawaiians Want a Cable.

Washington, Oct. 26 .- Of the several commissions adjusting the relations of the United States towards its newly acquired possessions, the Hawaiians will be the first ready with a bill for the consideration of congress.

This, of course, will make provisions for the government of the island, but, aside from this matter, there will be another of the utmost impertance. It tion of affairs. will provide for the construction of a cable between the Hawaiian islands and the United States. Owing to the growing trade with this new territory and the necessity of having quick means of communication with its officials there, congress will probably subsidize a cable.

Four New Records.

Norwood, Mass., Oct. 26 .- Four new American bicycle road records were made today over a measured mile by Frank Ourish, of Dorchester, Mass. The first was the paced mile, flying start, which was covered in 1:41 1-5, the previous record being 1:45, made by W. H. Dodge, of Lowell. Ourish next made the mile paced, standing start, in 1:45 3-5, the old record being held by Dodge in 1:53. The third record was the one-mile unpaced, standing start, which was made in 2:11 1-5, the previous record being 2:16 4-5, by A. Foster of Terre Haute, Ind. With the aid of F. Wold, Ourish broke the tandem mile paced, standing start, in 1:54 8-5, the old record being 1:55 1-5. made by Hulman and Ferguson, also of Terre Haute.

Coutroller Treadwell, of the treasury department, has decided that postoffice inspectors are entitled to a per diem of \$4 for expenses only when on duty out-

Being Planted in Cuba by Agitators.

DIRECTED AGAINST AMERICANS

Insurgent Officers Freaching a Holy War Against the New-Comers-Garcia Also Denounced.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., Oct. 25. -Pazy Libertad, one of the daily papers of Cienfuegos, published with the sanction of the government, prints a manifesto with over 300 signatrues, a great many of which are Spaniards, openly proclaiming Cuban independ-

About 59 Cuban patriotic clubs have been organized in Havana under the management, in a large number of cases, of physicians, lawyers and professional men. Many members of some of the clubs attended the first meeting wearing the Cuban and American flags crossed. The presiding officers of several of the clubs, noticing the insignia in the buttonholes of the coats of the members, ordered that in future only the Cuban flag should be worn. In many instances this order was complied with.

The Cuban general, Rego, has arrived at Havana from Puerto Principe, and is preaching in the Hayana cafes and the insurgents' camps near the city a holy war against the Americans. He has interviewed many of the leaders of the Cubans and has urged the carrying on of war against Americans if independence is not at once granted to

The Cuban colonel, Torriet, has also arrived from Havana at the east, and is carrying on a strong campaign against the Americans and Calixto Garcia. whom he professes to look upon as a traiter to the Cubans who has been bribed by American gold. The colonel, in an interview with one of the leading newspapers in Havana, made all sorts of charges against Garcia and the Americans, but the censor would not allow an account of the interview to be published, fearing that it might give rise to disturbances.

A secret circular has been sent to the presidents of all the Cuban patriotic committees, denouncing a large number of Cubans, who are looked upon as traitors to the cause of Cuban independence, and are charged with being attached to the Americans. The circular recommends a vigorous contest against not only Spanish residents, but against the Americans as well, "who are endeavoring to steal the Cubans' victory."

The Spanish colonel, Cervera, military governor of Mariano, pays daily visits to the insurgent camps in his district, advising the Cubans not to surrender their arms and to make registence until the independence of the island is declared. Colonel Cervera is an intimate friend of General Parrado, president of the evacuation commission.

During the last two weeks, several hundred Remington carbines and large quantities of ammunition have been sent from Havana, it is presumed, by some of the Spanish chiefs. The Spanish residents, manufacturers, merchants and planters are somewhat alarmed and criticise in very severe terms the behavior of some of the Spanish chiefs, who, it is alleged, are acting suspicionsly in many places, and are working in favor of Cuban independence, advising the Cubans to persist in their revolutionary attitude. For this reason, many of the Spanish residents here have written long letters to friends in Madrid in order that the home government may be acquainted with what is happening in the island, and have requested that on behalf of Spain's interests and the part of the Spanish residents, the evacuation may be completed as soon as possible, so as to avoid prolonging the existing dangerous condi-

Owing to the fact that Spanish officers are selling commissary stores at any price obtainable, the army supplies are now a drug on the market in the interior, making legitimate trade im-

It is asserted as the Spanish rule in Cuba draws to a close, corruption and robbery daily become more open and wholesale. The committee on transportation, charged with furnishing passage tickets to Spanish officers returning to Spain, are charging an arbitrary rate of \$4 each for a berth. If the victim refuses to give up, he is made to wait several steamers, the commission claiming there is no room. Generally the officer is glad to pay the tax in order to get away. This abuse is openly spoken of, but the present situation is a free-for-all, grab-as-grab-can game, and every one appears eager to make money while the Spanish sun shines.

The official report of the burials in the city of Havana since the first of the present year shows that there have been 16,821 interments. The average death rate keeps on steadily at 47 per

Great discontent prevails among the Spanish trooops because of nonpayments, in some cases for six months in others for seven months, and in still others for eight months.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., oard of Trade Brokers, 71 to 714 Chamber of ommerce building, Portland, Oregon.]

The wheat trader's success last week depended upon the direction in which he happened to be faced. If he looked toward the west he made no money out of the market. The influence of the largest primary receipts on record kept him off the buying side. He was lucky if he resisted the temptation to put out a short line. The operator who kept his eye on the seaboard was the lucky one. He saw there the largest export engagements ever known, about a million wheat a day. If he did not have some money to the good at the close Saturday night it was because he has no aptitude for the opportunities.

Chicago was incliend to be skeptical of the export figures. It was not doing much itself, but the man who was closest to the shipping position knew that Duluth was, quality and freights considered, cheaper than this market, and that the seaboard also had grain of its own bought on cheap freights that could be sold ahead of Chicago offerings. The best export authorities agreed as to enormous sales abroad. Consequently there is no room for denial or for pretense that it is largely a matter of exaggeration. Lohrke, whose word is to be accepted in this matter, in an interview yesterday, said the business accomplished during the past fortnight was on a scale probably never exceeded. This authority, when asked as to the probable permanency of the foreign demand, in an interesting explanation showed how the foreigners themselves were so uncertain of the situation they were not venturing to speculate any on the bull side.

The wheat price this year is to be a matter of mood-the mood of the farm-er the world over. If it were to be decided by the facts as to supplies, the bull, to have any success, would need to make his purchases on the very weak days. Every authority is agreed that the world's harvest last season was the fullest ever known, and with that alone in mind the speculator might make comparisons with the low prices of the other years of great crops.

Portland Market.

Wheat-Walla Walla, 63c; Valley and Bluestem, 65@67c per bushel. Flour-Best grades, \$3.45; graham, \$3; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats-Choice white, 39@40c; choice gray, 37@38c per bushel. Barley-Feed barley, \$21@22; brew-

ing, \$23 per ton. Millstuffs--Bran, \$15.50 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$16; chop, \$15.50

per ton. Hay-Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$9 @10; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Butter-Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 40@45c; dairy, 40@45c store,

-Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 121/20; new cheese,

10c per pound. Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3 per dozen; hens, \$3.00@3.50; 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, 121/2 12%c per pound.

Potatoes-50@60c per sack; sweets, 2@21/c per pounn.

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, 8c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@31/2c per pound.

Onions-Oregon, 75c@\$1 per sack. Hops-11@16c; 1897 crop, 6@7c. Wool-Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 8%c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 71/2c 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@6%c per pound. Veal-Large, 51/2 @6c; small, 61/2 @

7 %c per pound. Seattle Markets. Tomatoes, 20@50c per box. Cucumbers, 10@15c per doz. Onions, 85@90c per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$10@12. 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, 750 per doz. Celery, 40@50c. Cabbage, native and California \$1.25@1.50 per 100 pounds.

Apples, 50c@65c per box. Pears, 75c@\$1 per box. Prunes, 50c per box. Peaches, 75c. Plums, 50c.

Butter-Creamery, 27c per pound; dairy and ranch, 18@20c per pound. Eggs, 80c. Cheese-Native, 12@121/c.

Poultry-Old hens, 10c per pound; spring chickens, 10c; turkeys, 16c. Fresh meats-Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6%@7c; cows, prime, 8 1/2c; mutton, 7 1/2c; pork, 7 @8c; veal, 5 @ 60.

Wheat-Feed wheat, \$19@20. Oats-Choice, per ton, \$22@23. Hay-Puget Sound mixed, \$9.50@ 10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18,