

GERMAN MINISTER RECALLED

His Only Offense Was in Being Too Conciliatory.

GERMANY MUCH CHAGRINED

Probably Caused by Refusal of United States to Make Surrender of Boxer Leaders Imperative.

New York, Oct. 22.—Distrust of Germany's attitude in China has been revived as a result of information received here showing the hostility of the Berlin government to a policy of conciliation in the settlement of the far Eastern question, says a Washington correspondent of the Herald. It is learned that the recall of Baron Speck von Sternberg, the charge d'affaires, was due to his efforts to smooth the road looking to a prompt, peaceful solution of the Chinese trouble. Baron von Sternberg returned to Berlin on the steamer Deutschland.

Among the friends of Baron von Sternberg in the official circles here deep surprise was felt when the news of his removal from Washington was first noised about. His relations with the administration were of the most cordial character, and the officials generally conceded that he was doing much to make a satisfactory solution in China possible.

Exact details as to Baron von Sternberg's recall are impossible to obtain, as none of the officials of the German embassy will talk about the matter, and the state department does not seem to be fully advised on the subject. It is known, however, that Baron von Sternberg, while endeavoring to carry out the several instructions he had received, presented proposals to this government in a more conciliatory fashion than the Berlin authorities had contemplated. Being on the ground, Baron von Sternberg appreciated that it would be advisable in the interest of harmonious relations between both governments for him to be less positive than his instructions required.

Officials here are very deeply grieved over Baron von Sternberg's recall, as they say he has certainly aided in preserving good relations between the two powers. It is pointed out that if he had acted in an offensive manner the answers made to the German notes would not have been different from those given. Undoubtedly Germany was greatly chagrined by the refusal of the United States to accede to its proposition to make the surrender of the Chinese guilty of outrages precedent to negotiations, inasmuch as the attitude of this government made the rejection of the proposal certain. It was probably this feeling that had much to do with Baron von Sternberg's recall.

Baron von Sternberg was instrumental in allaying much of the suspicion which existed here regarding the purposes of Germany in China, but his recall for the reason understood here, indicates that the Berlin government would have preferred developments which would have delayed an early settlement. An official recently recalled that Baron von Sternberg was largely responsible for the satisfactory solution of the Samoan imbroglio; that this was due to the virtual withdrawal by this government from any claims to the Caroline islands it must have possessed growing out of the war with Spain, and generally that he had worked earnestly for the improvement of the good relations between the two countries.

Miners Hopeful of a Settlement.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 22.—The Lehigh Valley and individual companies in the Wyoming valley posted notices today, in which they invite their employees to return to work at a 10 per cent increase in wages, the same to hold good until April 1, 1901. Up to noon, none of the companies posting the notices had received any applications for work. The stumbling block now is the powder question. At a strike headquarters the opinion prevails that some way will be found out of the difficulty.

Negro Murderer Lynched.

Plaquemine, La., Oct. 22.—Milroy Johnson, a negro, who shot and dangerously wounded Conductor Will Jordan, of the Texas & Pacific road, Wednesday night, near Baton Rouge, was lynched at 2 o'clock this morning. Johnson had been incarcerated temporarily at the state capital. Last night the sheriff attempted to take him to the jail at Port Allen. A determined body of men overpowered the officers and securing the prisoner, hanged him.

Fever Spreading in Havana.

Havana, Oct. 20.—Yellow fever is increasing here. It is said that there is no block in the city but has contributed from one to 17 cases. If there is no improvement, there will soon be an exodus from here. Frank W. Hayes, the general manager of the Havana branch of the North American Trust Company, who is suffering from yellow fever, is very low, and Mrs. Hayes has been isolated with him.

William L. Wilson, postmaster-general under Cleveland, is dead at Lexington, Va.

Nome has had its first fall of snow.

POPULATION OF ARIZONA.

Census Figures Show Increase of 104 Per Cent in Ten Years.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The census bureau today made public the returns of the population for the territory of Arizona. The population of the territory in 1900 is 122,212, as compared with 59,620 in 1890. This shows an increase during the decade of 62,592 or 104.9 per cent. This large increase is due in part to the fact that there were 28,450 Indians and 154 other persons, or a total of 28,628 persons on Indian reservations, etc., in Arizona, who were enumerated in 1890 under the provisions of the census act, but were not included in the general population of the territory in that census. The population of the territory in 1870 was 9,658, and during the 10 years from 1870 to 1880 it increased 30,782 or 318.7 per cent, giving a population in 1880 of 40,440. The population in 1890, as stated in the report for that census, was 59,620, representing an increase during the decade of 19,180, or 49.4 per cent.

The population of Arizona in 1900 is more than 12 times as large as the population given for 1870 in the first census taken after its organization as a territory in 1863.

The total land surface of Arizona is approximately 112,920 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the census of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, .60; 1900, 1.

PHILIPPINE NAVAL STATION.

Subig Bay Is Not Considered a Suitable Place.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Reports which have reached the navy department as to the effect that Subig bay, in the Philippines, is not a suitable place for locating an extensive naval station, coaling station or navy yard, owing to the limited depth of the water. Naval opinion has been divided for some time as to the relative merits of Manila bay and Subig bay. The Spanish government spent large sums on Subig bay and it was thought to offer facilities superior to those of Manila bay for a permanent naval headquarters. An inquiry as to the relative merits of this and several other points was instituted some time ago, and the reports forwarded through the commander of the Asiatic station are not favorable to Subig bay, holding that it has disadvantages similar to those urged against Manila bay. Several other points are suggested as offering good sites for stations or yards, including Ilo Ilo and Olongapo. Naval Constructor Hobson has taken a different view, however, and has presented a plan for an extensive naval establishment on Subig bay. In view of the differences of opinion it is probable that a naval board will be named to pass upon the several points and select the one most available for a station.

POLITICAL UPHEAVAL.

Caused by the Necessity for a Stronger Foreign Policy.

Yokohama, Oct. 22.—The resignation of the Japanese cabinet and the probable coming into power of Marquis Ito is the theme of the hour. The change came as a surprise, although it was deemed inevitable in the not distant future. It was, doubtless, unwelcome to Marquis Ito himself, who has by no means yet got his new party in proper trim for harmonious and successful work. Although the latter is well organized, it is made up of many incongruous and warring elements, and early trouble is predicted for it, especially in view of a distribution of the offices before it is brought under any sort of discipline.

The ostensible cause of the sudden upheaval in politics here is doubtless the necessity which has arisen for a more decided and strenuous foreign policy in view of the situation in China. It is generally felt that Japan has thus far kept herself too much in the background in the negotiations progressing on the neighboring continent and that the time has come for her to assert herself, her geographical position, her eminent services in the recent rescue of the legations, and, above all, her superior knowledge of what can and ought to be done in China, all entitling her word and counsel to be held to be of greater weight than that of any other nation. Marquis Ito is the only man to whom the country can turn in this emergency, as has been the case for many years past whenever an important crisis had arisen. A significant feature of the present case is to be found in the fact that the Marquis is now credited with strong pro-Russian tendencies.

Verdict for Heavy Damages.

New York, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rhoades has obtained a verdict in the supreme court for \$37,000, in the suit by her as administratrix of her husband, George B. Rhoades, against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. This is the largest verdict rendered against a surface railroad in this city for many years. Mrs. Rhoades claimed \$50,000 damages. Her husband was, on July 10, 1899, run down by a car belonging to the defendant company, and died a few hours later. It is in connection with the death of Captain Rhoades that Policeman Thomas F. O'Brien was sent to Sing Sing prison. He was convicted of stealing the captain's watch which had been taken from the injured man.

OPERATORS RESPONSIBLE

They Fail to Treat Strikers Considerately.

SO SAYS PRESIDENT MITCHELL

The Men Do Not Want the Powder Concession Counted as Part of the 10 Per Cent Advance.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 23.—When President Mitchell, of the United Mine-workers, was asked what he had to say in regard to a settlement of the miners' strike, he said:

"As there appears to be some disposition on the part of the public to place the responsibility of the prolongation of the strike on the shoulders of the miners, speaking for them I want to say that when the Scranton convention accepted the 10 per cent increase in wages providing the operators abolished the sliding scale and guaranteed the payment of the advance in wages until April 1, the miners had met the operators more than half way. They had shown a conciliatory spirit, and I know of no good reason why the proposition should not have been accepted by the operators. As a consequence, the responsibility for the continuance of the strike rests solely upon the failure of the operators to treat the proposition of their employees considerately. The public should understand that unsatisfactory as is the proposition of the operators, who make the reduction in the price of powder apart of the advance of 10 per cent, that even this proposition has not been offered by a very large number of the coal-producing companies in the anthracite region, and until all companies guarantee the payment of the 10 per cent advance above the rate of wages paid in September until April 1, according to a decision of the Scranton convention, the miners are powerless to act."

"I want to repeat again that there can be no partial sectional settlement of this strike. The large companies in the Lehigh region that have refused to move at all since the Scranton convention was held are Cox & Co., the largest coal producers in the Lehigh region; G. B. Markle & Co., the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and a large number of smaller companies. There is also a considerable number of coal companies in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions that have not guaranteed the payment of the 10 per cent advance until April 1. The only district that has accepted the terms of the Scranton convention in full is No. 9, better known as the Schuylkill district."

"Companies which produce about 65 per cent of a total production of the anthracite coal fields have guaranteed the payment of the 10 per cent advance and have abolished the sliding scale."

When Mr. Mitchell was asked what he would do if all the companies were to post notices, he said:

"When all the companies have posted notices then I will have something to say."

When it was suggested to him that there might be a break in the ranks of the strikers if the contest was to continue much longer, he said that not one man would go back to the mines until they are officially notified to return.

Two Hundred Indians Starving.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 23.—A special report from Agassiz, B. C., tonight says that 200 Indians are starving at Pemberton Meadows, 150 miles north of Agassiz. An Indian rider brought news today that 50 Indian families are dying and that it is doubtful if supplies can be sent to them quickly enough to save their lives. They have caught no salmon this season, their potato crop has failed and their stock has been drowned by floods. Recent heavy rains have caused the Harrison river to overflow its banks and the whole country is said to be flooded. Conditions are said to be worse now than during the disastrous floods of 1894, when the district was under six feet of water. Supplies are being rushed from Vancouver to the starving Indians.

French Immigrants Held.

New York, Oct. 23.—The entire list of steerage passengers of the French liner La Bretagne, 716 in number, were held up on the registry floor of the bureau office today because it was claimed that a majority of the names were improperly manifested. No such hold-up of immigrants at the landing bureau of this port has occurred in years, if ever before. The emigrants would have been sent back to the ship had not the agent of the French line appeared in the afternoon and supplied a bond of \$5,000 as a guarantee that the fines for all emigrants improperly manifested will be paid.

Mexican Town Swept Away.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 22.—The town of Gaudalope, Mexico, in the Rio Grande basin, 40 miles below El Paso, was swept away by a cloudburst Wednesday night. The 400 villagers lost everything they possessed. An old man and two children, besides many goats, cattle, horses and fowls were lost.

REVOLT OF THE INSANE.

Twenty Crime Patients Overpower the Keepers and Escape.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 24.—There was a revolt at the Mattewan state hospital for the criminal insane this evening, when six or eight keepers were assaulted and overpowered by 20 insane patients. Some of the patients escaped, and seven are still at large. One or two of the keepers are badly bruised.

After the patients had been given their supper they were taken back to their apartments with their keepers. Among the number were 15 or 20 who slept in one of the large corridors where there were six or eight keepers. There were no suspicious movements on the part of the patients. But suddenly and without warning each keeper was attacked simultaneously by two or three patients, and heavy blows descended upon the heads of the keepers. The keys held by the keepers were taken from them quickly, and a rush for the door was made. The patients first passed through the dining-room, where each picked from the table a heavy plate or cup or bowl. From the dining-room they went through the adjoining rooms, the doors of which were unlocked, and then into the long hall leading to the rear exit. Through the yard they ran like deer, and crowded around the big gate in the wall, while one of their number was turning the key in the lock. When the gate was thrown open they rushed out of the yard, fairly tumbling over each other in their anxiety to gain freedom.

In the meantime the keepers had recovered sufficiently to give the alarm. Chase was given across the hospital farm, and all but seven of the patients were captured. The recaptured patients were taken back to the institution and securely locked up in other parts of the building. The searching parties started out to scour the woods in the vicinity of the hospital. The keepers who were assaulted were given medical attention, and were able to join in the search for the fugitives. The revolt, it is thought, was caused directly by the cramped quarters at the hospital.

FOUR FIREMEN KILLED.

Gasoline Tank Exploded in a Burning Building.

St. Paul, Oct. 24.—As a result of a fire that broke out in the slaughtering pen of Hinman & Company's packing house shortly after midnight last night, four firemen are dead and a number of others injured, and property worth about \$50,000 destroyed.

The fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, spread with great rapidity fanned by a strong wind. From the packing house the flames spread to the warehouse of the Northwestern Lime Company, then to the McCormick Harvester Company's large brick warehouse filled with valuable farm machinery. The firemen had entered the McCormick warehouse to be in a better position to fight the flames. A tank containing 20 gallons of gasoline in the rear part of the building exploded, shattering the walls and burying the men in the debris.

The McCormick Harvester Company was heaviest loser, their loss footing up \$380,000.

Of this \$380,000 was on buildings and \$300,000 on stock and notes, all their papers and records being burned. They carried no insurance. The loss of D. M. Robbins, owner of the packing house, is placed at \$55,500, which includes the loss on several tenement houses and other buildings. Other losses bring the total to nearly \$450,000. Losers other than the McCormick company are well protected by insurance.

Confessed to Three Murders.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 2.—Two murder mysteries have been cleared up by the confession of Yip Luck, the Chinaman who has been sentenced to be hanged on November 16 for the murder of Chief of Police Main, of Stevenson. He has confessed to one of his keepers that he killed an Indian at Chilliwack some years ago. Another victim was a colored man, who was found dead about five miles from Yale some 10 years ago. He had been out shooting when he met the Chinaman. They had some words. The negro, though armed with a gun, was killed by the celestial, who wielded an ax.

Still Fighting in Santo Domingo.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 23.—Advisers received here today from Hayti assert that the rebellion in Santo Domingo is not ended, and that fighting is proceeding in the interior, although the revolutionists are weak.

Depot Burglarized and Burned.

Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 24.—Burglars last night blew open the safe of the Great Northern depot at Cavalier, N. D., and the explosion set fire to the building which was totally destroyed. It is not known what amount of money was secured. The sheriff is pursuing two suspects.

Texas Tornado Kills Six.

Atlanta, Texas, Oct. 23.—A tornado struck about half a mile west of Lodi and 35 miles west of here today, sweeping everything for 200 feet wide before it. One house in the center of its path occupied by colored people was destroyed, six people being killed outright. Three others are missing.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

A Quiet but Confident Feeling in the General Trade.

Bradstreet's says: As the jobbing trade tends to lessen with the advance of the fall season, the repressive influence of anti-election feeling becomes more clearly perceptible, and the result is a generally quiet, though at the same time confident feeling in general trade, which the stock market has apparently begun to discount, with the result of swelling current bank clearings well above recent totals. As for some time past, the best trade advices come from the South, which remains cheerful in spite of lower cotton. Pacific coast advices are that export trade is very large, as the result of army needs and Asiatic requirements. Northwestern trade is, on the whole, quiet, and the disposition to charge the election with this is manifest. Eastern wholesale trade is quiet but steady.

The country's foreign trade is in a flattering condition, September exports being the largest ever reported for that month, and, swelled by high prices, cotton shipments, nine months' returns are far in advance of all previous years. Imports, on the other hand, show few gains, and the outlook is for a record-breaking export trade and a merchandise balance for the calendar year far in advance of all other years.

Prices of farm products have tended downward this week. The most notable drop has been in cotton, half a cent. for the week, and 1 cent from the highest point reached, due to the good picking weather and absence of frost, encouraging maximum estimates of yield, and also because of the heavy weight of receipts brought out by the high prices of two weeks ago.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregated 4,796,643 bushels, against 4,297,855 bushels last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1½c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, \$17.
Beets, per sack, 85c@\$.1.
Turnips, per sack, \$1.00.
Beans, wax, 4c.
Squash—1½c.
Carrots, per sack, 90c.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—40@50c.
Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pounds.
Tomatoes—30@50c.
Butter—Creamery, 29c; dairy, 18c@22c; ranch, 18c pound.
Eggs—32c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13c@15c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$14.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Milkstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7½c; cows, 7c; mutton 7½c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9c@11c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8½c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 56½c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; graham, \$2.60.
Oats—Choice white, 43c; choice gray, 41c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.50 brewing, \$15.50 per ton.
Milkstuffs—Bran, \$15.50 ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$17; chop, \$16 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; store, 30c.
Eggs—25c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3.00; geese, \$6.00@8.00 doz; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14c per pound.
Potatoes—50@65c per sack; sweets, 13½c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, \$1; carrots, \$1.
Hops—New crop, 12½@15½c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@13c; mohair, 25 per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 6½@7c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.75; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, \$6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@7c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.