

ARMY IS SAFE

Kuropatkin in Suddenly Facing About Saved the Day.

PLIGHT OF HIS MEN HORRIBLE

Japanese Abandon Idea of Heading Off Slavs and Both Sides are Taking a Needed Rest.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—It seems to be established definitely that Field Marshal Oyama's tired troops on Wednesday abandoned the attempt to head off General Kuropatkin, whose army arrived safely at Mukden, after frightful experiences, floundering through mud and mire over the Manchurian roads.

Descriptions of the scenes along the line of retreat are almost incredible. They tell how the men lay down in the mud and slept in a drenching rain.

It is evident that the last determined effort of the Japanese to bring Kuropatkin to bay, was made on Tuesday, but the Russian commander in chief faced about and with two corps of artillery beat off the Japanese while the remainder of the troops continued to march to Mukden. After that, the Japanese could only hang on to the flanks and try to shell the retreating columns from the hills. The outposts are still in contact, but they are not even exchanging shots.

A late dispatch sent tonight from Mukden describes the horrible plight of the tentless and shelterless soldiers. The detailed statement of the Russian losses, which it is promised will be issued today, is awaited with intense interest. The general expectation is that the losses will approximate 20,000, as against 30,000 for the Japanese.

The work of burying the dead was left to the Japanese, who were forced to attempt the task as a matter of self preservation, but it was an almost impossible undertaking. The awful rains have handicapped the work of cremation, on which the Japanese relied, and only shallow trench burials were possible in many cases. Not only is such burial one of great difficulty, but it is almost valueless from a sanitary point of view, the storms undoing it soon after it is accomplished.

WILL REORGANIZE ARMY.

Russia Will Divide It and Make Kuropatkin Chief Commander.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—Besides the formation of two fresh army corps as the first answer to the Japanese success at Liao Yang, the Russian army at the front will be reorganized, probably in the form of two armies, in command of General Linevitch and General Baron Kaulbar, respectively, with General Kuropatkin as commander in chief. General Kaulbar will go out with the two army corps now organizing in the governments of Kazan, Odessa, Vilna and Kiev. General Linevitch has been ordered by telegraph from Vladivostok to Mukden.

This decision is due in part doubtless to the growing unwieldiness of the big force under General Kuropatkin's command, and which will be largely increased by constant reinforcements.

General Kuropatkin heretofore has handled every detail of the vast organization. The work is too much for one man, and he is now almost broken down under the strain. It is known that the emperor is personally one of Kuropatkin's strong supporters, and it is thought the general will in all probability retain chief command of the two armies. Kuropatkin, however, has been seriously criticized by some of the emperor's close military advisers, and it is possible he may eventually be superseded. It is understood the emperor's inspection of the Baltic fleet at Cronstadt today is the last he will make, and that the fleet, when it leaves Libau, will proceed to the Far East.

Fortress Is Disheartened.

Tokio, Sept. 12.—Unofficial news received here from points near Port Arthur suggests that the garrison at the fortress is much disheartened. The ships of the harbor have ceased seriously to oppose the approach of Japanese reconnoitering vessels, which have thus been enabled to ascertain that the battleship Svesatopol is in a crippled condition, while others are more or less damaged. The number of soldiers who surrender is increasing daily. Several junks laden with provisions and ammunition have been captured.

Preparing for Another Assault.

Chefoo, Sept. 12.—Apparently well informed Japanese who reached Chefoo from Port Dalny today report that the Japanese army before Port Arthur is preparing to make another assault upon the fortress. Japanese agents here are sending to Port Dalny 70,000 gunnysacks and endeavoring to secure 60,000 more. It is reported that these sacks are to be filled with sand and used to fill up portions of the moat protecting the Russian right flank.

Japanese Raise Vessels.

Chefoo, Sept. 12.—The Russian dry dock at Port Dalny has been repaired, and a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer is now undergoing repairs there. The Japanese raised the vessel which had been sunk at the entrance of the dry dock by the Russians when they evacuated Port Dalny.

BIG STRIKE ENDS.

Chicago Butchers Have Acknowledged Their Defeat.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—The strike of the butcher workmen, which has demoralized the meat packing industry throughout the country for the last two months, was officially declared off tonight by President Michael J. Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of America.

Mr. Donnelly this morning telegraphed the members of the national executive committee asking their consent to an announcement of the end of the struggle, and tonight, having received favorable answers from all, he declared the strike of the members of his organization would end at midnight.

The strike of the members of the affiliated unions at the stockyards, who quit work in sympathy with the butchers, will be officially called off tomorrow morning at a meeting of the conference board of the allied trades. This was decided upon at a meeting of the central body of the allied trades held tonight.

The general body was at first in favor of continuing the strike, but Mr. Donnelly, who was present, announced that the men were defeated, and in order to save his union from being totally disrupted, he would order his men to return to work in the morning, no matter what course might be taken by other unions.

As the other unions had no grievance, but had gone on strike to aid the butchers, there was nothing left for them but to follow the lead of Mr. Donnelly, and they, too, decided to call off the strike as far as they were concerned.

When the packers were notified tonight that it had been decided to end the strike, they announced they would give places as far as possible to the skilled men, but it was stated at the same time that many of these men would be unable to secure their old places, as in many cases the work was being performed in a satisfactory manner by men who had been secured since the commencement of the strike.

NOT A SINGLE GUN LOST.

Kuropatkin Reports on His Successful Retreat to Mukden.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10.—General Kuropatkin reports that he did not lose a gun during the retreat. He also states that General Kuroki's army is about 27 miles eastward of the railroad and that General Oku's army is 20 miles west of the railroad. The general staff expects a big battle will be fought.

From the general's report, it seems evident that he is tentatively preparing to meet the Japanese again should Field Marshal Oyama continue to press northward. Nothing more important than rearguard actions marked the march to Mukden. The region south of that city is now clear of Russians. It is evident that Kuropatkin is taking precautions to prevent the Japanese from creeping around his flanks, as he reports that the Japanese cavalry scouting wide on his flanks.

The best information of the war office indicates that General Kuropatkin lost about 17,000 men during the ten days' battle at Liao Yang.

A brief Mukden dispatch received from one of the Associated Press Russian correspondents, dated Sept. 7, is really the latest word from the front. It was probably all the censor would allow to be sent, and offers no solution of the question whether General Kuropatkin is continuing his march northward. But it seems to indicate that such a course is contingent upon the ability of Field Marshal Oyama to try to repeat at Mukden the enveloping movement which failed at Liao Yang. The only thing certain seems to be that for the moment everything is quiet. If the armies continue to race northward to Tieling Pass, 40 miles north of Mukden, in the opinion of the best military critics, it will become of supreme importance to General Kuropatkin if the door of his retreat is closed there. In the event of defeat, he would be forced westward into Mongolia.

Noted Veteran Is Dead.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.—Major Seton, of New York, a veteran of the United States army in the Civil and Spanish-American wars, a noted Indian fighter with General Crook, a brother of Archbishop Seton, of Rome, and a grandson of Mother Elizabeth Ann Bailey Seton, founder of the Sisters of Charity in the United States, is dead here, aged 66 years. About a year ago he contracted pneumonia while stationed in Arizona, and coming east, fell a victim to tuberculosis. His last service was in the Philippines.

Drowned While Swimming.

Independence, Or., Sept. 10.—Frank Rhoner, a Bohemian of Scio, while swimming in the river at the Church Hill place, five miles south of Independence, was drowned late yesterday afternoon. The dead man got in a swift current. Another Bohemian was nearly drowned but was saved by a pole thrown out by another man. Rhoner was picking up for H. Hill. He was a man of family, about 50 years old, and had a good reputation.

Water Is Getting Scarce.

South Bend, Wash., Sept. 9.—The long spell of dry weather has brought almost a water famine in the city. Residents on high ground have been without water from city mains for weeks and the mills will have to shorten their running hours if rain does not soon come.

FINE BUILDINGS

1905 Fair Will Have Some Beautiful Structures.

EXTENSIVE PLANS OF NATION

Architect Will Complete Them Next Week—The Contracts Should Be Awarded November 1.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Supervising Architect Taylor, of the Treasury Department, has designed for the Lewis and Clark Exposition a group of Government buildings which, in many respects, surpass in attractiveness anything of the kind heretofore undertaken by the Government. While not as large as the Government buildings at St. Louis or Chicago, the Portland buildings are declared by architects to be of more pleasing design and are universally pronounced more impressive than any which have graced other expositions. The Government buildings will be grouped on the peninsula directly facing the main portion of the Exposition. All will be types of Spanish renaissance architecture. In the center will be the main building, 240 by 300 feet. It will be surmounted by an arched roof 130 feet above the ground. An immense skylight will constitute the central portion of the roof. The remainder will be of tile. Toward either end of the building and on a line with the front wall will be immense towers 260 feet in height, while the ends of the building will be finished off with semi-domes, giving a great alcove effect to the interior.

Fifty 40-foot arches will adorn the face of the building, each containing a spacious entrance. Between the arches are to be immense Corinthian columns 44 feet in height. At the base of each tower will be fountains containing ornamental statuary of heroic size. The building will be extensively decorated, provision being made for numerous flags and banners along the roof, and opportunities are provided for ornamental work on the towers, over the arches and elsewhere.

The floor of the main building will be six feet above the ground. Toward the end of the main building will be the smaller buildings, 80 by 160 feet. Each will be connected with the main building by ornamental peristyles in such a way as to give the effect from across the lake of one vast building, spreading out over an immense territory.

The building on the left will contain the Alaska and Oriental exhibits, while that on the right will be devoted to fisheries. From the extreme end of the Alaska building to the extreme end of the fisheries building will be 928 feet, so that the general effect of the main group of buildings will be that of one immense building of that length. The peristyles will be lined by two rows of Ionic columns and surmounted by ornamental cornice. The smaller buildings will be less ornamental than the main building, but will carry out the adopted renaissance style. The peristyles will be open and used for passageways only.

Behind the fisheries building and to the right of the main building will be a separate structure 663 by 198 feet, which will be given over to the forestry and irrigation exhibit. This building, while resembling the fisheries building in appearance, stands alone and is not shown on the sketch printed elsewhere.

To the left of the main building at the extreme end of the peninsula, on the shore of Guild's Lake, will be located the life-saving station, which will be an exact reproduction of that at St. Louis. It is considered an ideal station by men in the service.

Directly in front of the main building will be a large sunken garden, largely occupied by a pool 170 by 450 feet. The level of the pool will be 12 feet below the floor of the main building.

Arrangements will be made for lighting all government buildings, and special attention will be paid to lighting the exterior of the main group, including the two towers. All buildings will be of frame construction, covered with plaster or stucco. Supervising Architect Taylor expects to complete the plans of all the buildings by September 15 and at once place them on the market. If no obstacles are encountered, the contracts will be awarded about November 1. If the weather permits, it is believed all the buildings can be completed in three months. It will be remembered that \$250,000 was appropriated for the erection of Government buildings at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Dalles Store Boldly Robbed.
The Dalles, Sept. 9.—(Special).—At about 1 o'clock this morning a robbery was committed in the jewelry store of Fred H. Van Norden. About \$300 worth of gold watches were taken. A tray containing the watches had been left over night in the front show window covered with a paper. The thief broke the window with a stone, making the hole about large enough to admit a man's arm, and secured everything within reach. Van Norden's store is situated on Second street, in one of the busiest portions of town, where such a robbery might be seen at any moment by passers-by.

Giant Sticks of Timber.
South Bend, Sept. 9.—(Special).—A fourth cargo this year of giant sticks of timber is being loaded on the steamer Prentiss. The timbers will average 24x24 inches square and 80 feet long. They came from the mills at Doty and McCormick, which make a specialty of huge timbers. These mills used to ship by way of Tacoma, but facilities for handling here being good and the freight rate being almost a dollar per thousand less, brought the business this way.

Picking Season Will Be Short.
Independence, Sept. 9.—(Special).—Hoppicking is now on in all the larger yards. The yield is fairly good and there are practically no lice or mold. There are pickers in plenty, and as many new hophouses have been built this season, greatly increasing the drying facilities, the picking season will be shorter than in former years.

BRIGANDS VERY CRUEL

Banker Lived on What He Could Pick for Days After Escaping.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the Record from Roswell, N. M., says:

Banker Eiland has returned to his home at Portales, N. M., and verified the story that he had been held by brigands in the state of Sonora, Mexico. He has lost 50 pounds in flesh. He is known as a conservative business man, and the story that he had fallen into the hands of brigands, who demanded ransom from his wife at Portales, N. M., was not doubted. He was forced by the bandits to write to his wife and to sign the name of George Reese. He said:

"I was captured August 6 by four men, and they robbed me of everything I had. I think it was in the state of Sonora, Mexico. They immediately carried me to the mountains and I was made to walk every day and was fed very little. At night I was tied with ropes. On pain of instant death the bandits made me write the letter to my wife demanding the ransom, compelled me to sign the name of George Reese and made me misspell the name. The letter was mailed from the town of Oputa. They changed positions every day and marched me through the mountains until the night of August 30, when I made my escape. I secured a sharp rock and cut the ropes that bound me and left while they slept.

"For four days I wandered through the mountains in search of a road, living on berries, rabbits and young birds, and finally reached a railroad at a distance of 60 miles from where I started.

"I beat my way on a lumber train to Douglas, Ariz., and then went to El Paso, Tex., where I borrowed money on which to come to Portales."

CONCILIATION BOARD MEETS.

Arguments of Iron and Steel Men Regarding New Scale Heard.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—A board of conciliation selected by the Republic Iron & Steel company and 20,000 of its employes has met here to fix a scale of wages for the coming year. Today arguments of employers were heard.

The dispute which the board is to settle arose over the desire of the company to reduce the wages of its skilled "merchant" ironworkers from 5 to 15 per cent. As provided in the working agreement which has been in force since 1901, conference committees from the company and the unions having failed to agree on an adjustment of wages, the matter was left to a board of conciliation.

The arguments of the company tended to show that reduction in business combined with large outlays in the erection of new plants, did not justify the continuation of last year's wage scale. These claims were met by the steel workers' representative with the contention that the number of employes has been reduced in several plants, thus comparatively lightening the expenses.

YUKON TRAFFIC ENDED.

River Steamers Have Made Last Trip for the Season.

Seattle, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer from Dawson, Y. T., warns persons at coast points not to attempt to enter Alaska this fall expecting to catch steamers at Dawson for the new Tanana district and Fairbanks. Five hundred people are now at Dawson anxious to go down the river to the new camp, with no steamers available.

The steamer Light left Dawson yesterday for Fairbanks with a 500 ton cargo, which yielded \$25,000 in freight charges. The Northern Commercial company yesterday refused to send the steamer Sarah with a cargo yielding \$25,000 charges and passengers down the river, fearing the ice would close before she could get back.

Hundreds are going out in small boats from Dawson to Circle, intending to walk 250 miles from there to Fairbanks.

Capture Only Question of Hours.

New York, Sept. 13.—Three of the six men bandits who held up the paymaster of the O'Rourke Engineering & Construction company for \$5,000 August 24 on a lonely highway in New Jersey, are reported to have been traced to the Italian quarter of Patterson, and their capture is believed to be only a question of hours. Two hundred men have searched constantly for the highwaymen, but, although they got so close to the gang that firearms and articles of clothing were found, they managed to reach town.

Important Witness Missing.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—William F. McMullin, who was operator of the "spot light" at the Iroquois theater at the time of the disaster December 30, has disappeared. Assistant State's Attorney Barnes at the opening of the September term of court began the preliminary arrangements to put Will J. Davis, manager of the theater; Thomas J. Noon assistant manager, and Edward Cummings, the stage carpenter, on trial.

Battleship Ohio Transferred.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The battleship Ohio was finally transferred from her builders to the United States navy, the government being represented in the ceremony by Captain Leavitt C. Logan, who is her commanding officer. The Ohio will be for a time on the Pacific station, but her ultimate destination is thought to be China.



Utilizing a Few Acres.

There are many people in farming districts possessed of a few acres of land in fairly good till who do not know how to utilize them to advantage. Surrounded as they are by large farms, they have an idea that there is not land enough to make anything out of it. While it is true that local conditions have much to do with what this small area can best be used for, in a general way it is safe to say that if the owner will do some intelligent studying he can find a way of making even a few acres profitable. Of course, much depends upon the man and his resources. If one is naturally inclined to fruit-growing, knows something about the business, and is near a fairly good market, he ought to make the few acres bring him golden returns. The same with poultry raising. In other sections it might be the best plan to turn the small area into meadow, particularly if it was suited to grass and labor was high and hay brought a good price. All things must be considered in attempting to make a small area profitable with crops, but it can be done if one will work out the problem with intelligence.

Rotating Wheat and Potatoes.

There have been all sorts of results with wheat following potatoes, and such results have largely followed closely in accordance with the fertilizers used. Naturally, as wheat does best on a soil which has been well worked and prepared, following the potato crop with wheat offers every chance for a good crop of the cereal, but always provided the proper fertilizers are applied and in considerable quantity, for it must be remembered that the potato crop has not left much of the applied fertilizer for any following crop, and second, that the action of the fertilizer will necessarily be slower during the season in which the wheat gets its start. In following potatoes with wheat try this plan. Rake off the potato tops, and with the harrow level the soil and loosen it to the depth of two or three inches; then roll the ground and drill in the seed with 200 pounds to the acre of some commercial fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid. The potato tops may be spread over the seed bed as a mulch, and will materially help the wheat. Rather a radical way of doing this work, perhaps, but it has paid well with many farmers, hence is worth a trial.

Trough for Young Stock.

One of the troubles in feeding stock is the waste of food, and there should be some plan on every farm where there is a number of heads of sheep or calves so that the feeding could be done at the smallest possible expense and at the greatest possible saving. A trough built in the following manner will be found a saver of feed. While it may be made any length desired, ten feet is a good length, and it should be fifteen inches wide and, the trough proper, ten inches deep.

Strong end pieces are placed in position so that the trough may be raised from the ground to the desired height, the trough proper being placed about a foot from the top of the side pieces, and on the very top of the side pieces a strip of wood is placed, thus preventing the animal from getting its feet into the trough or jumping over it. A strong board is placed at the end of each upright side, close to the ground, and these boards are held in place by stakes driven on either side. This plan holds the entire structure firm, so that the frisky youngsters cannot tip it over.

Getting Stand of Clover.
Many failures to secure a catch of clover are wholly due to the attempt being made on soil that contains too much acid, sour soil, as we call it. The remedy is, of course, lime, and this may be applied after testing the soil with litmus paper, as advised in this department many times. That there ought to be more clover grown on farms than there is no one will deny, and if this is admitted why not get the soil in the necessary condition to make the crop. It is true that the soil acidity may not be the only reason for failing to make a catch of clover, but it can do no harm to lime the soil if it needs it and then look for the other reasons why clover will not grow on it.



FEEDING TROUGH FOR STOCK.

To Prevent Sore Necks.
One very good way to prevent some of the sore necks on horses in hot weather is to not check their heads up so high. With some freedom of the head the collar can be shifted from its position. A short collar is sure to make a sore neck, and one that is too long will cause sore shoulders. The collar should always fit—not when it was first bought, but always. Hames which are too wide at the top will admit of working back and forth and

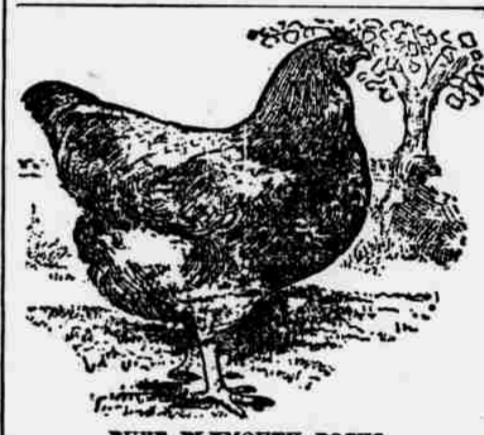
will cause a sore neck. The collar should fit the horse and the hames should fit the collar; then there will be little danger of sores of any kind.

Decoying the Hessian Fly.

What growers of long experience are familiar with the plan of sowing a decoy strip of wheat early in the season to entice the hessian fly. It is a good plan to do this, even if there is no certainty that the enemy may be waiting for you. A narrow strip is sown entirely around the field intended for wheat, and this is turned under at the time the main crop is to be sown. This turning the decoy strip of wheat under is a better plan than plowing a number of dead furrows between this strip and the main field. The main crop should be sown as late as it can be with safety, whether the decoy strip is used or not, for the later the sowing the less danger from the hessian fly. Bear in mind also that aside from the battle with the hessian fly, success in wheat-growing comes from the thorough preparation of the seed bed. The man who works on the plan that the seed bed for wheat cannot be made too good is the one who gets the profitable crop. At least this is the result on farms that have been tilled for a number of years.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.

This picture represents a beautiful type of the Buff Plymouth Rock female, a breed of buff that has come rapidly to the front since their introduction only a few years ago. In general conformation and size they are identical with the Barred Rocks, and as useful fowls they have few equals and doubtless no superiors. Almost everyone is familiar with the Barred Plymouth Rocks, and as this branch possesses all the merit of their ancestors, we hardly think a detailed description necessary. Suffice it to say that we think the buff branch of this



BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

family is destined to rank among the favorite breeds for those who combine beauty and the profitable side of poultry-keeping.—St. Louis Republic.

Poultry Pickings.

Clean out the nests and whitewash thoroughly. Better cut two meadows a little too early than too late.

It is better to darken the place selected for the nests.

As a rule, hens learn to eat eggs by having them broken in the nest.

Stale bread soaked in milk makes a good feed for newly hatched chickens.

Fowls will eat a large amount of clover, whether fed green or dried as hay.

Fowls that fatten easily should have plenty of exercise, unless being fed for market.

Once chickens are stunted they never regain their vigor, even with the most careful feeding.

A mixture of two parts lard and one part kerosene oil will remove the scabby formation on the legs.

Charred corn on cobs is a good way to feed charcoal to fowls, and nothing is better for bowel troubles.

Make the hens scratch for a living, but put grain where scratching will get it, or the hens will not thrive.

On a farm good facilities, good management and good markets are more valuable than the breed of fowls.

If the most prolific hens are retained and the worthless ones marketed, a great improvement would soon result.

Agricultural Atoms.

Good feeding is the forerunner of prosperity.

Failure is the usual result of thinking a business can run itself.

The farmer's team should be one well adapted to his requirements.

Liver is a good food for milk production because it is rich in fats.

Even in summer sufficient bedding should be provided to keep the stock clean.

Desirable qualities are fixed in a herd by a long line of careful selections and breeding.

The dwarfing of a tree occurs by the slight disagreement between the scion and the stock.

Thrift in sheep is generally secured when the farmer thinks enough of them to care for them.

Moss-covered trees will be much benefited by scraping and then whitewashing with lime and wood ashes.

No one business has any assurance of always proving a profitable one, because changes so frequently occur to disturb all branches of farming.

When a man puts out his shingle on the roof the Lord is likely to let him sit down in the basement awhile and think.

It's mighty foolish to get so anxious saving the whole world that you haven't time to do a thing for your own ward.

Collection of Farmer's Troubles. A weed patch is exhibited by the government at the World's Fair. Here every species of weed which troubles the farmer of any section of the country is shown.