

DEAL DIRECTLY

Relations With China to Be Through Conger.

COMMISSION IS ABANDONED

More Chinese Leaders to Be Executed—Death of Treasurer Wang.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Orders have been sent to Pekin detaching General S. Wilson from duty as chief of the American Commission, and directing him to return to the United States. It has been the purpose of the government to make General Wilson a member of the projected American commission to negotiate with the Chinese government for a settlement, but the abandonment of that plan in favor of direct negotiations through Minister Conger has rendered it unnecessary to retain General Wilson in China.

The reported decision of the minister to add two more Chinese to those who shall be executed, Yi and Yang Nie, appears to be the first indication that the minister himself does not accept as sufficient the edict of the Chinese emperor which will punish the individuals as were specifically named by China.

Yi is one of the first princes of the house of Ching, and in the edict of September 18, 1900, he was ordered that he be stripped of rank and office. Yang Nie is in the rank of a general, and in a recent court case he was ordered to be executed and his property to be confiscated.

The Japanese legation received a dispatch today announcing the death of Wen Shao, imperial treasurer of China, in addition to those high officials whose deaths have already been announced. Wang Wen Shao was one of the most loyal adherents of the imperial family, and when they took refuge from Pekin, he insisted upon following them, despite his advanced age. He died of natural causes, probably from old age and the fatigues of flight.

On the request of relatives and friends of the missionaries murdered at Ting Fu, China, the war department has ordered General Chaffee for a detail to that place as to who were killed and who escaped. The following dispatch was received from General Chaffee:

Ting Fu, Nov. 1.—Hutchinson, at Pao Fu, reports Americans murdered: namely, Mr. Pitkin, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and three children, G. Baker, Miss Morrell, Miss Gould, and Mrs. Dodge and one lady whose name is yet unknown. Reports 10 Chinese at Ching Ting Fu, eight men and two children. Five English French, safe, protected by Lombardian, returned. Situation of the place is very bad. Another dispatch received from General Chaffee says: Hutchinson, no American at Ching Ting Fu. This is in regard to an inquiry sent by the war department asking for information about persons who were supposed to be located at that place.

A BAD TRAIN WRECK.

People Killed and As Many Were Injured.

Mont., Nov. 1.—A special train from Livingston, Mont., was wrecked today.

The train was the Northern Pacific passenger No. 4 eastbound. It was wrecked three hours late, and was making the longest time when it passed the wreck at Dehart siding. The engine and two coaches passed over the wreck in safety, but in some unaccountable way the rod connecting the engine to the switch snapped, and these coaches jumped the rails, rode over a short way and then toppled over the side and were dragged 200 feet before the train was stopped. The force with which the cars fell threw several of the passengers through the windows, and ground them to jelly beneath the heavy coaches and the track. Three unknown women were lifted, shapeless masses of blood and broken bones. All but one of the dead were instantly killed. The woman was summoned as soon as the train from Livingston, but the physician had little to do upon their arrival. A coroner's jury at Big Timber returned the railroad from all blame.

Stated Arrest and Was Shot.

Nov. 1.—William Murphy, a man who was brought here tonight from Livingston, on the Great Northern railway, with a bullet wound in his neck. He was shot this afternoon by Sheriff Dan Grafton, while attempting to escape from arrest for assault and battery.

Sultan's Gift to Kaiser.

Nov. 1.—Shakir Pasha, secretary of the Sultan of Turkey, presented to Emperor William today a gift of gifts, including a very valuable necklace for the empress.

Arctic Relief Expedition.

Nov. 1.—The Duke of Abkir has chartered the Gothenburg steamer Capella to proceed to Franz Josef Land in search of the three missing Arctic exploration expeditions.

FILIPINO ACTIVITY.

Force of Four Hundred Attack American Scouting Party.

Manila, Oct. 30.—While scouting near Looc, a detachment of the Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth regiments, by 400 insurgents, armed with rifles, whose nationality is not known to the Americans. The insurgents for the most part were intruders. After a heroic fight, Captain Belgier drove off the enemy, killing more than 75. Captain Belgier and three privates were slightly wounded, and two of the Americans were killed.

An engagement took place October 24 between detachments of the Third cavalry and the Thirty-third infantry, numbering 60, and a force of insurgents, including 40 riflemen and 1,000 bolomen. The fighting was desperate. Finally, under pressure of overwhelming numbers, the Americans were compelled to retire on Navican. Lieutenant George L. Felger and four privates were killed, nine wounded and four missing. Twenty-nine horses are missing. A number of teamsters were captured by the insurgents, but were subsequently released. The enemy's loss is estimated at 150.

Reports from General Young's district show an increase of insurgents there owing to the fact that recruits are going thither from the towns. While a detail of the Thirty-third infantry was returning from Bangued they were fired upon by insurgents, Sergeant Beasly being killed and two privates wounded.

A civilian launch towing a barge loaded with merchandise near Arayat was attacked by a force of 150 insurgents under David Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth infantry. The American troops, hearing the firing, turned out in force before the boat could be looted and captured Fagin, who holds the rank of general among the insurgents, and who has sworn special enmity towards his former company. Of the 20 men he captured a month ago, seven have returned. One was killed in a fight, his body being horribly mutilated. Fagin sent messages to his former comrades threatening them with violence if they became his prisoners. It was Fagin's men who capture Lieutenant Frederick W. Alstetter, who is a prisoner.

General Hall's expedition, with a force of nearly 800 men, through the mountains to Binangonan, province of Infanta, in pursuit of the insurgent, Calles, although it discovered no trace of the enemy, encountered great hardships on the march. Twenty Chinese porters died and 40 men were sent into the hospital. After stationing a garrison of 250 men in Binangonan and visiting Polillo island, off the coast of Infanta province, General Hall and the rest of his force embarked there on the transport Garonne.

FLOODS IN WISCONSIN.

Much Damage Done at and Near the City of La Crosse.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 30.—In the 24 hours preceding 8 o'clock this morning 7 1/2 inches of rain fell in this city. The storm was the heaviest in this city, although it was generally felt within a radius of 50 miles from here. The Milwaukee road suffered much damage to its tracks, and no trains have arrived from the East for 24 hours. The La Crosse river marshes are flooded, and most of the hay that escaped the late flood has been destroyed. On H. Goodard's farm the house was undermined and the family sought refuge in a barn until rescued today. The Green Bay road has a washout on the marshes which will require some days to repair. At Hokaho the dam which held in Lake Como broke today, and the lake has almost disappeared. There is a good deal of damage throughout the country. Fire caused by electricity damaged the La Crosse Knitting Works to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Sentences for Filipinos.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Military commissions in the Philippines have recently tried a score or more of native Filipinos on charges of murderous assaults, abduction, rape and violation of the laws of war. In most instances the death penalty was imposed, although in only two cases was it actually executed, the others being commuted to imprisonment at hard labor. In one instance a native organized a miniature insurrection and with a small squad of Filipinos made an armed raid on the town of Tuguegaro to release some of his fellows who were held prisoners there by the United States. He was sentenced to hard labor and imprisonment for 30 years and his sentence later was commuted to 10 years' imprisonment.

Four Children Drowned.

Port Clinton, O., Oct. 30.—A quadruple drowning occurred near Plaster Bed on Sandusky bay, eight miles east of here, this afternoon. The drowned are: Douglass, George E., Alfred and Henry Stark, respectively 3, 5, 8 and 13 years. They were the children of William Stark. Mr. Stark and the children went for a boat ride this afternoon. On returning to shore the boat became fouled in a fish net and the oarsman could neither force the boat ahead nor go back. The children became frightened and leaning over the side of the craft it capsized.

Stereopticon Case Exploded.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—An explosion of gas that was to be used for a stereopticon entertainment wrecked the interior of the First Presbyterian church in Austin tonight, and the operator, George W. Leitch, recently returned from missionary work in India and Ceylon, lost his right hand and received a number of other injuries. The gas was in two cylinders about four feet long. One of the tanks sprang a leak and the light in the lantern ignited it, causing the explosion.

ARREST OF ALVORD.

The New York Defaulter Caught in a Lodging House in Boston.

Boston, Nov. 1.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the absconding note teller of the First National Bank of New York city, who is charged with stealing \$700,000 from the bank, was arrested here this afternoon by Chief Inspector William B. Watts, of this city, and Detective Armstrong, of New York, in an ordinary lodging house at the corner of West Norton street and Burlington avenue. When arrested, Alvord, who knew Detective Armstrong, stated that he was glad the suspense was ended, and was willing to go back to New York without papers. A hack was called, and he was driven to police headquarters, and after being measured and photographed under the Bertillon system, he was taken to New York on the 5 o'clock train.

Inspector Watts, in an interview, stated that the department was first informed that Alvord was in this city last Wednesday morning, when Henry Alexander, of Denver, Colo., telephoned that he had seen Alvord in the Hotel Touraine. He stated that he knew him well, had done business with him in New York, and described him perfectly. This information was wired to Captain McCluskey, of New York, who immediately sent Detective Sergeant Tinker here to identify him.

In the meantime Chief Watts and Detectives Daughlass and Morrissey went to the hotel, but could not find the man. Inquiry of the hotel people brought out the fact that a man answering the description had registered as Bryan Sterling, and had been assigned to a room, but that he had not used it. On the arrival of Detective Tinker, a search of all the hotels in the city was made, without success. From information brought to Chief Watts today, he and Detective Armstrong went to a boarding house in the Back Bay district. They went up to a back room on the first floor and found the door locked. On gaining admittance as gas inspectors, Armstrong identified Alvord, who seemed greatly relieved that Armstrong had arrested him, and said so.

During his stay at police headquarters, Alvord told Chief Watts that he had not seen his wife for two weeks, although prior to that he had told her of his financial circumstances and asked her if he should kill himself or face it out. She had told him to face it out. He stated that he had not been near Mount Vernon, but that he left New York last Tuesday at midnight and arrived in Boston Wednesday morning. He admitted having registered as Bryan Sterling at the Touraine hotel, and said he had eaten several meals there; that he had taken the lodgings where he was found on the following day, and that he had not been out of the place since. When asked what he had done with the money, he said:

"Well, \$700,000 is a lot of money, but it goes easy."

In referring to horse races, he said he had backed horses, but never on racetracks, and had owned fast horses himself. He said he had lived his life and had taken life to its full at the rate of \$50,000 a year or more. He said he would not make any fight, but would throw up his hands, take his sentence, and after that was over would come out in the world again. He said he knew he would be unable to secure bail, and that he had nothing with which to make restitution.

On being searched at police headquarters, only a few dollars were found in his pockets. These he was allowed to keep.

DESPERATE CRIMINALS.

They Kill a Keeper and a Trusty in an Effort to Escape.

New York, Nov. 1.—Two colored prisoners, in an attempt to escape from the prison attached to the Seventh district court, in West Fifty-fourth street, today, killed Keeper Hugh McGovern, 51 years old, and probably fatally injured George Wilson, 59 years, a "trusty," who had evidently tried to aid McGovern. One of the prisoners, Arthur Flanagan, escaped, the other, Frank Emerson, fell into the yard adjoining the prison and was instantly killed.

The prisoners were together in a cell on the first tier, on a level with the fourth floor of the prison. They sawed two bars in the lower part of the cell door and got into the corridor. They went to the nearest window, about six feet from the floor, and sawed one bar at the bottom, showing it out and getting through. In doing this, it is supposed they encountered McGovern and Wilson, killing one and wounding the other.

The escaping prisoners used their bedding for a rope and swung from a window. Flanagan succeeded in swinging to the roof of a car stable adjoining, but Emerson did not make it, and fell headlong to a pile of rails, crushing his skull.

Drowned at Nome.

Salem, Or., Nov. 1.—News was received in Salem today that A. A. Basher, formerly of this city, was drowned at Nome City recently. It appears that he was knocked overboard from a small schooner, being struck by a flying boom. Basher was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children in this city. He was in comfortable circumstances.

Traffic Resumed at La Crosse.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 31.—Traffic on the various roads entering La Crosse, which was suspended all day yesterday, was resumed today. The storm was the worst since the flood of two years ago. The damage will reach \$100,000.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Secretary Hay this afternoon returned the answer of the United States government to the British-German agreement regarding China.



FARMS AND FARMERS

Fugate Beet's Insect Enemies.

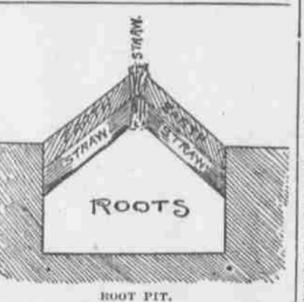
The sugar beet has had its full quota of insect enemies, and not the least among them has been the pale flea beetle. This insect measures about one-eighth of an inch in length and is yellowish brown in color. Down each wing cover extends a yellow stripe. All the severe injury has been during dry weather. The danger is confined largely to the early part of the season, while the plants are young and it is not too late to reseed. It appears the best course to spray with paris green, using one pound to 175 gallons of water and adding one pound of quicklime.

Like several other insects, the blister beetles were satisfied with the food provided by nature until the advent of the beet. True they did occasionally levy a tax on potatoes, but they dearly love the wild vetches and almost any plant of the pea or bean family.

With the advent of the sugar beet the blister beetles were provided with another source of food very much to their taste and one which they seem to prefer to most others. As a rule, the blister beetles appear during the latter half of July and become numerous during August and September, devouring the leaves and doing great damage. When the danger of real injury becomes apparent, there is usually little difficulty in ridding the plants by a spray of paris green and lime, applied at the rate of one pound of the poison to 175 gallons of water. Often the beetles will keep coming in from the outside, and when the first spray has lost its effect from rain or other cause it may be necessary to repeat the treatment.

Taking Care of a Root Crop.

Roots of all kinds are best preserved in pits made in this way. The pits are dug out in some dry and convenient place safe from water. They should be three feet deep, four feet wide, and ten or twelve feet long. The roots are heaped in the pits as shown, and brought to a point at the top. They are then covered with sheaves of straw lengthwise up and down, to shed water, the straw being thick enough to keep out the frost. The straw is then covered with the earth thrown out, as to keep it safe from being blown away, as well as for a protection from the cold. Ventilation, however, must be provided for, so that the heat escaping



ROOT PIT.

from the close packed roots may escape, and this is done by leaving bunches of straw in spaces ten feet or so apart set upright in the peak of the covering. These pits are opened at the end and as the roots are taken out the openings are carefully closed up. It is quite safe to keep roots in this way until late in the summer, so that the cattle need not be turned out to the pastures before the grass is well grown.

Permanent Farm Improvements.

There are some very desirable improvements that the farmer might like to make in his buildings or his surroundings that seem almost out of his reach, because they cannot be made without an expenditure of ready money greater than he has at command. And there are others that require but little more than the labor, and are within the means of every one. A few fruit or shade trees or shrubs set about the house, a space made for a flower garden where seeds may be sown in fall or spring, a clearing up of the rubbish of old wagons and tools and waste lumber around house and barn, or mending gates and fences, will make the place seem more homelike, and as if civilized people lived there, and less like a Boer or an Indian camp. Then it will cost but little to set some of the bush fruits and a grape vine or two, and in a few years they will add to the table luxuries enough to make the farm more pleasant as well as more profitable. These improvements can be made even when lumber for new buildings or the paint for old ones is unobtainable.—Exchange.

Lifting Roots.

The work of harvesting the Swedish turnips may be done much more easily by running a plow along at the side of the row, turning the soil away from the roots. While some varieties root very deeply, there are others which do not need this assistance. Even the carrot and parsnip may also be taken up much more easily, but it needs one to throw them out behind the team if they are so closely planted as not to give

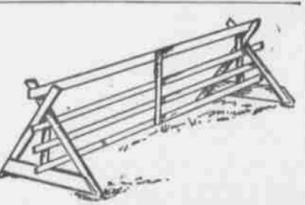
space enough for the horse to walk between the rows. Where they are in double rows between two rows of celery, or have been in alternate rows with onions, as some grow them, they can be reached even without throwing the roots out of the way. To one who has not tried this it would be astonishing to see how easily a carrot six inches deep has been made at one side of the row.—American Cultivator.

English Wheat Deteriorating.

English millers say that they are obliged to mix large quantities of imported wheat with the home-grown wheat to obtain a sample of flour that will rank as first class and command a good price. They say that the quality of the English wheat has deteriorated for milling purposes, and charge that this is in part the result of a lack of care in selecting seed. There is no doubt that inferior seed, small or shrunken, will result in a poorer grain, especially if the practice is continued. The large, plump grain is the cheapest seed to use. A change of seed from one locality to another may have some effect in improving it, and experiments in regard to cross fertilization are in progress, which are hoped will unite the good qualities of some of the most hardy, prolific and best milling varieties. Some of them have been very successful thus far.

Portable Fence.

This portable fence is an indispensable factor in the successful and economical handling of the flock on a small farm or where the system of mixed husbandry is practiced. Many opportunities will be presented during the year where it can be used advantageously in dividing pastures or for confining sheep upon certain portions of a field. It will be found invaluable as a quick method for constructing pens, either large or small, at shearing time or for docking, tagging or dipping. In the



PANEL OF FENCE.

winter season these hurdles are a great convenience for inclosing feeding yards, lots for exercise and small plots for subdivisions of the flock. In the figure is shown a view of the hurdle in place, with a pair of supports. In use each of the supports serves to hold up as well as to join together the ends of two succeeding panels. To prevent the fence from being blown over, a stake should be driven about every 50 feet, to which the hurdle should be wired down.

Sowing Lawns.

In seeding down a lawn in the fall winter wheat may be sown with the grass seed, and it will not only prevent the soil from washing, but give the ground a beautiful fresh green sward early in the spring, which may be kept clipped, but will remain until the grass is well grown among it. The wheat will keep down the weeds, and the change from the green of the wheat to that of the grass will be so gradual as to be scarcely noticeable. The sward will be firm and even if the work is well done, without holes or gullies. If the lawn is not made until spring oats or spring rye may do as well, though we prefer the oats. These methods are much practiced by the gardeners around Washington and in the parks of some other cities, to save the trouble and expense of sodding large areas.

Advertise Your Business.

A Kansas farmer has erected a sign board at his gate at the roadside on which is painted his name and the name of his farm, and below it is a blackboard on which he writes a list of what he may have to sell. He says he has sold in a short time two cows and calves to persons who were attracted by his sign, and he considers the plan a success. It is an excellent idea, so far as local trade is concerned, and when one has more to sell than there is likely to be a demand for at home, let him put his sign in the columns of a good newspaper which is likely to reach the class who will want to buy. If one wants to buy or sell, there is nothing gained by keeping it private.

Sweet Clover.

A Missouri correspondent of the Kansas Farmer says of the Bokhara or sweet clover that he thinks it one of the best forage plants for the arid regions of the Western States, and that cattle eat the hay in preference to any other. It will grow on soils where nothing else grows, and will soon make them fertile enough to grow other clover. It will kill out all weeds and small bushes and take complete possession of the land, yet as it is a biennial it cannot become a pest if mown before it goes to seed, as it dies out root and branch in two years.

Beef and Dairying.

Not all the farmers in the West will care to go into the beef-producing business. There are some sections where dairying has become established and successful, and where this is the case it will doubtless be the most successful to pursue it, as frequent changes from one branch of farming to another are generally demoralizing and unprofitable.—American Cultivator.

ENCOURAGING SITUATION.

The Condition of Trade on the Whole Quite Satisfactory.

Bradstreet's says: Despite some irregularity growing out of the unseasonable weather conditions, heavy price changes in leading staples or increased conservatism in some traders as the election approaches, the general business situation as a whole is encouraging, and new elements or manifestations of strength appear from time to time. Perhaps the most notable feature of the week is found in the industrial situation, which has been distinctly improved by the apparently official and final action taken toward ending the anthracite coal strike. In view of the fact that most miners have obtained increased wages, the effect on business in the producing regions can hardly be otherwise than beneficial, while the trade at large must reap benefits from the return to normal conditions.

The situation in cereals shows little change. A feature of the movement of product to market at the present time not heretofore noted this year, is the growing scarcity of cars rejected west of the Mississippi. Sugar is lower than anticipated, and coffee is off on continued large receipts.

The strength of demand for finished products of iron and steel, noted for some time past, finds reflection in an improved inquiry for the cruder forms at leading iron centers this week.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 4,223,975 bushels, against 3,796,643 last week, 4,416,495 in the corresponding week of 1889, and 5,560,991 in 1898.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 181, as against 223 last week.

Canadian failures for the week number 31, against 22 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1 1/2c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, \$16.
Beets, per sack, 85c@\$.81.
Turnips, per sack, \$1.00.
Beans, wax, 4c.
Squash—1 1/2c.
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, 18@22c; ranch, 18c pound.
Eggs—32c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13@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; wheat flour, per barrel, \$8.00; whole wheat flour, \$8.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—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 7 1/2c; cows, 7c; mutton 7 1/2c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9@11c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 52@52 1/2c; Valley, nominal; Bluestem, 55c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; graham, \$2.00.
Oats—Choice white, 43c; choice gray, 41c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.50 brewing, \$16.50 per ton.
Millstuffs—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—30c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@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@60c per sack; sweets, 1 1/2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, \$1; carrots, 75c.
Hops—New crop, 13@15 1/2c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 13@14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 9@12c; mohair, 25 per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2@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, \$5.50@4.00; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@7c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@14c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 9@10c.
Hops—Crop, 1900, 12 1/2@15c.
Butter—Fancy creamery 25c; do seconds, 26@27 1/2c; fancy dairy, 23c; do seconds, 22c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 30c; fancy ranch, 42 1/2c.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18.00 @22.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50.