

IN THE BREAKERS

of Thirty-two in the Nova Scotia Wreck.

BODIES OF VICTIMS RECOVERED

For Ten Miles Strawn With Wreckage of Hull and Cargo of the City of Monticello.

Monticello, N. S., Nov. 14.—The wreck of this country for 10 miles east of Monticello is strewn with the wreckage of the hull and cargo of the steamer City of Monticello, which foundered yesterday morning, and 25 bodies of the disaster have been recovered from the sea, which is still raging with terrific fury. Many people have gathered at Rockville, near where the first body came ashore, and numbers of relatives of members of the crew, nearly all belonging to points on the coast, have arrived to identify the

bodies were arranged in a room of the public hall, and the coroner held the inquest gave an opinion that the bodies were the result of an accidental drowning. All the bodies were terribly battered. The first body was found at daybreak when the zinc lifeboat, which was supposed by the survivors of the boat to have been swamped, was recovered on the shore. A few yards from the shore were the bodies of Mr. Elmer, a passenger; Second Engineer Mr. Frupp, a traveler, of St. John, N. B., and the body of a seaman. They had life belts around them. Short intervals along the beach 11 bodies were found, making 15 dead up to noon today. They had evidently come ashore in the lifeboats, and were killed on striking the rocks, not one escaping. The watches in the pockets of two of the men stopped at 12:45 and 12:25 respectively.

The body of Captain Harding, of the Monticello, was found at Picnic Point, with a life belt and fully inflated. It is a coincidence that the ship the Stewart was wrecked off this coast a few years ago in the month of June, and a boat load of men came in the Monticello's boat was found. The men were dead before they touched the land and many believe the same is true of those in the Monticello boat. The fury of the surf calling in this region.

The body of O. N. Coleman, a commercial traveler, who was not previously known to have been on board the Monticello, has been washed ashore and identified. He represented a Hamilton, Ont., jewelry firm, and carried the worth \$80,000. One trunk was found.

Trunks of all kinds, boxes, barrels, pieces of ship's rigging and parts of the superstructure of the steamer, James Ball, a merchant of Yarmouth, who was supposed to have been on board, is safe, having been on the steamer in St. John. Rappin was crossing the bay from Yarmouth to rejoin his steamer.

Some difficulty has been encountered in recovering the total loss of life, as a number of passengers joined the Monticello at the booking office. They had their tickets on board. A report of the members of the crew, made at the head office of the Yarmouth Steamship Company here, shows the officers and crew numbered 28. The total number of people on board is placed at 36. The four survivors are Captain Smith, a passenger; Officer Fleming, Quartermaster Cook and Stewardess Smith. These men saved agree that the steamer was pounded for hours by wind and gale, sprang a leak and she became unmanageable, and she parted and foundered. The sea is supposed to have been so heavy as to last for many years.

On the Missouri Pacific, Monticello, Colo., Nov. 14.—The Missouri Pacific passenger train which left last evening ran into an open cut at Sugar City, 65 miles east of Denver, and plunged into a freight car in which were four men. The engine and caboose telescoped and in a heap which at once took all woodwork was burned. The locomotive jumped, but fireman remained on the locomotive and pulled out of the wreck unscathed. The passengers were uninjured and their cars went East later. The train was brought to the Pullman hospital. The wrecked freight train was a sugar-beet train plying between Sugar City and Olney.

Fire in Copper Mine. Monticello, Nov. 14.—Fire broke out at the 200-foot level of the Bell and Analgamated Copper Company property, last night, and is still under control, but apprehensions are entertained that it cannot be extinguished. The mine is free milling, containing a large percentage of sulphur, and the fire is hard to handle. The fire is certainly large. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Fatal Railway Accident. Monticello, Nov. 14.—By the collision of the overland limited train of Chicago & Northwestern railway with a freight train at Missouri Valley, last night, Peter C. Peterson, of Olney, a carpenter, who was stealing a ride, was fatally injured. Before Peterson said that two men were standing on the platform with the collision occurred. They had since been seen and their bodies were buried beneath the debris. Names are unknown.

AGREED ON A PROTOCOL.

The Envoys at Peking Have Decided on Peace Terms.

London, Nov. 15.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking, Sunday, says:

"Pressed by the common desire for a speedy determination of present conditions, the foreign envoys have finally agreed to the following terms to be presented in a joint note, which, subject to the approval of the government, will be pressed upon China as the basis of a preliminary treaty:

"China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology.

"She shall inflict the death penalty upon 11 princes and officials already named and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred.

"In future, all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished. (This is a modification of Mr. Conger's proposal.)

"Indemnity shall be paid to the states, corporations and individuals.

"The Taming Li Yamen shall be abolished and its functions vested in a foreign minister.

"Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the emperor, as in civilized countries.

"The forts at Taku and other forts on the coast of China shall be razed, and the importations of arms and war material prohibited.

"Permanent legation guards shall be maintained and also guards of communication between Peking and the sea.

"Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the empire, suppressing the Boxers.

"The indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians. The words 'missionary' and 'Christians' do not occur in the note.

GENERAL CORBIN'S REPORT.

Recommendations by the Adjutant-General of the Army.

New York, Nov. 15.—Adjutant-General Corbin, according to a Tribune special from Washington, has started a movement to induce congress to remove from the statute books a law that makes an unjust discrimination against West Pointers in the army. It is almost inexplicable says the adjutant that such legislation should ever have been enacted or have remained in force 12 years, as that which favors the promotion of enlisted men to commissions above the young men specially educated at government expense to fill commissions.

In his current annual report, General Corbin devotes considerable space to the act of June 18, 1878, which provided for the promotion to the grade of commanding officer of meritorious non-commissioned officers who shall be found morally, intellectually and physically qualified for promotion, and the act of July 30, 1892, which extends to all unmarried soldiers under 30 years, and possessing the requisite qualifications, the privilege of competing, at prescribed examinations, for commissions.

That the law operated well in attracting to the ranks a superior class of intelligent young men was demonstrated by the yearly increasing number who obtained admission into the command branch of the army. There were six in 1893 and 68 in 1900. These men were compelled to serve in the ranks only two years under the law, and calling attention to this fact, General Corbin says:

"Experience has shown in which two years is too brief a period in which enlisted men can fit themselves for the important duties of command officers. It is little less than travesty to say that a man can qualify as an officer by serving as an enlisted man in one-half the time required for a cadet to complete his course at West Point. It is recommended that the law be amended to read four years instead of two. This will put appointments from the ranks and military academy on the same footing."

Increased Worth of Vineyards.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—Private advices from Treves say that the Moselle vineyards have increased enormously in value, owing to the growing popularity of Moselle wines. At Bern Castle, the celebrated Docteur vineyard has just been sold for 100 marks a square meter. It was purchased in 1898 at 60 marks a square meter. The price was 1,000,000 marks, which is said to be the highest price ever paid for an equal area in Germany. A few years ago the usual price in the Moselle district was two or three marks a square meter. A strip of unplanted vineyard land, about 24 acres in area, recently brought \$20,950.

The Pope and the Election.

New York, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the World from Rome says: "The pope, in receiving Bishop James Trobec, of St. Cloud, Minn., took occasion to express the most cordial sentiments regarding Archbishop Ireland. Referring to the recent elections in the United States, the pontiff said: 'I pray God to illumine President McKinley's mind that he may avoid the dangers of imperialism.'"

John Gates' Rice Trust.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: "The incorporation of the American Ricegrowers' Distributing Company was announced today. The capital stock is \$15,000,000, of which \$7,500,000 is repaid in full. Local promoters circles credit John W. Gates with being the prime mover in the new corporation principally to control the shipment of the Southern rice crop over lines of railroad in which he is interested."

TO SETTLE STRIKES

Arbitration Rapidly Gaining Favor in Indiana.

THE COMMISSIONER'S TESTIMONY

Deploable Conditions Exist in the Sweatshops of New York and New Jersey.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The industrial commission today heard the testimony of L. P. McCormack, labor commissioner of the state of Indiana, and of Professor John G. Brooks, of Cambridge, Mass., president of the National Consumers' League.

Mr. McCormack's testimony was devoted largely to the subject of arbitration. He said that mode of settling labor disputes was rapidly gaining favor in his state. In some trades arbitration, he said, had almost supplanted strikes, and in many branches of industry contracts between employers and employees prescribed that in case of difficulty arbitration shall be resorted to without cessation of work. The result is constantly increasing good feeling between employer and employe.

He urged the necessity and wisdom of enforced arbitration in extreme cases where the interests of the public are concerned and where a long strike will bring disaster to the people at large. This method, he thought, would often avert bloodshed, and he considered the method more economical, as well as more humane, than calling on the military. Mr. McCormack said that most of the labor troubles were with unorganized labor or new organizations, the older organizations being the most conservative. Mr. McCormack said that while the labor organizations might not be friendly to enforced arbitration, the interests of the public at large always should be consulted rather than the wishes of the few directly engaged in a strike.

Professor Brooks' testimony was devoted to the question of work in the sweatshops, in the investigation of which he has been engaged for many years. He said the Massachusetts law works fairly well, but that in New York and New Jersey the conditions were almost deplorable. In those states it was impossible to secure adequate inspection, because of the fact that work is done in private apartments. The wages were the lowest possible, and often were pieced out with charity, making the competition with high paid labor very tense. People thus employed work from 14 to 16 hours per day, to the injury of their own health and the damage of the community.

"In New York," said Professor Brooks, "politics get into the subject, rendering it impossible to make inspection. Unless there is some influence brought to bear strong enough to allow us to get at the private homes of these people, the tragedy will go on indefinitely," he said. He advocated the substitution of factories, and argued that the result need not, with the use of proper machinery, be an increase of the prices of the goods manufactured. The change also would result in higher wages and an improvement of the garments. He dwelt on the danger of spreading disease through the shops, saying it is always imminent. Prices were getting to be so low, Mr. Brooks said, that Americans very seldom engage in the work. Most of the sweatshop work is done by immigrants from Eastern Europe.

Struck a Rich Streak.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Nov. 15.—One of the greatest strikes ever made in the famous Cripple Creek gold mining district has just been uncovered in the property of the Gold Bond Consolidated Mines Company on Gold Hill, of which Charles N. Miller, of this city, is the principal owner. The assays on a narrow streak of the ore body runs as high as \$102,000 per ton, while the vein from which this assay was taken, exclusive of the rich streak, has widened to a width of four feet and has given an average assay of \$200 to \$300 per ton. The great strike has created the most intense excitement in mining circles.

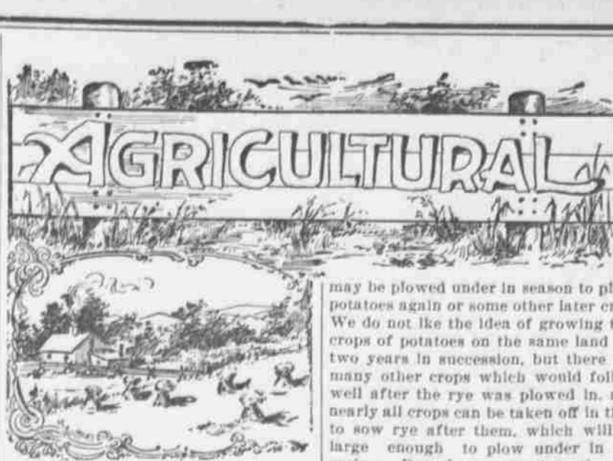
Cave-In in an Arizona Mine.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 15.—While workmen were engaged in repairing the timbering in a tunnel at the Turquoise Copper Company's mine near Tombstone yesterday, the beams in the ceiling fell, letting down tons of rock and debris. Antonia Laya was crushed to death and three other men were severely injured. They escaped instant death by the protection afforded by the timbers falling partly across their bodies, under which they were imprisoned for many hours, while their fellow workmen labored desperately to break through the great mass of debris. Late tonight the rescuing party reached the imprisoned men, who were nearly dead from their injuries and hunger. They will recover.

General MacArthur, in his report on the conditions and prospects in the Philippine islands, says the future of the people is bright, and that education will eradicate the natives' distrust of America.

Beheaded by the Empress' Orders.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes the following from its Shanghai correspondent: "Natives from Hankow say that the empress beheaded a number of telegraph officials, who accepted a secret message from Emperor Kwang Hsu to Count von Epmerose, informing him that he (the emperor) was being kept a prisoner and was unable to return to Peking. They also say that other executions occurred in connection with the matter."



Ratproof Cornhouse.

Many farmers suffer a great waste from vermin in the corncrib, and frequently it is very serious. Rats are especially a great enemy in this respect. Unless the cornhouse is so made that there are no hiding places, it is impossible to dislodge the rats from their retreat. The cornhouse shown in the illustration, which is reproduced from the Ohio Farmer, is made so it is inaccessible to rats or mice, and there are no hiding places beneath it. It is elevated three feet above the ground on firmly set stone posts, neatly dressed. The cribs may be made from six to eight feet wide and of any desired length. For 4,000 bushels of corn in the crib the building should be 40 feet long with cribs 8 feet wide and 12 feet high. In building this one should use 6x8 timber for sills and 2x8 joist. The floor is made of 2x3, laid a half inch apart, so as to admit the free cir-

Beet Sugar and Bounty.

It has lately been decided that a State has not a constitutional right to pay a bounty to beet sugar growers or to the factories for manufacturing the sugar. Yet this is the way it is done in European countries, either by paying bounties or by taxing the use of sugar at home, and remitting the tax on that exported, so that their own citizens cannot obtain it at home as cheaply as the citizens of other countries. By this policy Austria-Hungary produced in the year ending July, 1899, 1,041,700 tons of raw sugar from beets, and in the year ending July, 1900, 1,100,000 tons, the largest product they have ever known. Germany also increased her product for the nine months from August, 1898, to April, 1899, inclusive, from 1,495,804 metric tons to 1,554,492 metric tons for the same months in 1899 and 1900.

Adapt the Crop to the Soil.

Alva Ager writes to the National Stockman that last year he regretted not having plowed up one acre of wheat and planted it to potatoes. The soil was too rich for the wheat, which lodged before heads filled, and destroyed the clover seeded with it. His reason for not doing so was that he did want to cut off one acre for a different crop from the rest of the field. Result, no returns for the labor done or seed sown. Last fall he sowed it to rye, and last spring planted it to potatoes, adding \$3 worth of acid phosphate, and this fall he harvested over 200 bushels of merchantable potatoes or \$50 worth as they sell there, besides the unmerchantable ones. He thinks rock and rye a good combination for his soil, meaning the South Carolina phosphate rock.

Weeds in the Pasture.

A weed is as much "a plant out of its proper place" in the pasture as elsewhere, and where the pasture is devoted to dairy stock it may be doing more damage there than it would in mowing or cultivated field. It takes up food and moisture that are needed for the useful plants, and it sometimes is of such a character as to be poisonous to the animal, and often weeds impart unpleasant odors and flavors to the milk and its products. If the pastures could be cleared of weeds and bushes and their place given to better grass, not only would they produce enough for many more animals, but the milk products would be of more uniform good quality. If the whole pasture cannot be cleaned in one season, clear a little each year.

Filled Cheese.

Here is what filled cheese has done for this country since 1880: In that year the United States exported 127,000,000 pounds. It was that year that our chief customer, Great Britain, "smelled the rodent." The next year the exports fell to 95,000,000 pounds and has gradually decreased until in 1890 we exported but 38,000,000, of which Great Britain took only 24,000,000 pounds. Honesty is the best policy in cheese making. Canada and Denmark are now supplying the trade that once was ours.

When Soling Pays.

Nearly every dairyman has experienced the shrinkage that comes in midsummer, when the pastures dry up and grass is scarce. It is at this time that soling will pay and pay liberally. In what better way can a person realize from \$23 to \$25 per acre for his green corn or green alfalfa? When the cows look over the fence with longing eyes at the corn, the efforts usually spent in keeping the cows out of the corn had better be spent in throwing the corn over to the cows, says a Kansas farmer.

Potatoes and Rye.

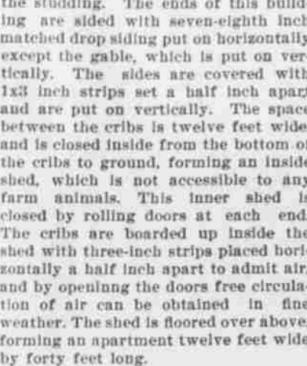
Potatoes do excellently well upon land where a crop of green rye has been plowed in, being usually very free from scab, fair and smooth, says the American Cultivator. Early potatoes can be taken off in time to sow rye, which will make growth enough to furnish a good fall pasture or a spring pasture for cattle or sheep, and then it



A WELL-BRACED END POST.

An Anchored End Post.

The illustration shows an effective way of securely anchoring the end post of a wire fence. The post (a) should be



AN ANCHORED END POST.

set at least three feet in the ground and four is much better. The cross pieces (d) are 2x8 inch boards, 24 inches long. The stone (e) is firmly buried and should just about fit the hole. The post (a) is about six feet from (d), and through the hole (f) the cable from the buried stone is passed. The brace (c) is a 2x6 board securely spiked in place. When the posts and the stone are being put in position the soil should be tamped until it is very firm. Secured in this way, an end post will remain immovable for many years.

To Make the Hens Lay.

If the hens don't lay, turn them out and let them dig and hunt in the ground for food, is the advice of T. F. McGrew, in the Country Gentleman. Bury small grain where they will find it when they dig. This will induce them to hunt, and while thus employed they will find bugs and worms that will quicken the production of eggs. It is well to follow this plan as soon as the spade will turn the ground, for it adds vigor and strength to the hens and insures strong, healthy chicks. The lazy, idle hen is of no use, but to sit about, eat, and grow fat. If she will not work, she will not lay. If she will not lay, her life should end, and her fat carcass grace the table. You can always rest assured that the indolent hen is a non-producer; soon she becomes too fat to lay and too tough to be eaten.

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STRONG TONE IN TRADE.

Cotton, Wool and Iron Are All Doing Better.

Bradstreet says: There is a stronger tone in cotton and wool, the former largely because of reports, or fears, of crop damage, while the latter is firm at former quotations on a volume of business equal to lately enlarged totals. Cereals are, as a whole, dull and lack speculative interest. Wheat is practically unchanged, early reports of Argentine crop damage failing to bring out much buying, and the latter in turn inducing realizing. Corn is only fractionally higher, while hog products are rather slow and weak. It is from that long-time barometer of trade, the iron trade, that relatively the best reports as to the demand and the prices come. While a considerable volume of business was displayed just previous to election, the quantity of sales reported since has been very satisfactory.

Hopefulness as to improvement in fall demand, now that the election is over and cold weather has arrived, is reported in all sections, but nowhere is the feeling of confidence so marked as in the South. Despite the recent decline in cotton, the feeling in that section is notably cheerful.

In the West, dry goods, clothing, shoes and hardware are moving better. In the East, leather, shoes, wool, tobacco, and coal are firm and outlook for business is regarded as favorable. On the Pacific coast, export trade with our new possessions and with Asia has been good. California reports the large area planted in grain helped by recent rains.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 3,555,507 bushels against 3,612,421 bushels last week. Failures for the week in the United States number 161 against 165 last week. Canadian failures for the week number 17, against 16 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1 1/2c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, \$18.
Beets, per sack, 85c@91c.
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, 15c 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; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; 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, 12c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54@54 1/2c; Valley, nominal; Bluestem, 57c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; graham, \$2.00.
Oats—Choice white, 42c; 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 1/2c per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7@9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; store, 30c.
Eggs—30c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13 1/2c; Young America, 13c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3.50; geese, \$6.00@7.00; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11c 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, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, \$1; carrots, 75c.
Hops—New crop, 12@14c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 13@14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 9@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 8 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2@7c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$6.75; 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, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@14c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 9@10c.
Hops—Crop, 1900, 13@16c.
Butter—Fancy creamery 24c; do seconds, 23c; fancy dairy, 21 1/2@22c; do seconds, 20c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 25c; fancy ranch, 42c.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18.00@22.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50.