

# CHINESE INDEMNITY

## Effort Being Made to Facilitate Negotiations.

TOTAL AMOUNT IS FIXED AT \$337,000,000

When the Method of Security and Payment is Settled, the Matter of Permanent Treaties will be Taken Up.

Washington, June 6.—The plan of a modus vivendi on the subject of the Chinese indemnities is now receiving the earnest attention of those interested in the Chinese negotiations, the purpose being to prevent the indemnity question from causing an interruption in the concert of the powers and at the same time to remove the indemnity itself so that progress can be made on the remaining subjects of negotiation. Since the return of the president and Secretary Hay from the West, the indemnity question has been thoroughly gone over with the foreign representatives concerned, including the British, Russian and French ambassadors and Japanese minister. Several of the ambassadors who had intended to leave for Europe have now deferred their departure for a month. As a result of the exchanges of the last few days the question has resolved itself to about the following basis: There is no further issue as to the total of indemnity, that having been agreed upon by all the powers and being \$337,000,000. But there remains the question of how this amount shall be paid.

The Russian suggestion, which appears to have the approval of a majority of the powers, is that China issue bonds for the full amount and that all the powers then unite in giving a joint indorsement or guarantee of the payment of them. The desire has been not only to secure the assent of a majority of the powers to this scheme, but the unanimous approval of all of them. This, however, has not been accomplished up to the present time, and it is for this reason that the modus vivendi is now being considered as a possible means of bringing about united action.

The British government is not favorable to the Russian proposition and the British view has taken form in a plan to have China issue her own bonds to the several governments, each government thereafter adopting its own course as to an individual guarantee.

The policy of the United States regarding the Russian proposition was made known in part during the president's western trip, although the final course of this government is still considered open and is the cause for the extended conferences between the ambassadors and Secretary Hay which have been in progress since Mr. Hay's return. The chief difficulty which the United States finds as to a joint agreement is that the constitution does not authorize the executive to guarantee bonds in the absence of the approval of congress. As to the attitude of congress, it has been stated during the negotiations that it is doubtful whether the legislative branch would approve a joint guarantee of such a vast total of bonds.

When the indemnity question is settled it is believed that fully 80 per cent of the Chinese negotiations would be disposed of. The next question will be permanent treaties with China and on this point it is expected that each of the powers will suggest a certain basis of a treaty and that this ultimately will take form in a common form of treaty action.

## DEATH IN MINE.

### Eight Coal Miners Lose Their Lives in Michigan by Explosion.

Iron Mountain, Mich., June 6.—By the explosion of powder and the suffocating fumes that followed, eight men were killed early today in the seventh level of the Ludington shaft of the Capin mine.

There was a sudden rumble and smoke began pouring from the mouth of the shaft. Rescuers hurried into the mine as soon as the smoke had cleared sufficiently, and found the eight miners, all who had been working in that section of the shaft, lifeless. The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined.

Nearly 30 children were rendered fatherless by the accident. Only one man was disfigured as if by an explosion, and he but slightly. The others were completely covered with black powder soot. The men were using a powder thawing machine, and it thought they neglected to supply it with powder. It is believed the machinery becoming red hot set fire to the dynamite, and the men were stricken down by the deadly fumes before they could escape. The town is in mourning and work at the mine is at a standstill.

## Mrs. Maybrick Not Released.

London, June 6.—Inquiry made regarding the published statement in the United States to the effect that Mrs. Florence Maybrick was released from Woking prison May 24 and sailed the following day for the United States under an assumed name, definitely established the fact that there was no truth in the report of Mrs. Maybrick's release.

## CEBU NOT PACIFIED.

### Insurrecto Town Governments Are Still Maintained.

Cebu, P. I., June 6.—Cebu for the past year has not only failed to progress, but has in some respects retrograded. A year ago one could at least venture outside the metropolis of the island with a fair chance of returning unharmed. Today the American who is rash enough to start into the interior alone does so with a full knowledge that it is at the risk of his life.

The United States Philippine commission came to Cebu to organize the island into a province and found recognition by the military authorities of numerous practically insurrecto town governments. This is justified by the military commander of the district, Colonel McClerand, of the Forty-fourth infantry, on the ground that these semi-government towns are conducted under the surveillance of the military detachments stationed in most of the towns. According to the testimony of a number of the subordinate officers, neither the amounts of municipal taxes collected, what they are applied to nor any other details are reported to the post commander. Several the towns have no local governments, but it appears that about all pay tribute to the native political leaders. Most of the leaders are considered insurrecto at heart and some of them openly declare themselves.

The island of Cebu is wholly free from any hiding places formed by standing timber, and it has altogether some 1200 troops of the Forty-fourth and 19 regiments of infantry, yet General Maxilon the chief insurgent, continues to operate with 200 rifles and some scattering bolomen, and meanwhile the insurrecto politicians manage to profit by keeping on the fence and surreptitiously encouraging insurgent sentiment. Colonel McClerand says that he has had some correspondence with insurrecto leaders, but could not possibly accept their terms of surrender.

## HER MAINMAST BROKE.

### Accident to the Cup Defender Constitution—Races Will Be Postponed.

Newport, R. I., June 6.—While dashing along in a good whole sail breeze off Brenton's Reef lightship this afternoon, with three lower sails set, the big hollow steel mainmast of the defender Constitution collapsed like a blow pipe through the sudden breaking of the starboard and windward spreader. The mast broke off only a few feet below the spreader, about three-fifths of the length of the mast above deck, and as the top mast was carried away at the same time, none of the spars struck the deck except the boom, and the latter only hit it light blows which did not injure the hull at all. None of the sails were torn and all can be used again. Fortunately three seamen had just come down from the masthead after taking in the club topsail, but the wreckage swept overboard the second mate. He was promptly hauled on board however, without sustaining anything more than a few bruises.

The Constitution will be taken to Bristol where another steel mast is nearly finished. The yacht will be immediately refitted, but it will be a week or 10 days before she is ready to sail again, so that the races scheduled off this port for June 15 and 17 will have to be postponed.

## RAILROAD TO REPUBLIC.

### Contract for Construction Signed—Canadian Pacific Connections.

Spokane, June 6.—Construction work will start tomorrow at Nelson, Wash., on the Republic & Grand Forks Railroad. Contracts were signed here today. George S. Deeks & Co., are the contractors, and the road, 46 miles in length, is to be completed by November 1. It will connect with the Canadian Pacific at Grand Forks, B. C., but the promoters say they are independent of all railroads.

Secretary Holland and Attorney Morris will leave tomorrow for Toronto to arrange for the construction of a 500 ton smelter at Grand Forks. They say they have contracts for the greater part of the ore output of Republic for the next two years.

## Asphalt Deposits Discovered.

New York, June 6.—A cable message to the Ecuadorian Association, which has offices in this city, announced the discovery of vast deposits of asphalt on the island of Salango off the coast of Ecuador. Trinidad is now the chief source of the world's asphalt supply, which is controlled by the trust.

## Ran Into an Oil Car.

Pittsburg, June 6.—Passenger train No. 106, on the Panhandle Railroad, known as the Carnegie accommodation, ran into a tank car full of oil in the Troy street tunnel last night. The oil immediately ignited and the passenger train was completely destroyed.

Only one person was hurt, and he slightly. The loss amounts to many thousands of dollars.

# REPORT IS ADVERSE

## Naval Board Does Not Approve Lake Washington Canal.

### RESULTS WOULD NOT JUSTIFY EXPENSE

#### And the Majority Thought that Either it or the Puget Sound Naval Station Would Eventually Be Abandoned.

Washington, June 10.—The naval board appointed under the terms of an act of congress, to examine into the advantages of Lakes Union and Washington, in the state of Washington, near Seattle, as fresh water basins for laying up naval vessels, has made an adverse report upon the proposition. The majority find in substance, after careful examinations, that, having in view the best interest and welfare of the navy, a fresh water basin in this location separated by some distance from the naval station on Puget sound, would be expensive to maintain, and in the end, one or the other would have to be abandoned. The minority of the board made a strong plea in favor of the proposed naval basin, and discuss at some length the engineering work which would be required to carry out the project.

## RELATIONS ARE DISTURBED.

### High Explosives Cause Trouble Between the Army Bureaus.

New York June 10.—A special from Washington says: High explosives have disturbed relations between the bureau of ordnance and board of ordnance and fortifications. A bitter controversy has been raging between these two branches of the army for more than a year and has been brought to the attention of Secretary Root for final action.

The fortifications law authorizes the secretary in his discretion to purchase for \$100,000 the right to manufacture thorite, an explosive for filling shells, and the Isham shell, a projectile in which the explosive gelatine can be fired. The board of ordnance and fortifications, has recommended that the secretary of war acquire the patents upon the explosive shells named.

The board of which Major Rogers Birneys is president, has been conducting tests at Sandy Hook. These explosives included thorite, maximitite, rendrock and others. Its report has just been received but General Bullington declines to make it public. It is known, however that the board reports that "after exhaustive trials of thorite as a shell filler, including field, siege and sea-coast shell, it is found that a reasonable degree of efficiency cannot be obtained, and the board therefore recommends that the tests be discontinued."

Maximitite seems to have pleased the board more than thorite. The board of ordnance and fortifications thinks animus influenced the ordnance board in its decision.

## UNDER ARMY POWER.

### Secretary Root the Real Head of Philippine Government.

Washington, June 8.—The new civil government to be established in the Philippines is receiving the consideration of the president and the secretary of war. It will differ but little from what was first outlined, as there will be a governor for the archipelago and legislative council and other officers. This government will have control of all civil affairs, but it will be under the war power to the extent of being directed by the secretary of war. There will be a nice distinction as to the authority of the general commanding the troops in the Philippines and the governor to be appointed under the civil government. No official declaration has been made as to which will be the supreme authority, but it is known that the secretary of war will be supreme. While it is not the intention to conduct the government of the Philippines under the Foraker law, that law will be taken as sanctioning what is to be done. The new government will be similar to that which existed for a short time in the early days of New Mexico. There was a civil governor, appointed by the president, and a commanding general of the army. Both had their functions in preserving the peace and controlling the affairs of the territory.

## Major George Arthur Dead.

Cleveland, June 8.—Major George Arthur, assistant paymaster of the United States Army, who recently returned from the Philippines, died suddenly at the Weddell house, this city, early yesterday. He was about 43 years of age and unmarried. Major Arthur arrived at the hotel at a very early hour, and sat down in a chair in the lobby. Shortly afterward an attaché of the hotel found him gasping for breath and unconscious. He was removed at once to a room, but soon expired.

## June Snow in North Dakota.

Jamestown, N. D., June 8.—A snow storm occurred today throughout the central and northern portions of North Dakota. At Jamestown snow fell two hours. A similar state of affairs is reported in towns on the Jamestown Northern Railroad. The snow quickly melted. Snow fell here in May 1891, but a similar occurrence in June is not known to have happened before.

## POPULATION OF SAMOA.

### On the American Islands There Are 6,100 Persons.

Washington, June 7.—In accordance with instructions from the navy department, Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, the naval commandant at the United States naval station, at Tutuila, Samoa, has forwarded to Washington a report on the population of those islands of the Samoan group under the jurisdiction of the United States. From the most reliable authority in the islands, he has ascertained that the population of Tutuila totals 4,000, and of the Nuanua groups, 2,000, including adults and children. In addition to the native population there are on the islands approximately 100 whites.

Since his last report to the department, Commander Tilley has visited the islands of Nuanua aboard his station ship, the Abarenda, and has found everything in a most satisfactory condition. The natives of these islands, he says, exhibit much kinder feeling than ever before. They have voted a tax for the payment of their officials and for other expenses of the government. It is paid in copra. The rate is about \$1 per head for every inhabitant. This, says the commander, is a very light tax, and is not in the least burdensome to the natives. The abundant copra crop of the islands is now being harvested and shipped, and Commander Tilley is endeavoring to have the natives realize fair prices for it—something very unusual in the past.

Commander Tilley reports everything in the island of Tutuila in a very satisfactory state.

## HAZER WAS CAUGHT.

### Naval Cadet Dismissed From Annapolis Academy—Convicted by Court Martial.

Washington, June 7.—Following the example set at West Point, the superintendent of the naval academy has caused a cadet to be dismissed for hazing. In this case, however, the accused was tried by court martial and regularly convicted. The statement in the case made public at the navy department is as follows: "The court martial before which Naval Cadet Calvin Joy Creassey, fourth class, was tried June 3, convened by the superintendent of the naval academy, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the act of congress, approved June 23, 1875, having found the specification of the charge preferred against him proved, and that he was guilty of the charge, 'violation of the act of congress, approved on the 23rd day of June, 1875, to prevent hazing at the naval academy,' which recommendation was approved by the superintendent, he was dismissed from the academy accordingly."

The details of the court martial are not made public, but it is understood that the dismissed cadet was discovered in the act of hazing another cadet in his room by compelling him to stand on his head. It was suspected that the practice might spread rapidly, so drastic and speedy action was had as a deterrent.

## COL. WEISENBURGER DEAD.

### A Philippine War Veteran and Officer in the Regular Army.

New Whatcom, Wash., June 6.—Colonel J. J. Weisenburger, of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Washington, died here yesterday, aged 46 years. Death resulted from cerebral meningitis, which caused the sufferer much acute agony. Colonel Weisenburger distinguished himself in the Philippines, in which war he served as ranking major in the First Washington regiment. His gallantry was on several occasions mentioned in the dispatches, and General Merriam recommended him to President McKinley for promotion. He was given a lieutenant colonelcy in the regular army, but soon resigned it, and returned here, where he took up the practice of law. He was city attorney of this city at the time of his death. He was a native of Illinois.

## GRAVE TIME FOR SPAIN.

### The Country Passing Through Another of Its Disorderly Periods.

Madrid, June 7.—The situation throughout Spain remains critical. Noninai tranquility has been restored at Corunna, but the Octroi offices are still occupied by gendarmes, and arrests continue to be made. A general strike is threatened owing to a refusal of one factory to employ 300 workmen. The railway men have struck at Vigo and anarchist excitement is rife at Barcelona, where the "reds" met in defiance of the civil governor's prohibition and passed secret resolutions. Senor Gamazae, a Liberal leader, characterizes the crisis as an exceedingly grave moment for Spain.

## On the American Side.

New Whatcom, June 7.—The boundary commission of the American and Canadian governments engaged in relocating the international line on the western slope of the Cascades have completed their work through the Mount Baker mining district, and find that it runs three-fifths of a mile further south than generally believed. All the most valuable mines, however, are on the American side.



# AGRICULTURAL

## The Pea Vine Louse.

Not long since we said that we would not give up trying to grow peas, although the louse worked a great deal about us last season, but we hoped that they might die out or be greatly reduced after one or two years prevalence. Now we have the report of the experiment station at Amherst for 1900, which says of this pest: "Less has been heard about this insect than in 1899, though it has caused considerable loss in several places in the South. Whether it will increase in importance during 1901 is at least doubtful." As it appears upon clover and some other plants, as well as upon the pea, to stop planting peas would not starve them out. The season probably was not favorable last year to many species of insects, as a warm spell started eggs to hatching early, and it was followed by a cold period that was too severe for the very young, and probably many perished. But it is not best to trust the work entirely to nature when we can find a way to assist in the good work of defending our orchards and plants by spraying or by other means.—Massachusetts Ploughman.



## Corn Planting.

If corn is planted while the ground is wet and cold, the germ does not start, or starts only to decay. In this it differs from the smaller grains, most of which seem not to require the heat or the air to promote growth, which are needed by the corn. These causes operate to oblige many farmers to replant much of their cornfields, if they attempt to hasten their work by putting the seed in the ground too early. A depth of two inches is deep enough for putting seed corn, unless it is planted very late in a warm and dry soil. For level culture we would prefer to wait longer, and then possibly go a little deeper, but while level culture seems to have found favor in the so-called corn-growing sections, and is almost a necessity where the weeder or light harrow is run over it after the corn is up, it is difficult to convince the farmer in New England that he should not hill or ridge it up a little as he cultivates it.—New England Homestead.

## Sign Board Advertisement.

If the farmer when he visited the city saw nothing on the store fronts to indicate what was for sale within, he would think the merchants were very much lacking in business ability. But if he rides out through the country he seldom sees anything to tell him who has a cow or pig, eggs or seed corn to sell, and he must inquire and hunt about it if he wants to buy, unless he has chance to hear before he left home. It would be well for each farmer to have near the entrance to his grounds a blackboard on which he could each week put an announcement of what he may have to sell, or wishes to buy. It would be likely not only to help him dispose of his products, but by bringing more customers, and some farther away, enable him to obtain better prices. It is a cheap and very effective mode of advertising.

## Soaking Corn for Horses.

One who has tried it advises soaking corn for horses. Have a clean pail or jar, and after each feed put in as much corn as is intended for the next feed and cover with cold water. At feeding add a little salt to this and give it, then prepare the next. He says he does this and has no trouble with sore mouth or teeth from the use of hard, flinty corn. But we prefer to have the corn cracked when we mix it with oats, or ground fine and the meal put on hay that has been cut and moistened. We think it more thoroughly digested by the latter method. If one is where he cannot get his corn to mill, the above hint may be of some value to him, though we would prefer more than six hours soaking if we trusted to that entirely.—Exchange.

## Market Wagon Improvement.

It is a convenience, when peddling vegetables, fruit, etc., to have a long bodied wagon, rather than to pile barrels and boxes high. With a long bodied wagon very little climbing is necessary; with a short-bodied wagon constant climbing becomes tiresome. The plan herewith shows a board platform extended beyond the body of the wagon and on it barrels, boxes, bags, etc., can be placed and held securely by a rope.—Farm and Home.

## Grain Rust.

The red rust which often appears on rye and wheat is the same that appears earlier in the season upon the leaves of the barberry bush. We have heard it both asserted and denied that the same rust attacks the oat, but never were able to trace the rust on oats to the direct vicinity of the barberry, as we have that which appeared on rye. But where these grains are grown we advise cutting and burning of all the barberry bushes near the field. In some parts of England they have very strict laws, obliging this to be done. There are probably some other plants upon which this rust can be found, as it is sometimes found on grain when there is not a barberry bush for miles, but where they are it always starts on them before it does on the grain. About the time the grain begins to

## Hardy hydrangea stands drought well.

There is no abatement in the demand for decorative nursery stock.

The Otahite dwarf orange as a pot plant is attractive, whether in fruit or flower.

English ivy is well recommended for shady places, such as bare spots under trees.

Plant your peaches on high ground, for it is coolest in summer and warmest in winter.

The extraordinary demand for geraniums this year runs very largely to semi-double kinds.

The "light pink" Lorraine is another of the variations from the beautiful and popular Gloire de Lorraine.

Leading fruit-growers have claimed that where lime and sulphur are used as a wash for trees there will be no pear blight.

Dahlia growers all over the world are striving to produce a better flower. The color is better, the stems longer, and the flower more vigorous.

Fashion rules in flowers as well as dress. It is said that English leaders in floral matters have decreed the downfall of incurved chrysanthemum.

