

THE OREGONIAN

THE FIRST OVERT ACT

Japanese Fire on and Sink a Chinese Junk.

MANY CHINESE ARE KILLED.

No Formal Declaration of War Has as Yet Been Made, and Negotiations for Peace Are Still Being Carried On—Cores's King is a Prisoner.

PORTLAND, Or., July 28.—While there has been no official declaration of war between China and Japan, actual hostilities were begun last Wednesday by the Japanese attacking transports loaded with 12,000 Chinese troops of the coast of Korea. In the engagement the Chinese junk steamship Kow Shing was sunk, and it is said 1,000 Chinese were killed. The Japanese have also made a prisoner of the King of Corea and, it is said, have sent him to Japan.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—The Chinese transport sunk off the coast of Corea by Japanese guns belonged to the fleet of eleven steamers which sailed from Taku July 20 with 12,000 troops. The fleet left Taku under an escort of gunboats. The majority of the transports proceeded slowly with the gunboats, while the faster steamer with well speed, so as to land their troops as soon as possible. On the transports which arrived first at the Korean coast were a few hundred soldiers from the army of the North. Most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with inferior firearms, or merely bows and arrows. The attack upon the transporters by the Japanese last Wednesday is described briefly in a dispatch received this evening from Nagasaki. The firing was begun by a Japanese battery on shore while the Chinese officers were trying to disembark their men from the first steamer. The Chinese then steamed up, and opened fire on all the transports which were lying to, waiting to discharge the men. The Chinese were unable to make any effective resistance. They were thrown into great confusion, and many jumped overboard to escape the hot fire, which the two transports suffered severely.

The Chinese officials here do not confirm these dispatches. They are exceedingly reticent as to every report concerning hostilities in Corea. The declaration of war has caused a panic in the city, and all business is virtually suspended, although many smaller firms have made desultory efforts to sustain their trade. The position of the Japanese residents is precarious. For weeks the more prosperous Japanese have been leaving the city, but most of the poorer and middle classes still remain. The Europeans best acquainted with the city think that the risk will be strong enough to protect them against Chinese fanatics. The Viceroy is confident that the Northern army is sufficiently strong to cope with the Japanese force, but he does not intend to employ the Southern army except in case of extreme necessity. The mobilization proceeds rapidly, and preparations to embark large bodies of troops are being made with unexpected energy. Singapore's firms are providing many of the transports for the Chinese government, and negotiations for others are in progress. The Japanese have announced that they will hold the King of Corea as a hostage until the interior is peacefully restored. In Seoul excitement is at its height. There has been considerable disorder, and an uprising of the people may come at any moment.

British and United States warships at Chemulpo have landed detachments of marines at Seoul in order to protect the legations. At Seoul a conflict is said to have occurred between Japanese and some Chinese and Korean soldiers, the Japanese being victorious. Shortly afterward the Japanese made a prisoner of the King of Corea, and it is said they have sent him to Japan, where he will be detained until the war is over.

THE CAPTURE OF THE KING.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The King of Corea is a Japanese prisoner. This information was the important statement in a telegram, dated yesterday, which Secretary Herbert has received from Day of the United States steamer Baltimore, now at Chemulpo, Corea. Captain Day reports he had dispatched marines to Seoul to protect the United States legation.

AN INDIAN OUTLAW.

A Nephew of Chief Moses is a Double Murderer.

SPokane, July 29.—Jack Osakin, a nephew of Chief Moses of the Colville reservation, is an outlaw, alike from Indian and white man's justice. He is hiding in the mountains of the western part of the reservation. On the night, July 20, he killed his own mother, Shintah, a he killed Chief Moses. The old chief is grief-stricken. To quote his own expression he has a "very sick heart in his breast." Particulars of the crime have not been received.

Osakin's hands were dyed with family blood before he killed his mother. Last December he slew his own brother, a favorite nephew of Moses and the designated heir to the chieftainship of the tribe. Princes of the blood were being fought. Moses was to be the man who would save the tribe, and he was engaged in a drunken quarrel, and was engaged equally to blame. Osakin was looked upon as Chief Moses's successor. The Indian police and reservation authorities are seeking the murderer, but it is feared he may escape across the Canadian border and join there some of the renegade bands recruited through years of flight from the reservations of the United States. The funeral of the murdered woman was the most largely attended in the memory of the white men of the country.

THE LAST ACT.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The President has approved the naval, diplomatic and consular and Military Academy appropriation bills; the bill prescribing limitations of time for the completion of titles under the donation acts; the bill extending the time for final report and payment for public lands; the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at Lexington, Mo.

WAS FAR FROM RICH.

France's Late President, Sadi-Carnot, Died a Poor Man.

PARIS, July 27.—The executors of the estate of the late President Sadi Carnot made an official report to-day of their final inventory, and the official statement is the subject of universal comment on the boulevards and in political circles. It had generally been supposed that the murdered President was well endowed with this world's goods, but the opposite proves to be the case. Although his salary as President of the Republic was regarded not only as ample for all emergencies, but also sufficient to leave a handsome balance for savings or investment, it transpires that the late President had not only lived up to every dollar of his official income, but also drew upon the returns from some small holdings of real estate, in order to maintain what he regarded as the dignity of his position. The balance in the account in bank on the day of his death was less than 40,000 francs, not more than sufficient, based on the current expenditures of the Elysee for the past year, to provide for the requirements of the executive mansion for a couple of weeks. In the face of these disclosures, the self-sacrifice of Mme. Carnot in absolutely refusing a pension of \$5,000 a year, suggested by the Cabinet Council, is being universally commented upon.

The widow of the murdered President to-day took possession of the apartments occupied for her by the Rue de Honore, which she will occupy until the flat leased at No. 14 Avenue d'Alma by the late President, in anticipation of his retirement at the end of his term, has been decorated and furnished. It is estimated that the real estate of the late President was valued at 1,000,000 francs. Outside of this, the widow has nothing to depend on, until the death of her mother, Mme. Dupont-White, and who has an income of 10,000 francs per annum. This at her death, according to the French law, will be equally divided between Mme. Carnot and her sister, Mme. David. The committee of members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will wait upon the widow of the murdered President early in the coming week, and will urge a reconsideration of her refusal to accept the pension proffered by the Cabinet Council.

UNFORTUNATE VESSEL.

The City of Peking Ashore in Japanese Waters.

YOKOHAMA, July 27.—The American steamer City of Peking, Captain Zarie, which sailed from Hong Kong July 11 for San Francisco via Yokohama, is ashore at Yeddo Bay, Japan. She was obliged to jettison a portion of her cargo. She lies in an easy position, and it is expected she will float the next high water.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The City of Peking seems to be an unfortunate vessel. In the voyage before this one she was caught in a typhoon, and came near going to the bottom. As it was, her lifeboats were washed away, her bulwarks smashed, her mainmast felled, and several of the crew, including Captain Zarie, were injured. On getting back to San Francisco she was docked and repaired, and sailed again early in June. She reached Hong Kong without any mishap, and after taking on a full cargo of silk, rice and tea a start was made for Japan. When she reached Yokohama, the telegraphic mail Company's schedule the Peking was to have sailed from that port on the 21st instant, and was expected to reach San Francisco August 5. She was probably delayed a couple of days, and did not reach Japan on time. Just how the accident happened it is hard to surmise. A breakwater extends into Yeddo Bay from the entrance up toward the city of Yokohama. This deepens the approach, and makes easy sailing. Probably the big steamer was caught in the eddies of the breakwater, was carried ashore, and, in that case, the task of getting her off will be a very difficult one.

WINE DEALERS' SYNDICATE.

The Effort to Control the Wine Product of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—A project to establish a syndicate of wine dealers, which shall control the entire product of the State with the object of assuring something like living prices to producers, is being pushed forward, and according to the present outlook with every prospect of success. As it stands now, eight of ten large firms composing the Wine Dealers' Association have agreed to go into the new enterprise, only two of the present withholding their assent to what is proposed. The proposition is to form a corporation with a capital of \$1,000,000. All the firms mentioned as subscribing to the plan agree to turn over their stock, buildings and cooperages to the corporation, receiving for their property in the bonds and stock of the corporation. The bonds given to them will cover one-third, and the stock two-thirds of the value of the property which they turn over. Their value is to be ascertained by experts, chosen by all interested, and the decisions are to be final. Besides the buildings and cooperages of the eight firms mentioned it is stated that they own over 6,000,000 gallons of wine in this city, and they figure on starting in the business through first-class credit. Each of the firms is to own present debts, and as a part of the new business concern will be launched with a clean balance sheet and no liabilities.

To Evict the Strikers.

CHICAGO, July 27.—It is rumored that the Pullman Company will as a last resort begin the eviction of strikers. It is expected to start them out, but union labor in Chicago is providing all the necessary food, and it is given out that food will be provided until the trouble is settled. The policy to be pursued by the company will probably be determined at the regular annual meeting of the directors and stockholders to be held in August.

Our Vessels Would Look On.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Herbert has prepared orders for the Petrel and Concord on duty with the Behring Sea patrol. They will proceed immediately to the Chinese station because of the threatening aspect of affairs in Corea.

THE TARIFF SITUATION

The Opinions of Newspaper Representatives.

A GLOOMY VIEW IS TAKEN.

Quarrel Between the President and His Party Friends in the Senate Has Aroused the Bitterest Feeling Among Democratic Factions.

NEW YORK, July 28.—President Cleveland's letter, Senator Gorman's bitter attack upon the Chief Executive and Hill's reply have so entirely changed the aspect of the tariff bill's chances of passage that there is a diversity of opinion among the Washington correspondents of the more influential New York dailies as to the ultimate fate of that measure. The majority, however, take a gloomy view of the situation. The following are some of the expressions of opinion:

The World: The quarrel between the President and his party friends in the Senate has aroused the bitterest feeling among the factions of the Democratic and of Congress, and is generally regarded as the greatest misfortune that could have happened to the Democratic party at this time. What its effect will be upon the tariff bill cannot be determined yet. It seems probable, however, that a tariff bill to be passed at this session, the House must yield to the Senate. This must necessarily be so in the Senate, for three or four Democratic Senators can defeat any measure which they do not care to support, and in view of Gorman's announcement that, if the Senate amendments are materially changed, the bill will be defeated, there seems to be no way in which the differences between the two Houses can be reconciled. The failure, moreover, of the President's attempt to conciliate Gorman and induce him to bring about a peaceful settlement of the controversy on some other basis than that of the adoption of the Senate bill serves to indicate that the prospect for harmony between the two Houses is not bright.

The Times: If the sugar trust would release the Senators who are now disabled by their discharging their duties as the constitution calls upon them to do and as the people demand they shall, the tariff bill would be agreed upon by the conference committee in a few days, and it would be a bill free from any suggestion of corrupt influences. It is useless to caucus, for whatever the caucus may do, the potent few, who are understood to be hopelessly tied up and in danger of being utterly disgraced if they do not accept your conclusions reached by the majority.

The Recorder: There is scarcely a member of the House who is not convinced that the Senate means what it says; that it will accept no bill but the compromise measure that was passed there. In the House side there is discouragement and a foreboding gloom. The members say they will probably be short of votes now, that the House will yield, but the President is not ready to give up the struggle yet. It looks to-day as though the House is almost willing to accept an end sooner than has been expected. There is uncertainty among the Senators in throwing upon the House the responsibility for no tariff legislation, if such is the outcome of the struggle, is bearing fruit. The courage of the members of the House has sadly weakened since the week. They have not listened to the president's oratory, and have been deeply impressed by it; and the Senators claim to-night that the end is in sight, and the end will be the Senate bill.

The Herald: Dangers from open foes and pretended friends surround the conference report on the tariff bill in the Senate on every hand, and it will require some sort of a steady hand to steer it back into the conference committee again without total shipwreck. The tremendous racket the Senate has stirred up over the conference report has frightened some of the members of the other House who have heretofore been in favor of holding out. They are afraid that the Senate may vote to indefinitely postpone the tariff bill and thus deal a death blow to tariff reform by this Congress. There has been talk emanating from high Democratic sources in favor of the conference report, but the members of the House, so that the Senate's amendments could be agreed to at once and the measure could be sent before the people with at least the title of "A Bill to Retain Taxation." What these men are afraid of is that the Senate will adopt some sort of a motion to instruct the conferees to yield on some pet item of protection that some individual Senator esteems more highly than party principles. Many members of the House are not at all frightened by the noise in the Senate. They simply say it is simply the "last bluff" of the Senatorial conspirators, and if the House stands firm, it can win a complete victory. It is scarcely probable that either side will win a complete victory under the circumstances, and present indications seem to point to a compromise. The compromise talk of contemplates lower duties on coal and iron ore and a remodeling of the sugar schedule, with an ad valorem duty only ranging from 42½ to 45 per cent. It is probable that in return for the concessions the House will make to the Senate in these items the House would be given an opportunity to arrange all the rest of the bill substantially as it pleased. This would result in large reductions in the textile schedules.

The Tribune: To-day's developments have made it more apparent that the fate of the tariff bill is held firmly in the hands of the little knot of Democratic Senators who are holding out for no surrender to the House or President. With the aid of Republicans they can at any time defeat or postpone the pending measure, and against their determined will the edicts of the Democratic caucus or of the Senate will be held firmly in the hands of the obstinate to bring the House to their terms, or to force it to go back to the country with a record of Democratic promises left lamentably unaccomplished and the Democratic pledge cynically violated and ignored.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE.

What a Toronto Delegate Said of the Feeling in This Country.

THE METHOD OF PROPULSION TO BE EXTENSIVELY TESTED.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

It Successfully Demonstrated It Will Compel a Change of Power on Thousands of Miles of Road—Bills Passed in the House.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Assistant Attorney-General Haight's Letter to Secretary Price.

OLYMPIA, July 27.—The following is the text of a letter received by State Secretary J. H. Price from Assistant Attorney-General Haight, and explains itself:

Replying to your communication in reference to the act of February 6, 1893, providing for the submission to a vote of the people of the State an amendment of the State constitution relative to the investment of the permanent school fund in school district bonds, I have the honor to suggest first, although the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the State vs. Grimes has by holding that the constitutional provision we now have authorizes the investment of the permanent school fund in school district bonds, does away with the necessity of making any amendment, and second, although the act submitting the amendment to the people contains no appropriation, thereby compelling the State to depend upon the public spirit of the newspapers of the State to secure the publication of the proposed amendment, I nevertheless deem it warranted in the circumstances for your doing otherwise than to follow the literal directions of the law and to carry out the same to the extent that you are able to do. I therefore advise you to make such effort as you can under the circumstances to carry out the intention of said amendment for the time and in the mode prescribed by the constitution.

TO WORK THE MINES.

Negro Miners Expected to Arrive in Roanoke.

TACOMA, July 27.—A train bearing 500 to 600 negro coal miners, bound for the Roanoke mines, is expected to arrive here in a week or ten days. In May 600 white miners at the Roanoke mines, which are owned by the Northern Pacific, refused to accept a reduction of about 20 per cent in wages and quit work. The company did not make any effort to reopen until two weeks ago, when it gave the miners until last Saturday night to sign contracts at the new scale of wages. The rest of the negro miners were brought from the South at the time of the trouble in 1889 were willing to work. Assistant General Manager Lytle says that the negroes will be brought to take the miners' places, but refuses to state from what point they will come. He says that the miners at the time of the trouble in 1889 were willing to work. Assistant General Manager Lytle says that the negroes will be brought to take the miners' places, but refuses to state from what point they will come. He says that the miners at the time of the trouble in 1889 were willing to work.

THE EXPECTED HAPPENS.

Coxey's Followers Have Been Deserted by Their Leaders.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Large and indignant delegations from the Industrial Armies camped at South Washington applied at the room of the House Committee on Labor to-day, not to urge their bills, but to plead for assistance. The expected has happened. Their leaders have deserted them, and they have sought Congressional aid to return to the localities where they had come. Coxey's train and steady hands to steer it back into the conference committee again without total shipwreck. The tremendous racket the Senate has stirred up over the conference report has frightened some of the members of the other House who have heretofore been in favor of holding out. They are afraid that the Senate may vote to indefinitely postpone the tariff bill and thus deal a death blow to tariff reform by this Congress. There has been talk emanating from high Democratic sources in favor of the conference report, but the members of the House, so that the Senate's amendments could be agreed to at once and the measure could be sent before the people with at least the title of "A Bill to Retain Taxation." What these men are afraid of is that the Senate will adopt some sort of a motion to instruct the conferees to yield on some pet item of protection that some individual Senator esteems more highly than party principles. Many members of the House are not at all frightened by the noise in the Senate. They simply say it is simply the "last bluff" of the Senatorial conspirators, and if the House stands firm, it can win a complete victory. It is scarcely probable that either side will win a complete victory under the circumstances, and present indications seem to point to a compromise. The compromise talk of contemplates lower duties on coal and iron ore and a remodeling of the sugar schedule, with an ad valorem duty only ranging from 42½ to 45 per cent. It is probable that in return for the concessions the House will make to the Senate in these items the House would be given an opportunity to arrange all the rest of the bill substantially as it pleased. This would result in large reductions in the textile schedules.

Author and Publicist.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—Private letters from Siberia announce the sudden death at Burnal of the well-known Russian author and publicist, Likelai M. Yardinof, who was for many years owner and editor of the Western Review, and who was regarded as one of the best informed men in the world in regard to the history of Asiatic Russia.

Strike Declared Off.

DENVER, July 27.—At a meeting of local Lodge No. 16, American Railway Union, to-day 250 were present. It was decided to declare the strike off. This step was taken because it was thought more strikers could get their positions than if the matter should be postponed to a later date.

Pure Food Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In the House to-day the Committee on Commerce was on motion of Hatch relieved from further consideration of the pure food bill, and the measure was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, of which Hatch is Chairman.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Oregon. Tillamook has a daily mail now from Astoria.

SOME EXPERIMENTS MADE BY A PRACTICAL FARMER.

HAY MULCH AS A FERTILIZER. He Tries the Effect of Spreading Cut Grass, After It Had Dried, Along Through the Drills Between Rows of Potatoes Planted in Poor Land.

Wishing to use a piece of land that was apparently a most barren, worthless plot of ground, one of my neighbors tried some experiments. The only vegetation apparent was a scanty growth of daisies, a few buttercups and a large quantity of sour grass or field sward. The soil was of hard clay, and in a drouth it was baked to the depth of five or six inches, and possibly more; and I have seen a heavy shower, lasting several hours, pour down upon it until it seemed as though it would deluge the whole surface, but to my surprise, after it had ceased raining for two hours, this ground seemed as hard and dry as it had been before.

Two years ago last summer this land was broken up, manured and planted with potatoes, which yielded almost nothing. But it was here that my neighbor tried a new plan, at least new to me and possibly many others. He had a partially-meadowed piece of land close by, and during the summer, when the potatoes were hoed for the last time, he cut the grass on the meadow, and after it had dried he spread it along through the drills between the rows of potatoes. He cut the meadow the second time, and spread the cutting as before; and by the time the potatoes were ready for digging the hay had settled well down on the surface, and the hay was covered with the soil when the potatoes were dug. The next spring it was plowed much easier, appeared more friable than before, and after tilling it well he sowed a varied assortment of vegetables, and among them peppers, which, when ready for picking, were the largest in this vicinity. Some of the vegetables did not do quite as well as they would had they been in other soil; but, taking all in all, he had a surprisingly fine crop on his hay fertilizer, which he continued to apply whenever the meadow was ready for cutting.

Washington.

A volunteer fire department has been organized at Gardfield.

Washington.

A union is being formed by the harvest hands of the Palouse.

Five hundred cars of delayed shingles have left the Tacoma yards for the East.

Prizes amounting to \$6,000 will be offered for the racing events at the State Fair in North Yakima this fall.

Tacoma bridge bonds to the amount of \$50,000 have been successfully marketed in Chicago, and the cash is available.

Four fractional townships in the northwest corner of Lincoln county along the south bank of the Columbia will be ready for filing immediately. They contain about 40,000 acres, and are reported to be well filled with settlers, who will be glad of an opportunity to claim their homes.

The completion of the forty miles of wagon road from Colville to Metairie, which will be accomplished within a week, will result in great benefits to Spokane. The Metairie basin is a fertile tract lying between two ranges of mountains, and drained by the Pend d'Oreille river and other smaller streams. Meadows and agricultural lands abound, and there is an abundance of white pine and cedar timber. The surrounding mountains are covered with gravel beds of the streams, and along these gravel beds have been discovered. This territory has been little known until recently, when its richness was made known by the adventurous prospector, harbringer of Western civilization. Within a week or so the wagon road will be complete, and even though the ingress and egress must necessarily be made at the slow pace of wagon teams, still the new road will open up a great and rich country by giving it an avenue to the market of its products.

INSTRUCTED TO FIRE.

Orders to the Chinese Gunboats in Case of Opposition.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—It is reported that the 12,000 Chinese troops which left Taku July 20 for Corea, conveyed by eight gunboats, have landed in Corea. The gunboats escorting the transports had instructions to fire upon the Japanese if the latter obstructed the landing of their army. The other troops, which left Foo Chow for the Loo Choo Islands, are also said to have reached their destination safely. It is stated that, if the report of the landing of the Chinese unopposed is correct, the prospects of a peaceful solution of the disputes between China and Japan are improved, as the Chinese fleet of transports and gunboats could scarcely have escaped the vigilance of Japanese war vessels, if the latter had been preparing to oppose the landing of the Chinese forces. This is said to show that Japan is now more amenable to the counsels of the treaty powers.

ARM FACTORIES BUSY NIGHT AND DAY.

LONDON, July 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says numerous rumors of further fighting at Seoul are current here, but none can be confirmed. The Koreans continue to menace the Japanese of the Seoul garrison. Intelligent native opinion is that there will be an amicable settlement, in which Europeans will have no share. The Chinese arsenals and arm factories are busy night and day. Officers of the Chinese gunboats are filling vacancies on the vessels with seamen attracted by generous bounties. It is understood that the British squadron in Chinese waters has been ordered to defer its cruise northward. Great Britain has informed China and Japan that in case they infringe on her interests she will take whatever steps she may deem necessary, but otherwise she will not interfere in the dispute. Important cablegrams were sent to Admiral Freeman, commander of the British squadron in Chinese waters.

Manie Palmer's Suit for Divorce.

LONDON, July 24.—Minnie Palmer, the actress, testified to-day in her suit for divorce from her husband, John Rogers, that she left him in 1880 because one night while drunk he attempted to cut her throat. They were living at Gramercy Park, New York. Subsequently she came to England. Rogers followed her and persuaded her to live with him again, and then deserted her. This was in 1890.

AGRICULTURAL WORLD

Some Experiments Made by a Practical Farmer.

HAY MULCH AS A FERTILIZER.

He Tries the Effect of Spreading Cut Grass, After It Had Dried, Along Through the Drills Between Rows of Potatoes Planted in Poor Land.

Wishing to use a piece of land that was apparently a most barren, worthless plot of ground, one of my neighbors tried some experiments. The only vegetation apparent was a scanty growth of daisies, a few buttercups and a large quantity of sour grass or field sward. The soil was of hard clay, and in a drouth it was baked to the depth of five or six inches, and possibly more; and I have seen a heavy shower, lasting several hours, pour down upon it until it seemed as though it would deluge the whole surface, but to my surprise, after it had ceased raining for two hours, this ground seemed as hard and dry as it had been before.

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He Tries the Effect of Spreading Cut Grass, After It Had Dried, Along Through the Drills Between Rows of Potatoes Planted in Poor Land.

Wishing to use a piece of land that was apparently a most barren, worthless plot of ground, one of my neighbors tried some experiments. The only vegetation apparent was a scanty growth of daisies, a few buttercups and a large quantity of sour grass or field sward. The soil was of hard clay, and in a drouth it was baked to the depth of five or six inches, and possibly more; and I have seen a heavy shower, lasting several hours, pour down upon it until it seemed as though it would deluge the whole surface, but to my surprise, after it had ceased raining for two hours, this ground seemed as hard and dry as it had been before.

Two years ago last summer this land was broken up, manured and planted with potatoes, which yielded almost nothing. But it was here that my neighbor tried a new plan, at least new to me and possibly many others. He had a partially-meadowed piece of land close by, and during the summer, when the potatoes were hoed for the last time, he cut the grass on the meadow, and after it had dried he spread it along through the drills between the rows of potatoes. He cut the meadow the second time, and spread the cutting as before; and by the time the potatoes were ready for digging the hay had settled well down on the surface, and the hay was covered with the soil when the potatoes were dug. The next spring it was plowed much easier, appeared more friable than before, and after tilling it well he sowed a varied assortment of vegetables, and among them peppers, which, when ready for picking, were the largest in this vicinity. Some of the vegetables did not do quite as well as they would had they been in other soil; but, taking all in all, he had a surprisingly fine crop on his hay fertilizer, which he continued to apply whenever the meadow was ready for cutting.

Washington.

A volunteer fire department has been organized at Gardfield.

Washington.

A union is being formed by the harvest hands of the Palouse.

Five hundred cars of delayed shingles have left the Tacoma yards for the East.

Prizes amounting to \$6,000 will be offered for the racing events at the State Fair in North Yakima this fall.

Tacoma bridge bonds to the amount of \$50,000 have been successfully marketed in Chicago, and the cash is available.

Four fractional townships in the northwest corner of Lincoln county along the south bank of the Columbia will be ready for filing immediately. They contain about 40,000 acres, and are reported to be well filled with settlers, who will be glad of an opportunity to claim their homes.