

PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Happenings of Interest in the Towns and Cities of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Spokane expects Generals Schofield and Alger at the Grand Army encampment.

The mill at the Robbins-Elkhorn mine, Baker county, Or., is about to start up again.

In 1893 Tacoma's expenses were \$340,795.92; in 1894, \$294,324.34, and in 1895 only \$187,742.79.

Some 50,000 pounds of new-clip wool has come from Heppner, Or. One lot of 18,000 pounds brought 6 cents.

Seattle has 300 men at work on its vacant lots gardening on the Detroit plan of caring for the unemployed.

Among the subscriptions to the Seattle canal subsidy was one from the Sisters of Charity at Providence hospital for \$150.

Roseburg, Or., is making lively preparations to entertain the state W. C. T. U., which meets there May 15, 16, and 17.

Roseburg's (Or.) marshal has been put out of office by the city council for turning in bills for killing dogs he had traded and sold.

A Harrisburg, Or., teacher was hanged in effigy a few days ago, as an evidence of dissatisfaction with his severe punishment of a boy.

The distillery at Grants, Or., expects soon to increase its working force. The establishment now pays tribute to the government to the extent of \$700 daily.

A new shaft has been started at the Gen mine. It will be a double-compartment shaft, 150 deep, and is designed to drain the mine, as a preliminary to development work.

An inspection of the proposed route for an electric road from Goldendale, Wash., to Lyle results in an estimate that \$20,000 will build the road and bridges. The grades are very easy.

A lot of free-milling ore from H. Mattern's mine, the Ophir, is being run through the Ashland quartz mill this week, as a test. Mr. Mattern has a tunnel in some 170 feet on this property now.

Work on the new cigar-shaped raft at Stella, Wash., is progressing slowly owing to the impossibility of securing suitable logs as fast as wanted. The raft is now about one-half completed, and Mr. Robertson hopes to be able to leave the Columbia river the latter part of June, when he expects fine weather and a safe passage to San Francisco.

Arrangements are said to be making for the establishment of an extensive paper mill plant at Green Basin, Or., on the eastern division of the Oregon Pacific. Some experienced paper mill men, who have been connected with the Oregon City mills, propose putting in a \$150,000 plant to make the wood pulp from hemlock timber, which is abundant there.

The Thurston county, Wash., valuation is \$6,763,699, against \$7,600,845 in 1893; \$7,061,021 in 1892, and \$11,487,151 in 1891. Its total indebtedness is \$321,000, about \$200,000 of which was incurred in building a courthouse. One hundred thousand dollars of this was the original bond issue. Fifty thousand more was loaned on bonds to finish the building.

The Blaine, Wash., Journal announces that 626 lots and 484 acres of land, together with \$2,770.07 in notes, have thus far been subscribed to the subsidy for building the Blaine, Lynden & Nooksack railway. The people along the line and at the three towns mentioned are pushing forward the project, and construction work is expected soon to commence.

Q. E. Friars, of Everett, Wash., has orders from the Great Northern railroad to furnish, during the next two months, 1,250,000 feet of bridge timbers, sway braces, stringers, etc., to be shipped to Montana and Minnesota. James Bell, of Everett, also has a contract with that company to furnish, during the next ninety days, 4,000,000 feet of ties and 500,000 feet of lumber at once.

During last month there were sixteen homestead entries at the Spokane land office, covering 2,373.71 acres. There were twenty-three final homestead proofs, covering 3,670.71 acres. Three final timber culture proofs answer for 478.11 acres more. A desert land proof for 77.98 acres and a cash entry for 7.75 acres make up the list. The total receipts of the office during the month were \$1,162.47.

The Indian agent at the Siletz has received official notice from the Indian department at Washington stating that the department had recognized the action of the county court in appointing justice of the peace and creating road districts at the Siletz, and authorizing the agent to abolish the Indian courts as those Indians are now citizens. The Indians have all been allotted their lands, and there remain to be opened to settlers 84,000 acres.

Charles Cunningham expresses the opinion that Umatilla county will be overstocked with stock sheep this fall. While buyers are taking all the fat muttons they can pick up, they are not asking for yearling ewes and wethers. Usually a total of 150,000 are bought in Umatilla and Morrow counties and sent East, but Mr. Cunningham thinks that not more than half that amount will be purchased this season. The drive east will be comparatively small.

THE TRADE REVIVAL.

Many Lines of Business Manifest an Improvement.

New York, May 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade tomorrow will say:

Business begins in May in better condition than at any other time since the breakdown in May, 1893. Smaller in volume than then, it is not shrinking but enlarging. The chief obstacle to a more complete recovery is the anxiety of many to pluck the fruit before it is ripe. Holders of some staples have lifted them so far as to prevent their marketing; consumption of materials in some branches is checked by advances which cannot be realized for finished products; workers in some industries are demanding wages that cannot be paid out of any business. In spite of labor troubles the outlook brightens. The money markets continue healthy, and with heavy sales of railway bonds abroad, the deficiency in public revenue, \$8,742,840 in April causes no apprehension. Demands for full restoration of wages to the level of 1892 have closed many woolen mills and threaten to close others. The strike which closed the iron furnaces at West-castle, Pa., has just ended without success, but other strikes have stopped numerous works about Pittsburgh. The Pocahontas coke-workers are on strike, and one is threatened by Alabama coal-miners.

The speculative fever grows more serious, as is natural when business starts up with prices at extremely low points, but by lifting wheat from 62 to 69 cents, Atlantic exports have been checked and, flour included, have been only 1,672,197 bushels, against 3,017,046 last year. The close was at 68 1/2 cents. Western receipts are now larger than a year ago, and except in parts of some states, the promise for the next year is excellent. A sale of 200,000 tons by the Fair estate at San Francisco, loading thirty ships for Europe, will lessen other demands on Atlantic supplies. Enormous transactions in cotton have been followed by a decline from 7 to 6.81 cents, though peace in China was represented as insuring a greatly increased demand.

The strike of the Newcastle, Pa., furnaces now over, stiffened Bessemer pig at that \$10.75 was quoted at Pittsburgh and the closing of the Wheeling mill stiffened billets, while Southern makers have nominally advanced their price so they have been made here under \$10 for No. 2. Additional contracts for structural work here and at Chicago—sales of 7,000 rails at least—a better demand for wire and its products, and for plates and sheets, are encouraging features this week. Wire nails are a shade higher at 85 cents, and cut nails at 70 cents, by the carload, are less demoralized. Consumption does not yet equal the capacity of the works, or the output of pig, but improves. Late in the week the important strikes in the iron works about Pittsburgh threatened serious disturbance. Another heavy decrease of 11,067 tons in the output of coke makes the shrinkage nearly 20 per cent for two weeks, and furnaces offered at \$1.10. Anthracite agents agree to mine prices only three days of the week, but prices are unchanged. Window glass makers have adopted a new scale for the two low brackets at 50 cents higher than before.

The rise in the prices of cotton goods continues. The woolen year ends with the lowest prices yet known; 104 quotations by Coates Bros., average 13.47 cents against 15.92 last year, and 22.70 two years ago. Large sales at such prices are natural, and in April 11,990,000 pounds domestic, and 11,886,500 foreign, were sold at the three chief markets, against 14,065,550 domestic and 7,775,400 foreign last year. The demand for woolen goods does not improve, and many cancellations are received, although sales of wool indicate large consumption.

The week's failures are 231 in the United States against 233 last year, and 24 in Canada against 35 last year.

More Rich Leadville Ore.

Leadville, Colo., May 6.—The Modern Gold Mining Company has caught a fine body of gold ore in its Deer shaft. It shows 3 1/2 feet of ore, and assays as high as 10 ounces to the ton. It also runs from 10 to 38 per cent lead to the ton. The strike is doubly important from the fact that this is the first strike of mineral of any importance east of the celebrated Little Johnny gold mine on Brecco hill and probably that the entire plane east of the Johnny is mineralized. The Modern Company is composed of Eastern and Colorado capitalists.

The Rainy Lake Gold Discoveries.

Quebec, May 6.—A gold fever unprecedented in Canadian history is reported in what is known as the Rainy Lake region of Ontario, in the wild and almost inaccessible territory that is best reached either from Port Arthur or from the mining lands on the Minnesota side of the lake. There are now probably 2,500 men in a small district where, with the exception of Indians, not a man was to be found a year ago. The miners are rushing in rapidly, coming from all parts of the world.

Schofield's New Military Secretary.

Washington, May 6.—The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wherry, Second Infantry, as military secretary on the staff of Lieutenant-General Schofield, has been accepted. Major Joseph P. Singer, inspector-general, has been appointed to succeed him with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Admiral Meade's Squadron.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 6.—A local paper announces on authority of a letter from Washington that the United States Atlantic Squadron, under the command of Admiral Meade, will visit Newfoundland waters this summer, where it is likely it will meet the British fleet, under Admiral Erskine.

ACUTE PHASE PASSED

England Accepts the Guarantee Made by Salvador.

TO BE PAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS

When the Guarantee is Confirmed by Nicaragua the Troops at Corinto Will Be Withdrawn.

Washington, May 4.—The department of state received this afternoon a cablegram from Ambassador Bayard stating that Great Britain had accepted the guarantee made by Salvador for the payment of the indemnity by Nicaragua in London within a fortnight, and that as soon as Nicaragua confirms the guarantee and so informs the British admiral, the admiral is instructed to leave Corinto.

This official statement, given out at the state department after 4 o'clock this afternoon, may be regarded as chronicling the passage of the acute phase of the difficulty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, which at one time perhaps threatened to involve the United States. It cannot be doubted that Nicaragua will promptly confirm the arrangement, and that the British fleet will leave Corinto as soon as notice of the action of the British foreign office can be communicated to Admiral Stephenson, which, by the way, might be sooner had not the Nicaraguans purposely interrupted the communication by cable directly between the foreign office and the admiral.

The guarantee by Salvador of Nicaragua's indebtedness, it is said, is simply a repayment of a favor extended to Salvador by Nicaragua at the time of the Ezeta incident, when Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister at Washington, took up the case of Salvador by instructions of his own government and worked so hard to secure the extradition of the refugee to Salvador. In addition to this consideration, based on gratitude, the Salvadorans are supposed to be influenced in espousing the Nicaraguan cause by a feeling of apprehension at the presence of British troops on Central American soil. It is quite certain that all the countries of Central America have been deeply impressed with such fear. It is felt here that the Nicaraguan incident may perhaps be the direct means of bringing about again the long-expected revival of the union of Central American republics, the small republics now existing having been brought to a realization of their inability of protecting themselves in a conflict with any considerable power.

Although it may be safely assumed that the acute phase of the Nicaraguan incident has passed, supposing that there should be no hostile collision before the former orders have reached the commanders on each side, there are yet some matters to be adjusted before the incident can be regarded as entirely closed. After the statement of the "smart money" claim on account of the treatment of Hatch, a commission must be selected, and proceed to adjudicate the claims of other British subjects, and other matters which were expellee from Bluefields at the time of the outbreak last summer, and if this commission assesses damages against Nicaragua on this score, there may be some grumbling before the account is settled.

It is not likely to lead to serious trouble, but the Nicaraguans, smarting under the sense of oppression in this case (for they declare that Hatch had never been an ex-convict, and so was never recognized by them as a British official), may be content on to do everything they can without good cause for an open rupture, to give their patronage in the future to any other nation than Great Britain.

Harcourt Created Excitement.

London, May 4.—The Times says that great excitement was caused in the lobby of the house of commons at yesterday's sitting by Sir William Vernon Harcourt's announcement in presenting the budget, that it might be, and probably would be, the last time in which, from reposable position, he would be able to address the house on finance.

The Times says this language is capable of but one meaning. Whether dissolution comes in the next few weeks or later, it is obvious that the present parliament has run nearly its course.

Customs Tariff Amendment Bill.

Berlin, May 4.—The Reichstag today passed a customs tariff amendment bill. The measure includes a paragraph giving the government full power to impose additional duties as reprisals for hostile duties of foreign states, but providing that discriminating duties on goods on the free list shall not exceed 30 per cent ad valorem. The measure raises the duties on perfumes containing alcohol from 200 to 300 marks, and imposes a protective duty on quebracho wood, used for tanning purposes. The new tariff measure goes into effect July 1.

Cases at Oakland Dropped.

San Francisco, May 4.—The local federal officials have received word from Attorney-General Olney to drop all legal proceedings against the Oakland strikers. When the jury disagreed in the protracted Cassidy case, Mr. Olney was said to have ordered a new trial. District Attorney Foote, however, was averse to another such slide, and upon his advice the matter will now be dropped. The American Railway Union men are much pleased at this decision.

Italy's Demand of Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, May 4.—The Italian charge d'affaires has demanded that Brazil reply should within seven days to the claims made by Italy for losses sustained by Italian subjects during the late revolution.

THE OREGON'S ARMOR.

It Successfully Withstood the Most Severe Test.

Washington, May 4.—At the Indian Head proving ground there was a contest yesterday between the biggest guns of the navy and an eighteen-inch Harveyized steel plate, made by the Carnegie works, with unprecedented results. After firing twice at the great piece of steel with a twelve-inch rifle without making any practical impression on it, the great "Peacemaker," as the thirteen-inch gun is called, discharged its half-ton projectile, and though driven bodily back into the sandbank supporting it, the plate survived.

The plate was finished to size, and cost about \$20,000. It weighed 79,300 pounds, was 16 feet 9 1/2 inches long, 7 feet 5 1/2 inches wide, and was of a tapering thickness, being eight inches at the top and extending four feet down, where the taper to eight inches in thickness at the bottom began. It represented a second lot of plate for the side armor of the battleship Oregon, nearly completed at San Francisco. It was attached to a backing of 36 inches of solid oak by 26 three-inch bolts, the entire structure being firmly anchored in a hill side about 100 yards from the muzzle of the gun battery.

After two tests with the twelve-inch gun, the plate was accepted by the government, and then it was decided by the chief of ordnance to attack it with the greatest of naval weapons, the big thirteen-inch gun. A thirteen-inch Carpenter shell, weighing 1,100 pounds driven by 489 pounds of powder, specially adapted to this gun, was discharged with a velocity of 1,810 feet per second. It had the unprecedented striking energy of 25,000 foot tons, and its impact was only thirty-two inches to the left of the first shot. The result was remarkable. A crack three inches wide extended some distance and the shell after penetrating ten inches was, as one of the officers declared, almost pulverized. The solid oak backing, however, demonstrated the terrific energy of the projectile, for it was split.

The plate is said to indicate that the endless fight between gun and armor which has recently been one-sided in the gun's favor, is now about a tie, and that with the re-forging process the armor may soon be made invulnerable to any weapon.

THAT STANFORD SUIT.

Nothing Can Be Done Until the Answer to the Complaint is Filed.

San Francisco, May 4.—L. D. McKissick, special counsel of the United States District Attorney Foote, to prosecute the suit against the Stanford estate for the recovery of about \$15,000,000, received instructions today to hurry up the hearing of the case. He lost no time in calling upon United States District Attorney Foote, but under the circumstances nothing can be done in the matter, for Mrs. Stanford's attorneys have not filed an answer to the complaint.

Mrs. Leland Stanford was in Washington last Wednesday, and she called upon the attorney-general. She was anxious to have the suit against her husband's estate expedited as rapidly as possible. Mr. Foote, referring to her visit, said:

"Mrs. Stanford is trying to put the blame on the United States, but it will not do. The cause of delay is due entirely to her or her attorneys. The subpoena was served on Mrs. Stanford and the executors of the estate about March 16 last. They have had ample time to file their pleadings, but have failed to do so. In consequence, the government could take no action until the first rule day in this month. McKissick received his instructions from Attorney-General Olney, but under the circumstances he can do nothing until rule day. The onus of the delay rests upon Mrs. Stanford and her counsel, and we await their pleasure. As usual, rule day will be in chambers, and if no pleadings have been filed the special counsel will ask to have the case go by default. Mr. McKissick is ready and willing to press the suit, but, as you see, he can do nothing toward hurrying matters until Mrs. Stanford has filed her pleadings."

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

The Suit of Young Spreckels Against His Father for Slander.

San Francisco, May 4.—The depositions are being taken in the \$100,000 damage suit of C. A. Spreckels against his father, Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, for alleged slander. C. A. Spreckels devoted several hours yesterday to telling why he sued his father for slander. Claus Spreckels will tell today why he made the statements to which his son takes exception. The statements of each will be used in the coming trial. While the young man could not mention any particular occasion when he had suffered financially, he said his general reputation had been injured. All of the Spreckels' millions, he said, would not recompense him for the damage done his standing in the community. The suit for slander is based on an article published several weeks ago in which Claus Spreckels was quoted as saying that C. A. Spreckels and his younger brother had attempted to defraud him of a large sum of money, and that C. A. Spreckels was a poor business man and would soon be bankrupt.

Exemption Talked at Salt Lake.

Salt Lake, May 4.—The constitution makers talked exemption in its various forms today. The article on that question was verbatim copy of what Judge Cooley drew up for the state of Michigan, and which is said to have given great satisfaction to the citizens of that state. It was in the main adopted, but in some particulars was modified to meet the views of some of the legal lights of the convention.

MINERS' STRIKE IS ON

Not a Mine in Operation in West Virginia.

UNION MINERS IN OHIO SUSPEND

They Will Not Resume Work Until the Scale Being Made at Columbus Convention is Signed.

Bluefield, W. Va., May 3.—The strike is on in the West Virginia coal fields, along the Norfolk & Western railroad. Not a single mill is in operation. A meeting of 15,000 miners was held at Keystone today to organize and perfect measures to induce or enforce the Pocahontas men in Virginia to join the strike. No dissatisfaction exists among the Virginia miners, as they have not been out. In the event of their refusal to join the strike, force doubtless will be attempted. The West Virginia miners are swarming into Virginia on every train, and the situation is alarming. The cut of 20 per cent was never contemplated by the Virginia companies, and there are only a few union men among them. In the event of trouble at Pocahontas, the Virginia miners only number 900, against 15,000 West Virginia miners.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 3.—There are conflicting reports from points in the southern parts of this state regarding miners' strikes in the West Virginia coal fields along the Norfolk & Western railroad. The dispatches to the effect that 15,000 men are out and holding meetings, there being fears of trouble, etc., are greatly exaggerated.

Waiting for the Scale to Be Signed.

Massillon, O., May 3.—In accordance with the annual custom of May 1, work in all the union mines of Ohio was suspended last night, and will not be resumed until the scale now being made at the Columbus convention is signed. The suspension is not only in the Massillon district, but embraces the entire state. If the unorganized miners fail to respect the order of suspension, it will be ignored elsewhere. Thirty thousand miners are directly affected.

Want the Matter Settled.

Nelsonville, O., May 3.—The coal miners throughout Hooking valley are all out, having performed their last work until the scale is settled. It is believed the suspension will not continue over a week.

Struck for Last Year's Pay.

London, O., May 3.—The 600 coal miners employed by the companies comprising the Laurel Coal Association went on strike this morning, and will probably remain out all summer. They strike for the pay of last year, 70 cents per ton. The operators offer only 55 cents.

Nearly Two Thousand Out.

Stuebenville, O., May 3.—The miners in the Yorkville and the Wheeling & Lake Erie mines, numbering nearly 2,000, went on strike today pending the signing of the scale, which should have been adjusted a month ago.

WILDE WAS NOT CONVICTED.

Jury Announced a Disagreement After Being Out Only a Little While.

London, May 3.—In Old Bailey court Justice Charles announced up the case against Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor. The justice in so doing said counsel for the prosecution acted wisely in withdrawing the charge of conspiracy brought against Wilde, as he would have ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty on that specification. He admitted there was a corroboration of witnesses, but the jury, he added, would have to weigh the characters of men like Parker, Wood and Atkins, whom Sir Edward Clarke, in the justice's opinion, properly described as blackmailers. The justice also urged the jury not to be influenced by Wilde's writings, saying many great men had written indecently. The jury must exercise its own judgment as to whether Wilde's letters to Lord Alfred Douglas breathed of unnatural passion and he also said the relations between Shelley and Wilde would be an interesting matter for the jury's judgment. The jury retired at 1:30 P. M.

After being out a short time the jury reported that it could not agree. When the news of the disagreement reached outside of the court there was great excitement, and extra editions of the evening papers were bought up quickly.

When Sir Edward Clarke, counsel for Wilde asked for bail, Justice Charles said the application must be made in chambers. Wilde will be tried again at the next session of the central criminal court. Throughout the proceedings today he was very pale. As Sir Edward Clarke, counsel for the prisoner, left the court he was heard to remark: "Truth is mighty, and will prevail."

There was a big crowd outside Old Bailey during the last stages of the famous trial today, but there was no demonstration for or against the prisoner upon the part of the populace. In spite of this Wilde was kept in the prisoners' room of the court for an hour after adjournment, or until the crowd had disappeared, before he was taken to Holloway jail.

Investing in Real Estate.

San Francisco, April 30.—In the past eighteen months Claus Spreckels has purchased \$2,500,000 worth of San Francisco real estate, most of it Market street property. In addition he has invested \$500,000 in the San Joaquin Valley road.

ORDERED TO QUIT.

Action by Idaho Miners Against the American Protective Association.

Wardner, Idaho, May 2.—The Miners' Union of Wardner recently denounced the A. P. A., and since then has been expelling members of the union for joining the order. A few days ago Joe McConnell, one of the lessees of the Stemwinder mine, was ordered to quit work, the reason given being that he belonged to the A. P. A., and McConnell obeyed the command. A man named Halls took a lease of the Sierra Nevada mine and employed ten men, all being A. P. A.'s. Saturday night a committee of the Miners' Union waited on him and notified Halls to instantly discharge the A. P. A. members workers, or the union would go into the mine and take them out. Halls refused, and is backed by local A. P. A. members, who declare that if an attempt is made to take the miners out trouble will follow. As Wardner is the center of an organization which terrorized nonunion men two years ago, and which has since run men out at pleasure for various reasons, the situation is anything but peaceful.

HARRIS FEELS AGGRIEVED.

Thinks Judge Bellinger Has Put Him to a Bad Light.

San Francisco, May 2.—Agent Harris feels that Judge Bellinger, of Portland, has put him in a bad light by refusing to sentence "Doc" Davenport, the notorious counterfeiter who told the court he was tricked into making the money by the representations of Charles French, employed by Harris. In passing on the case the Portland judge said: "Detectives of the government have no right to aid in the commission of a crime and to come into court and ask that the criminal be punished." Speaking of the matter today, Mr. Harris said: "The whole thing is wrong. I hired one Charles French to help secure counterfeit money from the notorious Davenport, but he took no part in inducing Davenport to commit the crimes. Davenport has served a term for making bad coins and he is a notorious counterfeiter. There are scores of young men whose downfall is due to him."

IS BRITAIN SINCERE?

Does She Want the Money or the Occupation of Corinto?

Managua, Nicaragua, May 2.—The Nicaraguan government has formally decided to accede to the compromise proposition for a settlement of the pending troubles. The decision has been communicated to the authorities at Washington and London.

Nicaragua agrees to pay 15,000 pounds sterling in London in fifteen days from the time the British ships leave Corinto. This preliminary is strongly insisted on upon account of the condition of feeling in the country, which otherwise might render compliance with the ultimatum even in its modified form impossible. It now remains for Great Britain to agree to this condition. Nicaragua's course is regarded as shifting on Great Britain further responsibility for the trouble. The most positive assurances of the payment of the money have been given.

New Northern Pacific Steamers.

Tacoma, May 2.—Three new steel steamships have been secured by the Northern Pacific Steamship Company to run on the Tacoma, Yokohama and Hong Kong route. The steamship Sikh, now running, is to be taken off, leaving the Victoria and Tacoma still on. These, with the new vessels Evandale, Strathnevis and Havelock, make a fleet of five. The Evandale and Strathnevis were both built this year in Great Britain. The Havelock is a handsome vessel, only a few years old. Each of these vessels has a carrying capacity of about double that of the Victoria. While the Victoria can carry about 3,000 tons, and the Tacoma 2,500 tons, the new vessels can each carry about 5,500 tons. The first of the vessels to arrive will be the Strathnevis, which will take the run of the Sikh. She will arrive here June 30. For three months after the arrival of the Strathnevis a steamship will arrive and depart every twenty-one days, and after that every sixteen days. The Sikh, which sailed last week, carried but 20 per cent of the flour cargo offered. In addition the steamship company has chartered two sailing vessels to bring cargoes of tea. The Victoria, due May 19, will bring the first new crop tea to arrive.

No Change in England's Attitude.

London, May 2.—It is learned that there has been no change in the attitude of Great Britain toward Nicaragua, the British government having no alternative but to insist upon a settlement of its demands, and not to listen to any offers of compromise. The United States, it was added, is not interfering in the matter. The report that the British warships Wild Swan and Satellite have been ordered to Paso de Caballos and San Juan del Sur, and that Rear Admiral Stephenson has been called to London saying Corinto is a useless possession, are unfounded.

Regarding the Report Circulated by a News Agency that it is the Intention of Great Britain to Seize Ports in Honduras, in order to Secure Payment of Arrears of Interest on a Large Outstanding Loan, it is said it is contrary to the Policy of the British Government to take such action or to interfere directly to collect interest on loans.

Richest Strike in Two Years.

Lander, Wyo., April 29.—The richest gold strike that has been made during the past two years occurred today on the Anderson property, near Lewistown. The vein is twenty feet wide, part of which will run nearly \$10,000 per ton.

FOR THE FARMERS

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

NEW IDEAS IN AGRICULTURE

Blood From Slaughterhouses Makes a Splendid Food for Hens—Planting Potatoes—Notes.

Among the many substances that are the best for inducing egg production may be mentioned blood from the slaughterhouses. In the winter season it can be kept for quite awhile, and may be fed by mixing it with equal parts of cornmeal and bran to a stiff mass. The reports that have come from those who have used it are largely in its favor. In the meantime, a supply of cut bone should not be overlooked, and the hens should have a ration of such at least every other day. If those who keep poultry would feed less grain and take time to procure such material as could be had at a small cost from the slaughterhouses, the expense of maintaining the hens would be much less than when large rations of grain are used, and the supply of eggs would be more than doubled. It is the sameness of diet—the one kind of food from day to day—that throws the hens out of condition for laying, and entails a loss where one could just as easily secure a profit by going to a little extra trouble to provide a variety of food in order to afford the hens an opportunity to do their best.

Green food should not be omitted from the list at any time, says Farm and Fireside. In winter the best substitute is finely-chopped clover hay, scalded; and a pound of such food makes a large and bulky meal. Cooked turnips are also excellent, and a cabbage will be eaten clean to the stalk. Refuse from the breweries and glucose factories makes excellent food for poultry, and the blades of cornfodder cut up and scalded are also relied on. It is the variety, the change of food, which keeps the hens in good working order.

Fowls will eat almost anything, and without injury. There is no rule by which to feed them. Give them anything that they will eat, but change the food often. Do not simply change from one kind of grain to another, but make a complete change, and then return to grain again. If kept on one kind of food for a time the fowls show their disgust by refusing it. They will not lay until they get something else, as it is required by them, and those who feed a variety of food will make no mistake.

Planting Potatoes.

Simply cutting and planting potatoes in advance of planting will not secure satisfactory results. Since a large quantity of seed and labor are required to produce a crop of potatoes, much pains should be taken to prepare the ground and cultivate it before and after the potatoes have grown, in the best manner possible. The potato is a deep-rooted plant and therefore the ground should be prepared deeply. The tubers are formed above the seed. These two points should always be kept prominently in mind. It also loves a moist, cool soil. This indicates that conservation of moisture and shade should be secured by culture. The ground should be not only thoroughly and deeply plowed, but made fine. A most satisfactory way, where the ground is open, is to furrow deeply with a double moldboard. Cover the potatoes by reversing the furrows. After the potatoes have started, a scantling or light piece of timber may be chained crosswise near the front of the harrow and two rows may be plowed down. In a few days the potatoes will be up and will be entirely free from weeds. This double plowing and firing and depositing of the clods and stones in the middle of the rows results not only in putting the ground in superior condition, but in saving a very large amount of after culture.

Notes.

Turnips are an excellent thing for the hens.

Boiled turnips are good for chicks after they get a little age.

Let it always be remembered that it is dangerous to use milk from a sick cow.

The best butter that was ever made will not sell well in a badly looking package.