FROM THE ORIENT.

War Between China and Japan Seems to be Inevitable.

Mongolian Empire is Now Making Every Rights in the Corean Peninsula-A point,

SHANGHAI, July 23.—China continues in Corea, and from present indications it troops to prepare for departure for Corea. contingencies the transports were con- was entirely deserted to-night, and on ers of which were instructed to fire upon | windows. the Japanese should the latter attempt to obstruct the landing of the Chinese. Warlike preparations are also being made in other directions. A strong body of troops will soon leave for the Li Chee Islands. It is the government's intention to employ the Canton and Nankin fleets in harassing the Japanese coast if actual hostilities are commenced. Orders have been sent to every Chinese province call-ing upon them to furnish 20,000 troops to support the government.

stated that Corea demands the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the peninsula before considering the reforms proposed by Japan. The Japanese gov-ernment is much surprised by this demand. Corea has never before been so firm, and her present attitude is regarded as proof that she has been influenced by China to defy openly Japan's wishes. Negotiations have been in progress for several days between Tokio and Peking, but their tendency is not generally

Losnos, July 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says war between China and Japan is considered certain. AT THE ENGLISH LEGATIONS.

Loxnon, July 23.-A reporter visited the Japanese Legation here to learn, if possible, whether the report was true that war had been declared between China and Japan in regard to Corea. No official denial or confirmation of the port could be had, but the whole staff of the Legation made no attempt to disguise their delight at the thought of war with China. At the Chinese Legation it was stated no news of the declaration of war had been received. It was added that, if the rumor were true, the first report of the matter would come from Japan and not from China. Another visit was made to the Chinese Legation to-night. The officials stated no late news had been received owing to an interruption of the The latest information received at the Legation was that 10,000 Chinese troops would start for Corea. Japan had rejected the proposals made by the British Minister, although the latter had connseled a peaceful settle-ment of the dispute. The Chinese government had thereupon declared that, unless the Japanese troops were with-drawn from Seoul and Chemulpo, China would break off negotiations. The offi-cials, further questioned, said they discredited the rumor that war had been declared. Inquiries were also made at the foreign office, but it was stated no news had been received there.

OPINION OF A MISSIONARY. Pressung, Pa., July 23 .- "The thonsand or more missionaries in China will able recommendation from the Senate tion not to acce have to leave when war with Japan Committee on Finance on two measures prices for work. volve Russia, Great Britain, France and an ad valorem to a specific tax.

now being closed by ice in the winter, and 30 cents on dry wines. then be obliged to join forces with Russia to protect her possessions in Tonquin Japan will not then have to fight alo

for Germany stands ready to help her. Mr. Chaifant mentioned as an odd circomstance that he had often seen Chi nese soldiers carrying muskets which had been used in America during the re-

Land Office Decision Affirmed. Washington, July 24.—Secretary of the Interior Smith to-day affirmed the action of the general land office, rejecting the applications in the cases of Ferand Garbarro, Theodore Bartan, Isaac I. Williams, Scrafin Wunderle, Lou Wark, James Brown, John Anderson and Timothy Healy to enter lands near Oregon City, on the ground that a prepatent was given to the Oregon and California railway. The appeal of the Southern Pacific railroad in the case

near San Francisco, has been withdrawn. Controls the Silberhorn Concern. SHOUX CITY, Ia., July 23.—The Chicago the strongest corporations in the country, has secured control of the Silberhorn packing-house in this city, which has been idle since the financial troubles here, and will reopen it for business. mse has a capacity of 3,500 hogs and 500 cattle daily, and is the biggest

institution of its kind in the city. Wilmonoros, Del., July 21.-Carl went into camp, having marched from Bladensburg, Md. Browne says the army has been to Washington to see the

expected here to-morrow, Union Men to be Dissarged. and Ohio has issued orders that mem- tee this evening, at which Adolph Sutro bill was again discassed in the Chamber bers of the union in its employ would appeared and made an address, practi- or Deputies to-day. The government be immediately discharged. This affects cally indorsing the platform. This is refused to accept any amen wents to der with recommendation to mercy. The Ireland be relieved through the re-enact-crowded in a building not large enough hood and knows that they are intallible to for half their number and obliged to by studying these traits any man part.

St. Louis division.

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STRIKE ON THE COAST.

The Situation Yesterday Presented No New Features. San Francisco, July 24.—The railroad

ures. The Southern Pacific officials now insist that they are conducting their regular business without hindrance. It is true, too, that all or nearly all of their QUITE AN UNUSUAL SIGHT. trains are running pretty regularly. ever, that the strike is still on in all its force, and that they are bound to win, or at least be taken back on their own terms. In Sacramento the strikers continne to quarrel among themselves, the A number of strikers at Sacrai Preparation to Assert Its Claims of They insist the strike is still on at that waged between the factions supporting properly speaking, the taxation of the was the ordering of Company F to make preparations to assert her claims at Dunsmuir are said to threaten trouble.

NO RIGNE OF A STRIKE.

crowds have congregated all the time. veyed by eight gunboats, the command- a sickly light was visible through the dared to say anything about non-union men. The military was not required to o'clock, when the laundry girls quit work. worst element of the strikers are leaving Marshal Baldwin having started in to corral those on the list accused of conspiracy, obstruction and other crimes.

BULLET-PROOF SHIELD.

The Invention of a Brooklynite Testeat Governor's Island.

NEW YORK, July 23 .- W. A. F. Lennard of Brooklyn, who has invented a bullet-proof shield, went over to Governor's Island to-day to submit his invention to a test conducted by army offi-cers. The officers did not have the same faith in the shield that its inventor had. and although the latter urged that he be made a target of, the officers would not consent to it, and the shield was fastened on the face of some heavy oak planking The shield measured 17x13 inches, and is 13 inches in thickness. A shot from a 45-caliber rifle was first fired into the planking from a forty-foot range. The bullet penetrated 2 1-16 inches. Another fired its projectile 2½ inches into the solid wood. Then the aim was directed at the shield. The first shot penetrated ³_R inches, and the impulse of the second was checked after a penetration of 13 inches. Five shots were fired in all and none succeeded in piercing the shield. One of the missiles struck on the edge of the shield and, chipping off a piece, buried itself in the wood. The test was conducted under the supervision of Captain Colton and Lieutenant Andrews, both of the regular army.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS. Wine Men in California Much Benefited

by Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23-Charles A Wetmore of the Viticultural Commission has returned from Washington, where he has been interested in tariff. legislation. On his trip to the national capital in January he secured a favorbegins," said the Rev. W. H. Chalfant of interest to the wine men of the State, to-day, "as all foreigners will be treated and on his recent visit secured of Conalike." Mr. Chalfant has lately returned sage through the Upper House of Conalike. as all foreigners will be treated and on his recent visit secured their pas-in, they will be negroes to the number Mr. Chalfant has lately returned sage through the Upper House of Con-of 400 or 500, and that their entrance from an eight years' stay in Shang Tung, gress. They were not included in the will be under the protection of the solar province of North China, where he was bill as it came from the House of Reprediery. The introduction of colored minin charge of a Presbyterian mission. He sentatives, and were therefore among s thoroughly informed upon the con- the subjects of consideration by the condition of affairs in that part of the globe, ference committee. One of these measand says war is inevitable. It will in- ures is the change of duty on wine from rmany. He says:

Russia has long desired to gobble the still wines in casks is 50 cents a gallon. Corean kingdom to have scaports on the The Wilson bill as amended by the Sen-East open the year round, those she has ate makes the duty 50 cents on sweet

TILLMAN AND GROGSHOPS.

maturing in bulk.

South Carolina's Dispensary Law to be Again Enforced.

COLUMBUS, S. C., July 23.-Governor Tillman stated to-day that he would issue his proclamation reopening the dis-for other fields. The inactivity of the mines has occasioned a complete paralpensaries August 1. He says he is determined to enforce the law more vigorously than ever. The Governor explained his position, saying the decision against the constitutionality of the law was due to the political prejudices of the Supreme Court. He said that the decision did not affect the act of 1893, the non enforcement of which since April 17, when the decision was pronounced, he explained by saying that he had determined not to leave the saloon men an opportunity to bring a test case. He appears to take it for granted that Justice against James Brady, involving lands iray, who succeeded Justice McGowan July 20, is settled in his opinion as to the law's validity. Gray was Packing and Provision Company, one of passed, and assisted in its enactment. The Governor's proposed action causes the greatest anxiety,

Victory for the Armor.

Washington, July 21.-Carpenter's shells, weighing 850 pounds each, fired charged. from a twelve-inch rifle, failed to penetrate the eighteen-inch Bethlehem plate, and 600 tons of armor, worth \$400,000, Wilminoron, Del., July 21.—Carl have been accepted by the Navy Depart-Browne and seventy members of the ment. These are the results of to-day's Coxey army arrived here to-day, and tests at the Indian Head proving ground. The Harveyined process has been vindicated, and its use firmly established for ordinance. The first of the heavy-armored battle-ships, which has been so servants of the bankers and brokers and long delayed for its protective belt, can the offer of a trensfer to the New York now be rapidly completed. is now going to New York to see the bosses themselves. General Coxey is now be rapidly completed.

Adolph Sutro a Populist.

See Francisco, July 24,-There was a Jackson, Tenn., July 23.—The Mobile meeting of the State Populists' Commit- Panis, July 24.—The antonarchist

PULLMAN'S POLLS

strike in Carry via presents no new feat- Another Outcome of the Great Railway Strike.

The union men at Oakland insist, how- At Pullman the Presence of the Militia

The most important thing to-day John W. Miller and Frank Robey for Company H at Grass Valley has also Chadwick, while the American Railway been ordered out. Five companies of Union cardidate Rober was appropried looked as if the crowd, which had rapidly increased, would clean out the powindows. The place was formerly a place. The police were notified, and sent dive, but had been closed for some time before the strikers occupied it. Eight hundred and ten men went to work in the railroad shops to-day, and 1,000 applications were received. The boiler Regiment, were sent on the double quick shops and the molders' shops were to the polls. The show of force preopened for the first time since the strike. vented any trouble, and the police drove The men who returned to work to-day the crowd back. The result of the elecpoured over the foot bridge into the heart tion was the return of the union dele-of the city in such a body that nobody gates by a vote of 244 to 104. No more trouble occurred until

protect the dinner-pail brigade. As a When they left the works they were sur-Lospon, July 23.—A dispatch received matter of fact there are no indications prised by a demonstrative crowd of from this evening from yokohama says it is of a strike here whatever. Many of the 700 to 1,000 women and children. Several policemen were on hand, and gave them the city to avoid arrest, United States protection. No arrests were made. The Marshal Baldwin having started in to police were not accustomed to dealing with a crowd of the feminine gender and did little more than keep the most turbulent women from seizing hold of the frightened girls. At 5 o'clock fifty Hollanders, who have been employed about the works as lumber shovers and track graders and repairers, left the works for their homes in Roseland. They had a guard of sixteen policemen, commanded by Lieutenant Bassett. 100 strikers surrounded them. The police charged the crowd several times with a liberal use of clubs before they

TIME HAS EXPIRED.

Northern Pacific Coal Miners Did nign the New Scale.

Rosery, Wash., July 23.-Six o'clock Saturday evening the time expired for the acceptance of the contracts of its late employes by the Northern Pacific Coal Company, and at that hour no signatures had been received, and it was tacitly understood they could not settle with the company short of a 10 per cent compromise. General Manager Kangley was here until late in the afternoon, when he left for Tacoma. The impression prevails with many that the company will conduct no further negotiations for a settlement with old employes, ot take immediate steps to secure new force of men. From the unusual activity on the part of the local management it is evident some preparations are being made to that end. It has been given out that the demand for coal makes t imperative to start the mines by Aug-It is pretty certain that, if the company proposes to work the plant on terms proposed in its contract, it will be necessary to import miners, for tion not to accept the new schedule of The impression is gen eral in camp that, if new men are brought ers here in 1889 engendered a very bitter

It is scarcely to be presumed that the local miners will submit to their coming Under in without demonstrations of some character. A home guard of about 160 men was organized here two weeks ago, and the body has been drilled almost daily ince, having attained considerable proficiency in foot movements. Weapons of While China is fighting Japan, Russia amendment extends the bonding period on the drill will jump in after Corea. This will draw for spirits from three to eight years. Great Britain into the fray. France will thereby giving the necessary time for arms have been secured, to be used if arms have been secured, to be used if there is a demand for them. The men and orderly since the inauguration of the strike, and it was thought by some that the differences between the company and men could be settled without extreme measures. May 1, when the men went out, there were about 650 employes on the pay roll, and very few have vsis to local business.

Worden's Disclaimer.

Woodland, Cal., July 24. - When Samuel D. Worden was asked in court to-day as to the truth of the rumor that he had made a confession, he indignantly denied it, and wrote and signed the following statement to the press and the public: "I saw yesterday an article purporting to convey to the public the idea or impression that I have made a confession in regard to the derailment, if it was de ed, of a train in Yolo county on July I wish to ask all the newspapers in California in my name to deny as utterfalse any and all such statements as tending to give the public the idea that I have admitted my participation in this, one of the most damnable efforts to wear away my life. I am innocent myself, either as a principal or an accessory of any such deed or act with which I am

Judge Field Will Not Transfer. Sax Francisco, July 24 - A letter from inpreme Justice Stephen J. Field has Ninth United States circuit and the judiciary and bar of the California preme Court, in which Justice Field in response to the previous request of his

Coast virenit. French Anti-Anarchist Bill. HARTER TO HAVEMEYER.

The Representative Writes the President of the Sugar Trust.

Washington, July 23.—The following letter from M. D. Harter, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Trusts, to H. O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, was mailed to-day:

"If you supply to me, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Trusts and Manu-Was Necessary to Preserve Order factures, the information asked for here-During an Election-Laundry Girls in, I will see that it is laid before the public. A free trader myself, and believ-Curcaso, July 21.—The unusual sight of militia to preserve order at the polis THE MIKADO MUST RECEDE.

The mikado must receive and a public meeting of strikers, at which a majority of the sixth primary district polling place and so notified the railroad company. In the sixth primary district polling place and so notified the railroad company. of the Thirty-fourth Ward, located at her of the members of the House enter the Pullman engine-house, a fight was tain the same view. As, however, the properly speaking, the taxation of the public for its profit, it should put before nomination for the Third Senatorial Congress and the public its real condi-State militia from Woodland to Duns-muir on the Oregon branch. The strikers district. Miller's interests at the Pull-muir on the Oregon branch. The strikers district. man polls were in charge of Alderman merits of its demand may be formed If, upon an actual and necessary invest-Union candidate, Robey, was supported yourself from loss without burdening the unless Japan recedes from the position at Oakland, have been released and al-she has hitherto maintained. Orders lowed to return to their homes. It is latter claimed that their men were not the public recorded that there is no hones down were recently issued for 12,000 Chinese of serious trouble at Oakland.

Conceded that there is no longer danger having fair play, and that Miller had two of serious trouble at Oakland.

The public resources by faxation as many industries which we aid in passing the of three indees and all of the clerks. Wilson bill, and it should be allowed to of three judges and all of the clerks. Wilson bill, and it should be allowed to They placed William Birkhoff at the polls remain upon the charity list. If, howpleted, and Friday last the soldiers went ing new here in railroad matters. The democrack claiming that Richard was figured up on an actual cash and on board the transports that will convey them to the peninsula. Toguard against them to the peninsula. Toguard against favors. In such an event a tax of 1 cent per pound upon 100-degree sugar, for evenue only, would be a fair and equitable one, permitting a reduction of one hundredth of a cent for each degree of sweetness lacking. Such a tax as this, while taking nothing from the treasury i your company, would pour a great nany millions into the government cof-The information asked for is comrehended under four heads:

First-What is the present tax value, i. e., cost of replacing of its plants actu-ally in operation and necessary to produce the quantity of refined sugar turned

out by your company?
"Second—What have been the actual profits of the American Sugar Refining Company for each full fiscal year since ts organization, and what are its profits far in the current year?
"Third-What annual salary is paid

each of its general officers?"
"Fourth-What is the actual paid-in ash capital, including the plants turned in at their real cash market value, and what is the present surplus fund of the company, including all individual prof-

The McKinley bill gives the sugar retiners an opportunity of collecting from the consumer a tax of one-half of a cent per pound upon all sugars above No. 16, Dutch standard, and the consumption of all classes of sugar during the past three fiscal years, aggregating 12,056,802,446 pounds, fully 9,000,000,000 of which were above this limit. It follows therefore that the sugar trust and independent refiners in the United States must have received over #40,000,000 of the people's luring the three years \$470,751. As your company has asked certain favors, the propriety of supplying the country with the information asked herein will not be questioned by so reasonable a man of business as yourself. You are a Demo-crat, and will, I trust, join me in the hope that within a few years the present wretched system of taxing the people under the misleading notion of protection) for the benefit of private interests could be done away with entirely and

DEFENSE OF DEBS.

His Behalf.

New York, July 23.-Now that the bitter railroad strike is over, the leaders of the local labor organizations are talking up the matter of securing proper defense for Debs. This activity is in accordance with an appeal issued by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, which will be published the old miners have by standing out in the August number of the American practically declared their positive inteneration. It reads as follows:

Eugene V. Debs stands as one of the iost conspicuous and interesting figures before the country. None doubt his honesty and devotion to the cause of the wronged against the wrong-doers. terday he was in jail waiting the action of the United States courts upon the charge of contempt of injunctions. was requested to appear before four different courts, located hundreds of miles from each other, each at the same time He is under indictment for conspiracy for obeying the instructions of his organization and requesting railroad men to quit work to aid their struggling fellow-The corporations have their claws ready to fasten upon the body of Debs, not simply to try and crush him but they hope to force the men of labor into silence and slavish submission as a rule have been exceedingly quiet. That purpose can not, dare not and wil not succeed. Debs must be defended and ably defended. In his person a this time he represents the rights o labor. Eugene V. Debs is a poor man he has no money; his trial and prepara tion for it will require a considerab amount, and we know that the workers of the country have never yet been applied to in vain to help the cause of justice, humanity and right. All unions should contribute. We ask all laboring men to open subscriptions for the Debs legal defense fund.

The Federation heads the list with a subscription of \$500.

NEW ORGANIZATION. It Will be Affliated With the American

Railway Union. Kassas Cirv, July 24,--J. S. McFadden, Secretary of the local American Railway Union in Argentine and a personal friend of Debs, returned to the city | while in Omaha is the question of formto-day after a week's visit with Debs in Chicago, McFadden stated that Debs and his coworkers, now in jail under Federal indictment, were busily engaged perfecting plans for the organization of a new society, namely; the American Labor Union. It is their intention, he said, to include in this organization labor of whatever kind not merged under the head of railroading. It affiliated with the American Railway Union and doubtless be controlled the same officials. There is to be n been received by the judiciary of the class of labor, no matter how insignificant, that cannot find a place in this new union, and when the aims of its projectore have been faitiled, there will be ed an organised budy whose powers correspondents states that he will decline will appearably in limition.

Has Sarb Beng Daste.

trial was cancluded at a Lee hour last exigencies. evening. As enticipated, the defense The jury was out over three

MR. DEBS ON TRIAL

Most Important Legal Battle in the Nation's History.

TO BE STRENUOUSLY FOUGHT

If It is Decided Against Them, an Appeal Will be Taken to the Supreme Court Congress Will be Applied to If It Should be Necessary.

CHICAGO, July 24.-What is considered y labor leaders as one of the most important legal battles in the nation's history was begun in the United States Circuit Court to-day, when President Debs, Vice-President Howard, Secretary eral. Keliher and Director Rogers of the American Railway Union by their attorneys, W. W. Erwin, S. S. Gregory and C. S. Darrow, filed an answer to the contempt rule. The defense proposes to carry the case to the Supreme Court in carry the case to the Supreme Court in has done amounts to a usurpation of power. The defense will follow closely the lines of the report of the Boatner committee in Congress, which investi-gated Judge Jenkins. It the Supreme Court declares the injunction and contempt method good law, Congress will be asked, the local labor leaders say, to amend the statutes and to curb the power of the courts, and every candidate Congress will be asked to pledge himelf for such a reform. Defendants deny it was the purpose o

the American Railway Union or themselves to vest the management of the union with power to order strikes, as alleged in the information, and say the strikes were declared or discontinued by a vote of a majority of the members in the service affected. They deny they ordered a strike on the Illinois Central and declare the employes struck of their own accord, but not for the purpose of hindering the transportation of the mails or interstate commerce. They deny that after the issuance of the injunction the organization of the unions was continued otherwise than by generally advising railway men to become members. They deny that any telegrams set forth in the information, except one counseling the men to stand firm, were sent by them They deny they advised, approved or participated in acts of violence. The defendants allege that after the injunc tion was served upon them they acted

upon the advice of counsei.

A great crowd of spectators thronged the corridors of the Federal building, and struggled for places in the courtroom when the hearing began. United States Judges Wood and Grosscup occu pied the bench, and immediately after taking their seats or leved the courtroor cleared of the crowd which stood in the Mrs. Rogers were in court early, oney, while the government received greeted the four prisoners when they were brought in. The prosecution was represented by District Attorney Mil-christ, Special Counsel Edwin Walker and Assistant District Attorney Band. while the Atchsson and Topeka railroad was represented by ex-Corporation Coun sel John Miller and E. A. Bancroft. Attorney (iregory opened the main case with the suggestion that the hearing Debs and the others be postponed until after the trial under the indictment pending against them, but the sugges-tion was not sustained by the court.

After the reading of the information against the prisoners by the District Attorney and the hearing of the answer by Appeal of the Federation of Labor in the defendants' lawyer, Attorney Erwin moved formally that the defendants be wl. He also asked that the go ernment elect whether it would try th prisoners on the original indictments the injunction. Judge Woods replied the government would elect by going o now, and Attorney Gregory began hi argument in support of the motion to dismiss the bill. He said the injunction restrained the defendants from preventing the employes by threats, intimidation, force, violence or persuasion from performing their duties, and inducing hem by threats, violence, force or it fimidation to leave the service of the roads. In the injunction order the word persuasion" was stricken out. This called out a statement by Judge Woods, who said the court had refused to enjoin men from inducing other men to leav The question is now in th Court of Appeals in the Northern Pacific case, and the court had no desire to interfere with it. Gregory said the in function did not enjoin the leaders of th mion from inducing the men to qu

work, whereupon Judge Woods said The injunction was a general orde not to interfere with the operation of the roads. Whether advising was an interference is a question to be decided.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

McGnire's Scheme to Foreclose the Union Pacific Mortgages.

Onana, July 24.—It was rumored this afternoon that Delegate McGuire had a scheme for having the government foreclose the mortgages on the Union Pacific and have this railroad operated by the government in the future, as has been advocated by the Knights of Labor. Me-Guire seems to think this could be done without further delay if only Congres will take action upon the matter, and if this Congress does not do the right thing, he thinks the next Congress will be made up of more friends of the people, so that the people, as well as the railroads, will receive some consideration at the hands of the government. The leaders now here are in hearty sympathy with Debs. and express themselves as willing to do all in their power to assist him in making an able defense. Among other things to be considered by the Executive Board ing labor militia companies, and from the expressions made by the members of the General Executive Board it is quite probable that an order will be issued ask ng all members of the order, to become members of the State militia in the various States of the Union.

Loxbox, July 24.- In the House of of any kind at Butte.

Commons to-day Mr. Chamberiain resumed the debate on the evicted tenants bill. He denied that there was any ne cessity for exceptional legislation. There were so districts in Great Britain in did not has exceed in proportion the evicin the Irish system of clamor, and was about half. VANCOUVER, B. C., July St ,- The Lynn forced from the government, not by so cial, but by political and parliamentary exigencies. It might re-establish a small minority of tenants, while it would in was that the shooting was done in self- duce the rest to demand further legisla-He suggested that the measure be hours, and brought in a verdict of mur- withdrawn and the evicted tenants in food and fifthy surroundings. They are writer has noticed these traits since her

REFUSED TO ALLOW IT.

The Government's Claim Rejected by the Stanford Estate.

San Francisco, July 24.-Mrs. Leland Stanford by her attorneys, Wilson & Wilson, has notified the government through United States District Attorney Charles A. Garter, that its claim for \$15,-000,000 against the estate of Senator Stanford has been rejected. This means that Mrs. Stanford considers the demand of the government unjust and without foundation, and it will be paid, if ever, only at the end of long litigation. So far as the government is concerned, the matter will rest as it is for several months. At least District Attorney Garter has notified the Department of Justice that he has received formal notice of the reection of the claim by Mrs. Stanford, the executrix of the estate, and no further action will be taken by him, unless instructed to do so by the Attorney-Cien-

January 16, 1895, there will be due to the United States for aid extended to the Central Pacific Company the sum of ernment must bring suit in a Superior the event of an adverse decision here. Court of this State against the estate or found practically not a trace of lat, while and if defeated to appeal to Congress. its claim will be forever barred. It can his neighbor's tested fully 1 per cent. It will be contended that what the court not commence any suit prior to the first named date. It is understood Mrs. Stanford will not undertake to pay any of the beneficiaries and legalees under the will, of milk do you have daily." 'About 78 unless the legality of the government's pounds, 'Then you are losing sens claim has been fully determined. The other administration proceedings will go on just as they have since the estate has been in probate, and the Probate Court will continue to grant all allowances for the payment of the legitimate claims for maintaining the property and those whe are dependent upon it.

ITALIAN SENATE.

Crispi Wants to Turn Emigration Fron America to Africa.

Rose, July 23 .- In the Senate to-day Prime Minister Crispi in the course of a speech referred to the recent capture of Kassala by the Italian forces. He announced reinforcements were not required to enable the Italians at Kassala to maintain their position. Neither would it be necessary for them to further expose themselves in battle with the Dervishes. Crispi added that it was to be hoped Italy would find means to colonize Africa. The great object to be attained was to substitute emigration to Africa for emigration to America capture of Kassala has not altered Italy's relations with the powers. Her relations with Great Britain are excellent, On get the food on their bills, throw their motion of Cavaletti the Senate expressed its thanks to Crispi and the President the food on their feathers. Fowls pick of the Senate for their devotion to the service of their country. The adoption of the motion was the signal for an un-usual scene. The Senate then adjourned they clean one another's feathers, and for the summer recess.

The Commission Chosen. Washington, July 23 .- It is stated on what is considered reliable authority that the President, in addition to Carroll D. the President, in addition to Carroll D.
Wright, has chosen Judge Lyman Trumbull of Chicago and a prominent New eating to the soft food clinging to their Yorker, who has always taken a deep interest in the cause of labor, and whose consequences. I had a judgment in questions of this kind is re- They grew into layers. garded as fair and impartial, to serve as of wheat at that time, and I gave the members of the commission to investi-soft food a rest for six months and fel rate the Chicago strike. The name of only grain. There was no feather-eating the New Yorker, it is stated, has not going on among those hens. With the been mentioned, except in confidence to first mess of soft food I gave them began one or two of the President's advisers, the habit of feather-cating, and it was It is asserted that he has accepted, and kept up until I left off feeding soft fool as soon as Judge Trumbull indicates his and fed grain. This last winter I fel acceptance, the commission will be an- grain to my hens. There was no feather Playful Geysers.

Park, July 23.—A telegram received mostly the Black Spanish. here to-day from a reliable source says a shock resembling an earthquake was feeding of soft food makes feather-esting felt at the Norris geyser basin at 4 a. M. habit a strong one, and I have found. The new crater geyser, which has been only the one removely, that of feeding hard quiet for some time, broke out with ter- food,-New York Tribune. force, throwing rocks weighing twenty-five pounds to the height of 200 feet. Steam rose 500 feet, and was acompanied by a roar equaling the comsined exhaust of a thousand locomo ives, which could be heard ten miles, than the other, many methods of treat-Every geyser in the Norris basin played for hours.

Still Harping on Impeachment. CHEYESSE, July 21 .- A petition to

Congress, praying for the impeachment of Attorney-General Olney, was signed by every member of the union here, and will be circulated among the citizens by a committee from the union. Both male and female residents of the State will be requested to sign it. All of the local branches throughout the country are taking similar action.

Milwarker, July 21.—The Federated

Trades Council, representing 10,000, took steps to-night to petition Congress to impeach the Attorney-General for his action in the railway strike.

British Columbia Trouble Settled.

NANAIMO, B. C., July 24.—The trouble regard to wages existing between the niners of this district and the manageent of the colliery, which threatened to close down the mines and throw out employment 1,500 men, was virtually settled to-day by the miners in mass meeting assembled agreeing to work under the existing rates until the end of the year.

Decision at Scattle.

SEATTLE, July 24.—The seven rioters tho were arrested at Spokane July 5 charged with contempt in attacking a Northern Pacific train, were found guilty in the United States District Court today. Of the prisoners, August Weise, Alexander Olsen, William Goddard, Axtel Livan, George Foster and John Clark characteristics, says a writer in the were sentenced to eight months and Northwest Farmer. There goes a him Alex Rizzutle to four months' imprison-

Will Return to Work.

Burrs, Mont., July 21.—The local nion men on the Northern Pacific to- around the benhouse, evidently waiting day voted to a man to return to work, The men on the Union Pacific and Montana Union still hold out, but will probably return if assured they can have their old positions. There is no trouble

Help From Outside Necessary.

Et. Paso, July 20 .- A fire here to-day caused a loss of \$176,000. The fire started about 9 o'clock this morning in a basewhich the annual number of evictions ment of a dry-goods store, and was not got under control until noon, then only tions which the House is called upon to by the aid of the Bloomington and Mindeal with in Ireland. The bill Sriginated onk fire departments. The insurance is

Lot of the Coxesites.

Kour Synney, Neb., July 21.-Two undred Denver Coxeyites imprisoned here are threatened with an epidemic of the hen that pays for her feed and the typhoid, caused by poor and insufficient s good profit all the year found

FOR THE FARMERS

Select Matter Worthy of Their Careful Perusal.

A BIG LEAK IN THE DAIRY

What a Young Farmer Who Allows No. One to Lead Him Very Long in Any. thing Pertaining to First-Class Farm ing Does in Such a Case.

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman

writes: "A dairyman who is using a

separator said one of his neighbors believed he could obtain equally as good results from the old method, providing his milk stood long enough to become sour. He may have had some misgly. ings, however, for he brought to the first dairyman who owns a Babcock milkfound practically not a trace of fat, while 'Whew!' he said, 'how much am I los ing at that rate?" 'How many pounds of milk do you have daily" "About 786 around long to 'talk politics,' but was seen taking rapid strides toward home. The last heard from him he was sollloquizing after this manner: Now, young man, I want to know what you are going to do? Here you are losing about seven pounds of butter a day. You know very well you cannot afford such a big leak as that; but then a separator costs mon and times are awfully close this spring and we must curtail expenses wh we can. Yes, I know; but just look at it; seven pounds a day; 210 pounds a month at 20 cents, \$42. How many months will it take to lose enough to buy a separator?' Just then the horn blew for dinner, and the next news we hear from him his neighbor is summe appear at 5 a. M. sharp with a Babcock tester to test his entire herd. Those who know this young farmer best have no fears of his 'going daft,' for he allows no one to lead him very long in anything pertaining to first-class farming.

Feather-Esting a Habit. Experience teaches me that feather

eating is merely a habit into which fowls get when eating soft food. The fowls heads to clean their bills, and thus get at everything that looks like estables; so when they have cleaned their platter as there is more food on their heads than elsewhere, they pick there for the food and thus pick the feathers. I bought some eggs of a neighbor whose hers picked feathers so hadly that their heads and necks were bare and often bleeding feathers, and set the eggs regardless of consequences. I had a fine lot of chicks eating among them. This spring I fel soft food, and they went to eating feathers. The bens I have now are Brown Lephorns. Those formerly kent were any trouble with feather-eating except when feeding soft food. The continual

The Cabbage Worm For the hateful cabbage worms, of

which there are three kinds, each worse ment have been recommended. One is to dissolve saltpeter in water and sprinkle the solution on the plants. Another is to scatter bran or fine middlings on the leaves. This has the merit of being effective in wet or damp weather, as the worms are covered by the sticky paste and made helpless. Another remely it to sprinkle insect powder on the worms, and a different kind of powder is the socalled "sing shot." Dry coal ashes are also recommended, as well as plaster made odorous by carbolic acid. victims of its ravenous appetite for the tenderest kinds of cabbages and caule flowers especially think the most effective treatment is to pick them off by hand. ometimes all ways are best, but here it the list of methods to choose from. helps to catch the butterflies with # small hand net on a handle four feet long, for every mature insect caught makes a hundred worms less to fight For a small garden for family use only it will pay to cut up a web of mosquite net into squares large enough to cover a plant and use these as protection, leavng a few plants unprotected on which the butterflies may lay their eggs, and the young worms may be kill sale by Paris green.—Colman's Rural World.

Picking Out Layers. How many poultrymen can pick out

a good laying hen from a strang fock? Not many can do it, yet it can easily be done after a short study of make-up and characteristics, says a writer in the with a thick neck, large head, ill-shaped, walks listlessly about, seemingly with no intention or purpose in view. She does not care to scratch, but hange for her next feed. She gets up late in the morning and goes to bed early evening. That hen may be put down if a very poor layer. The eggs of some of the other hens go to help pay for left keep. Here comes another. She walks briskly, and there is an elasticity in her movements which shows she has some thing in view. She is neat and natty if appearance, small head, with ek nicely arched or curved. she let ages or scratches all day long and may he too busy to come for her evening meal. She is at the door in the more ing waiting to be let out. a few mouthfuls of feed and is off to the meadow, looking for insects. Before the gets out in the morning she generally deposits her daily egg in the returns after a short forage. Sh lean and tidy, with a brightness and freshness pleasant to the eve-