

BREACH WIDENING

LIBERAL PARTY OF ENGLAND IS DIVIDED OVER WAR.

Announcement by the Secretary of War of the Terrible Death Rate Among Boer Prisoners Creates Sensation in Parliament—Policy of War Department is Severely Criticized—Reforms Promised.

London, June 19.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Broderick, the war secretary, said there are 40,229 persons in the "concentration camps of the Transvaal and Orange River colony. The deaths in these camps for the month of May numbered 98 men and women and 318 children. The announcement of the mortality was received with groans from the Irish members and cries of "Scandalous." Mr. Broderick added that the authorities are arranging for the release of the women and children who have friends to receive them, but the government could not undertake to locate them in isolated places.

The division in the house of commons on the motion made by Lloyd to adjourn the house on the question of the treatment of Boer women and children, which was rejected by a vote of 253 to 134, served to accentuate the split in the Liberal party on the government's far east policy. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, also denounced the policy of concentrating women and children in camps and with a number of others, voted in the minority on the motion. About 50 Liberal Imperialists abstained from voting as a protest against the Bannerman-Harcourt-Morley section of the house of commons identifying themselves so closely with the extreme pro-Boers.

BOERS GAINING STRENGTH.

Taking On Many Recruits From Dutch Districts of Cape Colony.

New York, June 19.—The situation in South Africa is far from satisfactory just now to Englishmen, says the Tribune's London correspondent. It is believed that the Boers are gaining many recruits from the Dutch districts of Cape Colony, and in spite of Mr. Chamberlain's calm assertion that the embers of war are only smoldering, it looks very much as if they had burst into flames.

A question will shortly be put in the Liberal benches in the house of commons as to the proposed suspension of the constitution in Cape Colony. There is a general belief that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Miller will hesitate before taking this step. Lawyers are of the opinion that the only way it could be legally accomplished would be by an act of parliament, and in the present state of public business the government will scarcely care to invite opposition on such an issue.

Boers Will Never Give Up.

Denver, June 19.—Commandant W. D. Snyman, of the South African republic, is in Denver on a lecture tour, the proceeds of which are to aid the Boer prisoners.

"The struggle in South Africa is not a race animosity," said Commandant Snyman. "It is an awful war, a political war, brought about by political gamblers and speculators, and so long as they have life the Boers will fight for their liberty. Our wives and daughters will pray and fight with us. Mothers send their sons into battle with a prayer. Widows and orphans are suffering, yet believing that God will bring them finally to victory."

Kitchner Has Moved.

London, June 19.—Lord Kitchener has not yet cabled the details of the reverse of the Victorian Rifles of General Beaton's column at Steenkopspruit, June 12. Small affairs continue to be reported from South Africa. Scheerper's commando is locked in at Murraysburg, in Cape Colony. Lord Kitchener has moved to Bloemfontein.

Wants to Forget the Maine.

Madrid, June 15.—At a council of the Cabinet held yesterday, the Queen Regent presiding, it was decided that any claims emanating from American subjects relative to the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor should be addressed to the Government of the United States, in conformity with the Treaty of Paris.

Machinists in the South will Strike.

Savannah, Ga., June 19.—A committee of union machinists waited on Superintendent of Motive Power Symonds, of the Plant system today, and notified him that they had been instructed by the union to demand a nine hour day with 10 hours' pay. One hundred and fifty men are employed in the Plant shops here. If a satisfactory answer to their demand is not given by noon tomorrow, all the union men in the shops will go out.

Famous Bridgebuilder.

New York, June 19.—Thomas Curtis Clarke, consulting engineer and ex-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, is dead at his home in this city. He was born at Newton, Mass., in 1827, and was graduated from Harvard in 1848. He was known as a bridge engineer and designer, and built over 250 miles of iron and steel bridges, viaducts and elevated railways.

EARL WAS A BIGAMIST.

But His Lordship Was Arrested on His Return to England.

London, June 19.—Earl Russell was arrested today on a charge of having contracted a bigamous marriage in the United States.

The Earl was met at the railway station upon his arrival from the country by detectives with a warrant and was taken to the Bow street police court, where he was formally charged. The nobleman appeared to be unconcerned.

While Earl Russell waited in the ante room the summons to appear before the magistrate, the woman he married in America joined him. When the case was called a representative of the public prosecutor said the prisoner was charged with feloniously marrying Mrs. Mollie Somerville, daughter of the late George Cooke, of Combernauld, Scotland.

The prosecution proceeded to outline the Earl's marriage to Mabel Scott, his first countess, their separation and his subsequent disappearance from England with a neighbor, Mrs. Somerville, and discovery that he and Mrs. Somerville were located together at Reno, Nev. April 14, 1900, Earl Russell obtained a license to marry Mollie Cooke, otherwise Mrs. Somerville, in Nevada, and a judge performed the ceremony April 15.

Counsel for the Earl pointed out that the prosecution omitted mention of the divorce proceedings instituted by his lordship in America. In the event of a conviction the case will be taken to the house of lords, as Lord Russell is entitled to a trial by his peers.

SERVANT GIRLS' UNION.

Work of Organization Is in Progress in Chicago—Eight Hour Day.

Chicago, June 19.—Union labor is to take a hand in the servant problem in Chicago. It has been decided by the local branch of the Woman's International Label League to start a vigorous crusade for the organization of the thousands of girls whose work is in the homes of Chicago. The announcement of the league's decision was made on the floor of the Chicago Federation of Labor and was received with applause by the delegates to the assembly. Committees have been appointed and the work of organizing the union will begin at once. The union will announce a regular scale of wages. An eight hour day will be declared in vogue, with extra pay for holidays and overtime. The number of afternoons each servant girl may have for recreation each week also will be stipulated. It was estimated that there were more than 600,000 girls and women in Chicago willing and eligible for this new movement. They will work in sympathy with affiliated organizations of female labor.

CONCESSION IS ASKED.

Mormons Want to Settle on Government Lands Vacated by Indians.

Mexico City, June 19.—A Mormon agent, James Cannon, is here for the purpose of securing from the government a concession for settling 1,000 Mormons in Sonora, on the lands from which the Yaqui Indians have been driven. Mr. Cannon says:

"We believe that if suitable tracts of lands are placed at our disposal in the Yaqui country, we will do much in this country in the interest of peace, for the Mormon church has faced the Indian problem almost since its organization. We require no rifles in our management of the red brother, and are always instilling into his mind that we are his friends and not his foes. If the concession is obtained, a commissioner will be sent at once into the Yaqui territory by the Mormon church for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of the Indians, and if peaceful a contract will be made and lands purchased from the Yaquis."

Brazil Settles American Claim.

Washington, June 19.—A cablegram received at the state department from United States Consul Bryan, at Petropolis, announces that the Brazilian government has paid the indemnity requested for the destruction by a mob of Baptist Chapel, in the province of Niteroy, maintained by the American Baptist mission.

Accident to Actress.

Cleveland, O., June 19.—Mrs. Anna Chapman, a member of the Eugenie Blair dramatic company, now playing at the Lyceum theater, in this city, fell through a trap door tonight and sustained a fractured skull. Her condition is serious.

Graves of Soldiers Decorated.

Tien Tsin, June 19.—This being the anniversary of the beginning of the siege of Tien Tsin the ladies today decorated the graves of the soldiers of all nationalities.

Disapproved by President.

Washington, June 19.—The president has disapproved an act of the Cherokee Indian council providing for a committee to execute a new arrangement with the Dawes commission. The tribe, by popular vote, recently objected, by a majority of over 1,000 votes, to the agreement which had been made between its representatives and the Dawes commission.

BAD FIRE AT NOME

TOTAL LOSS IS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT \$127,000.

Fire Department Experienced Great Difficulty in Fighting the Flames, on Account of the Hose Being Filled with Ice.—Steamer Nome City is First Boat Out From Nome This Season—Tussled with Ice.

Port Townsend, June 19.—The steamer Nome City, the first of the Nome fleet, arrived last evening, direct from Cape Nome, having sailed for Puget sound June 8.

Nome was subjected to a most disastrous fire May 25. The blaze started in a building at the corner of Stedman avenue and First street, and soon leaped across to the old Court building. Later other large buildings caught. The fire department experienced great difficulty in fighting the flames, owing to the hose being filled with ice. The crowds aided materially in preventing the spread of the fire to other buildings, the flames being extinguished as the buildings on fire were consumed. Judge T. P. Ryan and his wife barely escaped with their lives, losing all they possessed in the way of furniture and clothing. The total losses are placed at 126,500. Business has been resumed and the effects of the fire are not expected to result in more than a temporary blow to the prosperity of the town.

The Nome City managed to find an open channel in the ice a considerable distance west of the usual course taken by vessels sailing for that place, and succeeded in getting within a few miles of Nome. She discharged her cargo on the ice, and also landed her passengers. Just as everything was safely taken to the mainland the ice broke, and the steamer had a hard time in working her way back to the open sea. Before the ice broke, however, 10 passengers, six women and four men, succeeded in boarding her. The steam schooner Jeanie was the first vessel to reach Nome this year, as well as last season. She had landed her freight and passengers before the Nome City arrived. Although she started on her return voyage three days ahead of the Nome City, she is still on her way down. The captain of the Nome City says it was a streak of good luck that his vessel and the Jeanie got in when they did, and expresses his opinion that no other vessel will reach Nome before the latter part of this month, as the ice had broken in many places and was rapidly closing in on the open channel. He had a harder time getting out than he had to go in. His vessel bears evidence of this fact, as her sides are scraped and splintered from contact with ice.

Passengers report that Nome during the winter was well provided with provisions. There was little sickness, and the weather was good, with the exception of one or two severe storms. The Nome City remained here just long enough to pass United States quarantine inspection and then proceeded up Puget sound.

DEATH OF PINGREE.

Ex-Governor of Michigan Passed Away in London.

London, June 19.—Ex-Governor Hazen S. Pingree, of Michigan, died here last night at 11:35. His son was the only one present at the time. The attending doctors left Mr. Pingree's bedside at about 11:15, promising to return shortly. H. S. Pingree, Jr., who had been watching at his father's side for four days, and who had not removed his clothes during the time, noticed a sudden change in his father's condition. He had hardly reached the patient's bedside when his father died peacefully without warning and without speaking one word.

Young Pingree has wired to his mother and uncle in the United States not to come to London. The body of the late Mr. Pingree will be embalmed and taken to his home. The diagnosis made by London specialists of the cancerous affection of the intestine, from which Mr. Pingree suffered, left no hope for the patient's recovery. Toward the end of his illness Mr. Pingree suffered great pain, and weakened rapidly. He was unable to retain nourishment. His mind, however, remained fairly clear.

Boiler Makers' Strike Ended.

Tacoma, June 20.—The boiler makers' strike ended today, and all have gone back to work. They were conceded a nine hour day and recognition of the union. It is thought the machinists will be at work before the close of the week.

Postoffices to Be Consolidated.

Washington, June 20.—The fourth class postoffices of Fremont, Green Lake, Latona and Ross, within the city limits of Seattle, will be consolidated with the Seattle office July 15. University Station will be made a carrier station.

Express Clerks Arrested.

New York, June 20.—Robert Pentecost, C. M. Brown and Thomas MacCarthy, three clerks employed in a branch of Adams Express Company were arrested today, charged with the theft of \$7,000 worth of jewelry. The theft was discovered by the manager of the branch office, who observed that two seals on packages had been tampered with. Investigation disclosed that 12 packages were missing.

Deserting Volunteers Brought Back.

San Francisco, June 20.—Among the 12 military prisoners who arrived from Manila on the transport Pennsylvania are two members of the Fortieth volunteers under sentence of five years at hard labor for desertion. According to soldiers who came back on the Pennsylvania, eight men deserted from the Fortieth regiment while it was stationed in the northern part of Mindanao during the period from August to November last year.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Increase of War Veterans Drawing Pensions—Report of Comptroller of Currency.

In speaking on the work of the pension bureau in the 11 months of the current fiscal year, Commissioner Evans said the other day the number of names added to the pension roll during that period was 43,399.

Uncle Sam is indebted to the state of Illinois to the amount of \$98,797 for equipping volunteers who served during the Spanish war. The total amount of the claim was \$530,745, of which \$431,948 has been paid. The amounts due the states of the middle West are: Indiana, \$123,020, out of a total of \$274,639; Iowa, \$56,055, out of a total of \$147,644; Kansas, \$1,106, out of a total of \$37,787; Michigan, \$122,852, out of a total of \$474,335; Minnesota, \$148,207, out of a total of \$189,399; Nebraska, \$2,828, out of a total of \$35,826; Wisconsin, \$11,511, out of a total of \$127,040.

All the reports called for by the comptroller of currency dealing with the condition of national banks at the close of business April 24 are in, and the showing is held by treasury officials to be a remarkable one, far in excess of anything of the kind in history. There is a total of 4064 banks; at the close of business April 26, 1900, there were 3,631. Total resources are \$5,630,794,367; in 1900, \$4,811,956,048. Total individual deposits \$2,893,665,449; in 1900 they were \$2,449,212,656. Loans and discounts are \$2,911,526,276; in 1900, \$2,566,034,990. Surplus funds and undivided profits amount to \$416,017,134; in 1900 they were \$383,757,200.

Orders have been issued by the war department for the laying up of the army transports now engaged between New York and West Indian ports. The secretary of war reached a decision some time ago to place these vessels out of commission and abolish the transport line between this country, Cuba and Porto Rico. It was the original intention of the department to dispose of these vessels at auction, but General Brd finally prevailed upon the secretary of war not to sell them, but to keep them for use in case of emergency.

The United States, through the state department, has politely declined a request made by Russia and France that this government join with the other powers in guaranteeing a loan of \$337,000,000 for China so that empire may proceed to pay the indemnities settled upon by the several powers without loss of time. The amount due the United States government is approximately \$25,000,000.

An enormous map of the world has been placed in what is known as the war room of the White House. It was prepared by the coast and geodetic survey, and contains all geographical information of a general character. It also shows the location of all the ocean cables in the world, all coaling stations, and all docks where ships may be repaired. Every foot of territory, including even the smallest island, is marked so as to indicate the sovereignty to which it is subject.

With a view to controlling the immigration which has been coming to this country in violation of law Commissioner General Powderly is in favor of designating exclusive ports of entry along the Canadian and Mexican borders for the admission of aliens from over the border.

Vandals in search of relics have dug several holes in the mosaic floor directly in front of the entrance to the supreme court in the capitol building.

President McKinley's coachman and footman have new liveries of a dark green hue. They wear silk hats of the latest pattern, without cockades. The new livery is an improvement over the old one, which was tan colored.

Attorney General Knox has bought the residence of Mrs. George W. Childs on K street. The consideration is not given, although it is understood that Mrs. Childs had previously asked \$150,000 for the property. The house is one of the finest private residences in the city.

ARE AT WORK AGAIN.

Moran Bros., of Seattle, Hire Non-Union Machinists and Carpenters.

Seattle, June 18.—Under the protection of armed guards, the Moran Bros. Company, metal workers and shipbuilders, yesterday resumed work in the boiler and machine departments of their plant in this city with nonunion mechanics. Twenty non-union boiler makers and machinists were put to work at the old scale, \$3.50 per day for 10 hours work. In addition the company has 60 non-union carpenters at work. As yet there has been no demonstration from the strikers, but the company has secured the services of 20 guards who are ready to patrol the works with rifles at a moments notice.

Don't Clip the Wings.

The clipping of wings is, to say the least, a cruel practice and often results in the loss or injury of our most valuable fowls is the sensible conclusion of a poultry writer in Home and Farm.



Water Before Feeding.

We have often seen the advice in some of the agricultural columns to feed the horse before watering him, but we never had good success in convincing one when he came in from a drive or a day's work that he should wait for a drink until after he had eaten. We never tried very hard because we thought he knew better than the writers of such paragraphs whether he was more thirsty than hungry or not, and we know that while a glass of water tasted good before a meal we did not care for it after we were through eating unless the food was too salt. Now we have a report of an English experiment in which one horse was given four quarts of oats, and then allowed to drink. Soon after he was killed, and scarcely one quart of the oats was found floating in the water in the stomach, while three quarts had been washed into the intestines, entirely undigested. Another horse was watered before giving him the oats, and killed after the same lapse of time. All the oats were found in the stomach, and the work of digestion was already setting in. This may in part account for the fact we have long known, and sometimes alluded to, that the grain for a working or fattening animal seems to do much more good when the larger part of it is given at the night feeding. When we fed grain to our milk cows in summer we gave it only at night, and we thought it better, because they digested it better while at rest; but it may have been so for no other reason than that we watered before feeding at night and after feeding in the morning. When the hay or cut corn fodder was wet a little and the ground grain mixed with it, as in winter, probably it made less difference.—American Cultivator.

Lumpy Jaw.

The malady commonly known as lumpy jaw is caused by a fungous germ, writes a stockman. It makes its growth on weeds and grass of low land, taking the form of mildew, which grows up in spores filled with numberless seeds. These are taken into the animal's mouth with grass and food and there commence their deadly work. Animals are most readily infected with these germs when cutting their teeth, the fungi getting into the inflamed tissue and thence into the blood. They start an abscess, not necessarily in the jaw, but generally there. Pus forms and discharges, drops on the grass or food eaten by others of the herd and, being full of germs, spreads the disease from one to another. After the pasture has been affected with these germs it should be plowed and cropped for two or three years. These germs can be killed in the animal's body by a careful treatment of 1 1/2 drams of iodide of potash for a 1,000 pound animal, once a day for four days, then twice a day for four days, and then once a day for four days. Rest one week, and then repeat treatment. Keep the animal in the barn all the time, and give iodide of potash in the drinking water. The above remedy will exterminate the disease, but if the jawbone has become honey-combed and the teeth loose in the jaw it will not take away the lump. All cattle having the disease should be kept apart from the rest of the herd, and the milk from such cows should not be used.

Ready Husking Horse.

In talking about a husking horse, why not make one right? Take the wheels off the corn plow and have an axle of gas pipe the length desired; then take two pieces 10 feet long, 1x3, for sides, made like a wheelbarrow. Then put uprights 4 feet high in a slant over the wheels. You can husk on one end and pile the fodder on the



A Perfect Pedigree.

If we were to buy an animal for breeding purposes we should insist upon a perfect pedigree or should refuse to pay any fancy price. But what constitutes a perfect pedigree? It is not a long line of descent from some famous animal, nor yet one in which we can trace several crosses of his blood, but we think it is one in which we can find no ancestor of a grade lower than what we are seeking to establish or perpetuate. Each and every one should be as good or better than its predecessor, and the stock should show indications of improving in each generation. With such a pedigree the increase would never go back if the proper care was given, but would produce better results all of the time.—New England Farmer.

The Apple Crop.

That the apple crop is actually worth more in cash annually than the wheat crop is a fact. The entire apple crop for 1900 was 215,000,000 barrels. These, at \$2 per barrel, would mean \$430,000,000. The wheat crop does not average in value much over \$300,000,000. The meaning of this is that we have got the world's market for our fruit and are exporting nearly 4,000,000 barrels per year. These bring in the European markets nearer \$4 a barrel than \$2. And still the export trade is increasing every year. American fruit has a known worth from St. Petersburg to Liverpool.

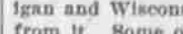
The temptation to go to the highest portion of the roost is too strongly inbred in the fowls to resist and they will invariably manage to get to the top. Then, in their haste to get down they fall, head over heels, having no means of protection. I have seen fowls attempt to fly from a perch fully ten feet from the ground, invariably with the same results.

The fence can always be built high enough to keep them in the yard and, aside from all injury the clipping does, their beauty is so marred that one should refrain from such unnecessary mutilation. A fence four feet high will keep the Leghorns at home. The cost of wire is so moderate that every one may easily provide a good fence for the yards without resorting to any cutting of wings.

The Pea Louse.

The new pest, the destructive pea aphid, has in the last two years inflicted enormous losses in various regions where peas are grown for canneries, as Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, Michigan and Wisconsin also have suffered from it. Some of the scientists claim that it is naturally more an enemy of clover than of peas. An encouraging feature noted in Canada is that wherever the aphid occurred it was attacked by parasitic enemies, the most vigorous of these being the small orange larvae of a species of diptera—minute maggots—which suck the juice out of the body of the aphid. The "brush and cultivator" method of fighting the pea louse is accepted as the most generally effective. For this it is necessary that the peas be planted in rows, and when the insects are noticed the vines are brushed backward and forward with a good pine switch in front of a cultivator drawn by a single horse. In this manner the plant lice are covered up as soon as they fall to the ground, and a large proportion of them are destroyed. Peas sown late or on poor ground sustain most damage. The pea aphid is shown in the sketch many times enlarged.

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Molasses from Melons.

D. Hanx, a farmer of Georgia, has discovered a new source of molasses in the Georgia melon patch. According to his experiments and calculations, 270 melons will make thirty gallons of syrup worth \$15. The melons for market would be worth \$5 or \$6. This is important, if true, and it may be true. The value of melon molasses must depend on its quality. It may be practically worthless. If the sweet of the melon can be granulated to produce sugar, melon sugar may be worth attention, but the sweet of melon juice is so diluted that it is not likely to compete with the sugar beet. The sources of sugar are many. In the North the sugar maple is an unfailing source, although greatly neglected. If the waste lands on every farm were planted with sugar maples, or even seeded, and kept free from cattle, in due time the owner would have good timber trees and a never-failing source of revenue in maple sugar. The price of that article is high enough to warrant farmers in setting maple groves.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

The Weeder.

A writer in the Practical Farmer says that one of the best farmers in Minnesota recently declared at his home institute that the weeder had been worth \$1,900 to him during the last ten years. It had enabled him to take better care of his crops, at less expense for labor. He told how he and the hired man would run the cultivators in corn and potatoes after a rain had packed the ground, and after three or four hours one of the boys would follow after with a weeder and his pony, and at night it made the father almost ashamed—the boy had done so much more good than he had. All who have used weeders have only good to say of them. They will do the best work on mellow, clean land. Rubbish on the surface and stones would interfere with their use. Do not be in a hurry to get into the field when it is wet with dew or rain. Wait until the ground is dry, and then you can cultivate and hoe fifteen or twenty acres per day. All weeds can be kept in check by beginning early and going over the ground every four or five days.

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