

FIVE BROKEN HEADS

UNION FISHERMEN OBJECT TO EMPLOYMENT OF JAPANESE

Fraser River Fisheries the Scene of Trouble—The Japanese Are Now Armed, and Determined to Stand Their Ground—Price Paid for Fish is Point of Dispute—Military May Be Needed.

Vancouver, B. C., July 10.—The threatened trouble in connection with the salmon canning industry reached a climax today. The fishermen and the cannery have been unable to agree upon the remuneration to be paid to the former for catching fish, and, as was the case last year, the fishermen, who are well organized, have declared a strike. The fishermen's union comprises all the whites and Indians who, by reason of many years of service, have become experts in working for the 60 canneries on the Fraser river. The cannery, unable to come to terms with the union fishermen, have arranged to employ Japanese to catch salmon. When the Japanese started out to fish today the union men organized a system of patrol boats, and every Japanese found fishing was ordered to desert and to return to shore. A number of Japanese resisted this command, and fights occurred between Japanese and union men followed, resulting in five broken heads for as many Japanese. None of the latter are fatally injured, but all are pretty well battered up. Following this incident the Japanese held a mass meeting, at which it was decided that their entire strength should be paraded tonight. Consequently 1,200 boats, each containing three Japanese, started simultaneously this evening from the fishing village of Stevenson 14 miles from Vancouver. Twenty-five special policemen were sworn in besides the regular force at Stevenson, but these proved inadequate to restrain the union men. The union patrol of 300 boats is arranging to follow the Japanese at midnight and both sides significantly agree that the matter will be settled before morning. All the Japanese are armed and so are the whites. There is talk of calling out the militia, but it is likely that the trouble will be settled, whether with or without bloodshed, before a military force could be got to the scene of the trouble.

FRICION IN LUZON.

Gave Charges Against Governor Whitmarsh, of Benguet.

Manila, July 10.—The United States Philippine commission has ordered H. F. Whitmarsh, the governor of Benguet province, to come to Manila and submit to an investigation owing to the allegation that he has been using his position to his personal advantage in acquiring land and mining rights from the natives. He is at present charged with violating his instructions. The commission particularly instructed Governor Whitmarsh to cultivate the friendship and protect the interests of the Igorotes, who suffered from Spanish exactions and exploitations. Colonel Deval, of the Forty-eighth regiment, who formerly occupied the provinces of La Union and Benguet, and Dr. Kier, the regimental surgeon, who was prominent in the civil service of the province, complained of Governor Whitmarsh's method of administering his office. The commission is inclined to attribute the feeling existing to military opposition to civilian authority in Benguet. Voluntary statements made by natives to Commissioner Worcester while on a visit to Benguet form the basis of the investigation. General Bell has forwarded similar allegations to Manila. Two friars who were invited to Caladiao, province of Paganasin, to celebrate a holiday, were mobbed. A native priest denounced the action of the people, whereupon they attacked the priest. The friars fled. The native papers have since renewed their attacks on the friars. General Chaffee and Wade are at Batangas. The removal of the military headquarters in Southern Luzon from Manila to Lipa, in Batangas province, is contemplated. Fernando Tavera, who has been announced as a future member of the civil commission, and General Cailles, the insurgent leader who recently surrendered in Laguna province, are going to that province tomorrow.

The Peace Negotiations.

London, July 10.—The British government has issued further South African correspondence concerning the peace negotiations, which concludes with the text of the proclamation, called by Lord Kitchener to the government July 4. This proclamation demands that Mr. Kruger and the Boer deputations abroad make satisfactory reports; that peace would be worthwhile without independence; that no peace should be accepted whose price was national existence.

Electrical Storm in Ontario.

Fort Erie, Ont., July 9.—This place was visited last night by the most severe electrical storm ever known in Canada. At the race track a row of stables was struck by lightning and a colored jockey of Louisville, Ky., was killed. A farmer whose stable in his yard outside the track was struck and his son rendered unconscious. A woman living near met death in the same manner.

OPEN TO SETTLERS.

Large Tract of Land in Oklahoma Territory—Proclamation of President.

Washington, July 9.—The proclamation of President McKinley opening to settlement the lands ceded by Indians in the territory of Oklahoma was given to the public yesterday. The proclamation covers the cessions made by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, in accordance with the act of March 2, 1895, and those made by the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes, in pursuance of the act of June 3, 1900. The proclamation provides for the opening of the lands in those reservations, which are not reserved at 9 o'clock A. M., August 6, the lands to be open to settlement under the homestead and townsite laws of the United States.

The proclamation says that, beginning August 10, and ending August 25, those who wish to make entry of lands under the homestead law shall be registered. The registration will take place at the land offices at Reno and Lawton. The registration at each office will be for both land districts. To obtain registration the applicant will be required to show himself qualified to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws, and to give the registering officer such appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the government against any attempted impersonation. Registration cannot be effected through the use of mails, or the employment of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors may present their applications through an agent, no agent being allowed to represent more than one soldier. No person will be allowed to register more than once. After being registered applicants will be given certificates allowing them to go upon the ceded lands, and examine them in order to aid them in making an intelligent selection. It is explicitly stated that no one will be permitted to make settlement upon any of the lands in advance of the opening provided for, and the statement is added that "during the first 60 days following said opening, no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement upon any of said lands, and then only in pursuance of a homestead entry, duly allowed by the local land officers, or of a soldier's declaratory statement, duly accepted by such officers."

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Bellarmina's Filipino Band Taken by Sixth Cavalry.

Manila, July 10.—The forces of the insurgent leader, Bellarmina, which recently have been operating around Donsol, province of Sorsogon, were driven across the mountains by the Second infantry and finally captured by the Sixth Cavalry. Bellarmina, with 1,000 men and 214 guns, surrendered to Colonel Wint, at Albay, capital of the province of that name. One hundred more rifles will be surrendered tomorrow. Later in the day the official announcement of the surrender of Bellarmina was made. According to this account, Bellarmina, who has been operating in the province of Sorsogon, surrendered at Legaspi, on Albay bay, with 32 officers, 315 guns, and 3,000 rounds of ammunition. The insurgent presidents of that section of the country and many Filipinos accompanied Bellarmina, who gave himself up to Colonel Theodore J. Wint, of the Sixth Cavalry. In all, since June 1, 1,082 insurgents have surrendered in that district.

RURAL DELIVERY ABUSES.

Carriers Served Interests of Private Individuals Too Much.

Washington, July 10.—Already abuses have sprung up in the rural free delivery service, and prompt steps are being taken to prevent their spread, if not stamp them out altogether. Under a recent order of the postoffice department, carriers on rural routes were granted permission to deliver and carry packages for persons living along the routes. Complaints soon piled in that many carriers, acting under this order, have been making it a practice to deliver or sell goods along their routes, which were furnished by merchants, grocers, men or liquor dealers, who sought this means of reaching rural customers. This manner of business, on a small scale, would, perhaps, have been unobjectionable, but in a number of instances the carriers became so industrious in attending to their outside deliveries that they neglected their mails, and in consequence a second order has now been issued prohibiting rural carriers from engaging in any other business while performing their duties as carriers. This was merely a case of privilege abused by the few, and in consequence denied to all. There were many routes where carriers conducted this outside business in an unobjectionable manner, but they will be affected.

Deaths from Heat in New York.

New York, July 10.—The official reports of the bureau of vital statistics of deaths from heat for the week ending July 6 show that the actual number in the five boroughs of Greater New York was 989. For the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the number was 699; for Richmond, 12; for Queens, 24; for Brooklyn, 264. The records cover the days when the heat was most intense.

CHINAMAN LYNCHED

HANGED TO A TREE IN A CALIFORNIA LUMBER CAMP.

He Attacked the Foreman's Wife and Daughter With a Butcher Knife, Badly Cutting the Former, and Was Promptly Strung Up by the Lumbermen—Believed to Have Gone Suddenly Crazy.

Bakersfield, Cal., July 10.—Young Fook, a Chinese cook employe at a boarding house at Mount Breckenridge lumber mill, 35 miles east of Bakersfield in the mountains, was lynched yesterday afternoon by the lumbermen. Shortly before the noon hour the Chinaman attacked Mrs. Kenney, wife of the foreman of the mill, with a butcher knife, inflicting a serious wound on her face. He also struck Mrs. Kenney's little daughter, but the wound is slight. The screams of the woman brought the lumbermen to the scene. Mr. Kenney was the first to reach the house. He was attacked by the Chinaman and sustained a severe cut on the wrist. The lumbermen knocked the Chinaman down, placed a rope around his neck and hanged him to a tree. It is believed that the Chinaman was insane.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Directors Approve \$5,000,000 for Buildings—Other Important Meetings.

St. Louis, July 11.—The commission of architecture, under whose supervision the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition will be erected, met here today at the Planters' hotel for the first time. Two other important World's Fair meetings were held today. One was that of the executive committee, of which President Francis says: "The commission will endeavor to prepare a definite report, to be submitted to the directors, on the scope of the fair. This matter is not to be confused with the plan of the exposition. The plan has nothing to do with the arrangement of buildings, etc. The scope determines what kind of exhibits will be made. It will be arranged to have exhibits from all over the world, of course, but the word scope includes the character of those exhibits." Following this meeting was one of the board of directors. The sum of \$5,000,000 was appropriated for the purpose of constructing world's fair buildings. This action put the company in a position to have official announcement made by the government to the nations of the world that the fair would be held in St. Louis in 1903.

WILL IGNORE THE PROPOSAL.

Metal Trades Association Refuses to Accept O'Connell's Terms.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 11.—No attention will be paid to the proposition for a settlement of the machinists' strike made by President O'Connell, of the machinists to the National Metal Trades Association. This was the statement of Edwin Reynolds, president of the Association, tonight. During the day President Reynolds received a communication from Secretary Devins, of the Association, in which he detailed Mr. O'Connell's proposition for a settlement of the strike. Mr. Devins informed Mr. Reynolds that the administrative council of the trades association in New York is unanimously opposed to considering the proposition of Mr. O'Connell. "If the men come back to work," said Mr. Reynolds, "they will return under the condition of our declaration of principles. The proposition of Mr. O'Connell is almost the same as that which we offered at first, the nine-hour day and the arbitration of the wage question locally. By striking the men have lost the nine-hour day and the proposition of Mr. O'Connell has made no change whatever in the situation."

PASSENGER TRAIN DITCHED.

Two Persons were Killed and Several Injured Near Cleveland.

Cleveland, July 11.—One of the worst wrecks on the Lake Shore road in years occurred at 2:30 o'clock this morning in the center of Nottingham, O., 10 miles east of Cleveland. The southwestern limited on the Big Four, from St. Louis, Cincinnati and other western cities, and which goes onto the Lake Shore tracks at Cleveland, was ditched through collision with a freight train. The shock to the passenger coaches was terrific, and although the occupants were badly shaken up, no passengers were killed. Five of the men injured in the collision were brought to the Cleveland general hospital early today. One man, whose name is unknown, lies at the hospital unconscious.

The Outlaws are Cornered.

Great Falls, Mont., July 11.—In a deep canyon about 60 miles south of Malta and five miles north of the Missouri river, Sheriff Griffith has at last cornered the Great Northern train robbers. The canyon is a veritable fortress and is full of caves where the robbers can hide and hold at bay an army if need be. This news left the camp of the posse at an early hour yesterday morning.

MUST REMAIN PRISONERS.

No Immediate Release for the Americans who Fought with Boers.

New York, July 11.—Americans who fight in the Boer armies and are or have been made prisoners by the British, will have to endure their captivity until the close of the South African war, says the Herald's Washington correspondent.

Great Britain has declined to comply with the request of this government to release an American now confined on the island of Ceylon, and this refusal will probably prove a bar to further representations by the state department in behalf of Americans captured as belligerents in South Africa. The test case was that of a naturalized American named Morgan, who claims residence in Virginia. Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, disposes of the release of foreigners who fought with the Boers. He has announced that a person who serves as a belligerent with the Boer forces loses his nationality and must be treated as an enemy. This view is concurred in by the legal officers of the state department. The department is satisfied from investigations made by American consuls and the British authorities that all reports that the British are ill-treating their prisoners are without foundation. The only hardship that Americans captured in South Africa will have to undergo will be that of confinement until hostilities cease.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

President James O'Connell Offers Terms of Settlement.

New York, July 11.—Members of the National Trades Association, in this city, announce that they have received the following proposition from James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, for a settlement of the strike: "The question of wages to be arbitrated by all districts; all machinists on strike to be reinstated without prejudice to their former positions, pending settlement by arbitration; the hours of labor shall be 54 hours per week, which is not submitted to arbitration, the award of the arbitration board to date back to the time the men return to work; articles of agreement shall be signed by both sides, agreeing to the above basis of arbitration; the above basis for a settlement of the present strike shall not apply to firms members of the National Metal Trades Association and others which have made settlements." It is believed that an agreement will be reached in a few days.

PLAGUE AT AMOY.

Appeared Earlier than Usual, and is Spreading with Rapidity.

Washington, July 11.—Consul General Johnson, at Amoy, China, reports the appearance of the plague at that place two weeks earlier than usual this year. His statement is dated May 14. He says he has refused to permit Chinese steamer passengers to depart for Manila and the United States. The spread of the plague during the past 10 days has been rapid and the fatalities most appalling. "It is my opinion," he says, "based on the most reliable data from various sources, that during the week just closed there were as many as 100 deaths per day in Amoy and suburbs. The same condition of affairs exists in surrounding cities within 30 miles of Amoy." The representative of the marine hospital service at Hong Kong also reports the earlier appearance of the disease in that city, and a more rapid spread than usual. He says that several Europeans have been attacked.

A West Indian Storm.

Port au Prince, Hayti, July 11.—Owing to the non-arrival of the regular French mail steamer here today from Jacmel, Les Cayes and Santo Domingo, exact details of the havoc wrought by the storm, which for four days past has swept Hayti and Santo Domingo, are still lacking. Fears are entertained for the safety of the French steamer. Telegraphic communication through the country has not yet been established, and travel over the roadways is still impossible. The entire loss of the banana and corn crop is reported from the southern part of Hayti. The destruction at Byterre included the loss of a wharf.

Cuban Postal Revenue Increasing.

Washington, July 10.—A statement of the postal revenue in the island of Cuba for the nine months ended March 31, 1901, as compared with the same period of 1900, shows that the total postal revenues for the 1901 period amounted to \$382,271, and for the same period of 1900 to \$163,515.

Roads for Waterville Wheat Belt.

Spokane, July 11.—It is stated here that Seattle persons are planning a new system of railroads to tap the famous wheat belt around Waterville, in Douglas county. It is not yet certain whether the proposed lines will connect with the Great Northern or Northern Pacific.

Living on Camel Meat.

London, July 11.—The Times publishes the following, dated June 28, from Gerloguby, in the Somali country: "The Abyssinian army campaigning against the Mad Mullah has failed to find him. Provisions have been exhausted and the troops are now eating the camels and other transport animals. Unless food is procured in a few days many must starve to death."



The Old Rail Fence.

In the merry days of boyhood when we never knew a care Greater than the mumps or measles or a mother's cut of hair, When a sore toe was a treasure and a stone bruise on the heel Filled the other boys with envy which they tried not to conceal, There were many treasured objects on the farm we held most dear, Orchard, fields, the creek we swam in, and the old spring cold and clear; Over there the woods of hick'ry and of oak so deep and dense, Looming up behind the outlines of the old rail fence, On its rails the quail would whistle in the early summer morn, Calling to their hiding fellows in the field of waving corn, And the meadow larks and robins on the stakes would sit and sing Till the forest shades behind them with their melody would ring, There the catbird and the jaybird sat and called each other names, And the squirrels and the chipmunks played the chase-and-catch-me games, And the garter snake was often in unpleasant evidence In the grasses in the corners of the old rail fence.

As we grew to early manhood when we thought the country girls In the diadem of beauty were the very fairest pearls Off from spellin' school or meetin' or the jolly shuckin' bee Down the old lane we would wander with a merry little "she." On the plea of being tired just the country lover lie, On a grassy seat we'd linger in the moonlight, she and I, And we'd plant a future picture touched with colors most intense As we sat there in the corner of the old rail fence.

Question of Too Much Land.

There are lots of land owners in every section of the country who are land poor. They own and control more land than they can work to advantage. They hang on to it like grim death until the sheriff comes to their relief or they are fortunate enough to find some man who has a sum of money large enough to pay one-third down and a bank account good enough to take the risk of getting the balance together in one and two years. There are plenty of large farms throughout the country which could be made to pay for themselves within a few years if divided up properly and placed in the hands of ambitious men who would appreciate an opportunity to secure and pay for a home of their own. Another benefit would accrue from a change of this kind. The condition of society would be much benefited. As a rule, either in city or country, the best communities are those in which the people own their own homes. It prevents that floating element from predominating—people who have but little interest in their surroundings, as they are here one year and somewhere else another. It is a fact that values are higher, the moral tone better and the people more happy and prosperous in communities where there are small farms which are owned by their occupants.—Stockman and Farmer.

Golden Cashaw Pumpkin.

The Golden Cashaw pumpkin is one of the best of the newer sorts, both for pie-making and for stock-feeding. When the pumpkin is matured the skin is golden orange in color. The flesh



GOLDEN CASHAW PUMPKIN.

is fine grained, rich yellow in color, sweet and rich in flavor. This variety is one of the sorts it would pay to grow alone, that is, not in the corn field, by anyone who had a large herd of cattle to feed. Grown alone the yield is materially increased.—Indianapolis News.

Green Pea Louse.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report on the ravages of the green pea louse, giving warning that this insect, one of the most important of those which have ravaged the crops of the country during the last two seasons, will widen its range geographically and increase the amount of destruction. Since its first appearance in May, 1899, at Bridges, Va., its devastation has steadily increased and it has now become the cause of great loss in the principal pea growing regions of the United States. The estimated loss it caused along the Atlantic coast States in 1899 is estimated at \$3,000,000 and

FRUIT NOTES.

Handle fruit as if you were handling eggs. It is the duty of every farmer to plant fruit trees. Cut out from the pear tree all limbs which show blight. Most fruit growers say that clay soil is the best for the pear. Blackberries are a profitable berry to raise for the market. The best soil for the raspberry is a rich, well-drained, deep soil. The number of known species of plums runs up into the hundreds. Land that will produce grain and vegetables will grow blackberries. Plums should be thinned to about six inches apart after the June drop. Plant different kinds of fruit trees, so as to be sure of a crop of some kind. Pears and plums are just as hardy as apples and just as valuable to raise. Strawberries will grow in every State in the Union. Have you a bed of them? Fruit trees require to be cultivated and pruned, but they will repay all care and attention. Training raspberries and blackberries on trellises is recommended by some growers. When fruit has been thoroughly thinned it attains the largest size, greatest beauty and deliciousness of flavor. For Unloading a Hayrack. An easy way to unload a hayrack without lifting it off is to set four posts in such a manner as to be far enough apart one way to miss the running gears of the wagon and far enough



apart the other to hold a 10-foot rack. Top boards are nailed to the posts. These are pointed at one end and by driving through between the two panels the rack is lifted from the wagon, being gradually raised as the wagon passes along.—Exchange.

Quality of Potatoes.

The demand for quality is by no means confined to fruit, as many farmers think. One might say the consumer has no means of knowing if a certain variety of potato is likely to cook up mealy or be soggy, and that is true so far as the appearance of the tuber goes, but here is the way the consumer treats the matter: He gets a small supply of potatoes from the grocer and finds them soggy and tasteless. The next time he goes to the grocer he tells him in unmistakable terms that no more potatoes like the last are wanted. The grocer in turn lays down the law to the commission man from whom he buys, who in turn looks up the source of supply, and either writes the grower that no more of the variety should be sent or says nothing and sells them to whom he can at any price he can. Thus the producer pays the penalty for not taking quality into consideration in potato-growing. Test varieties in the soil you intend to use, and know what you are doing. If the soil is sandy or gravelly loam and the plot has the proper care, there is no trouble in producing quality.

Sorghum as Forage Crop.

If sorghum is wanted for fodder, says Orange Judd Farmer, sow June 10 or after and let it remain in the field until the lower blades have dried up and the seed has just passed the dough stage. Cut with a mower when the dew is not on and put into shocks at once. Build shocks eight feet high and eight feet in diameter and leave in the field until wanted. Sorghum put up in this way will make excellent feed until warm weather next spring. After that the juice begins to sour and it must not be used. Some feeders consider one acre of sorghum worth two acres of ordinary field corn. If an ordinary wheat drill is used for sowing sorghum seed, stop three of the holes and leave three open. The crop can be cultivated once. When cutting time comes go into the field with a self-binder and cut as oats or millet. The objection to this method is that in most of the humid States there is danger of sorghum spoiling under the band. In Nebraska and Kansas and further west, where the air is dry, this objection does not hold. The crop is easier handled in bundles.

Pasturing in Sprayed Orchards.

The statement was recently made in an agricultural paper that several cases of swine-killing by pasturing in sprayed orchards were on record. There is certainly some mistake about this, for the matter has been repeatedly tested, and it has been found that it would require the consumption of nearly half a ton of pasture by an animal for it to obtain sufficient poison from under sprayed trees to injure it. Moreover, swine of all animals are the least affected by poisons of any pasturing animals in orchards that have been sprayed, provided only spraying has been done, and there has been no large quantity spilled over a small area. In the latter case animals would be likely to be made quite sick.—Exchange.

Vasquizing the Burdock.

One man claims to have freed his premises from burdock burs by keeping them mowed and cut off all summer, never permitting them to form leaves. It ended them. Another said he put a very little gasoline on each plant by the use of a small oil can, and every plant to which the oil was applied went the way of all the earth.