

THE STRIKE IS ON

BUT STEELWORKERS EXPECT A SETTLEMENT SOON.

Seventy-five Thousand Men Have Walked Out From the Various Plants of the United States Steel Corporation, and More Are Steadily Joining Them—Union Has Situation Well in Hand.

Pittsburg, July 17.—Reports received from all sources connected with the great strike of the steel workers today indicate that the members of the Amalgamated Association have matters well in hand and the strike order was generally obeyed. Telegrams from various points where the mills of the American Tinplate Company, the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Sheet Steel Company are located, tell of the shutting down of these plants in large numbers. In many cases the plants had been shut down by the first strike order, which affected the sheet steel and steel hoop companies only. The order last night brought out all union plants of the American Tinplate Company, with the single exception of the new mill in Monessen, which is still running.

At the Amalgamated Association headquarters it is stated that the figures given out Saturday night regarding the number of men who would be actually idle in the mills of the three companies have proved correct. This number was placed at 74,000. Of the 74,000 men idle, 25,000 are in Pittsburg, 800 in Allegheny and 1,500 in McKeesport. President Shaffer has it in his power to close many more Pittsburg mills, but it is not thought that he will do anything of a radical nature until he is compelled to.

The American Steel Hoop Company's supposedly non-union mill, was closed this morning in all its branches. The tie-up at this mill was said to have been a surprise to the millowners and officials in charge of it. The plant known as the Lindsey & McCutcheon mill in Allegheny was shut down completely in the puddling and bar mills. All the skilled workmen refused to enter the mill this morning and the company did not even operate the five furnaces. The finishing department of the mill was working during the day, as the men are not in the union, but it is claimed by the workers that the employees in that department will not go to work in the morning.

While all the mills of the United States Steel Corporation are included in the general tie-up, the three companies mentioned are the first to be attacked. What the next movement will be the workers do not say. It is announced tonight that the circular letter which was expected to be sent out today calling on the men in the mills of the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company and the National Tube Company to come out will not be issued at present.

DYNAMITE CHECKED FLAMES.

Four Blocks of Business Houses Were Burned at End.

End O. T. July 17.—Four blocks of business houses on the public square were destroyed by fire in less than three hours' time by the fire that started after midnight last night. The water supply was inadequate, and it was necessary to blow up buildings with dynamite to check the flames. Owing to the continued drought, everything burned like match wood. A light wind blew from the southeast, and saved the eastern part of the town. The total loss is estimated at \$190,000. The insurance will be light.

The fire started in the two story hotel building near the southeast corner of the square, and spread quickly to the big hardware house on the corner. Both buildings, with their contents, were soon consumed. The fire bearing south destroyed a furniture store, restaurant and hotel. Following this in the path of the flames was a furniture store, hotel, a butcher shop in which \$1,000 in cash was consumed and a carriage works. Then going east it consumed another shop and three small buildings. Here it jumped across the street west and destroyed a wholesale house and a hotel. The Armour Packing Co.'s big building was destroyed and the entire block south of the square. The firemen finally had to blow up several buildings with dynamite.

Better Mail Service for Alaska.

Washington, July 17.—The post-office department has contracted for an increase of the postal service in Alaska that will provide quicker time between Seattle and Circle City and intermediate points and furnish a direct steamboat service to Sitka. The new contract calls for an additional round trip every month between Seattle and Circle City via Sitka and Valdez, and the all-American overland route. The schedule time is shorter than ever before. The contract will run from October 1 to June 30.

Cotton Injured by Drought.

Ardmore, I. T., July 17.—Reports from the cotton belt show that cotton is being injured by the drought that has prevailed in the Chickasaw Nation for the past five weeks. Unless rain falls within the next few days crops will be cut short. About 60 per cent of the corn crop has already been ruined. There will be no marketable corn. The crop of other grains is a total failure.

COMPLIED WITH DEMANDS.

China Suspends Examinations for Period of Five Years.

New York, July 17.—A dispatch from Washington to the Herald says: China has formally complied with the demands of the powers that she "suspend for five years all official examinations in all the cities where foreigners have been massacred or have been subject to cruel treatment," but she has done it in such a way as to rob the suspension of the punitive character desired by the foreign governments. The emperor has issued an edict suspending the examinations not only in the guilty districts, but throughout the entire country for a period of five years. Instead of announcing that this is the result of the ill treatment of foreigners, the edict explains that the emperor desires to give the students in every province an opportunity for an entirely new and modern system of examination.

The United States has not agreed to the action looking to the advisability of the foreign ministers in Peking demanding that a special punishment be administered in those districts in which foreigners were outraged. This government is anxious that the powers should retire from China as promptly as possible. While China has in the matter of examinations turned a difficulty, it is pointed out that the other terms demanded are exceedingly rigorous, and it will be difficult for the imperial government to comply with them and at the same time preserve its prestige at home.

TEXAS DROUGHT BROKEN.

Heavy Rainfall and High Wind at Denison—Storm Causes Little Damage.

Denison, Tex., July 17.—The worst drought ever experienced in this section was broken this afternoon by a terrific rainfall of over two hours' duration, the volume of rain being almost equal to a cloudburst. The storm was accompanied by a wind of almost tornado force. Reports indicate that the rain is general in this vicinity. It has come just in the nick of time to save the cotton crop. It will benefit the fruit crop and furnish stock water, which had entirely failed, causing much distress, and will benefit lowland cotton.

The Southern M. E. church, recently erected at a cost of \$15,000, was partially demolished, and a number of small houses in the northern portion of the city were wrecked. Shade trees and window glass all over the city were demolished.

A tornado is reported to have passed over the Chickasaw Nation, but there are no particulars here.

DEVASTATION IN JAVA.

Seven Hundred Persons Perished by a Sudden Volcanic Eruption.

Tacoma, July 17.—Oriental advices give details of terrible destruction of human life that occurred in Northern Java in May by the sudden and terrific outburst of the volcano Kloeet. For 50 miles around all the coffee plantations and other estates were destroyed by showers of ashes and stones, together with great streams of lava and hot mud. Seven hundred natives and a number of Europeans perished. The lava also consumed the superintendent of the estate and about 25 coolies. Many coffee estates in the neighborhood were destroyed. The country around was strewn with corpses.

Many protests are being made because the Russian authorities at Port Arthur are opening all letters to and from the American and European residents there. Nothing is permitted to be sent out that contains any allusion to Russian military affairs or criticism of Russian methods.

CONCORD AT SEATTLE.

Gunboat Which Helped Destroy Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay.

Seattle, July 17.—The United States gunboat Concord, Commander Harry Knox, which played such an important part under Commodore Dewey in the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, May 1, 1898, arrived from the Philippines by way of Dutch Harbor, Alaska. Of the officers in command of the vessel during the memorable sea fight, but one, F. E. Schute, paymaster's clerk, remains on the ship. As to the fate of the Concord, she was wrecked on the coast of Alaska at the time she turned her guns on the Spanish battle ship are now on her.

Prairie Fire in Kansas.

Larned, Kan., July 17.—A prairie fire, which started 18 miles north of this place, burned over a large area of country yesterday afternoon and destroyed 40,000 bushels of wheat.

Incendiarism in San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 17.—A series of fires early this morning indicate that incendiaries were at work. Stables were made the especial mark of their torches. Twenty horses were burned to death. The fires occurred in the same general neighborhood.

Ten Thousand Perons at El Reno.

El Reno, O. T., July 17.—The trains today have been bringing in moderate crowds for registration. There are probably 10,000 people here, and everything is quiet and orderly. Every one is comfortably situated and a large number more could be accommodated. The water is abundant and every provision has been made to feed and house the multitude. The temperature has hung around the 100 mark.

AUDACIOUS ROBBER

A LONE HIGHWAYMAN HELD UP TWO STAGES AT ONCE.

Lined Up the Passengers By the Roadside and Collected \$400 From the Crowd—Joked With His Victims While They Emptied Their Pockets for Him—Officers Could Find No Clue.

Ukiah, Cal., July 17.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a telephone message was received at the sheriff's office in this city to the effect that the stage from Ukiah to Blue Lakes, as well as one to Potter Valley, had been held up and the passengers robbed. The two stages left this city on schedule time. The road to Potter valley diverges from the road to Blue lakes about five miles north of Ukiah, and it was just before they reached the forks that the highwayman, masked with a handkerchief, sprang into the road in front of the first vehicle and ordered the driver to stop. Burt Bucknell was in charge of the Blue Lakes stage, and Raymond Hill sat on the box of the Potter Valley stage. The robber then ordered the passengers, 18 in number, to alight and line up. They were all tourists on their way to surrounding resorts, and they complied with exceeding promptness. The highwayman was a jolly fellow, and had considerable fun with his victims while they were engaged in emptying their pockets. About \$400 was deposited in a nice little pile by the roadside. The drivers were then ordered to move on, and the passengers warned that if they valued their personal safety they should refrain from looking back. One of the passengers who had something like \$200 in gold in his pocket dropped the coin in the dust while the attention of the robber was distracted, and covered it up with dust. He went to Potter and then returned and found the money. The scene of the robbery is a deep canyon, heavily wooded and broken. It is nearly midway between this city and Lake Port, and from its character afforded excellent opportunities for the escape of the bandit.

Sheriff Smith and deputy have just returned from the scene of the hold-up. No clue was discovered. A few half dollars were found in the road where the Blue Lakes stage stood. They were evidently dropped by passengers as they were waiting to be relieved of their coin.

STRIKE OF MINE FIREMEN.

Threw 30,000 Men in Anthracite Region Out of Work.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 18.—The strike order of President Mulcahey, of the Stationary Firemen's association of Pennsylvania, was promptly obeyed at 7 o'clock this morning, when 900 members of the organization in this state refused to go to work. Most of the strikers are employed as firemen at the coal mines, and their failure to report for duty caused nearly all the collieries in the anthracite region to suspend operations, throwing out of work, it is estimated, 30,000 men and boys. Some of the individual coal operators conceded the demands of the employees on the condition that the short-hour day was not to hold if the men employed by the big companies did not get the same concession. The big coal companies, however, did not make any concessions. The officials claimed that the demands of the men were unreasonable.

The strikers held a meeting in this city shortly before noon. Reports were received from all districts, and they showed that the strike from Pittston to Shickshinney, in Luzerne county was general, and that the coal companies were unable to secure new men to take the places of the strikers. The best they could do, it was said, was to press foremen and fire bosses into the service. This was done at a great many of the mines. The strikers claim that the engineers are friendly to them and that they will not work with non union men.

At the headquarters of the operators it was claimed that the demand of the strikers would not be entertained. The duration of the strike will depend on the miners. If they stand by the striking firemen the lockout may be a long one, but if the miners return to work as soon as the companies fill the places of the strikers, the strike will be lost to the firemen. It is known that there is much friction between the United Mine workers and the firemen. The miners think that the strike is inopportune and that the firemen should have waited until April next, when the present agreement between the operators and miners will expire, before making their demands.

Lynched for a Trivial Cause.

New Orleans, July 18.—Louis Thompson, a Negro, was lynched near Girard, La., last night by a mob composed of white men. Thompson's offense was the stealing of a bottle of pop.

Rancher Murdered for Money.

Cody, Wyo., July 18.—The body of Samuel Carlson, a ranchman, residing at the Natural Corral, 20 miles from Cody, has been found some distance from his cabin, with a bullet wound in the shoulder and the face crushed and beaten. In his cabin evidences of a struggle were found, and a considerable amount of money which Carlson was known to possess is missing. Carlson had not been seen alive for two weeks.

THE QUELPART UPRISING.

It May Lead to Foreign Intervention—Messrs. Conger and Rockhill Congratulated.

Washington, July 18.—Full mail reports that reach Washington respecting the recent uprising on the Korean island of Quelpart say that it is not improbable that the appearance on the scene of the trouble of two French gunboats and one Japanese warship may lead to foreign intervention. If the islanders persist in their rebellious attitude it will be difficult for the Korean government to put it down without foreign assistance. The French minister at Seoul reports that the employment of native Catholics to collect exorbitant taxes caused the natives to persecute their brethren.

It is now apparent from reports which have reached the state department from China that it was solely due to the moderation and humanity exercised by the United States representatives in Peking by the president's direction in the early negotiations for a settlement of the Boxer trouble that a number of innocent lives were not sacrificed. These reports show that a more sober and painstaking inquiry has developed the fact that some of the Chinese officials supposed to have been connected with the Boxer outrages, whose capital punishment was demanded by the foreign ministers, have been proved to be entirely innocent of the charges made against them. In many other cases proof has been adduced that the offenses with which the Chinese officials were charged were not nearly so grave as was supposed at first by the foreign representatives in Peking. It is regarded here by officials as a matter for congratulation that Messrs. Conger and Rockhill moved with deliberation and acted as a restraining influence in the matter of punishment, for not only were these lives saved, but, under their influence, the whole list of capital punishments was reduced from 10 to four, and mitigation of other offenses was obtained.

YUKON GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Five Million Dollars Have Been Sent to the Outside This Year.

Seattle, July 18.—Advices from Dawson under date of June 28 state that the gold shipments to the outside this year have amounted to \$5,000,000 to date. Over \$3,000,000 of this sum went down the Yukon and is going out by way of St. Michael and the remainder has gone up the river. The Bank of British North America is this year shipping down the Yukon, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce is shipping in the opposite direction. These are the only two banks doing business in the camp. Individuals taking out dust nearly all go by the upper river route. Seattle, as in the previous years, is this year the destination of the greater portion of the gold.

The Alaska Pacific Express is the only express company in the field, and is taking out practically all the shipments of consequence by the upper river. It ships on the White Pass & Yukon Railroad Company's steamers. The express rate from Dawson to Seattle, on individual shipments above \$1,000 in value, is 3/4 of 1 per cent. Banks are given lower rates. This charge covers insurance in full against loss by sea, river, steamer or robbery, in other words, the full journey from Dawson to Seattle. The rate on individual shipments last year was 1/2 of 1 per cent higher than this year.

News has just been brought from the mouth of the Hootaling river by steamer that a placer strike has been made on Lake creek, tributary to Lake Teslin, the source of the Hootaling. No particulars have been received here as to the nature of the diggings or the amount of gold obtained.

Hams, potatoes, cream, and all kinds of fruit are selling in Dawson at exceedingly low rates, and traders are losing money. Cherries, peaches, apples and other fresh fruits are plentiful.

Packing Plant Burned.

Wichita, Kan., July 18.—The packing plant of Jacob Dold & Sons, of this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. There were four large buildings. It is estimated that 7,000,000 pounds of meat in process of preparation were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, insurance about \$400,000. One wall fell, injuring four men, but not fatally. It is said that the plant will be rebuilt at once. The fire originated in the lardhouse and is thought to have been spontaneous combustion.

The King's New Title.

New York, July 18.—Large numbers of letters have been received regarding the proposed extension of the king's title, according to the London correspondent of the Times. The addition which seems to find most favor is "Sovereign Lord of Canada, Australia and South Africa." Several correspondents suggested that the two sons of the Duke of Cornwall and York should be created Prince of Australia and Prince of Canada.

Rushing Stock to Market.

Kansas City, July 18.—Because of the drought in the Southwest, which is causing farmers to rush their stock to market to save it, the record receipts here were again broken today, when 31,500 head of hogs were received at the local stockyards. The hogs received from the Southwest have been of common grade, averaging 15 pounds lighter than the general run.

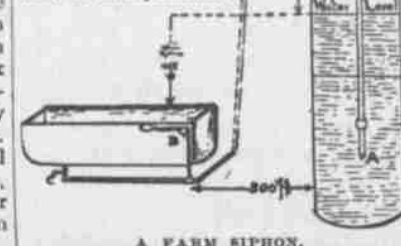


Painting Farm Buildings.

Some one has said that "paint and putty are like charity, they cover up a multitude of sins," or faults would have been a better word, as not all faults deserve to be called sins. When the spring rains are over, and the wood is dry, but before the flies get plenty, is a good time to paint farm buildings, cars and tools. It is not necessary to have a skilled painter to do all this if economy is to be studied. The ready mixed paints, properly used, will last as long, look as well, and preserve the wood as well as those mixed by the painter, and any hired man or smart boy can soon learn to spread them, not as well as the man who learned the trade, but well enough to cover the buildings. When we first tried such a job we received these directions which helped us much: "Keep the paint well mixed, do not get too much on the brush, and carry the hand steadily in a straight line." Begin on something or some old building where looks is not very important, and a considerable improvement will be seen in the workmanship after even a day's practice, and when a second coat is put on it should be smooth enough to hide the defects of the first attempt. Most of the ready mixed paints are improved by the addition of a little more oil and turpentine, at least toward the bottom of the can, as but few will keep them sufficiently well stirred.—American Cultivator.

Reliable Farm Siphon.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer describes a siphon which he made himself, of three-quarter-inch galvanized pipe. It lifts the water, he says, 18 to 22 feet perpendicularly from a well and delivers it into a watering trough something like 100 yards from and 6 1/2 feet below the water level of the well. It works as well at 22 feet from top, but not quite as fast as at 18 feet. The one thing that is indispensable



A FARM SIPHON.

tosiphon water this height is a valve at A to close and hold water in pipe while filling. This valve is similar to the lower valve in a suction pump; just fits in a three-quarter-inch coupling, and admits a full stream when open.

The lower end at B is handled as a feed pipe from storage tank, with a float valve. Have a plug, C, outside, to connect with a hose. At the top have a short piece of pipe bent down at either side of the tree, E, E, to insure D being the highest point in the pipe from well to trough. At the upper hole at D have a piece of pipe, G, say three feet long, with good-sized holes at F, F. Have the pipe inclosed as the core to chamber C, L; chamber made of heavy copper soldered to pipe above and below F, F. Have pipe threads protruding at H so as to connect a three-quarter-inch steam valve S. This is safer and more convenient than a plug. Have a bit of threaded pipe screwed into top of valve, T, with enough threads, say one inch, protruding to screw on a funnel, R. Our chamber is three feet of three-inch pipe connected by graduates at H and D, but they are not kept except at the large plumbing shops and the chamber is not as I would like. The chamber should hold three or four gallons and then the siphon will run for two weeks or more with one filling. To fill siphon, close valve B first, then fill funnel, R; next open valve S and weight of water in pipe will close valve A. You cannot pump air out at valve S or B. Siphon runs about four gallons per minute with 6 1/2 feet head below water level, with valve B wide open.

Milk from Farrow Cows.

The milk of cows that have long passed the season of greatest production, which is soon after farrowing, is much richer in butter fats than that which the same cows give soon after dropping their calves, says an exchange. If they had not been bred, the milk also usually contains more of the albuminoids also. For this reason it is harder to digest, and, as cows' milk is at best unsuited to the stomach of a young infant, that from new milk cows, where procurable, is always to be preferred. The milk of the cow is too rich in fats, causing the infant to throw it up soon after taking a quantity. It may be improved by diluting it with warm water made quite sweet with pure sugar. Even farrow cows' milk thus prepared may be used with safety if the infant is obliged to suck it through a tube, through which it can only get a small amount at a time.

The White Grub.

The white grub, which often in a dry season eats off the roots of the grass and corn, and will eat almost any root which is not too hard, is the larva of what is known as the June beetle and farther South as the May beetle. It often is so abundant as to make it

necessary to plow up fields where they have destroyed all the grass, and even then it is difficult to destroy the grub. But we have seen it stated that the beetle, though it flies mostly by night, is a leaf-eating insect, and where the trees are sprayed with arsenites many of them are killed. As one of their favorite foods is the leaf of the hickory tree, that should be sprayed regularly each year.—American Cultivator.

Coop for Young Chicks.

In raising young chicks half the battle is in keeping them well protected from damp weather, and yet giving them an abundance of air for proper ventilation. The coop illustrated has been thoroughly tested. It is built of matched boards, and raised two inches from the ground by nailing cleats two inches thick around the bottom edges.



GOOD COOP FOR CHICKS.

The front is hinged, and during the day is used as a feeding board for both the chicks and the mother hen. At night, and when cold and stormy, the front is closed over the slats and fastened with a button. In the top front of the coop holes are bored, which provide ample ventilation. The form of the house may be as the builder wills, although the shape shown is less expensive than the gable roof, and if matched boards are used, as advised, will be quite as water-tight.

Care of Teams.

It will soon be time to start the mowing machines at work, and possibly many have done so already, although the grass has not matured as early as it does in some seasons. It is a satisfaction to watch the grass fall before the rapidly playing knives, and to feel that the horses are doing the work so much faster and better than it used to be done by hand labor. How we used to sweat and swelter in haying time, and how often we used to need to quench our thirst as we came to the end of the swath, some with water and some with more potent beverages. Now the man on the machine does not perspire as much, or need to drink as often, and we fear that he sometimes forgets that the animals which are doing the hard labor for him also need to quench their thirst more frequently than they would if quietly standing in a well-ventilated stable. They should not be expected to keep busily at work for more than five hours at a time, and they will do that much more comfortably if they are given a half-pailful of water about twice in that time. Take a cask and bucket along to the field if the watering place is not handy, and offer them water occasionally.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Paying Worn-Out Farms.

Nine men out of ten who have passed through the struggles of handling a worn-out farm, paying interest on a mortgage and getting from it a living for a family, would certainly advise the young farmer against taking such a farm. Except in rare cases, the best profits from farming come from the small farm so manipulated that each foot of ground yields the largest possible results, and, many times, more than one crop. With this sort of farming there can be a concentration of capital, energy and materials not possible with one who feels it necessary to buy a worn-out farm.

Shoes For Farm Horses.

Farm horses should go barefooted until there is a necessity for shoeing to preserve the hoof. Like farm boys, they should wear no shoes except on special occasions until they are about 14 years old. Many horses can serve a lifetime on the farm without being shod.

Farm Notes.

Don't begrudge robin a few cherries. No weeds are more injurious than neglect.

Anybody can raise strawberries—with a spoon.

An ounce of cultivation is worth a pound of manure.

Berries well picked and packed are well received in market.

Do not let the wheat and rye get dead ripe before harvesting.

Even a nice, refined girl may have a rough chap on her hands.

Do your pears crack? The remedy is to spray with Bordeaux mixture. Do it now.

Just as like as not your lima bean poles are too long. It makes the vines tired to climb so high.

Spray the grafts just put in; often they do not start off well on account of fungi, which Bordeaux mixture will cure.

Don't wait until your plants are badly injured by plant lice before applying the kerosene emulsion or tobacco water.

For late sugar corn for the table, plant the last week of June or in July up to the fourth. Such late corn always meets a ready sale in market.

Borers should be hunted for. Gum exuding at the root of peach trees is a sure sign of their presence. Dig them out with a knife, or kill them with a piece of wire.