

THE WOES OF A DIPLOMAT

Minister to Russia Encounters Difficulties.

CZAR'S STUBBORN OFFICIALS

Insist Upon Punishing American Subjects of Russian Birth—Turks Once More Burning and Pillaging Villages.

Washington, July 15.—The greater portion of the labors of Mr. Breckinridge, minister to Russia, during the past year, as revealed by the published foreign relations of the United States, seems to have followed an instruction from the state department to protest against the practice of Russian consuls in the United States of refusing to issue passports to Americans going to Russia if they happened to be of the Jewish faith. At the point where the publication closes, he was obliged to bluntly inform the Russian government that the United States government could not acquiesce in the operation of such foreign tribunals in the United States.

Mr. Breckinridge's presentation of this case was formally approved by Secretary Olney. Another important subject considered was the absolute insistence of the Russian government upon its right to punish any Russian who falls into its power after becoming a citizen of the United States or any other country. This correspondence between the two governments on this subject was so spirited as to lead Minister Breckinridge to complain to Secretary Olney that Prince Louboff's note to him had been lacking in courtesy. As the matter stands at the end of the correspondence, so far published, the Russian government insists firmly on its rights to punish Russians who become United States citizens if they return to Russia. Meanwhile Mr. Breckinridge suggests that proper warning be given to Russians naturalized in the United States to keep away from Russia.

The Unspeaking Turk.

Athens, July 15.—Dr. Dumiller, who was sent to Crete by Emperor William to make a report on the condition of affairs, has arrived here on his return from the island. He says:

"Civilized people can scarcely credit the outrages which the Turks have perpetrated on Christian women and children. Europeans have but a faint idea of the horrors which have taken place. The powers must absolutely intervene to prevent a renewal of such scenes. There is but one course to pursue; that is to turn the Turks out of Europe.

"The insurgents intend fighting, and they are receiving a plentiful supply of arms. The utmost disorder prevails."

Dispatches from the Cretan consuls announce that burning and pillaging have begun afresh. The Cretan committee here are redoubling their efforts to supply the insurgents with munitions of war.

VERY MUCH CHANGED.

Queer Case of Transposition Reported From Marion County.

Salem, Or., July 15.—A case of rare interest, with few, if any, parallels, concerning the human anatomy, has been discovered in an autopsy on the body of John W. Jones, of Jefferson, this county. The position of the heart and the organ of the alimentary canal are transposed from left to right, and vice versa. The apex of the heart was found to lie in the right chest instead of the left. The larger or splenic end of the stomach is on the right side of the body, and consequently the oesophageal or cardiac orifice communicates from the right side. The pyloric orifice communicates with the lesser end from the left side of the body. The duodenum has its beginning on the left side also, and instead of the usual upward and backward course to the right, it ascends toward the left and then descends to pass transversely across the body from left to right. The entire length of the intestines, large and small, are thus arranged in the reversed order, the transverse colon crossing the body from left to right. The appendix vermiformis is on the right instead of the left side of the body. The position of the liver is also necessarily changed, in adjustment to the stomach. The right or greater lobe is situated on the left side of the body. On this subject it has been demonstrated that a reversion of the arrangement of the internal organs of man is not fatal. He lived to the age of 53 years and 11 months. He was the father of eight children, one of whom is Professor C. H. Jones, principal of the McMinnville schools, and another Professor G. W. Jones, superintendent of the public schools of Marion county.

Mr. Jones had enjoyed reasonably good health until about three years ago. He became affected with stomach troubles, which resulted in his death last week. A disagreement among physicians as to the exact nature of his disease led to the post mortem examination. Drs. J. C. Smith and W. C. Hawk, of Jefferson, and Dr. J. N. Smith, of Salem, conducted the autopsy. Dr. D. M. Jones, a brother of the deceased, was also present.

Li Hung Chang's Orders.

London, July 15.—The Brussels correspondent of the Times says the papers there state that Li Hung Chang placed large orders for cannon and Cockrell rifles at Horstat and Liege, and also asked the Cockrells to establish in China a steel foundry managed by Belgians.

The coal consumed at the Kimberly diamond mines in South Africa costs nearly \$100 a ton.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Correspondence Given in the Government Volume.

Washington, July 15.—It requires 71 printed pages in the volume of foreign relations to set out the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Spain during the year 1895, yet in no case was there printed any matter in the nature of report from United States officials touching the rebellion and its causes, progress or prospects. The chapter on Spain begins with the celebrated Moro case, which, having been settled satisfactorily by the payment of an indemnity by Spain of \$1,500,000, is now a closed incident.

Next in order comes the Allianca incident, beginning with Secretary Gresham's vigorous demand upon the Spanish government for a prompt disavowal of the act of the Conde Venadito in firing upon the American steamship; for an expression of regret, and the issuance of orders to Spanish naval commanders to refrain from interference with legitimate American commerce, whether within three miles of the Cuban coast or not.

The conclusion of this incident is for the first time told officially in this publication. The Spanish government showed its entire readiness to do everything that international law required to smooth away the bad impression made by the incident, and, after procuring a report on the subject from the Cuban officials, the Duke of Tetuan, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, delivered to United States Minister Taylor a statement in which he says that the Allianca was fired upon with a special purpose not to hit her, she being outside of the jurisdictional zone of Spain. This was an involuntary error, which no one could lament more than the government of his majesty, whose purpose never was to set obstacles or hindrances in the way of the legitimate commerce of the United States, and much less to give the slightest offense to the flag of a friendly power. He adds that instructions have been sent to commanders of the ships of the navy to "avoid a repetition of events similar to that now in question, which is disavowed by the government of his majesty."

Mr. Uhl, then acting secretary of state, closed the incident by accepting the duke's statement as a sufficiently satisfactory explanation, without conceding that the exact location of the Allianca, at the time the shot was fired, can be considered as a controlling circumstance.

Correspondence passing between the state department and the resident Spanish minister, relative to the enforcement of the United States neutrality laws, takes up considerable space. It begins with the cases of the yachts Amadia la Gonda and Naracoa, but these have already been made public through legal proceedings.

Half a dozen letters tell the story of the fruitless attempt of Marshal Campos, then captain-general, to prevent United States Consul-General Williams from exercising diplomatic functions in intervening to protect Americans arrested by the Spanish officials in Cuba.

Secretary Olney acted with vigor in this action, addressing himself to Minister de Lome here and to the Spanish government at Madrid at the same time, through Minister Taylor, and in less than a month Consul-General Williams was recognized as having full powers to look after such matters, being thus placed on an equality with the German consul in Cuba.

A short letter from United States Minister Taylor to Secretary Gresham, in February, 1895, tells the story of a diplomatic victory that, from its business value, deserves a prominent place in the volume. This was the final concession by the Spanish government to the United States citizens of the right to pay minimum import duties on goods sent to Cuba.

A premonition of claims to be preferred against Spain appears in several letters of F. Atkins & Co., of Boston, to Secretary Olney, giving notice of the destruction of their valuable Soledad sugar estate by the insurgents. Incidentally, they note that the insurgents are mainly negroes, and that the orders to burn their property were sent from Cuban headquarters in New York with a purpose of causing trouble between the United States and Spain.

ANDRE'S POLAR BALLOON.

The Voyage Was to Be Begun Early in July.

London, July 15.—Advice has been received from Tromsø, Norway, that Arnold Spikes' steamer Victoria has arrived there, after having visited the Swedish aeronaut, Herr Andre, at Danes island. The erection of a balloon-house has been begun, and Herr Andre expected to be ready to start on his aerial voyage toward the North Pole early in July.

Before starting, however, it was the intention of the aeronaut to test his balloon thoroughly by sending it up attached to ropes and by telephone to the steamer Virgo, which vessel conveyed Herr Andre and his companions and their outfit to Spitzbergen.

On the way back from Spitzbergen, the Victoria called at Advent bay June 29, where it was learned that the members of the Martins-Conway party and the Swedish Norring expedition were well. Advent bay was full of ice.

Waterspot in Kentucky.

Cincinnati, O., July 15.—Specials to the Commercial Tribune report damage to crops, bridges and highways from the heavy rain last night. A waterspot near Augusta, Ky., made Big Bracken and Locust creeks rise so suddenly that some stock was lost.

The Transvaal Boers speak a mongrel language, and very few of the middle-aged people can read or write Dutch.

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon.

The Siuslaw people are now figuring on a new road between Mapleton and Florence.

There are nearly 150 names on the roster of the Polk County Pioneer Association.

Enterprise is to have a new school-house. The contract for the lumber has been let.

Rattlesnakes are more numerous this year in many parts of Grant county than they have been for years.

Farmers in Crook county are up to their ears haying. The alfalfa crop is excellent and the weather has been perfect.

Hay harvesting is now in full blast, and the song of the mower can be heard the length and breadth of the Willamette valley.

The Veteran's Association of Marion and Linn counties will hold its annual third reunion the first week of August, beginning Monday, August 3, and lasting five days.

J. R. Van Winkle, last week, brought to Grant's Pass, from Falls creek, a \$94 nugget, found in his placer above the Siskiyou copper mines. It had considerable quartz adhering to it.

The amount of insurance carried by the Hilgard Lumber Company at La Grande was \$5,000. This amount will scarcely cover more than half of the actual loss. In the drying shed alone about \$5,000 worth of clear lumber was destroyed.

The weather in Grant county last week was oppressively hot, the mercury frequently running over the 100 mark, but the last of the week, some rain fell, cooling the atmosphere just right for the wheat crop, which could not look more promising at this time.

A little pamphlet has been issued from the office of W. H. Leeds, state printer, under the supervision of Superintendent Irwin, which contains an official list of all schoolteachers, who are licensed to teach in the public schools of the various counties of the state, together with their addresses.

John Miller, who went up on Rock creek, June 6, on a prospecting tour, after twenty days' work with a rooker, secured \$250 in gold dust from a placer claim which he located. The gold of Rock creek, a stream tributary to the Coquille river, is very coarse and heavy, and there is undoubtedly some fine placer grounds in that section not yet located.

A Pendleton man unloaded a train of sheep at Kalispel, Mont., to rest and feed. He placed them on the school section northwest of town. They began dying from some cause, and something over 200 died inside of two days. It is uncertain what caused their death, but they are supposed to have been poisoned. There is talk that some of the neighboring ranchmen, who objected to having the pasturage destroyed by the sheep, strewed saltpetre on the ground, but that is merely a conjecture.

Washington.

Some of the farmers around Kennewick are shipping new potatoes for \$50 a ton.

Whatcom county's third annual fair will be held from September 29 to October 2, inclusive.

The West & Slade mill at Aberdeen has just received an order for 2,000,000 feet of lumber from Guatemala.

Asotin City, opposite Lewiston, is having a building boom, caused by the investment of \$125,000 in an 18-mile irrigation ditch in that vicinity.

Franklin county contains 2,500 square miles, and has but one voter to every six square miles, or about an average of six voters to a township.

The Palouse country is troubled with the grasshopper pest. In some localities around Lacombe, Hay station and Pampa they are numerous, and are already cutting considerable grain and grass.

The Davenport merchants are already receiving some benefit from the building of the new road to the Cedar canyon mines, says the Times. Almost any day freight teams can be seen loading up with goods for those fields.

The Watsburg Times says that one of the evidences of prosperity there is that office-seekers in that vicinity are conspicuous for their absence, and there will probably be no candidates from there before the county convention.

The body of Benewas' squaw was taken through Farmington the other day. She died while on her way horseback to Lapwai. En route her horse threw her, and she fell over a cliff, breaking her back and receiving other fatal injuries. She was placed on a litter and dragged for miles by horses. When near Farmington she was put into a wagon and hauled to her home on the reservation.

There have been a number of mysterious burglaries reported in Spokane recently. In most instances these robberies have occurred in the afternoon. The method of operating is to ring the bell to ascertain if anyone is at home; if there is no response, an attempt is made to open the door with a key; failing in this, the windows are tried. A young girl 12 or 14 years old is made use of by the gang to ring bells and get in windows.

A salute of 100 guns was fired at Oakesdale on the Fourth.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Villages upon the island of Crete are being pillaged by Turks.

James Stansbury, the Australian, won the sculling match with "Wag" Harding the English champion, on the Thames.

The new searchlight at Barnegat, N. J., near New York harbor, throws a light which can be seen nearly 100 miles at sea.

Patrick Carney, 60 years of age, was kicked to death in Chicago by James Wilson. The killing was a most brutal affair, the result of a family row.

English bimetalists convened in London. They declared for the remonetization of silver, and think it should be accomplished by international agreement.

The Northern Pacific receivers were given judgment in the federal court in Seattle by default against the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad for \$1,268,690.63.

For the restoration of sight to his rapidly failing eyes, Charles Broadway Rouss, a millionaire of New York, will pay \$100,000. This offer is open to any one who may wish to try, man, woman or child.

The city authorities of Tacoma indulged in another wire cutting party, during the progress of which the wires of the Commercial Electric Light & Power Company were again removed, the company having replaced the wires during the day.

The boathouse in connection with George & Baker's cannery, near Astoria, was burned, together with a two-masted plunger and a barge. Prompt work saved the cannery proper from destruction. The fire was of incendiary origin. Loss not stated.

In the federal court in Seattle, Judge Hanford, made an order dismissing Oakes, Rouse and Payne, the old receivers of the Northern Pacific, excusing them and their sureties from further liability, and wiping out the charges of contempt of court, which have been pending against them because of their failure to show up in court when they were under the fire-box, as the court directed.

WERE MURDERED AT NIGHT

Chris Vejin and F. O. Nelson Killed Near Astoria.

Astoria, Or., July 14.—Chris Vejin and F. O. Nelson were murdered on the Washington side of the Columbia river, near Point Ellis, about 2 o'clock this morning, and as yet no information has been obtained that points to the identity of the assassins. Vejin owned a whisky scow, which he had anchored near the scene of the murder since the fishing season opened, and was also engaged in fishing. Nelson attended J. G. Mogler's fish station a short distance above Point Ellis, and started out from the whisky scow in company with Vejin shortly after 1 o'clock. This was the last seen of them alive. Several shots were heard near by about 2 o'clock, and at day-break the body of Vejin was found in his boat and that of his companion among the rocks on the shore, a short distance away. Vejin's breast had been pierced by a revolver bullet, and a similar messenger of death had penetrated the side of Nelson's head. Both shots had been fired at close range, the faces of the murdered men being powder-burned.

At noon today Sheriff Hare and Coroner Pohl proceeded to the scene and brought the bodies to this city.

The Point Ellice Disaster.

Victoria, July 14.—An action has been commenced by Martha Kane James against the city of Victoria for damages caused by the death of Francis Thomas James, which was brought by the negligence of the defendant in and about Point Ellice bridge. The plaintiff brings the action for the benefit of herself and Maria Louise Langdon, Maud, Willie and Charles Thomas, children of the deceased. In this action the tramway company is not made the defendant, for the probable reason that the deceased was not on the car, but was crossing the bridge on his bicycle at the time that the ill-fated car went through the bridge May 25 last. So far there is only one other case pending for damages arising out of the accident. It is brought by A. S. Potts against both the city and the company. He alleges that the city was negligent in allowing the bridge to become out of repair, and the company also negligent in allowing the car to be overloaded. The damages are named at \$30,000.

Havana, July 9.—It is reported from Santiago de Cuba that Jose Maceo, the well-known insurgent leader, and brother of Antonio Maceo, has been killed. Insistent rumors have been circulated that Jose Maceo died in the last engagement in which he took part in Santiago de Cuba.

A Two Hours' Fight.

Havana, July 14.—A fight between Colonel Pinera's forces and men under General Capet in the San Lorenzo hills, near Mosenas, in the Holguin district, lasted two hours and resulted in the defeat of the insurgents. They left seven killed and carried off seventy killed and wounded. The troops had four killed and fifteen wounded.

Brooklyn Catholic Church Destroyed.

New York, July 14.—The Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, in Brooklyn, with its contents, was destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is estimated at \$150,000; insurance, \$60,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

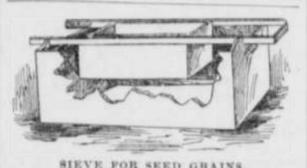
Swept Over a Dam.

Lawrence, Kan., July 14.—A row-boat containing six people was swept over the dam across the Kaw river just above town at 8 o'clock tonight and four lives were lost.



dispose of a large quantity every day if it were placed on market. Besides this, feeding skim milk to fowls, to pigs and to the cows are good ways to dispose of it. Which will be most profitable must depend on circumstances.

Removing Foul Seeds from Grain. As long as it remains true that as a man sows, so shall he reap, it behooves him to get all foul weed seed out of his seed grain. Some practice "swimming" it out, but the heaviest seeds will not float—only the seed pods of weeds and the lighter stuff. Better sift the wild seed out, and the illustration shows how to do it easily and quickly. Removable wire mesh bottoms may be used and thus a choice made in the size of mesh to use with any particular grain or beans, peas, etc. It will pay to use a mesh coarse enough to permit all small and inferior kernels of grain to fall through



with the weed seed. Then only the best and most vigorous kernels will be sowed. Such selection of the best seed year after year will bring up the quality of the grain wonderfully.—Farm and Home.

Watering Horses at Work. It used to be the rule to keep horses from drinking at high noon or night after they had been working through the forenoon or afternoon, until they had eaten their feed and had cooled down. This was considered necessary in order to prevent injury from taking cold water while the system is heated. But this is cruel to the horses, as they cannot eat what they should if they are parched with thirst. The better way is to give each horse in the middle of the forenoon a pail of water into which a small quantity of oatmeal has been stirred. This will refresh and invigorate the horse without doing any injury, and will prevent him from being injured by drinking freely at noontime. The drink being nourishing, rallies the strength and enables the animal to do a greater amount of work without failure.

Killing Rose Slugs with Hot Water. It is very slow and difficult work thinning off the rose and pear slugs when they are found on pear and grape leaves. Not many people know that they can be easily killed by drenching the leaves with water heated to 130 to 140 degrees. This is death to nearly all kinds of bugs, and the water can be applied 10 to 20 degrees hotter than this without injuring the leaves either of the pear or grape vine. If the water is applied by spraying, it should be some hotter than is required, so that it may reach the slugs at the temperature that is surely fatal to them. Very cold water or that which has had ice dissolved in it will kill the rose slugs if dashed violently against them, but it knocks off many more, and they are soon found at their work again.

Beets as Green Food for Pigs. No other kind of root is so greedily eaten by pigs as the beet. It may not have so much nutrition as the potato, but what it has is sweet, and therefore is palatable. Even the fattening hogs will eat some beets every day, and should have them. But their best use is as green feed for sows that are giving milk. It will increase the quantity greatly, but it will need some grain feed with it to keep the sow thus fed from losing flesh too rapidly. It is expected, of course, that the sow will grow poor while suckling her young, but if this goes too far her value as a breeder is lessened, and the next litter of pigs will be deficient in number, or in vigor and size.

Bagging Grapes. Not so much is written now as used to be about bagging grapes to keep them from insect enemies or fungous diseases. The object is much better accomplished by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture. The bags required a good deal of labor to apply, and at the low rate that grapes have lately sold for, it did not pay. Besides, it was found that the protection made the grape skins more tender, so that they were less prepared for long transportation or for long keeping. Bagging grapes is still practiced by amateurs, but it is a practice likely to be confined to them.

Dairy Notes. The cow should have all the food that she will assimilate. A cow that is heated and worried will not milk well and her milk will not make good butter. You cannot feed a scrub calf into a good one, but you can easily stint a well-bred calf into a scrub. To make the very best profit the dairyman must own the best land, keep the best cows and give them the best treatment. Not every farmer can feed his cows a wide ration, because it is sometimes too costly to be available; but whatever the feed there should be plenty of it, and it should be accompanied by plenty of water.

Notes of the Dairy. That manufacturing enterprise a great part of the careful saving products that were formerly made usually do result shall be on the profit side. Making about rennet from the profitable way to use market can be had for safety or village would



SPRAYING POTATOES.

solution. With a spray-er one person can easily spray potatoes in a day.—Agriculturist.

Nooning Time. The best days of the year, and farm the hardest work to be done, there should be longer rest at noon than in the morning. The early morning feeding are the most common to work out of doors. They nearly, or quite, sufficing, there must be a cooling place in the middle of the day to be preserved. They may take half an hour after that should be a rest of two, and if part of spent in sleep both body and mind will be refreshed. Few know the dependence of the up for their continuance health. A noonday rest of two hours will enable to be done than can be seen. If storms threaten to be omitted, for in such a comes there will be duties for resting and than will be desired.

Young Pigs. Ways profit in breeding the breeder is not too willing to sell his stock rates. Live and let live be the rule. In nothing than in the breeding stock. It is very easy of stock greater than kept or fattened with pigs grow older it costs a pound additional that is worse, this extra worth so much per pound smaller pig. The sow with more as they grow breeding, but the farmer largely to sell while to wait for the sows to give some of the profit of his stock, as every to do. If no one did buyers would quickly from the grower of young off than ever.