

THE COMING STRUGGLE

Goluchowski Gravely Warns Europe of Danger.

PROBLEM FOR NEXT CENTURY

Competition of American Nations Frightens the Powers of the Old World.
—A Battle for Existence.

Vienna, Nov. 23.—Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, in his annual address yesterday before the Austrian and Hungarian delegations, when making an appeal to all Europe to take advantage of the present era of peace and to join closely for the vigorous defense of conditions common to European countries as against "the crushing competition of trans-Atlantic nations," said:

"The turning point has been reached in Europe which calls for the unremitting attention of the governments. The great problems of material damage, which become more pressing every year, are no longer matters for the future, but require to be taken in hand instantly. The destructive competition which trans-oceanic countries are carrying on at present, and which is, in part, to be expected in the immediate future, requires prompt and thorough counteracting measures if the vital interests of the people of Europe are not to be gravely compromised.

"We must fight shoulder to shoulder against a common danger, and arm ourselves for the struggle with all the means at our disposal. Just as the 16th and 17th centuries were absorbed by religious wars; just as the 18th century was marked by the triumph of liberal ideas, and just as the 19th century has been notable for the appearance of great questions of nationality, so will the 20th century be for Europe a period marked by a struggle for existence in the politico-commercial sphere. European nations must close ranks in order to successfully defend their existence.

"May this be realized everywhere, and may the epoch of peaceful development we now confidently anticipate be employed in collecting our strength and devoting our services chiefly to this end."

Speech Excited Great Interest.

London, Nov. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Count Goluchowski's statement, with reference to the struggle with America has excited the most widespread interest here. It is believed that before he made public so remarkable an enunciation of policy, he had the consent of the other powers, with the exception of England, and spoke as the mouthpiece of those governments."

The Vienna correspondent says: "Count Goluchowski's appeal to Europe to unite against the trans-oceanic countries is regarded rather as a platitude than as a concerted programme. Thus far, no practical attempt in that direction is intended, at least not by Austria."

EXCITEMENT AT FEVER HEAT.

Chetco Stirred Up Over the Coolidge Tragedy.

Crescent City, Cal., Nov. 23.—There is much excitement in and about Chetco as the result of the killing of young Coolidge by the Van Pelt, over the townsite question. Coolidge, senior, a capitalist of Silverton, Or., has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the various members of the Van Pelt party, principals and accessories to the murder, and several parties are out from Chetco and Gold Beach patrolling the roads and trails.

Joe Alvin, a half-breed, suspected of being one of the Van Pelt party, has been shot and probably fatally wounded by a posse.

E. C. Hughes and Sink Van Pelt have been arrested here by Sheriff Ferguson at the request of Sheriff Turner, of Curry county, Or., as suspects in the Coolidge shooting, but both protest their innocence and say they can prove an alibi. They have offered to go to Chetco without requiring the sheriff to wire the governor of California for a requisition.

The Diamonds Were Greased.

New York, Nov. 23.—An attempt to defraud the government was prevented by the United States appraiser today, when an importation of 200 or 300 karats of small diamonds were invoiced at about \$24 per karat. The diamonds had evidently been put into a solution of resin and grease, thus dulling their color to such an extent that the diamonds appeared to be of little value. When washed in alcohol and hot water, the appraiser of the diamonds found them of fine quality and exceptionally well cut. The duties and penalties upon this invoice will now amount to more than \$4,500; whereas, under a correct invoice, less than \$1,000 would have been collected.

The Boat Upset.

Good Ground, L. I., Nov. 23.—Andrew Foley, William Wells and Oliver Wells were drowned last night by the upsetting of a catboat in Shinnecock bay. When the boat was found today the bodies of two of the men were entangled in the rigging.

Brazil, Ind., Nov. 23.—A train on the Chicago & Indiana coal road, carrying 500 miners returning from work, was wrecked near Coal Bluffs this morning. The train ran over a horse, throwing one car and the caboose from the track, and both rolled down the embankment and into a ditch filled with water. Twenty-six miners were more or less hurt. Three of them suffered injuries that probably will prove fatal. The fatally hurt are Ashbury Rummell, Gus Robert and Guy Askerman.

RECENT EVENTS IN THE ORIENT

Rich Gold Discoveries Reported in the Chinese Province of Chansi.

Victoria, Nov. 19.—The steamship Empress of China has arrived here from the Orient. Among her passengers was Bishop Hoffman, of the Catholic church. He says that gold discoveries are being made in Chansi, in Northern China. The Chinese government, to encourage mining, has begun the building of a railway from Hankow to Peking, passing through a richly mineralized country.

Other advices are as follows: A small revolution has broken out in Northern China caused by dissatisfaction with the war settlement with the Japanese.

A Chinese pirate concerned in the murder of Captain Rosso, of the Pegu, has been hanged at Edli Bosar. Another pirate confessed to taking part in the murder.

The Japanese man-of-war Fuso ran on a rock near Nagahama, after having been in collision with another ship, taking part in the naval maneuvers, and sunk on the 29th of October. There were no casualties, and it is expected that the ship can be raised without much difficulty.

On October 31 a conflagration occurred at Nagoaka Machies, over 350 houses being reduced to ashes.

The Japanese government has demanded the sum of \$200,000 in gold from Hawaii by way of indemnity in connection with the emigration affair. This sum includes losses suffered by the immigrants to whom admission was denied, as well as by the companies who sent them and the expense of sending a warship to Honolulu. The Japanese papers consider the demand moderate.

TO COME WEST.

Four Thousand Families Are Ready to Emigrate.

Denver, Nov. 19.—Charles Kuharich, secretary of the Croatian Consolidated Company, of New York, is now in Denver, making his headquarters with the Colorado Immigration & Development Company. He reports about 4,000 families that are now ready for Western immigration, with many more to follow.

The Croatians are industrious and frugal. They are of the Slav race of southern Germany, Croatia being one of the provinces of Austria, and the language is similar to that of Russia and several of the other provinces of southern Austria. The people Mr. Kuharich represents prefer fruit, vegetables and grape lands, in the cultivation of which they are among the most expert people in the world.

The largest colonies of these people now in this country are in Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York, numbering several thousand, and many thousands more are now in Europe awaiting arrangements to be made for their removal to this country.

NEAR A SETTLEMENT.

The Behring Sea Conference Comes to a Close.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The Behring sea meeting, in which representatives of Great Britain, Canada and the United States have participated, came to a close tonight, the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds, and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments reaching an understanding, by which, at a later day, they hope to effect a final adjustment, not only of the Behring sea question, but of other pending border controversies. For the present, however, no final action was taken as to the suspension of pelagic sealing. The Canadians urged that other questions be embraced in any plan of settlement, and suggested an international commission to accomplish this end. This proposition was fully discussed, and an agreement reached that the Dominion officials should put their views in writing after returning to Ottawa, and submit them to the authorities here. All parties concerned say the outlook is favorable to a satisfactory adjustment.

In Defense of the Boycott.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 19.—The state trades and labor assembly today adopted resolutions condemning the interference of the United States court with the Chinese boycott here and other boycotts elsewhere, on the ground that the boycott of organized labor is a defensive instrument, an expression of the right to extend patronage to those who, by employing union labor, patronize labor. The boycott is declared to be merely the right of a man to choose his own assistants, to go wheresoever he will upon the public highway, to work for whomsoever he may desire, to patronize whom he pleases, and to prosecute his business in a competitive way, even to the injury of another's business, provided in so doing he is not guilty of defaming another citizen.

Panic in a School.

Cincinnati, Nov. 19.—A panic was caused in St. Andrew's school today by the upsetting of a stove. Some frightened children jumped from the windows, while others were thrown down by the maddened efforts of the stronger ones to escape. The fire and police department responded to the calls. The fire was quickly subdued, and four seriously injured pupils were sent home.

London, Nov. 19.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Turkish government has agreed to the demands of the Austrian government; that the vali of Andana and Mersina have been deposed; that the victim of the outrage will be indemnified, and that the sultan has consented to pay the claims of the Oriental railroad, which was operated by an Austrian company, paying \$1,250,000, being the balance due the company for the conveyance of Turkish troops during the recent war.

THE COMPETITOR CREW

Blanco Has Received Orders to Release Them.

LOPE FOR CUBAN INSURGENTS

Urged to Keep Up the Struggle for Three Months Longer—General Weyler's Coming Reception.

Havana, Nov. 19.—It is reported that Marshal Blanco has received cable instructions from Madrid to release the prisoners captured on board the American schooner Competitor in April, 1896, by the Spanish gunboat Mesageria, and that they will sail today for the United States. It is reported that the instructions to the governor-general direct the return of the captured arms, and of the vessel to the owner.

Admiral Navarro, it is said, was at first inclined to disobey this instruction, and, with other naval authorities, was disposed to resign before carrying them out.

Hope for the Cubans.

Havana, Nov. 19.—The new secretary-general for Cuba, Dr. Jose Congosto, formerly Spanish consul at Philadelphia, continues to make himself unpopular. He has had a dispute with a prominent conservative, Senor Francisco de las Santos Guzman, a former president of the congress, and he has also had a misunderstanding with Senor Cuervo, a prominent autonomist, with the result, it is understood, that letters have been written to Madrid calling attention to the alleged eccentricities of the secretary-general, and dwelling upon his peculiar political sentiments. In fact, the dispute between Dr. Congosto and Senor Guzman became so heated that it nearly ended in a most disagreeable manner, and their conversation becoming generally known, has been much commented upon, and has had a very unfavorable effect upon the Spanish residents.

It is believed here that there will be great excitement in Spain soon as the American congress meets. The letters found on captured insurgents show that they were recently advised to keep up the struggle for three months longer, pointing out that the first act of the Sagasta government would be the removal of Weyler, and adding that war would be made on the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor de Lome. It is charged that Senor de Lome and Dr. Congosto are to blame for the spread in the United States of the sentiment in favor of autonomy, and it is even alleged that they have induced American newspapers to advocate this policy.

There is much excitement here at present over the news of the landing of another filibustering expedition by the Dauntless.

FINAL TRIAL OF THE IOWA.

Inspection Board Will Recommend That the Government Accept Her.

New York, Nov. 19.—The battleship Iowa arrived at Brooklyn navy-yard this afternoon, after concluding her final trial trip. The report of the inspection board will be sent by telegraph to Washington, and it is said the performance of the Iowa during the trip was in every way satisfactory, and that the board will recommend that the government finally accept the vessel.

Captain Simpson states that the vessel was under natural draught during the 30 hours of her trial. During a two hours' run at her maximum speed, she attained 13½ knots, or about 85 per cent of the maximum attained under natural draught was 94 revolutions. These results are considered satisfactory, as the vessel has not been in dock for over seven months. On the return trip all the guns on board were fired.

Mrs. Walkup's Career.

Emporia, Kan., Nov. 19.—The death in Chicago of John Ketchum, shortly after marrying Mabel Wallace, the widow of John Walkup, the man for whose murder she was tried here 12 years ago, recalls the sensational ending of the case, in which Mrs. Walkup's powerful testimony secured an acquittal just as everything seemed to be against her. The prosecution claimed that Mrs. Walkup had purchased arsenic while en route to Emporia, while on her wedding trip, and that she purchased quantities of poison while in Emporia. The sentiment of the town was for conviction. The climax of the case was reached when Mrs. Walkup was placed on the stand. She was very beautiful and well schooled, and before she finished giving testimony the lawyers, jurymen and judge wept, and the stenographer's eyes were blinded so that he could not see to write. The girl who had been befriended by only one man, captured the hearts of all who were directly interested. A verdict of acquittal was rendered.

Committee to Go to Washington.

Walla Walla, Wash., Nov. 19.—A meeting held at the city hall today to protest against the proposed abandonment of Fort Walla Walla was attended by a large number of prominent business men and citizens. It was decided to send a committee to Washington to present the matter to the war department. W. D. Tyler and Judge W. H. Upton were appointed, and will take the matter up at once.

Passenger Train Ditched.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 19.—A passenger train on the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railway was derailed this morning at the approach to a bridge over Pettibone brook. Two passenger coaches rolled over the embankment into the ditch. Sixty persons were on board, but only three were injured.

Detectives detailed to look after professional shoplifters always look to see if their suspects are wearing gloves.

WORK BEING PUSHED.

The Government Wants New Armament in a Hurry.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—For more than two months people living in Tioga and Nicetown have commented upon the fact that the Midvale steel works had not had a shutdown even for Sunday, and the jarring noise of the big machinery has penetrated at midnight or the early hours of the morning the same as during the day. Sickness has been the only plea that would permit any of the employees to enjoy a day's rest, and three relays of men have been alternately kept at a high tension.

All this excitement, it leaked out today, is due to a hurried order from the government for an increase of armament. The order placed with the Midvale steel works is for 50 10-inch disappearing guns and 10 12-inch mortars.

The government inspection is in the hands of Captain T. A. Lisle, of the army. He is out of the city, and the manager of the Midvale company declined to talk regarding the big contract made with the government.

An open gate of the main building at the Midvale disclosed to view three unfinished castings of the 10-inch pattern. To one side of the furnaces upon temporary wooden mountings were two weapons apparently ready for transportation.

While this work of constructing guns has been pushed so assiduously at the Midvale works, equal activity has been waged at the big works of the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company, where the war department has a contract for 10 10-inch disappearing gun carriages and 10 12-inch mortar carriages. The Southwark Company has completed several of the carriages and delivered them to the government.

There is enough work on the unfinished contracts at both plants to keep the entire force of men at each place busy for several months. It is said there will be no shutdown in either place for the holiday vacation.

"A SUICIDAL POLICY."

Impossible Task Has Been Given to General Blanco.

New York, Nov. 18.—A World dispatch from Havana says: General Blanco has entered upon an almost hopeless task. The present Cuban situation is such that it seems impossible to effect the reforms and to accomplish what the greatest army in the history of colonial wars has failed to accomplish.

Spain's present policy is announced to be one of combined conciliation and force. It appears to be, as some Spanish journals have called it, "a suicidal policy." The peculiar and not generally understood conditions of the Cuban struggle now make any conciliatory move a direct play into the hands of the insurgents.

This is particularly true of the proclamation of November 10, which commands civil and military authorities to aid in protecting the sugar properties in grinding cane. To adequately protect the sugar estates likely to operate, General Blanco will have to practically close the operations against insurgents. He has not enough men to do both things. Most of the plantations were worked last year for short periods. All paid their own guards, and most of them paid the Cubans as well. Those planters who did not pay tribute were forced to double or treble their guards. Only about 20 per cent of the sugar plantations that operated two years ago have machinery modern enough or cane in good enough condition to warrant grinding at the present price of sugar.

General Blanco will have to furnish, estimated moderately, at least 12,000 men, or 275 guards to each of 44 plantations. These soldiers must come from forces now operating against the insurgents. It is not likely that General Blanco has forgotten the lesson of the invasion, and will take the regular troops from guard duty in the towns to allow volunteer garriens opportunity of surrendering to the enemy. The larger number of Cubans forced by hunger into volunteer uniforms makes such surrendering more probable now than before.

More than half of the rural population has disappeared, having been murdered by Weyler and his supporters. The same men are much more directly accountable for the inhuman manner in which their brave soldiers have been underfed and uncared for. As nearly as can be conservatively computed from figures, little more than half are left alive.

Umbrella Touched the Live Wire.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—Levi L. Potter, colored, aged 25 years, was killed tonight by an electric light wire. He was standing on an iron grating in front of a South-street store. He carried over his shoulder an umbrella with an iron rod, one end of which he held in his hand. The other end touched the wire where it was exposed and Potter fell dead.

Fate of Annexation Treaty.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty by the United States senate is assured. The administration has made a poll of that body, and as a result President McKinley thinks that more than two-thirds of the senators will vote for ratification.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—The secretary of the navy has ordered an investigation of charges that discrimination against Grand Army veterans is practiced in the employment of men at Mare island navy-yard. A formal complaint was lodged recently by 100 veterans. This was transmitted to congress through Congressman Hilborn, who has received the decision of the navy department. The investigation will be conducted under the direction of Lieutenant John J. Knapp.



Dipping Cattle.

Texas is fighting upon her own ground this terrible little tick which is now believed to spread the cattle fever.

Dr. Victor Norgaard, chief of the division of pathology in the bureau of animal industry at Washington, is conducting experiments at the expense of the government to destroy the ticks on them. These experiments are made by dipping the cattle infested with ticks into a carbolic preparation, "chloro-naphtholeum," manufactured by a New York company. To properly make these interesting tests required the building of special pens and shoots and a large vat to contain the chemical for dipping.

The actual work of dipping the cattle is interesting. They were driven by way of a shoot into the pen at the head of the vat. From this they were



DIPPING APPARATUS.

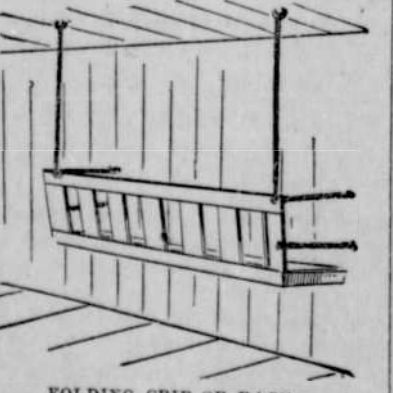
driven through the narrow shoot, one at a time, on to a metal covered trapdoor that lies horizontally with one end projecting over the vat. This door is fixed on a horizontal pivot, and when the animal reached the far end his weight would bear it down and before he would know it he would plunge head first into the chemical bath below.

The animal is completely submerged by the fall into the six feet of fluid and upon rising cannot escape from the involuntary bath without swimming over twenty feet to the other end of the vat, where the ascent is an inclined plane provided with footholds. At the top the steer is allowed to stand for awhile and drip, when the gate is opened and he is allowed to go with his fellows into pens prepared for their reception. These pens are carefully examined at certain intervals after being dipped and notes taken. They are driven back to the vat and redipped if found necessary.

So far it does not appear that the experiments have proved a decided success, the end in view having been only partially attained. Experiments are now being continued, with the addition of West Virginia black oil, which, it is promised, will destroy all the ticks.

A Folding Rack.

It is often convenient to have a rack or crib in a place that at other times must be used for other purposes. A folding rack will be found very convenient for such a situation. A design for this is shown in the sketch, taken from the American Agriculturist. The



FOLDING CRIB OR RACK.

bottom hinges at the back to the wall, and at the front it hinges to the front of the crib. The whole is held to the wall and ceilings as suggested. The ropes attached to the wall will not have to be unfastened in order to fold the rack down closely against the wall.

Stunting Pigs Before Birth.

It is not so generally appreciated as it should be that the breeding sow while she is bearing her young needs just the kind of nutrition that the growing pig will require. Sows fed heavily on corn fatten, and bring thin, stunted pigs, with very little ability to care for themselves. Such pigs will never do so well as those whose dams were fed milk and wheat bran with some kind of roots while bearing their young. These will have good digestion, and will grow rapidly, while the stunted pig will never fully recover from the improper nutrition it received before it was farrowed.

Better Mutton Sheep.

The agitation in favor of better sheep for mutton is changing the breeds on many farms. Farmers are not now so much interested in wool as

formerly, but are turning their attention to the production of mutton of the best quality. Although there are fewer sheep now than a few years ago yet the value of sheep is much more. There is also an improvement in keeping and feeding sheep, the hillsides with exposure in winter, being the place of sheep in former years.

Potatoes Exhaust Land.

As the potato is so largely water it might be supposed that it is not at all exhaustive. But the potato crop always sold from the land, instead of being fed on it. The only thing the potato takes from the soil is potash, and this is largely found in the leaves and stems. The tubers all contain some potash, and it is the which blackens the knives and hands of those who peel and cut potatoes. A large crop of potatoes is estimated will take one hundred pounds of potash per acre from the soil. Only heavy potash soils contain is largely unavailable, because it has combined with sand and has formed a silicate of potash. Sandy soils are general deficient in potash, and what they have is not in an available form for use by crops.

Overshirts for Stable Use.

There is much dirty work about a stable, which, together with hairs from animals, will make the clothes dirty and extremely offensive. It is the habit of some men who take pride in their personal appearance, as even one should, to have made two shirts, one of which can be slipped off quickly before the stable work is done. This prevents the necessity of carrying stable odors into the house. Most of the chores about the stable are done before breakfast, and there will be better appetite for the first meal of the day if stable odors are kept out of the room. It will also effect a great saving of clothes to keep them free from these odors, which require frequent washing to remove.

Scorched Grain for Hens.

Where hens are fed large amounts of corn newly husked, and not thoroughly dried, their digestive apparatus becomes disordered. This is often remedied by heating the corn to the point of scorching. Hens will eat the scorched corn quite readily, and the will be the better for it. But partly burned oats where the hulls are burned off and only the blackened grain is left are even better than scorched corn. This is really the best way to feed oats to hens. The hulls make the food more bulky than is best for them, as their crops are limited, and the light, chaffy grain does not give sufficient nutrition for the best production.

Cheap Drinking Fountain.

Not every farm is supplied with running streams where the poultry can get good water when they want it, especially the young chickens, turkeys and goslings. A correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer bought several three-gallon galvanized drinking fountains, each and some small pans for 10 cents. A small hole was made in the bottom of each pan, which was then filled with water and set in the middle of a shallow pan. A board cover was placed on top. A space of one and one-half inches between the pan and the outside of the pan is sufficient. This allows plenty of room for drinking, but the young birds cannot get into the water and foul it. Care should be taken to have the hole in the bottom of the pan quite small.

Grains for Producing Pork.

Experiments in this country and Canada, extending over a period of several years, with different grains for producing pork show that to produce one pound of pork requires about 10 pounds of barley, which makes the barley worth 50 cents a bushel in the form of pork. With wheat a pound of pork was made from 4½ pounds, returning 70 cents per bushel. Pork from corn required 4½ pounds of corn, making the value of the corn in the form of pork 63 cents per bushel. At market prices—barley, 25 cents; wheat, 35 cents, and corn, 35 cents—the pork cost 2½ cents from barley, 4 cents from wheat and 2.85 cents from corn.

Potato Disease in Ireland.

The disease which is destroying the potato crop in Ireland is known as "Phytophthora infestans," and prevails more on moist soils than where the land is dry, though dry soils are not free from the disease. It generally affects the tubers late in the season and frequently the attack is sudden and fatal. It begins as a single spot on the leaf, spreading to the entire plant, prevailing mostly during damp weather. Where the potatoes have been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture the disease seems to be checked.

Banking Barns with Stone.

When basement barns are built, it is often necessary to bank up against them to make a driveway on the floor. Loose stones are often used for this purpose, but this is sure to be repented of later, as the loose stones make a refuge for rats from which it is almost impossible to dislodge them.