

REFUSE THE TERMS

Russian Envoys Will Not Consider Payment of Indemnity.

NOR WILL THEY YIELD SAKHALIN

Peace Prospect is Black — Witte Delivers Reply to Japanese — Both Sides Firm.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 12.—Russia's reply to the Japanese terms of peace were delivered by M. Witte to Baron Komura at 9:30 o'clock today. The reply is written, there being two texts, one in French, the other in English. Upon the two crucial points, indemnity and the cession of the island of Sakhalin, the reply is an absolute nonpossumus. Other points are accepted as a basis for discussion, while others are accepted conditionally.

The reply is rather long, because, in enumerating the conditions on which discussion is admitted and those on which consideration is declined, reasons and arguments are given. The Japanese plenipotentiaries asked for an immediate adjournment to examine and prepare their reply. M. Witte intimated that the Russian plenipotentiaries expect the Japanese to display as much expedition as they, "the Russians, have shown in the preparation of their response." Monday, therefore is expected to be the day on which the real discussion of the negotiations will begin. Neither side wants to indulge in diplomatic sparring. The time for fencing is over and less than a week must decide whether a basis of peace is possible.

The tactics of the Japanese are inscrutable. They have shown throughout the war their ability to guard their secrets, military, naval and diplomatic, and now not the remotest clue comes from behind their closed doors as to whether they are prepared to make substantial concessions. Silence and secrecy are their watchwords. But, should the conditions as submitted constitute their last word, hope of peace may be regarded as having disappeared, if the feeling reflected in Russian circles is a true criterion. And that no substantial concessions on the main issues will be made is the belief both in Russian and Japanese circles. M. Witte, it is positively known, believes the prospects of an agreement are so remote as to be practically nil. He has no desire to prolong the agony, and instead of fencing when the envoys come together after the Japanese have had the opportunity to examine the reply, there is strong reason to believe he will not only welcome but will insist upon an immediate discussion of all the proposed bases. So pessimistic is he that he has already been talking to his colleagues of his plans when the rupture comes. Before sailing for home he contemplates a visit to Chicago.

Texas Guards Against Infection.
Austin, Tex., Aug. 12.—State Health Officer Tabor has submitted a report to Governor Lanham concerning the yellow fever situation in the South, in which he says:

"Yellow fever exists now in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and the Republic of Mexico. Texas is sandwiched between the infected districts, with very little hope of escaping invasion by the scourge with the long summer before us. We are guarded as closely as possible, but it is very hard to maintain a successful quarantine. I would most certainly insist that there be no mobilization of citizens or soldiers at this time, as any excitement might cause a general stampede and a general quarantine that could tie up the entire railroad service of the state."

The officer has also called upon the governor to hold the entire state ranger force in reserve subject to his orders, as he may need them at any time to control the quarantine situation.

No More Forged Orders

Washington, Aug. 12.—Before leaving for his vacation, Postmaster General Cortelyou directed the issuance of a new form of money order which, it is believed, will be proof against alteration at the hands of forgers. The department has been greatly annoyed by the operations of persons who purchase money orders for small amounts and raise them, passing them on merchants after office hours. The direct loss falls on those who accept the orders, the department refusing to cash them except as originally drawn.

Gentle Bakers May Strike.

New York, Aug. 12.—According to Samuel Kura, leader of the striking Koshier bread bakers, a telegram was sent today to the secretary of the International Bakers' & Confectioners' union at Chicago by a committee representing the Gentile bakers of New York, asking for advice as to a sympathetic strike here. Fourteen unions, numbering 7,000 bakers, were represented. The telegram declared that the bakers were overworked and underpaid.

More Typhoid at Washington.

Washington, Aug. 12.—There were 25 new cases of typhoid fever reported to the health officers today, the greatest number for any one day during the present outbreak of typhoid fever in this city.

JAPAN STATES PEACE TERMS

Russia Must Pay Entire Cost of War and Give Up Sakhalin.

Portsmouth, Aug. 11.—The peace envoys assembled promptly for the second day's session. A formal exchange of credentials was made in making presentation. The ride to the naval yards was made in automobiles. Arrangements for privacy are complete. Cards of admission to the grounds will not be issued during the period of negotiations.

Conditions on which the Japanese desired to make peace were presented to the Russians in writing this morning. The conference decided that the Russians shall study the question and will as soon as possible give an answer in writing. Until then the meetings of the conference are adjourned.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—The government officials now take a more optimistic view of the outcome of peace negotiations. It is reported that M. Witte telegraphed the czar that he already knew the Japanese terms and that they are acceptable with a few amendments. He believes that the Japanese will agree to the changes he will propose.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 11.—Reimbursement of the expense sustained in the prosecution of the war and the cession of the island of Sakhalin constitute the main features of the peace conditions handed by Baron Komura to M. Witte at the conclusion of the morning session of the envoys in the general stores building of the Portsmouth navy yard. The word "indemnity" was carefully avoided, the term applied being "reimbursement" for the cost of the war. No sum is fixed, the amount being distinctly withheld for mutual adjustment between the two countries after the Japanese expenditures have been ascertained.

The other terms are substantially what the world expected and with one or two exceptions could probably be entertained as a basis of negotiations. They include the following:

The cession of the Russian leases to the Liaotung peninsula, comprising Port Arthur and Dalny.

The evacuation of the entire province of Manchuria, the retrocession to China of any privileges Russia may have in the province and the recognition by Russia of the principle of the "open door."

The cession to Japan of the Chinese Eastern railway below Harbin, the main line through Northern Manchuria to Vladivostok to remain Russian property.

The recognition of the Japanese protectorate over Korea.

The grant of fishing rights in Siberia northward from Vladivostok.

The relinquishment to Japan of all Russian ships interned in neutral ports.

Finally, a limitation in the naval strength of Russia in Far Eastern waters.

RESCUED FROM ARCTIC.

Expedition of 1903 Found by Relief Party Just in Time.

Christiana, Norway, Aug. 11.—Anthony Fiala's expedition to the north pole has been rescued. The Terra Nova, the relief ship sent out in March to find the explorers, was sighted today off Honigvag. She signaled that she had on board Anthony Fiala and his party. One Norwegian seaman in the party died of natural causes.

The party reached a latitude of 82 degrees 52 minutes north latitude. William Ziegler, the late baking powder millionaire, sent out Anthony Fiala in 1903 to discover the north pole. The party sailed in the steamship America. They penetrated to the latitude given when their ship became locked in as the ice grew solid in the Arctic winter. There was nothing to do but to battle with the ice, cutting away that nearest the boat that the upheaval of the great blocks of ice might not crush the vessel. These efforts, however, were vain, and early in the winter the America was ground to pieces in the polar pack.

Hotel for Canal People.

Colon, Aug. 11.—Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal commission, and D. W. Ross, purchasing agent, left last night by the steamer Mexico for New York. Before the departure of Chairman Shonts from Panama for Colon, the commission had a meeting at which it was decided that the bodies of employees dying on the isthmus should be sent to the United States at government expense. The commission approved the erection of a 250-room hotel for the canal employees.

Enforced Strike at Riga.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—The rumors of serious trouble at Riga were today officially confirmed. Twenty thousand men are on strike there. Many of the strikers are desirous of working, but the Socialists deter them with threats of murder. It is declared that there is a sufficient number of soldiers at Riga to handle any disturbances arising from the strike. A regiment of infantry is patrolling the streets and keeping order.

Linievitch Outfitted.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—General Linievitch reports that the Russian forces were compelled to retreat after assuming the offensive near the village of Chagon on August 5, the Japanese turning both flanks.

PEACE CONFERENCE

First Official Meeting Is Held at Portsmouth, N. H.

PESSIMISM FILLS ATMOSPHERE

Split Expected on Indemnity Question, Both Sides Appearing Absolutely Unyielding.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 10.—The first official meeting of the Russian and Japanese peace envoys took place in this city yesterday. Credentials were exchanged and accepted. It was decided to hold two daily sessions, one in the morning at 9:30, and one in the afternoon at 3. To avoid delay and give the plenipotentiaries and delegates time for consultations between sessions, it has been arranged that luncheon will be served at the navy yard and the envoys, upon leaving their quarters in the morning, will not return until the afternoon session adjourns. Three secretaries for each side will be in attendance to draw up the protocols of the meetings, which will be written in both English and French. The French text, however, in cases of dispute, will be accepted in evidence (faire foi).

The firm attitude of M. Witte in private conversation against the payment of an indemnity and the insistent reports emanating from Japanese quarters that a stiff war contribution approximating the cost of the war, variously stated at from \$600,000,000 to \$800,000,000, constitutes one of Japan's demands, indicates a wide if not irreconcilable difference between Japan's irreducible minimum and what Russia is prepared to accept. Upon the question of the payment of a large indemnity the instructions of the Russian plenipotentiaries are believed to admit of no concessions, although it is possible a certain compensation in kind might be arranged. For instance, it is suggested that for the relinquishment of the island of Sakhalin, now in Japanese hands, the possession of which by Japan would give her command of the whole Siberian littoral, Russia could with propriety pay a large sum.

At this morning's meeting Baron Komura spoke Japanese, his secretary, Mr. Honda, translated it into French, while M. Witte spoke entirely in French.

TO CALL ASSEMBLY.

Nicholas Approves Call for Congress To Be Issued Saturday.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—On Saturday next the czar will proclaim the national assembly at Moscow, the ancient Muscovite capital. The special committee drafting plans for the gathering has completed its work and Emperor Nicholas has approved them.

The national assembly will be a deliberative and consultative body for the discussion of measures laid before it by the emperor or his ministers. It will have the power to enforce the withdrawal of ministerial propositions by a two-thirds vote, which gives it at least a negative control over legislation. It will have 500 members, chosen by a system of direct elections, and the first session, it is understood, will be held in November. The elections will take place in October.

Women Fight Highwaymen.

Reno, Nev., Aug. 10.—Mrs. C. Brown and Mrs. A. Matthiesen, wives of well known residents of Gardnerville, south of here, had a thrilling experience with two highwaymen while driving last evening. The women were on their way home, when they were ordered by highwaymen to stop. Instead of complying, they drew revolvers and began firing at the would-be robbers, who started to retreat, at the same time emptying revolvers at the women. The women bravely stood their ground until help arrived. The bandits, however, made their escape across a field and have not been seen since.

Noted Church Burned.

New York, Aug. 10.—St. Thomas' Episcopal church, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, one of the most richly furnished religious edifices in America, was wrecked by fire today. Within a block of the ruins of the church are the homes of half a score of the country's wealthiest men. Directly in the rear is the city residence of John D. Rockefeller, and near by are the residences of William Rockefeller, H. McK. Twombly, Colonel J. J. McCook and the home of the late Daniel S. Lamont.

Bomb Factory at Gomel.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—Reports received here show that the situation at Gomel and in that neighborhood is serious. A bomb factory has been discovered at Gomel by the police and it is asserted here that the Jews are trying to stir up disorders among the peasantry. Gomel was the scene of the Jewish massacre last year. Work has been resumed at Reval, where a serious strike has been on for some time past.

Typhoon Drowns Hundreds.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 10.—News is received here by steamer of the loss of over 100 small vessels of the Japanese plying fleet off Goto island, 545 of over 600 men on board being missing and believed to be drowned. Fifteen boats with 74 men survived the typhoon and about 100 men reached Mejima island.

CHINESE BOYCOTT EXPLAINED.

Agents of Mikado Said To Be the Actuating Power.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 14.—There is a growing belief that the boycott of American goods in China originated with the Japanese, and that their object was to secure the rich trade of the empire for themselves. Hitherto the Chinese provinces have acted independently of one another, but the concerted action in the north and south shows that a master hand has brought about the change. Ever since the war with Russia began Japanese agents have worked strenuously in China to make their influence permanent. The boycott seems to show how well they have succeeded. The Oriental press has much to say of the boycott. The China Mail says:

"Some of the soberer classes are apprehensive lest the passions of the people should be roused by such methods, whereupon they may not hesitate to become iconoclastic and attack anything foreign, under the misapprehension that all things foreign are American."

The Pekin and Tientsin Times says: "Those who know the Chinese best cannot but marvel at this sudden outburst of a patriotism which had hitherto been absolutely non-existent, and there are those who, reading between the lines, believe they see the shade of another nationality behind the Chinese agitators."

The Hongkong Press says: "The way to suppress an anti-American agitation in Canton is to start another anti-anything, so long as it be foreign. The Chinese merchants dropped the manifesto like a hot cinder the moment it was presented to them."

STEPPED INTO CREVASSE.

Woman Entombed for Two Hours in Montana Glacier.

Kalispel, Mont., Aug. 14.—Mrs. A. M. Burt, of Jamestown, N. D., a member of a party from the Big Fork, Mont., biological school, had a narrow escape from death while ascending Sperry glacier, above Lake McDonald, in the Clearwater country. Mrs. Burt had just ceased commenting on the danger of stepping into a blind crevasse in the state of unpreparedness in which the party was, when she disappeared from sight. The crevasse had been undermined by the intense heat of the previous month, and had given away beneath the feet of the unfortunate woman, who gave a despairing cry as she disappeared. The men of the party cautiously approached the crevasse, which was uncovered about five feet wide, and nearly a straight fall of more than 50 feet, but no sight of Mrs. Burt was to be had. Listening closely a call for help was heard.

A courier was sent three miles for ropes, by means of which, with short leather belts, suspenders and silk scarfs, the woman was finally rescued, after an effort of more than two hours. The shock was so great that nervous prostration is feared.

Mrs. Burt says she was bounced from side to side of the crevasse in her descent, but miraculously lodged in a pocket in the side of the wall, otherwise she would have been precipitated to unknown depths and perished.

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

American Surgeons Have Cured Six and Improved All Treated.

Manila, Aug. 14.—American surgeons connected with the board of health of Manila declare that they have discovered a positive cure for leprosy. Of 25 cases treated, all have improved, six cases being absolutely cured. Several patients, portions of whose bodies were gone, have recovered.

All of these cases have been under close observation for at least six months, and it is absolutely impossible to discover a trace of the germs of the disease in the blood of the patients. The method used is a system of X-rays.

The surgeons do not desire their names to be mentioned at present. They will not ask for the rewards which have been offered by various governments for a cure for leprosy.

Bakers Seek to Settle Strike.

New York, Aug. 14.—Efforts for a peaceable settlement of the Hebrew bakers' strike on the East Side were made today by Herman Robinson, international organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and Joseph Baronders, who were appointed by the striking bakers a committee to confer with the employers. They held a long conference without arriving at any definite conclusion. Another meeting of the employers will be held tomorrow. There was no renewal of rioting on the East Side.

Dumped Fish Offal in River.

New Westminster, B. C., Aug. 14.—Six canners, four belonging to the British Columbia Packers' association, one to J. H. Dodd & Son, Victoria, and one to the A. B. C. Packing company, have been summoned to appear on the charge of unlawfully dumping fish offal from the canneries into the Fraser river. Canners intend to fight the case to the highest court and the matter will likely prove a long and interesting fight.

Government Sends Fire Fighters.

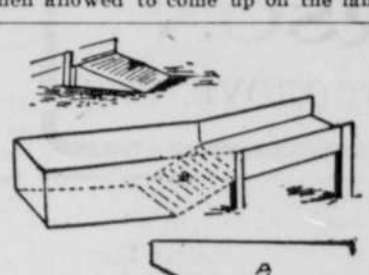
Missoula, Mont., Aug. 14.—Under orders from the Department of the Interior L. L. Sharp, special land agent, has left for the forest fire district surrounding Clinton with a party of men. Mr. Sharp's orders from Washington are to do all he can to check the destruction of timber caused by the fires now burning. All Western Montana is covered with a pall of smoke.



Tank for Dipping Sheep.

There are several plans for making a tank in which to dip sheep, and if one has a flock of considerable size it is wise to obtain some of the plans that are offered by manufacturers. If, however, the flock is not large, a home-made affair is easily built and at comparatively small cost. A tank of this kind is made as follows: A convenient size is ten feet long, four feet wide and two and one-half feet deep. It should be made so that the tank containing the dip is reached by a slatted walkway leading down to it, and another slatted walk leading up to the landing from which they go down into the tank.

There should be sufficient of the dip mixture placed in the tank to cover the back of the animal, which should be immersed for about one minute, then allowed to come up on the land-



HOME-MADE DIPPING TANK.

ing, where the dip is squeezed out of the wool and the animal allowed to stand to drain. The illustration shows how this tank is built. B indicates the slatted walkway and A shows the exact shape of the side portion of the box; the little drawing above the tank shows a walk down from the end of the drainage box which will prevent the sheep from injuring their legs, which they would be likely to do in jumping.

A Fighting Cow.

No fewer than six persons are at present suffering from injuries inflicted by a cow, evidently of Texas fighting stock, which broke loose in the streets of an English town, a few days ago, creating extraordinary scenes. The animal was being led by a halter, but when near the slaughter house it suddenly rushed at the man under whose charge it was, and tossed him high in the air. Extraordinary excitement at once arose, as the animal bolted from street to street, attacking or frightening all it saw. A little girl, aged seven, was wounded in the thigh with its horns, and a man knocked down. Leaving the town the animal directed its course towards the village, whence it had been brought. A farmer who attempted to capture it was gored in the thigh, and finally the "casualty list" was brought to a close by a man in Jordan yard, which it had left two hours previously, having one of his hands run through by a horn.—New England Homestead.

Shade for Poultry.

It is easy to give the poultry the needed shade when the range is fairly well covered with trees or even small brush, but where it is entirely open poultry suffer so much from the heat of the sun that the freedom does them little good; indeed, it would be better for them to be confined in large yards, where they might have shade



SHADE-COOP FOR POULTRY.

during the day and a run on the grass after the sun goes down. However, it is not an expensive plan to arrange a number of tents on the open range by erecting a frame of light strips of wood and covering this frame with unbleached muslin. By sharpening the ends of the posts the frame may be secured to the ground, yet easily lifted and removed to another portion of the range when desired. The plan is worth the attention of all poultrymen.

Rich Milk Gave Lower Cost Butter.

The results obtained with 172 dairy herds in Denmark, aggregating 3,723 cows, were recently studied. The cows were arranged in eight classes according to the average per cent of fat in their milk, each class having about the same number of cows. In the case of Class 1 (richest milk), 70.8 food units were required for the production of one hundred pounds of milk, against 95.0 units in the case of Class 8 (poorest milk). One pound of butter required 16.83 food units in Class 1, and 19.52 in Class 8. The skim milk obtained per pound of butter was 22.3 and 28.4 pounds respectively for the two classes. At ordinary prices of feeds and products it was found that a pound of butter was produced 2.8 cents cheaper by the cows producing rich milk than by those yielding milk low in butter fat.—American Cultivator.

Prices for Trade.

Merchants in some towns are trying the prize system to induce trade and are making it pay. They give

prizes to the farmer's wife bringing the most eggs, etc., and recently the plan was introduced of giving a prize to the farmer who brought the most women to town. When the women come in business picks up at all the stores. The plan worked, one farmer putting cushions on a hay rack and bringing over a hundred in the course of a day.—Denver Field and Farm.

Investigating the Soils.

For the sake of supplying definite and absolutely reliable information in regard to every square mile of land in the 3,622,933 which compose the area of the United States of America, Uncle Sam, through the Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture, will spend eighteen years and at least \$6,000,000. When the work of the Bureau of soils has been completed, it will be possible for a man intending to purchase a farm to write to the Department of Agriculture, and secure from that department a detailed map of the section in which his farm is located, together with a description of the section. Then by looking up his intended purchase on the map and consulting the descriptive booklet, he can determine to a nicety its value. The map will show by different colors the nature of the soil, while the descriptive booklet will tell its value which has been determined by examination of the soil, study of the railroad facilities, and the examination of the markets and other qualifying conditions. The soil maps and booklets will enable many farmers, who have been only partially successful to learn wherein they have failed by trying to raise crops unadapted to the nature of their lands, and will instruct them as to what crops are best suited to their farms. It will instruct them also as to the best methods of cultivating soils of different kinds.

While the examination of soils has been carried on for perhaps a hundred years by laboratory methods, the present investigation is along entirely different and far more practicable lines. The soils division was established as a separate bureau of the Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1901, and since that time its force has been increased more than twelvefold. Up to December 31, 1904, the bureau has mapped 88,855 square miles, in small patches scattered over the whole United States, and it is estimated that eighteen years more will be required to complete the work.

Flavor of Butter.

To a very large extent the flavor of butter depends on the kind of bacteria working in the cream. It is desired to have all of these of the species that produce lactic acid ferment, for then the flavor will be both clean and pleasant. But in too many cases the bacteria belong to the putrefactive order and set up putrefaction in the casein. There is generally a little casein left in the butter, in spite of the work of the best buttermaker, and this casein forms a base for the work of the putrefactive bacteria. There are other bacteria that cause decomposition of the fat itself, and if these are present the work of developing had flavor goes on rapidly. Pasteurization can do little to remedy this, if the undesirable bacteria have been at work for a few hours. The problem is to keep them out altogether.

Eggs by the Million.

The western part of Virginia has been known for years as a great section for raising poultry, and the industry is increasing at a rapid rate. The shipment of Thanksgiving turkeys and chickens for all seasons brings in a considerable revenue. In Rockingham county last year, 30,000 crates were shipped to market, a total of 180,000 eggs sold from one county in a single year. This does not include many thousands consumed on the farms where they were laid. The lowest price of the year was 14 to 15 cents a dozen, and in December 32 cents was paid. The average for the last year was 22 cents. The profit from eggs alone to Rockingham county farmers was nearly \$200,000.

Pure Air in Stable.

Is the air in the stable pure and free from dust during milking? Would he be willing and glad to eat a plate of soup while he is milking a cow? If not, why not? Isn't milk a human food and isn't the milk pail that is under the cow being filled with food for his table?—Prairie Farmer.

The Growing Pigs.

The growing pigs may be helped along in two ways; one is by feeding sows liberally on those feeds that tend to produce milk; the other is by giving the pigs clean food of the right kind, such as clover and alfalfa.

Dressing for Tomatoes.

A tomato fertilizer very popular on the Pacific coast is made as follows: Nitrate of soda, one part; dried blood, two parts; superphosphate of bone meal, four parts; kainit, three parts, all by weight.

Barn and Pasture.

Wide tires save much horse power. A sandy or muddy road doubles the work.

Axle grease pays 1,000 per cent profit.

The best drivers talk much to their animals.

Aluminum horseshoes have been thoroughly tested by the Russian army. They have proved quite satisfactory, saving the horses' feet more than iron shoes do.

Good ventilation, clean bedding and plenty of light and comfortable stalls are also necessary in the cow stable. Dusty will seed it with millions of germs and these will develop taints and defects that are not desirable.