

## ROBBERED TWO STAGES

### Lone Highwayman in California Made a Good Haul.

#### EIGHTEEN TOURISTS LOST THEIR CASH

**He Joked His Victims While They Emptied Their Pockets For Him—Offices Can Find No Clew.**

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 clew 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 presidents' 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.—Advice 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 Hootalinqua river by steamer that a placer strike has been made on Lake creek, tributary to Lake Teslin, the source of the Hootalinqua. 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.

## MINE FIREMEN FIRM

### Coal Operators Continue Working Many Mines.

#### UNION SYMPATHY FROM OTHER POINTS

**The Men Are Not Discouraged, and Declare Their Ranks Are Being Steadily Increased and Strengthened.**

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 22.—More mines were in operation and more coal was hoisted in the Wyoming valley today than on any day since the stationary fireman's strike began. In the face of this change in the situation the strikers are by no means discouraged. In an official statement issued this afternoon it is declared that in the upper anthracite region there is a greater number of mines idle than yesterday. The statement says:

"In compliance with the order of the United Mine-workers of America to firemen of their organization to return to work, but few have complied, and there is a steady increase to their ranks. We hope to have complete organization of the entire territory. A noticeable attitude is that of the mineworkers throughout the upper region in their sympathetic stand in our behalf. From Hazleton, Shamokin and Mount Carmel region the men are fast organizing and will respond to the call to a man."

### ONE YEAR OF OCCUPATION.

#### Peking Will Be Given Back to the Chinese Authorities August 14.

Washington, July 22.—Commissioner Rockhill has cabled the state department the following statement of the present status of the negotiations at Peking:

"The diplomatic corps at Peking is engaged in considering the Russian proposals for the eventual increase of the tariff (maritime customs). A solution of the problem is hoped for. The indemnity, fixed at 450,000,000 taels and 4 per cent interest, has been formally accepted and Japan has waived preferential treatment. The formal surrender of Peking to the Chinese is expected to take place on August 14." The date mentioned is the anniversary of the relief of the legations by the international forces. The Russian proposal referred to is understood, in substance, to be an increase from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the customs duties which the Chinese government may collect at the ports from foreign countries. It is further understood that the increase is not to take effect at once and perhaps not at all. It will depend upon the resources of China under the existing system. This proposition is believed to be much less objectionable to Great Britain and Japan, as well as to the United States, than the original proposition to make an absolute and immediate increase of the customs duties to the extent proposed.

### POSTAL REFORM.

#### Postmasters Notified of a Change in Second-Class Regulations.

Washington, July 22.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden has issued a circular notice to all postmasters calling special attention to the order promulgated recently, making radical changes in the kind of publications allowed admission as second-class mail matter. It says that postmasters may be held on their official bonds for revenue lost to the department through improper application or faulty administration of these regulations. The pound rate of postage, it says, is a special privilege at the public expense and the department will restrict the privilege to those publications which are fairly within the contemplation of the laws and properly meet the requirements. Owing to the material changes of practice which will be necessary by some publishers and news agents, the department, where it is inequitable, will not enforce the new regulations immediately, but will in no case extend the time beyond October 1, 1901.

### The Dragon Has Left.

London, July 22.—A high official in Peking who claims the power of divination, says a dispatch to the Standard from Tien Tsin, has notified the Chinese court that the dragon has left the capital, and that, consequently, it is impossible for the court to return.

### Water for Suffering Indians.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 22.—The United States district court took summary steps to relieve the condition of the suffering Pima and Maricopa Indians when it granted an injunction restraining the canal owners above the reservation from taking water from the river and thus depriving the Indians of their water supply. The action is of much importance in that it will give the Indians water enough to prevent a famine, which caused such disaster among them last year.

### Fishermen's Strike Ended.

Vancouver, B. C., July 22.—The strike of the salmon fishermen against the Fraser river cannery has been adjusted, the Vancouver board of trade having acted as mediator. It has been agreed that the fishermen shall receive 1 1/2 cents per fish for one-quarter of the entire pack and 10 cents for the remainder of the pack. The union men began fishing Sunday night.

### DIED AT CRAIGSIDE.

#### General Butterfield Succumbed to a Long Illness—Paralyzed for Months.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 18.—General Daniel Butterfield died at his home, Craigside, at Cold Springs, at 8:30 last night. He had been in very poor health for a year or more and had been in a condition of semi-paralysis for some time. He left a widow but no children.

The general came to Cold Springs much impaired in health. Six weeks ago he had a stroke of apoplexy in New York. Last week he gave directions to his wife to obtain permission from the secretary of war to have his body interred in the military cemetery at West Point. At first it was thought permission could not be granted, but later word came that it had been, and, on receiving the news, the feeble old man expressed his satisfaction.

Daniel Butterfield was born in Utica, N. Y., October 31, 1831, and was graduated at Union in 1849. He was a colonel of the Twelfth New York militia when the Civil war began. On the enlargement of the regular army he was commissioned colonel and appointed brigadier general of volunteers September 7, 1861. He became major general of volunteers November 29, 1862, was made colonel of the Fifth infantry in the regular army July 1, 1863, and was breveted brigadier and major general, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious conduct. He served after the war as adjutant-general of the general recruiting service of the United States army, with headquarters in New York, and in command of forces in New York harbor from 1865 till 1869, when he resigned from the army and was appointed head of the sub-treasury of the United States at New York. Since leaving this position he has been connected with the American Express Company.

### CONGESTION AT ST. MICHAEL.

#### Yukoners Much Relieved by the Arrival of the Steamer Portland.

Seattle, July 19.—The steamer Portland arrived in port at 1:30 yesterday morning, bringing news of awful ice fields and a great congestion of people at St. Michael, which was relieved by her arrival at the mouth of the Yukon, followed by other craft. The Portland took two weeks—June 20 to July 4—to reach St. Michael from Nome. She plowed through vast ice floes, and June 24 was within eight miles of St. Michael, only to put out to sea again. The report from St. Michael was to the effect that 1,500 Yukon men and women had been at that port for three weeks waiting for the first steamer. So scarce did provisions become that these were living for a long time on one meal a day. There is a great rush down the Yukon from as far up as Dawson for Nome, and a big ferry business will be done during the summer between those ports. The Portland took 400 passengers from St. Michael to Nome. The river steamer City of Paris was carried out from the mouth of the Yukon by the ice floes and was lost for a time on Behring sea. The steamships Portland and Dora went out after her, but she finally managed to put back under her own steam, making port June 28.

### HALF A CROP IS CERTAIN.

#### Reins in the Corn Belt Came Before it Was Too Late.

Topeka, Kan., July 19.—The rains that have fallen in Kansas last night and today have practically assured a corn yield of at least 50,000,000 bushels, and the yield may be even greater. The state is under the influence of a low barometric condition, and more rain is expected tonight. Correspondents in numerous Kansas towns, in reporting rains, say that the sky is overcast with clouds tonight, and that more rain within a few hours is certain. The drought in Kansas has been broken, and with it has gone the excessive hot spell. It is the opinion among those who have been watching the weather conditions that the season will be more favorable to crops from now on. Good rains are reported tonight over portions of Eastern and Central Kansas, and in each case is mentioned the fact that the rain is not through with yet.

Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas board of agriculture, is enthusiastic over the result of the rain. Mr. Coburn has been optimistic all along as to the ultimate outcome of the drought, saying there was not the least cause for alarm, as Kansas could well take care of herself. He is sure that the corn yield will reach at least half a crop if the present very favorable weather conditions continue.

### Crushed by a Chain.

Cleveland, July 19.—A chain weighing four tons fell on six men at the Westinghouse Electric Company's works this afternoon. One man was killed and five others are badly injured.

### Trainmen Fled From Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., July 19.—An American train crew on the Mexican Central Railroad has just reached this city, having fled from the republic to the north in consequence of accidentally running over and killing a Mexican. The accident happened below Torreon, Mex. A freight in an isolated spot ran over a peon, killing the man instantly. In Mexico the killing of a native by a train is as much a crime as murder.



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, carts 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.

### 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.

### Fusing 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.

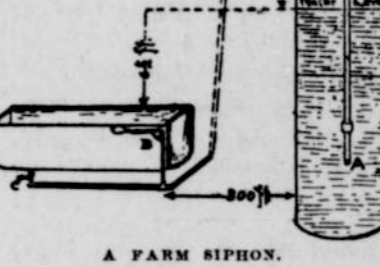
Don't wait until your plants are badly injured by plant lice before applying the kerosene emulsion or tobacco water.

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.

Borderers 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.

### 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 tee, 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 of chamber C; L; chamber made of heavy copper soldered to pipe above and below F, F. Have pipe three's 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