

# MEETING OF MINERS

## Fourth International Congress In Session at Boise.

### WILL ASK FOR DEPARTMENT OF MINES

#### Thirty-six States and Territories and Three Foreign Countries Represented—Declared for an Open River.

Boise, Idaho, July 24.—The fourth annual session of the International Mining Congress convened at the Columbia theater at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Representatives from 36 states and territories and three foreign countries were present.

The meeting was opened with an address of welcome by Governor Hunt. He was followed by Mayor Alexander, who tendered the keys of the city to the visitors. Judge J. H. Richards then welcomed the congress on behalf of the citizens, delivering an oral address that attracted much attention. Responses were made by E. L. Shafter, of Cleveland, O., Professor W. H. Tibbals, of Salt Lake, and Tom Ewing, of Los Angeles. President L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico, then delivered his annual address. He reviewed the previous sessions and spoke of the work to be done. Mr. Prince stated that the principal object of the congress was to secure the establishment of a department of mines. He said it was necessary and the great industry ought to have such recognition in order that its development might go forward at a pace that would keep it abreast of development along other lines. There were many problems confronting the industry, he said, that cannot be solved satisfactorily without the direct aid that could be given through a government department of mines.

Delegate C. J. Moore, of Colorado, offered the following, which was referred to the committee on resolutions:

"Resolved, That the International Mining Congress, assembled at Boise, Idaho, extends to the president and directors of the Louisiana Purchase exposition its fraternal greetings and promises for it an active and continued interest and support.

"We also urge upon the legislature of the several states such a generous financial recognition of the coming exposition as shall contribute materially to its already assured success."

At the afternoon session Secretary Mahon read letters from President McKinley, Vice President Roosevelt and several other prominent government officials, all expressing regret at their inability to attend the sessions of the congress.

Committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business were appointed, after which Major Fred R. Reed, of Boise, presented to President Prince a gavel made of Idaho mahogany, with bands of silver made from the Trade Dollar mine. The gavel, said Major Reed, was a present from ex-Mayor James A. Pinney, of Boise. President Prince responded in a fitting manner, evincing his appreciation of the gift. Pending the reports of committees some of the papers prepared for the congress were read.

### SAMOAN CONTROVERSY.

#### Tutuila Uncertain Whether It Is a Part of the United States.

Tutuila, July 25.—A controversy has occurred over the customs as to whether Tutuila is a part of the territory of the United States in that respect or not. It was required that importers receiving goods from the colonies and neighboring islands of German Samoa should produce consular certificates to the invoices of goods from those places. This meant a further tax and increase in the prices of the goods. The prevailing opinion is that importers are not required to produce the invoices, as pointed out in the revised statutes, that Tutuila is not a part of the United States for that purpose, and that instead of protection, free trade is preferable on those islands where there are no manufacturers to protect. The Tutuila government has made no decided move in the matter.

### BRITISH DISASTERS.

#### Supply Train Captured and Burned—Crabbe Attacked by Kritzinger.

London, July 25.—The British war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, July 25:

"A train from Cape Town with 113 details and stores was held up, captured and burned at Scheepers, eight miles north of Boluortwest on the morning of July 21. Our casualties were three killed and 18 wounded. An inquiry is proceeding.

"French reports that Crabbe, with 300 men was attacked in the mountains near Craddock by Kritzinger, at dawn July 21. The horses stampeded. An all day fight followed. Crabbe fell back on Mortimer. Our loss was slight."

### Sources of China's Revenue.

London, July 25.—Great Britain's counter proposition to Russia's suggestion of 10 per cent customs is that the sources of Chinese revenue already earmarked shall be accepted for the present as adequate, says a dispatch from Peking to the Daily Mail. Later, if these do not suffice, the powers, Great Britain suggests, could consider new sources. Several powers support the proposal, which has a frail chance of adoption.

### IN EXCESS OF INCOME.

#### Appropriations by the Hawaiian Legislature—May Issue Bonds.

Honolulu, July 19, via San Francisco, July 25.—The legislature has finished the business of passing appropriation bills, for which it was called in extra session. The amounts appropriated are largely in excess of the estimated income. News is expected from Washington regarding the power of the present legislature to order an issue of bonds under the loan act of 1896. Such bonds have to be approved by President McKinley. It is understood that if he approves of such an issue, the session of the legislature will be extended long enough to allow the passage of a loan act, which would greatly relieve the financial stringency that threatens the public treasury. The appropriations, as finally passed, are close to the governor estimates, as originally submitted, in most cases. The appropriation for the militia has been reinstated in the bill, and salaries have been made very near the old standard throughout. Departmental expenses are considerably cut.

The government has decided to use for its current financial needs about \$235,000 that was put up by Chinese immigrants who entered the country under contracts with the republic of Hawaii, and Chinese Consul Yang Wai Pin has made a protest which he is said to have forwarded to Washington. The money has been lying idle in a local bank. It is the deposits of Chinese who came here to work as plantation laborers, each of whom was required by the old government to put up \$36 as a guarantee that he would do no plantation work, the money to be refunded to any who wanted to go home, to pay passage. The consul feared that applicants would no longer be able to get their money. In reply to his protest, Acting Governor Cooper wrote to the consul, informing him that the territory would continue to pay the deposits to Chinese who were entitled to them as formerly.

The district of Hamakua, Hawaii, has been visited by a large cane fire, causing over \$25,000 loss. It destroyed between 80 and 85 acres of young cane, and about 800 acres of forest.

### NOTORIOUS BENDERS LOCATED.

#### Family of Former Kansas Murderers Said to Be Living in Colorado.

Topeka, Kan., July 25.—Four persons, said to be members of the notorious Bender gang, accused of committing a score of murders at their home near Galena, Kan., over 15 years ago, have been located near Fort Collins, Colo., and Governor Stanley has issued requisition papers on the governor of Colorado for their return to this state. The first steps toward bringing the suspects to Kansas were taken upon the representations of Frank Ayers, of Fort Collins, who asserts that one of the quartet, Kate Bender, was once his wife. Governor Stanley issued the requisition upon affidavits of four men who went to Colorado to identify the suspects. The Benders committed a series of murders, the most atrocious ever recorded. They lived on a small farm near Galena and for years, as it developed after their flight, they had lured travelers and buried their bodies in the yard around the house. All four members of the family were accused of aiding in the murders. The family consisted of man, wife, daughter and son. The parents would now be in their 70s and the children about 50 years of age.

### REFUNDING DUTIES.

#### Attorney-General Knox Declined to Render an Opinion.

Washington, July 25.—Attorney General Knox today declined to render an opinion, which was asked for by the secretary of the treasury, on the question whether or not, under existing laws, the secretary is authorized to refund the duties collected on goods imported from Porto Rico between the date of the ratification of the Spanish treaty and the date that the Foraker act went into effect. The attorney general says that inasmuch as the controller of the treasury has given his decision on the subject, it is a matter for the controller alone, and he, therefore, cannot give a decision as requested. It is authoritatively stated at the treasury department that the government will proceed immediately to refund these duties of the controller. The duties to be refunded will reach approximately \$2,000,000.

### The Transport Service.

Manila, July 25.—The reports submitted to Adjutant General Corbin by Major James B. Alishire, in charge of the water transportation department of the army at Manila, show the saving of \$3,000 daily for the last three months. It is expected, in view of this economy, to operate some transports direct between Manila and New York. Adjutant General Corbin recommends the use of two of the fastest transports in a monthly mail service between San Francisco and Manila, to insure quick handling of the mails.

### To Help Revenue Raiders.

Monterey, Tenn., July 25.—The posse from Nashville to reinforce the revenue raiders engaged in Saturday's battle reached here today under command of Revenue Agent Chapman and United States Marshal Overal. They found the region quiet and information concerning moonshiners hard to obtain. Thomas Price, the wounded deputy marshal, is still alive, but can live but a short time.

# COURT OF INQUIRY

## Schley's Request Granted by the Secretary of War.

### REGULAR NAVAL COURT WILL BE CALLED

#### Admiral's Conduct During Santiago Campaign Will Be Fully Investigated as Soon as Hot Weather Is Over.

Washington, July 25.—Secretary Long, in accordance with a request from Admiral Schley, yesterday advised that officer that he would order a court of inquiry to examine into the entire matter of Admiral Schley's course in the Santiago naval campaign. Later, the secretary announced that, owing to the extremely hot weather, the court would not meet until September and that he would turn over his reception room to the court. The secretary said:

"It is too hot now and I do not believe it would be very comfortable for officers to sit in their heavy, full dress uniforms during August. I issued an order some time ago dispensing with the wearing of full dress uniforms during a court martial, but this case will be so important that every form of official dignity will be observed, even to the guard of marines at the door."

"Will the sessions of the court be open?" was asked.

"Unquestionably," was the emphatic reply. "I propose to make that fact very plain. It would be a great mistake to have a secret court. The country has the right to know all that transpires in the way of testimony offered. Personally, I should be very glad to have a court composed of a larger number of officers, but the naval regulations restrict me to the selection of three. I hope to announce the personnel of the court tomorrow and this will give the judge advocate and the recorder ample time to prepare a list of witnesses who are to be summoned. I do not believe that the session of the court will be prolonged, because after all, a great deal of the talk over the Santiago campaign is like the geni's vapor, which can be condensed in a small bottle."

"Will Admiral Schley be allowed to name witnesses?"

"Admiral Schley," was the reply, "will be afforded every opportunity for the appearance of all witnesses he may desire. He is also entitled, under the naval regulations, to be represented by counsel."

While Secretary Long was not asked whether the court of inquiry would be asked to form and submit an opinion upon the facts disclosed by the investigation, it is considered quite probable that this course will be pursued. Unless the order convening the court expressly requires this opinion to be expressed, its report must be confined to stating the facts found. Although no positive declaration has been given on the personnel of the court, it is assumed about the navy department that Admiral Dewey will be president of the court. There is an impression that the two other members of the court will be retired naval officers, or at least officers who had no connection with the Santiago campaign. The selection of retired officers will have a double advantage. Not only will they be free from any prejudice growing out of their active connection with the department, but they will have no fear of future consequences arising from their course while members of the board.

### RIVERS AND HARBORS.

#### Engineer's Report Concerning Next Year's Needs.

Washington, July 25.—The report of Captain W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, stationed at Portland, Or., on improvements of rivers and harbors in Oregon, Washington and Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, together with recommendations relative to future appropriations was made public yesterday. The following are the recommendations for future appropriations:

Columbia and Lower Willamette rivers below Portland, \$725,000.

Improving Columbia river between The Dalles and Celilo, either by construction of boat locks and by means of canals and locks, \$214,579.26.

Mouth of Columbia river, \$600,000.

Columbia river to Cascades, \$150,000.

Columbia river, near Vancouver, \$12,000.

Snake river from Riparia, Wash., to Lewiston, Idaho, \$28,000.

Mouth of Couquille river, \$75,000.

Willamette river, above Portland, and Yamhill river, \$70,000.

Entrance to Coos bay, \$142,970.64.

Tillamook bay, \$27,000.

Siuslaw river, \$65,000.

Clatskanie river, \$12,588.47.

Lewis river, Wash., \$11,960.

Cowlitz river, Wash., \$7,000.

Couquille river, from Couquille City to Myrtle Point, \$3,000.

Long Tom river, annually, \$500.

Coos river, \$3,000.

This makes a total of \$2,147,598.37 for the rivers and harbors of the three states.

The report discusses in detail the work being done now upon each proposed improvement, as well as making recommendations for the amount to be expended in the future. In each instance the recommendation is that the amount be expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, the estimates being in all cases made for that year.

### MINING MEN AT WORK.

#### Congress at Boise Discusses Reform in Mining Laws.

Boise, Idaho, July 25.—At yesterday morning's session of the International Mining Congress the committee on credentials reported and the report was adopted. The remainder of the session was devoted to reading and discussion of papers.

The following resolutions, offered by President Prince, were adopted:

"Resolved, that the magnitude and importance of the mining industry, which has now reached over \$1,000,000,000 of annual product, call for the establishment of a national department of mining, the chief officer of which shall be a member of the president's cabinet.

"Resolved, that the congress of the United States be respectfully requested to provide by law for the locating and working of mines of the reserved minerals—gold, silver and quicksilver—in Spanish and Mexican land grants."

Another resolution adopted was the following:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of the International Mining Congress, it is not to the best interests of mining that undeveloped mines or prospects be placed on the 'boards' or 'lists' of mining exchanges and offered for sale to the general public."

The session yesterday was enlivened by an animated discussion aroused by the reading of a paper by Judge W. B. Heyburn on "Amendment of the Mining Law." The judge said, in speaking of the conflicts arising over locations because of the uncertainty of the strike of the vein:

"I propose a solution—that all end lines shall be parallel. When the first locator goes to the recorder's office to file on his claims he should give notification that he has discovered a new ledge. Then let the nearest deputy marshal surveyor go to that vein, determine its exact course and then compel all locators to make their end lines parallel with the first claim." The discussion covered the entire field of controversy.

The delegates are practically a unit on the proposition to work for the establishment of a department of mines at Washington, with a secretary who shall be a member of the president's cabinet. A committee will be appointed to visit Washington during the coming session of congress and press the question. There was a committee appointed on legislation at the Milwaukee session last year. Their efforts, however, were directed in the main, to securing changes in the present national mining laws, which were adopted many years ago and have not been sufficiently amended.

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### Floods in Hungary.

London, July 26.—The valleys of the Danube and other Austro-Hungarian rivers have been flooded by violent rains, says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Express. In Budapest, 300 dwellings were rendered untenable. Entire villages have been swept away. Twenty-six persons were drowned at Lipolz, where houses of two stories were submerged.

### Baptist Young People's Union.

Chicago, July 26.—The eleventh annual convention of the International Baptist Young People's Union began in this city today. Over 15,000 delegates and visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada are expected to be present at the meetings, which will hold five days. Today was spent in informal reunion. The conference will be opened formally at the Coliseum tomorrow.

# FARMS AND FARMERS

## How to Make a Permanent Pasture.

### On many farms it would certainly pay to abandon the old pasture as soon as possible, and do the work necessary to get the new field in shape.

Most farmers are not inclined to take for pasture fields anything but such meadows that no longer yield profitable crops of hay. This is a mistake, for they are, often times by this practice, turning land into pasture fields that is too valuable for that purpose, and which might be reseeded after the proper manipulation, and be made to yield large crops of hay. One of the best growers of hay in the country recommends the following mixture for permanent pasture:

Red clover, 6 pounds; Alsike clover, 4 pounds; Kentucky bluegrass, 3½ pounds; orchard grass, 3½ pounds; meadow fescue, 3½ pounds; redtop, 3½ pounds; timothy, 5 pounds. These seeds are well mixed, and the quality given is the seeding for an acre. The seeding is done about the 1st of September, after preparing the ground thoroughly during the summer. If started at once the ground may be plowed now and sowed to buckwheat, which should be plowed under when in bloom. This would add the desired humus to the soil. After plowing under the buckwheat, just before the sowing of the grass seed mixture, the ground should receive the following fertilizer: One hundred pounds of acid phosphate, thirty pounds of dried blood, twenty pounds of nitrate of soda and thirty pounds of muriate of potash. This gives 180 pounds of mixture to the acre, to be well harrowed in before the seed is sown. After the seed is sown, the ground should be well rolled. The first season after seeding, the grass might be cut, but the cattle should not be turned into the field until the second year.

### The Plum Curculio.

In an old book we read some years ago a report from some one who tried the experiment of taking a rough board some six or eight feet long and coating it with coal tar, then nailing it to a pole that would raise the board well up among the branches of the plum tree. The odor of the coal tar was so offensive to the curculio that he had as many plums as the tree ought to stand up under, although they had not produced a crop before for some years, and he had threatened to cut them down. The boards should be put up when the trees are in full bloom. He was led to try it by the fact that another had obtained a crop from a tree near which he put up a building and covered the roof with coal tar. If so simple a remedy will drive away those troublesome insects it should be known generally, as it is but little trouble or expense, though to be entirely effectual we think the tar should be renewed as often as every two or three weeks, as the curculio is about nearly from the time the fruit sets until it ripens. The poles or boards may be tied up to prevent blowing down.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

### Longfellow Bush Bean.

The bush bean that is early is very desirable, especially for the market gardener, and the Longfellow bush bean seems more nearly to meet the desires of the market gardener than any of the sorts now in cultivation. The pods are often six and one-half or seven inches

in length, pale-green in color, straight and round. They are entirely free from the tough inside skin usually found on string beans. The flavor is delicate. In season it is often a week earlier than any other good sort. The vines yield prolifically, and the crop ripens uniformly in size and nearly at the same time.

Visit Successful Farmers. Nothing will contribute more toward success in any vocation than enthusiasm which is founded upon faith in your own abilities to succeed in your own undertaking. If anyone anywhere near you is making a success in your adopted line of work, or speciality, you should by all means visit him and see just how he manages, and why he succeeds where others have failed. Farming in all its branches as now profitably pursued needs constant study, and during the comparative leisure every one should review the past and plan for better results in future. There is no other method of learning about any farm subject equal to being on the farm where such work is practiced, and having it explained by those who have made it a success. It may be the



LONGFELLOW BUSH BEAN.

man in slanting directions, so that the legs when fitted will occupy the position indicated in the drawing. Now take a pair of old broomsticks, whittle the ends so that they will fit into the holes, drive them in tight and saw them off any length desired.—Exchange.

### Infertility of Eggs.

There has been much complaint the last season among countrymen of the small portion of chicks hatched from each setting of eggs, whether placed in the incubator or with the old hen. Naturally there are various reasons given for this loss, but mainly under the general heading of infertility of the eggs. Every one who has handled poultry knows there are various causes for infertility. There may be a weakness in the structure of the hen or of the cock. Also the feed has a great deal to do with the fertility of the egg. A hen that is overfed or kept very fat is not as likely to lay fertile eggs as one that is thinner. The food given to the laying hen has also something to do with the infertility of eggs, for hens kept largely on a diet of corn will produce eggs that are much more likely to be infertile than those from hens fed on a variety of foods. Meat foods and green foods are absolutely essential for laying fowls, if we would have from them eggs strong in fertility. The head of the flock should also receive careful attention, as he must be well fed and not permitted to run with too many hens.

### Cold Storage on Farms.

There are few farms where a sufficient quantity of fruit or vegetables is grown to warrant the erection and operation of a cold storage plant; on the other hand, the suggestion that such a plant could be built and operated profitably in any section where the fruit crop of a dozen growers was very large is worth consideration. Such a plant could readily be operated on the co-operative plan at comparatively small expense to each shareholder. With apples, for instance, it is only possible to get the highest prices for winter fruit by holding the crop in cold storage until late winter. As this is now done the grower obtains but a little more than he would in the fall sale of his crop when the storage charges and shrinkage are taken out.

### New Varieties of Strawberries.

Two causes contribute much to the running out or rapid deterioration of new varieties of strawberries that are sent out with testimonials of large fruit and great yields. First, the large yields are obtained by heavier manuring and better care than they get in ordinary field culture, and in the haste to obtain plants to sell, the vines that have been weakened by heavy bearing are again forced to send out runners, as many as possible, and all are taken, whether they are near the old plant or at the extremity of the runner, where we think the young plant is but a weakening.—American Cultivator.

### Clipped Work Horse.

I have worked a clipped horse two summers and think I shall never work him another summer without being clipped. He used to sweat profusely, and the hair would twist up and make him look bad, and it would take a man an hour to clean him off and make him look decent. After clipping he hardly sweat at all, stood the work better, kept easier and was always clean.—Michigan Farmer.

### Raspberries and Blackberries.

Head back the young canes of raspberries and blackberries to three feet, and the laterals also when they get longer. They may be pinched with the thumb nail and finger in a small patch, but this soon makes the fingers sore, and where there are many bushes to go over it is better to use a pair of shears or a sharp sickle.—Exchange.