CUBA'S PATRIOT ARMY

It Is Winning Battles, and Campos Has Got Enough.

60,000 SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD

And Even Dispatches From Madrid Acknowledge Spanish Defeats—Sympathizers Reach the Island.

Madrid, Dec. 15.—Word has been received from Havana that 800 insurgents, led by Roderiguez, Lopez and Recio, attacked the Spanish column of Capt. Borrego, consisting of seventy-two soldiers, near Neuvitas. Twenty-nine of the Spaniards were killed, and eight wounded. Capt. Borrego and four men escaped, but the remainder of the column was captured. The insurgents have put a stop to harvesting in the Camagua district.

The first intelligence of the engagement mentioned above was conveyed by a cable dispatche to the Associated Press direct from Havana on Saturday.

Havana, Dec. 15.—A column of troops commanded by Col. Oliver met the forces of Gomez and Maceo on December 11 at Altos de Alberuches. The engagement lasted from morning into the night. The insurgents were dislodged, leaving upon the field fifteen killed. The troops had five killed and twenty wounded.

Memphis, Dec. 15.—Cuban sympathizers are active in this city. A dozen men left this city November 24 to fight with the insurgents, and news has just been received of their safe arrival in Cuba, where they were received with open arms. It is said another expedition is being formed here which will leave in a few days.

Washington City, Dec. 15.—The attitude and claims of the Cubans are set forth in a statement given out today by Senor Gonzales de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation in the United States. It is in answer to a pamphlet signed "An American," which has been widely circulated in this country. Senor Quesada pictures alleged Spanish cruelties, gives the official estimate of 50,000 revolutionists in the field, and invites Spanish advocates to debate. He continues:

"A document circulated by the Spanish representatives through their bureau established in New York, and simply subscribed 'An American,' can carry no weight before the public opinion of this country. The phrases put in complimentary to this country, to 'pat Americans on the back,' are sufficient to mark the Spanish sources which inspired and paid for this anonymous attack. We cannot fail suggesting that if the newspapers in this country have not been able to obtain exact news, it has been because the cable and the mail have been in the hands exclusively of and tampered with by the Spanish authorities, who would not allow any matter to go through but what was favorable to the government. Did Martinez de Campos give the order or not that all foreign correspondents should not go into the Cuban ranks, and threaten to shoot them immediately if they disobeyed?"

He calls attention to the American correspondents Woodward and Reno, and all others who have refused to sell American manhood and dishonor their calling by falsifying reports of battles, or concealing the horrible atrocities committed by the Spanish.

"There has been no absence of 'presentment of the Spanish side,' yet Americans do not know how a man could be killed and identified, as Maceo was, and then five months later defeat the Spanish at Valenjuela, and again three months afterward cross the terrible military cordon of the Spanish into Los Villas. What has been the outcome of the surrender of Rabi, Rego and a host of others? Fabrications given out to discourage Cubans or influence possible legislation in this country, as was done before the president's message, when it was wired that the Cuban cause had received a death blow, a campaign of falsehood which will be renewed when congress meets. The Spanish have not admitted a single defeat, and yet the Cubans have armed their men with rifles used only by the government. The government has killed, according to their official count, more men already than they admit we have in the field, yet we hear of transports bringing thousands of unfortunate recruits to fight for a toppling monarchy in America. Spain never loses but the last battle, and she will lose it in Cuba.

"If the truth is not known it is Spain's fault. Let her welcome fearless and incorruptible American journalists to Cuba and give them facilities; let her ask the press of this country to name a committee of investigation, otherwise it will look as if she was afraid of the power of the American press. Cuba has placed in the field an army of 50,000 men. She has a population of 1,500,000. Of course about half are women, leaving 750,000 males, and there are fully 200,000 able-bodied men among them. This is a wonderful proportion and shows an almost unanimous feeling for the revolution. Cuban patriots are today called the same names that the Spanish-American heroes Boliver and Bacero were. The majority is in favor of war. If not, how is it that the whole Spanish army has not been able to crush this band of desperadoes, and more than thirty generals, and God knows how many officers, are chasing these Rob Roys without success? Either the Spanish army is very poor and has leaders unworthy of their trust, or it is the whole soul of Cuba which is aroused. Let the world decide. That prediction they made in February that all would be settled within ten weeks has not been borne out by subsequent events. The ex-Marquis of Santa Lucia, our president, has one of the highest titles in Cuba. Masso, the vice president, is admittedly a man of integrity and of means. But this attacking pamphlet fails to mention Rafael Portuondo, the secretary of foreign affairs, a most distinguished lawyer of high social rank; Dr. Fernun Valdez Dominguez, the sub-secretary, a noted physician, a victim of the cruelties of the Spaniards when they shot the eight innocent students of medicine. Yet these are attacked as 'outcasts, bandits, refugees and ignorant outlaws.'

"Today there are more colonels in the Cuban army who were leaders of the Autonomist party before the war than in the junta central. The Cubans are oppressed. If not, it would not be necessary to keep in the island a standing army larger than the one in the United States, which has sixty times its population. They are taxridden and drained of their wealth to fill the coffers of Spain."

DYNAMITE IN CUBA.

Used by the Patriots to Destroy Railroad Bridges and Scare Soldiers.

New York Sun.

"Gen. Roloff," said a man just back from Cuba, "landed at Tunas de Laza about the middle of September last with 350 recruits, fully armed and disciplined, under command of Gen. Castillo. This corps is known as the Cuerpo Expedicionario. They had 2,800 Remington rifles, 1,500 Colt's 45-calibre revolvers, seventy-five boxes of ammunition and 450 kilogrammes of dynamite. I formed part of the escort that was sent down to Tunas to receive this ammunition, and on arrival was detailed to take back, by forced marches, two boxes of dynamite to be distributed to Capts. Roberto Bermudez and Luis Roban for immediate use in destroying railroad bridges.

"I know positively that two of the principal railroads of the island are paying subventions to the patriots in order to protect their roads. The Sugua La Grande and Santa Clara roads refused to do this, and in consequence hardly a day passes without their having some bridge blown up with dynamite. They have to send out an exploring engine in advance of all their trains, and large escorts of military have to accompany each train, both as a guard and to do the work of reconstruction, as the Cubans have notified the laborers not to work for these companies on pain of death.

"I myself was present at the blowing up of the $40,000 bridge between Stricelo and Rodrigo, and so had an opportunity to see how the people managed dynamite. The masonry was blown away as neatly as if done by experts. The trestling was then set fire to, and this in broad daylight and not more than two miles away from the garrisoned town of Rodrigo, where there were some 400 Spanish troops.

"These left their fort and occupied the houses of the residents, to protect them, so they said, as soon as word was brought that the patriots were destroying the bridge. Doors and windows were closed, and the brave Spanish soldiers protected the people of that town by taking good care to place themselves within the innermost rooms of the houses. The knowledge that the patriots had dynamite frightened those Spaniards so badly that they didn't know where to hide themselves. The Cubans may not understand the technique, as the Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., says, of the proper use of dynamite, but they are doing lots of damage with it, all the same.

"'It matters not if we have to blow up, burn, or destroy every structure or property in Cuba,' one Cuban leader said to me. 'We do so because we know that out of the ruin our liberty will be born; and, though we should have to plant our banner in a heap of ashes, it matters not, as liberty will be our reward. Should any be so unpatriotic as to express discontent at losing his property, let our answer be that we are giving our lives; that we, day by day, give our blood for our country, so that we give and we lose more than others.'

"This is the sentiment expressed by every Cuban, from Maximo Gomez down to the last man in the ranks. Can such men be defeated?

"I see that the papers say that the Cubans are disgusted with this mode of warfare.

"Well, I have lived in Cuba for more than ten years, and I have but just come from Cuba, and I have not lived isolated either, but right among and forming a part of the Cuban people, and I never heard a Cuban express anything but absolute approval of the tactics of Gen. Maximo Gomez, and more, in Cuba I never saw a Cuban who would not be the first to fire or blow up his own house and property for the liberty of his country. Now, that is how the people feel; the papers may say what they please

"But I have digressed from the incident of the Rodrigo bridge. It took the Spaniards forty-eight hours to fix the bridge temporarily, at an expense of about $6,000, and the Cubans gained their object, which was to detain two train loads of soldiers sent from Havana to occupy some places which the patriots burned while the trains were detained. I refer to the burnings of Strecito, Cifuentes, and in the vicinity of Rhodas. Capt. Roberto Bermudez, superintended the use of the dynamite at this bridge. He has had lots of practice by this time, and is now, no doubt, an expert.

"The patriots have a gunpowder factory in charge of a German chemist. This was on a small scale when I left, it being limited to refilling the empty cartridges, which are carefully collected after an action. They were refilling when I saw them about 1,500 a day. Preparations were being made to get machinery and the metals to make the cartridges, or rather the machinery to prepare the metal, as Cuba is full of copper machinery, old and new, used on the sugar plants, so that they have plenty of metal which would be cheerfully furnished, as it belongs principally to Cuban property owners."

CAMPOS' RESIGNATION.

The Cubans Think He Was Not Severe Enough to Suit the Spanish.

New York, Dec. 15.—Several of the more prominent members of the Cuban junta were seen this evening in relation to the dispatch concerning the resignation of Campos. A consensus of the opinions was embodied in the statement made by Horatio S. Rubens, the legal adviser of the junta. He said:

"The news is not of an unexpected nature. Without desiring to confirm the authenticity of the dispatch, I am nevertheless able to state that for some time past the junta has been possessed of information which points to Campos being removed to another sphere of action. The belief among my associates is that the word 'recall' should be substituted for 'resignation' in the present instance. There are a multitude of reasons why Campos should not voluntarily resign his command, and by so doing lose prestige and invite disgrace. The only possible motive for resignation would be the general's dissatisfaction with the number and type of troops furnished him and the failure of his government to let him have necessary supplies. It is also possible that he is not in accord with the recently arrived Lieut. Gens. Pando and Marin. These may have differed with him regarding the treatment of prisoners. Campos himself is severe enough where captured patriots are concerned, but it is well known that Pando and Marin favor a reversion to the brutalities which characterized the work of Spanish officers and men in preceding revolutions."

BAYARD TREATS IT LIGHTLY.

He Tells the English the Speeches in Congress Are Trivial.

London, Dec. 14.—The long dispatches from New York on the Bayard incident have revived interest in the speeches at Boston, England, and Edinburgh. Mr. Bayard, however, treats the whole matter lightly, and said to a friend recently that he regarded it as the result of the "silly season" in America.

The weekly newspapers devote considerable space to the alleged unfriendly attitude of the United States respecting the Venezuelan and Bering sea questions. The Saturday Review says: "Such vulgar impertinence as Senator Morgan's would certainly not be allowed in the house of commons. Does the United States wish for war, and why? We may say with Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German minister for foreign affairs, in his dignified reply to President Cleveland's petulant complaint about the German tariff, that we have a right to demand reciprocity in friendly feelings."

The National Observer says: "It is taken for granted that President Cleveland does not intend to press the whole claim relating to Venezuela, as implied in his message. But if his words have the meaning which we should attach to any other ruler, the conflict of views is very serious, and it seems that an open quarrel can hardly be avoided except by the surrender of one side. For the United States a withdrawal would be a very serious defeat."

Nicaragua and the Canal.

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 15.—Judge Duarte, of the supreme court, has written an opinion bearing on the question of the annullment of the contract of the government with the Nicaragua Canal Association. He says that Nicaragua should first demand a prompt compliance with the terms of the contract on the part of the canal association before annulling it.

The Russians in China.

London, Dec. 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says: It is reported that the Germans and Russians are surveying Kiaochau bay, south of Shantung, as a possible naval station. The Russian squadron will probably winter there, the Japanese having rendered Port Arthur useless for the present.

England and Venezuela.

London, Dec. 15.—The correspondent of the Times at Caracas, Venezuela, telegraphs as follows: "I am informed that the policy of the government here will be to endeavor to treat the Uruan police incident and the frontier question under one heading."

Clerks Excluded From the Press Gallery

Washington City, Dec. 15.—The officials governing the conduct of the press galleries of the house and senate have adopted a rule that will exclude from the privileges of these galleries all legislative as well as executive clerks. Clerks to members and senators not engaged in newspaper work are those who are affected. The prospect of application from many clerks who depend on their salaries from members for a living, but who would represent small provincial papers, was the prime object in the adoption of the rule. The galleries are already crowded, and a limit had to be fixed.

Church Burned, Firemen Injured.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 15.—The Eighth street Methodist Episcopal church, one of the finest church edifices in the city, was destroyed by fire today. A. L. Robbins was pinned beneath the joists and his legs burned nearly off. He cannot recover. George Wandonlicht was frightfully burned, but will recover. Both are firemen. Loss $30,000.

BIG TAILORS' STRIKE.

The New York Contractors Repudiate Their Agreement.

AND THE WORKERS WILL GO OUT

When the Tailors Won Last Summer's Strike, the Employers Gave Bonds to Keep the Agreement a Year.

New York, Dec. 15.—The members of the Clothing Contractors' Mutual and Protective Association have repudiated the contracts entered into by them with the members of the United Garment Workers of America in this city last July, and another strike involving 10,000 tailors in New York city, Brooklyn, Brownsville and Newark, is precipitated. The contractors are under bonds of $200 each to live up to the terms of the agreement for one year, made during the last conflict between themselves and the organized tailors, to whom the contractors had to yield and grant their demands at the close of the struggle which terminated three months ago. Today being the first work day in the Hebrew calendar, the tailors, though anticipating a repetition of the old trouble, found notices posted upon most all of the shops stating that the employers had agreed to abolish the weekly system granted under the provisions of the new contract, and that the men would be paid in the future under the piece and task work systems.

The employers further notified the tailors that they would not in the future permit the walking delegates of the union to enter their shops, and would at the same time dispense with the services of timekeepers, whose duty it was to call out the dinner hour. This greatly incensed the tailors, who quit work this morning in 100 shops, employing 3,000 workmen. The news spread like wildfire in the Hebrew section of the city, and before noon fully 5,000 tailors besieged the headquarters of the union in Walhalla hall, where meetings were held. Organizer Meyer Schoenfeld and Secretary Herman Robinson and the members of the executive committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors, called on Notary Public Joseph Schulum and ex-Assistant District Attorney Thomas J. Bradley, who acted as counsel for the tailors in the last strike, and instructions were given to at once proceed against those who signed as sureties on the violated agreements of the contractors.

Steps will be taken to recover the amount of bonds given, and meantime the fight will wage more fiercely than ever, as both sides are firm. The contractors held a meeting today and resolved not to permit organized labor to run their establishments. They contend they have a right to hire and discharge whom they please and manage their business without the interference of the walking delegates of the Brotherhood of Tailors. The executive committee of the United Garment Workers met tonight and it is more than probable that 16,000 workmen will desert the shops.

The Labor Convention.

New York, Dec. 15.—The session of the National Federation of Labor will continue tomorrow. It is expected the convention will close Wednesday, although there is talk of a night session on Tuesday so as to adjourn on that day. Some of the committees held brief sessions today. The committee on organization decided to report on a plan formally admitting the National Federation unions not now affiliated, but which have asked for admittance. The committee on labor boycotts also held a meeting, and it will make a report tomorrow concerning various strikes now in progress. Many of the delegates made up excursions to different points of interest in this vicinity.

Gompers a Straight Trade-Unionist.

New York Dec. 15.—In the Federation of Labor yesterday President-elect Gompers, on being introduced, said: "There is no position on earth that I hold with as much sacredness, reverence and high honor as I do that of president of the American Federation of Labor. I can plainly see the duty that confronts me. If my past has shown to you that your confidence is due me, all I can say is that I will do all in my power to keep up the past record. I am a trade unionist, and as such I will stand or fall for that principle and will try to prove worthy of the confidence you have placed in me."

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

The American Liner Indiana Badly Injured at Liverpool.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.—The American liner Indiana, Capt. Boggs, from Philadelphia, December 2, at 7:30 o'clock this evening was turning into the stream here in order to land her passengers, when she collided with the British steamer Samoora, which was anchored in midstream. As a result the Indiana showed a big rent in her port side just at the bulkhead, through which the water rushed in a great torrent. The disabled steamer was immediately towed alongside the landing, where her passengers were landed. The vessel sank three feet in half an hour. An effort was made to plug up the hole in the steamer's side, but it proved fruitless. The vessel was then towed to the Chester shore and there beached. With only a little more delay the Indiana would have sunk in midstream. The Samoora was also badly damaged.

The Indiana is a brig-rigged iron steamer of 2,484 tons and 2,158 tons gross register. She was built at Philadelphia in 1873, and is owned by the International Navigation Company. Her dimensions are: Length, 242 feet; beam, 43 feet; depth of hold, 24.9 feet. The Samoora is a vessel of 773 tons.

DUTIES OF GERMANS.

They Should Be Christians and Bow to William's Will.

Kiel, Dec. 15.—Emperor William arrived today and paid a visit to the dock yards and to the Seamen's home. At the latter place he made an address and administered the oath to the naval recruits. He exhorted them to remain good Christians, and to be loyal to their emperor and fatherland, and to keep the oath sacred which bound them to submit to one will in order to preserve what their forefathers created.

CANADA'S THRIFT

Prevents Her From Furnishing Fish to Wasteful Americans.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 15.—The application recently made by the state of Washington for salmon from the British Columbia hatcheries has been refused by the department of marine and fisheries. The reason assigned is that it is not considered proper, considering the recklessness and carelessness of the United States authorities in the matter of the waste and destruction of fish, that Canada should, out of her thrift, supply a competitior in the foreign markets.

Two Workmen Killed.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 15.—News reached here today of a disaster which occurred at Big Stone Gap, Va., Saturday at noon, in which five laborers lost their lives. The men were working on a cut and had stopped for dinner, seating themselves under a ledge of rock projecting from an embankment. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, a large boulder broke loose and came down upon them, causing instant death to all. The names of only two could be learned, George Farden and George Belton.

A Murderer Found Dead.

Viroqua, Wis., Dec. 15.—Frances Boulder, the German farmer who murdered his wife at Vasburg Friday night, either committed suicide or was lynched by his family or neighbors yesterday. On arriving at the house to make the arrest the sheriff found the murderer suspended by a rope in his woodshed.

A Lunatic's Assault on a Girl.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Dec. 15.—For several weeks Miss Minnie Sparks has been in mortal fear of her life, and this afternoon those fears were realized. She now lies in an unconscious condition with her skull fractured, the result of a terrific blow by Harry Sweetman. Sweetman was discharged from her father's employ some time ago, and it has grown upon the man's mind to such an extent that he has become temporarily insane. Last week he entered the house and fired twice at the girl, but failed to hit her. She said nothing about the episode, and the police did not hear of her persecution until her body was found today.

About 3 o'clock Sweetman caught Miss Sparks just as she was stepping from the house. He struck her a terrible blow upon the head, which knocked her senseless and fractured her skull. Then he filled her mouth with rags and tied her feet together, drawing the cords tight and cutting the flesh. Sweetman got another rope and looped it around the girl's neck, evidently with the intention of strangling her. However, some noise frightened him, and he dragged her to the woodshed door and hurled her through it. He then escaped. Five minutes afterward Miss Sparks was discovered. The police have been on the hunt for the man, and it is said that if he is caught before public indignation has a chance to cool he may be lynched.

The Fate of Shipwrecked Sailors.

Baltimore, Dec. 15.—The British steamer Lord Erne, Capt. J. Dunn, from Liverpool by way of Swansea, arrived here today, having on board James Brooks, of Liverpool, second mate of the ship Belle O'Brien, of Thomaston, Me., which foundered off the coast of Ireland in November. Brooks was taken to a hospital. He is in a serious condition from his exposure in an open boat without food or water from November 20, when with two companions he took the long boat and abandoned the O'Brien, until November 30, when he was picked up by the Lord Erne. One of his companions, Cronin, became insane and jumped overboard and was drowned. The other, Peterson, became delirious and died a day or so after being taken on board the Lord Erne. The chief officer and five of the crew abandoned the O'Brien on November 18 and landed safely at Traile, Ireland, November 20. The rest of the crew were to leave in the long boat, but before all could enter or water or provisions were taken on board the waves swept the boat away with the three men in it. The rest of the crew were rescued from the O'Brien November 27 by the steamer Rose Morrian.

Catholics Defy Bishop Bonacum.

Omaha, Dec. 15.—A special to the Bee from Tecumseh, Neb., says: The Catholic congregation of this county today adopted resolutions declaring their intention to support Father Murphy in his fight with Bishop Bonacum. The priest sent here by the bishop when he excommunicated Father Murphy, held services in a hall today, but was unable to secure any worshippers, notwithstanding the bishop's proclamation of excommunication includes any Catholics who may aid Murphy in holding services. They defy the bishop.

Kansas Saloons Closed.

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 15.—At midnight last night the police ordered every saloon on Main street to close permanently, and the order was promptly obeyed. The saloons on the other streets were not disturbed, and it is thought that a compromise has been effected whereby the liquor men have agreed not to do business on Main street, as it was to the Main street traffic that the principal objection of the temperance people had been raised. The fact that the police made no arrests and that the saloon men obeyed their order promptly gives color to this theory.

Another Body Found.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 14.—In a secret closet in the Kansas medical college the police today found another body that has not been accounted for by the college officials. The cadaver is that of a man. So far the remains have not been identified.

Two Texans Fight, Fatally to Both.

Stephenville, Tex., Dec. 15.—In an altercation this evening between Billy Kay and T. J. Wilson, Kay was stabbed, and while bleeding to death he threw Wilson to the ground and stamped his head to a pulp. Kay is dead. Wilson cannot live.

Capt. Bassett Dying.

Washington City, Dec. 15.—A slight rally in the condition of Capt. Isaac Bassett occurred this afternoon. The physicians hold out no hope and Mr. Bassett's demise seems but a question of time.

Value of the American Hen.

Probably the American hen does less cackling and makes less noise generally than the representative of any other interest of equal value in the country. The American Economist pays the following handsome tribute to the hen:

"No account was taken of the hen product until the census of 1880, when it was found that we had approximately 100,000,000 fowls in the United States, laying nearly 457,000,000 dozen eggs. During the subsequent ten years the number of fowls had more than doubled, though the increase in the egg product was not so great, doubtless because of the greater consumption of broilers. The exact figures are as follows:

Census.	Fowls.	Geese, ducks and turkeys.	Doz. eggs.
1890	258,472,155	26,816,545	817,211,146
1880	102,265,653	23,234,687	456,875,080
Inc	156,206,502	3,581,858	360,336,066

The increase in the number of fowls was 153 per cent. between 1880 and 1890, and of eggs 79 per cent. Estimating the value of eggs at 12 cents a dozen on the farm the year through, we would have the egg supply of the United States worth $55,000,000 in 1879, and $98,000,000 in 1889. Taking the farm value of a fowl at 25 cents, we should have $64,618,039 as the representative value of all American hens. Adding this to the $98,000,000 for eggs, we get $162,618,039 as the value of the fowl crop of the United States. This is 150 per cent. greater than the value of all American sheep this year, and $62,000,000 greater than their value in 1890."

Exports of Apples.

The following figures and comments are taken from a recent bulletin from the United States department of agriculture:

EXPORTS OF APPLES FOR THREE FISCAL YEARS.

Year ended June 30—	Fresh. Barrels.	Fresh. Value.	Dried. Pounds.	Dried. Value.
1893	408,014	$1,057,967	7,966,819	$482,685
1894	78,580	242,617	2,846,645	168,054
1895	818,711	1,954,318	7,085,946	461,214
3 months end Sept. 1895	31,093	74,127	1,387,842	69,427

Export shipments of apples from any of the states east of the Rocky mountains can be made remunerative. The apple among fruits is as staple and universally demanded as beef among meats. The variety which has sold for the highest price in British markets is the Albemarle Pippin, which is successfully grown to its greatest perfection in the state of Virginia. This variety has at times netted the growers $7 a barrel in the orchards. It is a remarkably fine keeper, of delicious flavor and beautiful coloring. The profits of intelligent horticulture along the Atlantic seaboard cannot well be overestimated.

Making Ready to Spray.

C. H. Ross, member for the Second district, reports in the Mason County Journal that he has found many of the orchards in Mason county in need of pruning and spraying. He directs and advises the use of the winter wash, "Lime, sulphur and salt solution as the best. This has been tested by the boards of California, Oregon, Idaho, Washington and British Columbia with the most satisfactory results. Spray the limbs and wash or spray the bodies. The recipe for this solution has frequently been published in the Horticulturist, and can be found in the horticultural reports issued by the state board.

"One feature of this solution is, that when applied, it covers or paints the tree an amber or white, somewhat owing to the amount of lime used in the solution, so that one can readily tell whether the work has been thoroughly done or not."

Those intending to spray should do the work as soon as possible. Careless or negligent persons will be compelled to disinfect trees infested with any serious insect so far as the members of the board can reach them.

The annual meeting of the Gridiron Club was held yesterday in Washington City, and W. E. Annin, correspondent of the Salt Lake Tribune, was elected president, to succeed W. B. Stevens, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who declied reelection.

THEY PEDDLE RUGS

The 10,000 Armenians in America a Thrifty Lot.

NEARLY ALL ARE IN COMMERCE.

Tenacity With Which They Cling to Language and Religion—The Latter Much Like the Catholic.

New York Times.

Armenians have been coming to this country for about the last ten years, and now they number here about 10,000 souls. They began coming in small numbers, attracted by the prosperous condition of the trade in Oriental rugs and the high prices paid for those articles of furniture. Not a few of the carpet and rug makers in the Turkish empire and in Persia are Armenians, and when they learned of the large profits made by merchants in the United States on rugs and carpets, several came here, bringing such goods with them, and others followed in their wake, and sought employment in the carpet factories, where they were willing to work for comparatively low wages. Numbers of these, as soon as they became better acquainted with the language and customs of this country, themselves started in to manufacture rugs in a small way on their native primitive hand looms. They produced very good imitations of original Turkey rugs, and peddled them about the streets. Later, merchants thought of them, and a number of enterprising Armenians went into that business and the sale of other Oriental goods, and are gradually acquiring wealth.

Besides rugmakers, a good many of the Armenians are silk weavers, shoemakers, and wiremakers, and large numbers are employed in New England and New Jersey factories. Last fall many of them went on strike for an increase of wages. A good many from the country districts of Armenia went down South and to the Pacific coast, where they engaged in grape culture and in raising other fruits.

All Armenians speak the Armenian language, which abounds in gutterals, and most of them can write it very readily. Even in writing to each other in Turkish they employ Armenian characters. The Turks, in their efforts to compel all Christians in Asia Minor and Armenia to use the Turkish as the colloquial tongue, succeeded to a great extent in making their Greek subjects, except those on the shores of the Mediterranean, forget the Greek or Roumanic language, but the Armenians clung to their ancient tongue with great pertinacity, although they speak Turkish with as much facility as they do Armenian.

While nominally one people, the Armenians evidently are not so ethnologically, for they differ in complexion and features, although there is a certain resemblance among them by which one who has lived in the Orient can distinguish the members of various creeds and religions, whose social relations have for generations been mainly restricted to their respective religious circles. Some of the Armenians have dark complexions and Semitic features, while others are fair-skinned, brown-haired and blue-eyed, and have straight noses. Even the Turks and the Kurds note this distinction among the Armenians.

There are not very many Armenians in this city and vicinity, and most of them are engaged in commerce. They have a great aptitude for commerce, and Turkish cities abound with Armenian business men who have managed to acquire a great deal of wealth. They are grocers and dry goods men, and money changers and bankers, and farmers of taxes. As farmers of taxes, however, they have not distinguished themselves from Mohammedans or followers of other creeds, and have not shown the characteristic Christian spirit of justice. In Turkey the crops are generally taxed in kind, one-tenth of the produce being claimed by the government, although a good deal more is taken. This system of taxation has given rise to a class of men who farm the taxes from the government, and are furnished with soldiers or gendarmes to enforce the collection of the taxes. The wheat and barley and maize and other cereals must not be thrashed until the tax farmer comes and takes the portion due to the government, or rather to himself, and this is done arbitrarily, inasmuch as the soldiers are ready at a moment's notice to belabor the complaining peasants with sticks and whips. Fruit, cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and eggs, and dairy products are likewise exorbitantly levied upon.

Nearly every Armenian who comes to the United States brings some money with him, and proceeds to invest it in some profitable venture, after consulting with his co-religionists who have come before him. The serious fact is impressed upon him by his countrymen that he must be industrious and sober, and that he will not receive any assistance from the benefit fund if he spends his money in dissipation. For the Armenians in this vicinity have established a benefit fund, to aid those who are in distress and sick, and to their credit it must be said that very few calls are made on the fund. Most of the Armenians who come here are young men, and many of them unmarried. As soon as a young man has accumulated some money and established a business, he turns his eyes toward his native land, and crosses the ocean to bring back with him a wife from his own people. Of late, however, very few have cared to return to Turkey for wives, through fear of being arrested there on some pretext or other, and being kept in prison until they are robbed of all the money that they may have. Consequently Armenian girls in this country are at a high premium at present, and an Armenian damsel can have her pick of a score of suitors, and can have a good-looking husband or a rich one, or one who combines both qualifications.

There are many Armenians in Worcester, Mass., where they have a church, with a priest at its head. Their co-religionists in other American cities where they have no church generally attend religious services in Roman Catholic churches, as the dogmas and doctrines of the Catholic and Armenian churches are very much alike, except that Armenians do not recognize the pope as the head bishop of Christianity.

The present massacres of the Armenians in the Turkish empire are probably an exercise of the policy of Mohammedan rulers to keep down the numbers of their non-Mohammedan subjects, who may become a menace to their supremacy and stability. There were the massacres of Christians in Lebanon and Damascus in the early sixties, when the Maronites and other Christians began to become formidable; years later there were the fearful massacres in Bulgaria, and now the Armenians, who have enjoyed immunity for many years, and have consequently largely increased in numbers, are having their turn. The sultans will not draft their Christian subjects into the army, and these, not suffering any losses in battles and by privations, in the field, increase more rapidly than do their Mohammedan fellow-countrymen. The order of the janizaries, probably the most fanatic of the Moslem soldiery, was recruited from young Christian boys who had been torn away from their parents; and these were annihilated by Sultan Mahmoud on account of their insubordination and rebellious instincts. If these janizaries, children of Christians, were, as Mohammedans, dangerous to the sovereign, the sultans might argue, how much more so would those Christians themselves become if allowed to increase too rapidly.

The other Christians in the Turkish empire have in their turn gone through the terrible experiences which the Armenians are enduring now, and they may also have precipitated matters by revolutionary propaganda and the defiant attitude of young, hot-headed men who in their cups have cursed the sultan. That such words were uttered is admitted by some Armenians themselves, and it is a grievous offense for a Turkish subject, especially a Christian, to blaspheme the sultan, and he runs the risk of being arrested and having his property confiscated, like Naboth, the Jezreelite, lost his life and had his property confiscated on the trumped-up charge of having blasphemed the name of King Ahab. An Armenian business man in Brooklyn has a brother who went through a similar experience. He occupied a high position in the service of the Turkish government, and became quite rich. Then he was removed from office, and some time afterward was thrown into prison on a charge of having cursed the sultan. And in prison he remained until he was squeezed as dry as a lemon that has had the full pressure of a lemon squeezer.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN GERMANY.

The People Growing Tired of Their Despotic Emperor.

Berlin Letter in New York Evening Post.

The disintegration of political parties has advanced during the past three months at so rapid a rate that it is impossible at this hour to tell where cohesion ends and chaos begins. That one faction which has in rain and sunshine withstood the assault of all the other factions the most vigorously for a quarter of a century, the Center, is torn the most by inner dissensions, so that it no longer presents a united front to the enemy. The Polish wing of the great Catholic Center has all of a sudden become more Polish than Catholic. The Conservative party, bereft of its cleverest and boldest leader, Baron von Hammerstein, is like a rudderless vessel swaying to and fro. The National Liberals have, for several years past, been losing strength at the polls at each succeeding election, and the same is true of the Radicals and Ultra-Liberals. Alone the Socialists have been gaining strength, numerically at least, for they, too, are rent by party strife, the south being arrayed against the north.

So the government does not know where to get a majority for any bill introduced, does not know where to make advances or where to repel. Moreover, it lacks a well-defined programme. The Hohenlohe cabinet, like its chief, is vacillating, weak, conciliatory, or brusque by turns. It lacks solidarity and purpose, energy and initiative. And the storm that has been gathering for months is sure to burst during this session of the reichstag. The agrarian malcontents—hitherto comprising the main phalanx of government supporters, though a number of the Center delegates are also agrarian, as are the Guelphs, the Poles and other anti-government members—are firmly determined to eat no more sugar or bread out of the hand of the government, and to force things to an issue one way or another. They insist on two things, viz: The restitution of bi-metallism (or the initiatory steps leading to that at least) and on some trenchant measure or measures to bring back higher prices for cereals. Their main organ, in its last issue, says that "in case the government fails us in this, too, it can only be explained by either a lack of good will or of energy, and in either case the logical conclusions will be drawn by us." In other words, the agrarians have fully made up their minds to bring the Hohenlohe regime to an end unless they get what they want. In any case it will be hard lines for the imperial chancellor, for the cabinet is far from being a unit on this vital question how far to humor the agrarian demands. In fact, it is split in two on the subject. Hence it is probable that another ministerial crisis will be on ere the session closes, or else the present reichstag will be sent home and an appeal to the country made.

Meanwhile a reactionary, illiberal spirit is spreading through the land. Informers are everywhere. The system of political espionage is each day bearing fruit. The thing called lese majeste, though by law but a misdemeanor, is treated and punished as a crime. Two days ago a laborer named Oscar Frost at Breslau was sentenced to two years in jail because of some ill-advised words about the emperor. For the one month of October, in thirty-one trials against Socialist offenders alone, the fines amounted to 2,941 marks and the imprisonment to ten years. The state's attorneys are ever on the watch for such cases, and a denunciation, no matter how ill-founded, is equivalent to a conviction. The judges are straining the law to impose heavy sentences. To rid yourself of an enemy no surer and easier means can be found than to prefer a charge of lese majeste against him. A 17-year-old girl, for criticising the poorly executed lithographs of the imperial couple, not the latter themselves, was denounced by a woman with whom she had quarreled, and thereupon spent months in jail. And it is not alone the Socialist and anti-government press that is gagged and harassed, but even those journals and magazines or books which, in their general tenor, are friendly to the government and are thoroughly monarchic.

Hand in hand with that terrorism goes the systematic attempt to curtail that freedom of teaching in the universities which has for generations been held one of the main bulwarks of constitutional liberty in Prussia, and which has been hitherto respected by every government, reactionary or liberal. A number of steps taken in accordance with government orders during the last month show that this crowning glory of German university life is to be broken down. Dr. Jastrow, a "privat docent" in Berlin University, is to be driven out of his office because of a sentence in a recent economic work of his displeasing to a member of the Prussian cabinet. The case of Dr. Arons furnishes a parallel to this, and there are several other similar cases. Associations of students, too, meeting for the study and discussion of social and economical problems, have been dissolved by university rectors making themselves the tools of government reactionism; notably was this the case in Berlin, and more recently still in Halle.

It is well known that the emperor is opposed to the projected reform of military trials, a reform measure which has been urged and promised for more than ten years in the reichstag. The nation as a whole, no doubt, desires publicity at these trials, and succeeding secretaries of war have signified their willingness to gratify the popular will. It is known to few who is influencing the emperor against this needed reform. The two personages in question are Gen. von Hahnke, chief of the imperial military cabinet, and Lieut. Gen. von Plessen, commander of the imperial headquarters, both intimates of the emperor.

Ceaselessly the German municipalities are making efforts to secure to the poorer part of their population dwellings less crowded and more in accord with hygiene. But the latest statistics prove that these efforts have thus far accomplished no satisfactory results. For the average number of persons inhabiting a dwelling house in Berlin is 73, in Breslau 50, Dresden 36, Hamburg 34—as against 47 in Vienna and 33 in Paris. In 161,215 rear dwellings live 40 per cent. of Berlin's population. How closely the density of population in dwelling houses is connected with mortality is also shown by this same statistical bulletin, for it gives the mortality in houses averaging 30 to 40 denizens at 4.8 per cent., 41 to 50 at 5.5, 55 to 60 at 5.7, 61 to 70 at 6.5, 71 to 80 at 7.2, over 80 at 8.4. These statistics give the ex-

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cess of females over males in Germany is almost a million—26,352,430, against 25,409,.... In Berlin there are 769,902 males, as against 845,180 females.

A Holstein-Jersey Cross.

Country Gentleman.

Editors Country Gentleman: While a single instance proves little, it may be worth while to contribute that little to the solution of a question mooted from time to time in these columns. What is the result, and what the advantages, if any, of a mixture of Jersey and Holstein blood in producing a cow for the family dairy? Is it, or is it not, a valuable cross?

The single cow to be described was bred from a high grade Jersey, of exceptional excellence as a persistent milker and rich butter maker. The sire was a full blooded Holstein. The calf was raised by kindness emphatically: well fed and petted from babyhood. She is now nearly six years old, and has been the mother of four calves. As a family cow, furnishing milk cream and butter, in generous quantity and strictly of the highest quality, she has proved all that could be desired. In the first flow of milk she gives, on very moderte feed, over twenty quarts daily of rich milk, which, though it has not been tested, certainly reaches a high standard in its proportion of butter fat. In fact, at the present prices of butter, the only objection we find to her is that she makes too much. In a family of three persons, all milk drinkers, where cream is used lavishly on the table as well as for liberal quantities of ice cream, the weekly churnings leave a considerable margin above the weekly consumption. This yield is well sustained, so that for six months a tolerably equal performance may be relied upon. She has always calved in the spring, so that the October butter, firm, fragrant, and perfect in keeping qualities, is packed in a stone jar, in the old-fashioned manner, for late winter use. It comes out, if possible, better than it went in. Last year, in the late autumn, after the surplus of butter for the interregnum was secured, by the aid of small quantities of flaxseed jelly, prepared as frequently advised in these columns, her milk fatted a good veal calf beyond the supply of that daily used on the table. I think this is proof positive of "a good cow."

In former years we have thought it a literal shortcoming that she went dry longer than necessary, necessitating a considerable period of "buying milk," always more or less inconvenient in a country neighborhood in winter. But each year Tiptop (for so we named her in the spirit of prophecy) "holds out" her milk better; last year she was dry about sixty days, and probably much less than this is not desirable for a cow fulfilling the double functions of milk-maker and breeder.

A cow bred in this manner has the advantage of size, and gives large calves, even though bred to a Jersey bull. Though flesh-forming should be secondary in the dairy, yet it is an item of some importance; and in these days of narrow margins in all matters of farm management, two or three dollars on a calf is worth considering. If the manifest destiny of becoming beef at the end of her usefulness as a milker be taken into consideration also, it seems to me that there is much to be said in favor of this cross, provided the result obtained in this particular case is not unusual. In regard to that I have no knowledge, and I do not know that the practice has been frequently tried.

It has been recommended to owners of cheap land—outlying farms in New England, for instance—to make a specialty of raising family cows, heifers from good stock, bred and handled in such a manner as to be of the highest value to those who wish to keep a single cow. Might it not be worth while to try this parentage, putting a young bull from a Holstein butter family with grade Jersey heifers?

The cow in question is gentle and affectionate, always ready to lick the hand that feeds her, and coming with confidence to meet her human friends if they appear at any time in the pasture. In color she has the Holstein black and white, less attractive than the soft Jersey fawn or silver gray. But the fine head and neck, the soft, pliant orange skin, the broad, high, well-hung udder, and the whole contour of the body, betray the Jersey blood. Doubtless disposition, and what we may call playfully the manners of any domestic animal, has something to do with its usefulness, and much to influence its desirability as a home possession. There are cows more placid than Tiptop; she has unquestionably a will and spirit of her own, and resents any neglect. But this is a trait which has its usefulness, and accompanied by a readiness to respond to kind attentions, it gives even a cow that kind of personal interest which lies at the bottom of much of our satisfaction in these humble friends and helpers. No one who loves domestic animals fails to find in them not only intelligence, but germs of affection.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

EDWARDS—In South Seattle, December 14, 1895, Mrs. Lenora Edwards, aged 50 years.

The Weak Spot.

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