The Islander.

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WAR DOGS LET LOOSE

Japan Formally Proclaims War Against China.

NOTICE GIVEN TO OTHER NATIONS

Vessels of Other Powers Will Henceforth Carry Contraband Articles of War at Their Own Peril—Minister and Consuls Recalled.

LONDON, August 3.—A dispatch just received says Japan made a formal declaration of war upon China to-day. Lord Kimberly, upon receipt of notice from the Japanese Minister that war had been declared, wired all the British representatives abroad to warn the captains of merchant vessels of the fact in order that they might form their cargoes accordingly. Any contraband ware comprised in the cargoes will be handled at the risk of the owners of the vessels.

FOR THE WORLD TO TAKE NOTICE.

TOKIO, August 3.—The Japanese government has informed a representative of the foreign powers here that a state of war exists between Japan and China. This is regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war.

MINISTER AND CONSULS RECALLED.

LONDON, August 3.—Private dispatches say that Japan has closed her legation in Peking and recalled her Minister and all her Consuls from China.

SHANGHAI, August 3.—12:30 P. M.—In consequence of the declaration of war upon China, proclaimed by Japan yesterday, the Japanese Minister will leave for Tokio to-morrow. The Japanese flag was hauled down from the consulate here to-day.

FROM THE LAND SIDE.

SHANGHAI, August 3.—A number of heavy guns have been added to the artillery at Taku harbor in the last three days, and submarines have been laid in expectation of an attack from the Japanese fleet. Great alarm is felt at Taku, as the people there believe that any day may bring several Japanese war vessels and a bombardment. The steam launches of the Chinese customs service are scouting along the coast to ascertain whether or not the Japanese are approaching. Their officers report that several Japanese cruisers have been seen in the Gulf of Pechili. The ability of the Taku forts to withstand a bombardment is doubted. The forts were not built to resist the fire of modern guns. Six Chinese transports, packed with troops, sailed on Monday from Chee Foo. They were conveyed by three warships.

THE BATTLE AT YASHAN.

SHANGHAI, August 3.—The Chinese are strongly entrenched at Yashan, and the Japanese are unable to dislodge them, having been repeatedly repulsed with heavy losses. The Chinese losses have been small. Fifteen hundred Japanese are said to have been killed. The North China News confirms the report of the fighting at Yashan. It says that the Japanese brought up for the attack every available man, almost denuding Seoul of troops. The successful defense made by the Chinese was directed by European officers.

Mutsu Hito, Emperor of Japan.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

The war between Japan and China over Corea makes the rulers of these countries of more than usual interest. Mutsu Hito, Emperor of Japan, is about 42 years of age. He succeeded his father at the age of 16 years, and was restored to full power a year later. The Emperor is a gentleman of courtly mien, educated in the sciences and arts. He knows the minutest details of his kingdom's needs, opens Parliament and delivers his own addresses. His court is the center of culture and talent, the men who surround him being men of brilliant minds knowing well how to assist in guiding the government. The Emperor enjoys life in all its phases.

DECLARATION PRECIPITATED.

The Kow Shung Incident Supposed to Have Caused It.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—A cablegram announcing the arrival of the United States steamer Monocacy at Nagasaki, Japan, received by Secretary Herbert today, is the only official news that has come to the government from the representatives of China and Japan, and the surmise of official dispatches being obstructed purposely amounts to a conviction. The Monocacy was at Chemulpo, Corea, with the Baltimore, and it is supposed she ran over to Nagasaki for coal and supplies. It is thought here the action of Japan officially notifying the British government of the existence of a state of war between Japan and China was precipitated by the Kow Shung incident. Had such notice preceded the sinking of the ship, Japan would not have incurred liability to Great Britain and been obliged to apologize. In effect that notice is equivalent to a declaration of war, or at least it imposes the same obligations upon neutral nations. By this stroke Japan doubtless has seriously embarrassed China in her efforts to supply herself with warlike equipment in other countries. Just what the effect will be on Chinese treaty ports cannot be foretold now. Japan has taken the ground that they are practically foreign settlements, and therefore has disclaimed any intention to interfere with them, regarding them as outside the scene of hostile operations. It is believed, however, China will now proceed to close the more important treaty ports, beginning with Shanghai perhaps, by obstructing the entrances.

POSITION OF THE POWERS.

The British Government Will Safely Guard Her Interests.

LONDON, August 3.—The Earl of Kimberley, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received a dispatch this morning from Hugh Fraser, British Minister in Tokio, announcing the declaration of war. Kimberley was visited this afternoon by the Japanese Minister, who personally communicated to him a similar announcement of the declaration. The Earl, upon receiving from the envoy official notice of the declared war, declared that Great Britain would remain neutral in the matter, although the British government would take steps to safely guard British interests in the far East. So far as the sinking of the transport Kow Shung, flying the British flag, is concerned, the envoy was informed that Great Britain awaits the statement of the English captain of that steamer before making any reply to the apology offered by Japan. The government will hold a Cabinet meeting within the next two days to consider the attitude of Great Britain to the Corean question.

Despite the explanation and apology of the Japanese for the Kow Shung affair, the greatest indignation is still felt by shipowners and other persons interested in the Eastern trade. They insist that the government must press Japan for ample compensation and for assurances of better faith in the future. The Admiralty has ordered Vice-Admiral Fremantle, who commands the British squadron of the Asiatic coast, to approach Chinese and Japanese ports, and while observing strict neutrality, to watch the progress of operation.

RESULTING FROM THE WAR.

Marine Insurance to Japanese and Chinese Ports at War Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—War having been declared between China and Japan, the marine insurance companies which have agencies in this city will not write any more policies for merchandise shipped from San Francisco to Japanese and Chinese ports, unless a special war risk is included. It will make no difference whether goods are shipped in American or foreign vessels. The sentiment among underwriters, especially those who represent foreign marine insurance companies, is that merchandise will be safer in British bottoms, and risks on such will probably be the lightest of all. All the foreign marine insurance agencies in this city are anxiously awaiting instructions from their home offices as to the rate of war risk to be charged. Large quantities of merchandise are shipped from San Francisco to Shanghai by the steamers of the Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental Companies. The merchandise does not go direct, but is transhipped at Yokohama by a line of Japanese steamers. Merchandise going by that route will be subject to a heavy risk.

TO IMPROVE RIVERS.

Agreement Reached by River and Harbor Conferrees.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Dolph has had a rather hard struggle, but he has pulled out of the conference committee with all the Oregon appropriations in the river and harbor bill. Practically an agreement to that effect has been reached, and the agreement will probably be reported to-morrow. The amount for a boat railway at The Dalles has been reduced to $100,000, but Dolph says that will be sufficient to acquire the right of way and begin the work. The main thing is to have it started. The other appropriations for Oregon remain undisturbed. Washington is also fortunate. Every increase made by the Senate remains in the bill, as also does the provision made for the Lakes Union and Washington waterway. The Oregon and Washington delegations are feeling very jubilant. Oregon has a $400,000 increase, nearly double the amount in the House bill, with the entire amount for the completion of the work at the mouth of the Columbia. Dolph says boats will be passing over the dalles of the Columbia in four years.

May Build a Pacific Cable.

MONTREAL, Que., August 4.—The outbreak of war between Japan and China has revived interest in the proposed Pacific Ocean cable between Vancouver and Japan. C. R. Hosmer, General Manager of Telegraphs of the Canadian Pacific railway, said in an interview to-day that sufficient progress had been made financially in 1891 for putting through this scheme, had the Japanese government given it the assistance that was expected of them. He believes the present war will extend to other nations in the Far East, and that it will result in the laying of a Pacific cable either to Japan, China or Australia, as the existing cables pass through so many foreign countries where serious complications are likely to arise at any moment. The distance from Vancouver to Japan is 3,600 miles. A cable is estimated to cost less than $4,000,000.

To Segregate Coal Fields.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Governor Hughes of Arizona, who is here, states the long-standing friction between the Navajo Indians and the ranchers and stockmen is in a fair way of settlement. His efforts to have the San Carlos coal fields cut off from the White Mountain Indian reservation will, he believes, result in the coal fields being segregated and thrown open to the public for settlement and development. All Arizona Legislatures during the past ten years by joint resolution and all the Governors in their annual reports have urged the segregation of these coal fields, there being no other coal within 300 miles.

To Change the Boundaries.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Caminetti has introduced a bill in the House authoring the Secretary of the Interior to change the boundaries of the Yosemite National Park when it is shown that lands more suitable for agricultural, mining or other purposes are included in it and are not required for the public interest, or which comprise the territory located for mining purposes before the establishment of the park.

Controller's Bank-Note Statement.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—A statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency shows the total amount of national bank notes outstanding to be $207,445,489; increase of total circulation for the month, $186,182, and for the year, $23,789,569; amount outstanding against bonds is $181,050,934; increase for the month, $487,350; for the year, $17,834,641.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Passed by the Senate With Important Amendments.

LAND DONATED CERTAIN STATES

This Leaves the Deficiency the Only Appropiation Bill to be Acted Upon by That Body—The Quarantine Fund is Largely Increased.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Only one more appropriation bill, the deficiency, remains to be acted on by the Senate, the sundry bill having been passed today after a three days' discussion. The most important amendments adopted to-day were the increase of the quarantine fund from $624,000 to $1 000,000 and donating 1,000,000 acres of "desert" lands to the States to which the desert land laws apply, as well as to Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. The report of the conferrees on the District of Columbia bill was next agreed to, and then the Hatch anti-option bill was reported by Washburn from the Committee on Agriculture and placed on the calendar.

Gray, Chairman of the committee to investigate the charges of bribery against Senators, presented the unanimous report of the committee. By the resolution of June 11 the committee was also instructed to investigate certain charges against members of both Houses in regard to the construction and charter privileges of street railways in the District of Columbia, but no evidence or testimony had been submitted to the committee, and it therefore asked that it be discharged from further duty under the resolution of May 1. Lodge and Davis, Republicans, and Allen, Populist, made supplemental reports. Objection was made by Chandler to the request of the committee to be discharged, at least until the report could be read and examined, and accordingly the request went on the table for the present. The following House bills were then passed:

Placing James William Albert on the retired list of the army with the rank of Major of engineers; placing Charles B. Stivers on the retired list of the army as Captain of infantry, and for the construction of a military road from El Paso to Fort Bliss, Tex.

After Chandler's Dominion Coal Company investigating resolution was placed on the calander the sundry civil bill was taken up. Amendments were adopted to pay the widows of the late Senator Vance of North Carolina and Stockbridge of Michigan $5,000 each. The appropriation for quarantine purposes was increased by $376,000, so as to make the total amount $1,000,000. An amendment was adopted to grant 1,000,000 acres of surveyed desert land to each of the States to which the desert land laws are applicable and also Kansas and Nebraska and the States which may be constructed from the Territories of Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona under certain stipulations.

An amendment appropriating $300,000 for the recoining of the uncurrent fractional silver coin in the Treasury was adopted. The bill, with its many amendments, was then presented and passed, and the general deficiency bill was taken up.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Secretary Carlisle's Showing of the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The regular monthly statement of the public debt issued by the Treasury Department shows that the aggregate of the public debt July 31, 1894, was $1,633,806,240, as against $1,632,253,636 June 30, 1894. This apparent increase of $1,552,604 is owing to the increase in the issue of certificates and treasury notes, which, however, is offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. Aside from this item the statement shows a net decrease in the public debt of $63,905. July 31, 1894, the showing in detail is:

Interest-bearing debt	$23[illegible],042,[illegible]00
Increase for the month	700
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,840,850
Decrease	10,39[illegible]
Debt bearing no interest	379,855,470
Decrease	54,215

The increase in certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury, was increased from $615,355,820 June 30, 1894, to $616,972,397 July 31, 1894. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold coin and bars	$120,922,838
Silver	5 3 880,[illegible]85
Paper	121,532,09[illegible]
Bonds, etc.	17,666,15[illegible]

This makes an aggregate of $774,201,766, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $655,136,314, leaving a cash balance of $119,065,452, of which $54,975,607 was gold reserve. The increase in the cash balance during the month was $1,680,915.

AN ATTRACTIVE POLE.

Wellman Continues His Search, Though His Vessel is Lost.

CHICAGO, August 4.—The following special cablegram was received by the Chicago Herald to-day from Tromsoe, Norway:

"Captain Emil Peterson, Engineer L. W. Wellman, H. Westfall, mountaineer and cook and one sailor, all of the Chicago Herald polar expedition, which left this port May 1 on the steamship Ragnavald-Jarl under command of Walter Wellman, have arrived here on a whaler. They bring information of the loss of the Ragnavald-Jarl May 24. Soon after leaving Dane's Island the boat encountered a great mass of pack ice, and despite every effort to escape the vessel was hemmed in and crushed to pieces. The crew had time to transfer the greater portion of their provisions, scientific instruments, dogs and aluminum boats to the ice before the boat was destroyed. The men who arrived here to-day left the party after the accident, but Commander Wellman and the remainder of the party, undaunted by the loss of their vessel, resolutely set out in search of the pole."

It is probable another boat will be fitted up at once and sent to the rescue of the party.

THE STAND DISCUSSED.

Bishop Watterson's Position on the Liquor Question Under Comment.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A morning paper publishes the following specials on Satolli and the liquor question:

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Archbishop Elder said last night that he had received letters from Monsignore Satolli, in which he was officially informed of the stand taken by Bishop Watterson of Columbus on the liquor question, and the dictum of the apostolic delegate. "I don't see anything in this to cause any agitation," said Archbishop Elder. "Bishop Watterson has simply issued a decree which has met with the approval and support of Monsignore Satolli; it simply relates to the decree of Columbus. As to the probability of this action extending I do not care to venture an opinion." Archbishop Elder's position on the temperance question is pronounced, and, in fact, he has let pass few opportunities to urge abstinence. While he would hardly indorse Monsignore Satolli's stand, it is probable he would treat the issue in a general way. There is a strong and growing temperance sentiment here, and local church officials think the St. Paul congress will not only support the Columbus decree, but will recommend it to other Bishops.

SANTA FE, N. M., August 3.—Archbishop Chapelle, whose jurisdiction includes New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, says: "Temperance being one of the cardinal principles of the Roman Catholic Church, Bishop Watterson had a perfect right to treat the question in the manner he did, believing his course to be for the best interests of the people and the church. He being responsible, and knowing all the circumstances and needs, should be accorded support and aid by the church, which Monsignore Satolli very properly and justly gave him. The position of the church on the question is fully set forth in the proceedings of the third plenary council in Baltimore, Md., in 1884."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 3.—Archbishop P. J. Ryan's diocese leads all others in the United States in the number of members of temperance societies. There are 20,000 members of the various organizations. Archbishop Ryan held that the decision of Monsignore Satolli in the case of Bishop Watterson was merely local in its character; that it affected the diocese of Columbus only and had no bearing on the Philadelphia diocese. Monsignore Satolli merely indorsed the action of Bishop Watterson. Nothing will be done in this diocese concerning the matter.

CAUSE FOR ACTION.

The Suit Against the New York Times Publishing Company.

NEW YORK, August 6.—A number of suits have been begun in the Supreme Court against the New York Times Publishing Company by stockholders of the corporation to set aside their subscriptions for stock on the ground that the subscriptions were obtained by fraudulent representations. In the suits filed the complainants allege that they were induced to subscribe to the stock of the company on the basis of bona-fide subscriptions for a total of $900,000 to $950,000, and that the capitalization of the company was not to exceed these totals by more than $100,000. In one of the bills of complaint, filed by Charles F. Watson, the allegation is made that the company was capitalized for $1,250,000 without the knowledge of the plaintiff, and that $250,000 of the stock was given to the promoters of the company without any money consideration being received therefor, the capital being thereby watered to at least that amount, and that, while the plaintiff and others subscribed for their stock in full, only one-half of the capital stock of the company has been officially reported as "in good faith" subscribed. The plaintiffs also contend that before beginning these suits they demanded four different times to be allowed to inspect the original subscription agreement, but the company refused to exhibit or to furnish a copy of it to the plaintiffs or their attorneys.

The narrative of the purchase of the Times by the present owners is told in detail in the bill filed by Mr. Watson. He says that in 1893 he was induced to subscribe for $10,000 of the stock upon the representations already cited, and not until he had paid for his stock in full was he aware that the capitalization had been increased to $1,250,000, and that the stock was subject to restrictions placed upon the tranfer of the newspaper, although no such restrictions had been referred to in any of the statements made to him and based upon which he had paid for his stock. The plaintiff declares that he has made an effort to obtain a copy of the subscription paper or permission to inspect it, but without result, and demands the return of his subscription. In a similar complaint, Richard Sibley demands the return of $50,000 paid by him for stock in the paper.

The Times changed hands in the spring of 1893, being sold by George Jones' estate and those who were associated with the late Mr. Jones to the syndicate referred to in the complaint.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Stockholders of the Pacific Bank Individually Responsible.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—Judge Troutt rendered a decision to-day against R. H. McDonald and other stockholders of the Pacific Bank, holding them responsible for the $52,460 sued for by Matthew McGowan, a depositor. McGowan alleged that he deposited that sum in the bank before its failure. In answer to his complaint McDonald and others asserted that they were not liable. The court in fixing the liability ruled that according to the constitution of 1849 each stockholder of a corporation is individually and personally liable for its proportion of the debts and liabilities. The decision is an important one, as it means that a large number of other depositors can obtain judgment against the individual stockholders of the broken bank. McGowan with his $52,460 claim was only one of many.

To Make Beet Sugar.

CHINO, Cal., August. 3.—This morning the Chino sugar factory, the largest and most complete factory and refinery in the United States, started up with this season's additions to the plant made at a cost of $250,000. The factory will use 1,000 tons of beets per day, and the daily output of refined sugar will be 140 tons.

A VICTORY FOR JAPAN

Three Chinese War Vessels Sent to the Bottom.

ONE WAS A LARGE BATTLESHIP

The Encounter Means an End Has Been Put to China's Fighting on the Seas—The Japanese Handled Their Guns, Etc., With Greater Skill.

SHANGHAI, August 1.—News has just reached here of a desperate battle between the fleets of China and Japan in which the Chinese were defeated and the Chen Yuen, the largest battleship but one in the Chinese service, was sunk and two other large Chinese vessels, said to be first-class cruisers, captured or destroyed. The battle was hotly contested, but the Japanese appeared to have handled their guns, ships and torpedoes with more skill than the Chinese. The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 1,000 men, and a large number are reported killed or drowned. Later dispatches say that few, if any, of the Chinese engaged in the battle escaped. Two German officers in command of the Chen Yuen are reported to have met death with the crew.

The news of the battle was received here by private telegram from Tien-Tsin. If the report is true, of which there is little doubt, it means an end has been put to China's fighting upon the seas. The Chen Yuen must have started from Taku after leaving the Chinese transports there.

The two Chinese cruisers supposed to have been captured or destroyed during the engagement which ended so fatally for the Chen Yuen are supposed to be the Chen Yuen and the Foo Ching. The Chen Yuen was a protected cruiser, built at Emswick, England. She had a displacement of 2,300 tons. Her armament consisted of three 8¼-inch Krupp and two six-inch Armstrongs, protected by splinter-proof shields, several eight-pounder rapid-firing Hotchkiss guns, six gatlings and four torpedo tubes. The Foo Ching was also an English-built protected cruiser, very much similar to the Chen Yuen. She had a displacement of 2,500 tons, was built of steel in 1880, and carried ten guns of about the same caliber as those carried by the Chen Yuen.

TIEN-TSIN, August 1.—A naval battle was fought yesterday between the Chinese and Japanese fleets. The Japanese sank the Chinese warship Chen Yuen. Two large cruisers, supposed to be vessels built for China by Armstrong, were captured or destroyed. The Chen Yuen was a battleship of 7,400 tons displacement, carrying 14½-inch and compound armor at the water-line. Her battery included four twelve-inch guns protected by armored breastworks and two small Krubbs, eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead torpedoes, two 8¼-inch and six-inch Krupps and a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon. The Chen Yuen was built for China at the Stettin works. She was a sister ship of the Ling Yuen, and was the most powerful ship in the Chinese Navy with the exception of the Ling Yuen.

ANOTHER BATTLE REPORTED.

SHANGHAI, August 1.—It is reported to-day that the Japanese forces attacked the China position at Yashan Friday and Saturday last. The Japanese, it is said, were repulsed with heavy loss. The Chinese loss was trivial.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Japanese Government Gives Its Report of the Situation.

YOKOHAMA, August 1.—The following official statement of the difficulties between China and Japan has been issued by the Japanese government: Japan and China were approaching a settlement of the difficulties when China suddenly suggested that Japan withdraw her fleet from Corea and give formal compliance with the Chinese demands by July 20; otherwise the whole Chinese force were to land, and a sea advance upon the part of China would be made. The Japanese regarded this as an ultimatum, but, acting under the advice of the friendly powers, agreed to the proposals in the principle in an amended form, at the same time declaring that, if the threatened Chinese advance were made on July 20, it would be regarded as an overt act. It is conjectured the Japanese commanders were instructed to be on the watch for the Chinese warships and, seeing the latter advancing July 27, opened fire. The Japanese do not believe the Kow Shung, the Chinese transport sunk by a Japanese cruiser, was flying the British flag, but were using the flag as a ruse. The Japanese indignantly deny the charges of brutality brought against the officers and crew which sank the Chinese transport.

The Fires Still Burning.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Governor Peck and party returned this morning from Phillips. The forest fires are still raging throughout the north central part of the State, and the towns of Fifield, Prentice, Medford and Chelsea, besides many saw-mill settlements and farming communities, are in danger of being wiped out, should heavy winds come up. When the Governor passed through Chelsea the authorities besought aid for the families burned out. The Governor said the unfortunates would be cared for. Fears are entertained for the safety of the town of Morse on the Soo line. It is stated that half of it has been wiped out, and that the rest is threatened with destruction. The wires on the line are down.

Successful Rain-Making.

YANKTON, S. D., August 1.—Ten days ago rain-making experiments were begun in this county under the direction of two citizens who visited a Kansas rainmaker, obtained his chemical formula, and received instructions in its use. One ton of chemicals was consumed and, last night one of the most voluminous rain storms of the summer was ushered in. It extended over an area of twenty miles square in all directions from the experiment station near this city, and in localities as much as two and a half inches of water fell. The rain saves late corn and insures a half crop of hay.

THE RECENT STRIKE.

The Investigating Committee to Meet in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The Labor Commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the causes of the recent strike will hold its first meeting at the postoffice building in Chicago August 15, and will request railroads, labor organizations and citizens having a personal or patriotic interest in the rights of the question to be inquired into, and who cannot attend the meetings, to present their views and suggestions in writing to the commission prior to the public hearing. The three members of the committee have adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The President of the United States has appointed the undersigned a commission to visit Chicago, Ill., and such other places in the United States as may be proper in the judgment of the commission, to the end that it may make full inquiry into the cause of any pending disputes or existing controversies between the Illinois Central Railway Company and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company and certain of the railway employes and hear all persons interested therein who may come before it; and,

Whereas, Section 6 of chapter 1,063 of the laws of the United States, passed October 1, 1888, makes it the duty of the said commission to examine into the cause of said controversies, the conditions accompanying and the best means of adjusting the same and to report the result of such examination to the President and to Congress; and,

Whereas, The questions involved in such controversies affect all interstate railroads and their employes; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the recommendations of this commission as to future legislation upon the questions at issue between labor, whether organized or unorganized, and the employers thereof should be based upon all facts having any legitimate bearing upon such questions and should be the result only of clear and well-defined public opinion; therefore,

Resolved, That this commission will meet at the United States postoffice building in the city of Chicago, Ill., the 15th day of August, 1894, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of taking testimony in relation to said controversies and to hear and consider all facts, suggestions and arguments as to the causes thereof, the conditions accompanying and the best means of adjusting the same and as to any legislation or measures which ought to be recommended in regard to similar controversies hereafter.

That all railways, labor organizations and citizens having either a personal or patriotic interest in the right solution of these questions, and who cannot conveniently attend such public hearings as aforesaid, are requested to present their views and suggestions in writing to the commission at any time prior to the date of such public hearing.

That copies of this resolution be given to the press and be sent to all railways engaged in the transportation of property and passengers, being in two or more States of the United States, and to all labor organizations.

That all communications be addressed to the Chairman of the United States Strike Commission, Washington.

Messrs. Kernan and Worthington left the city after the meeting. Both will be engaged in doing preliminary work before the investigation actually begins.

ANIMALS IN THE PIT.

The Bulls and Bears Excited Over the Corn Market.

CHICAGO, July 31.—There was plenty of excitement in the corn pit today. Reports of ruined crops came in thick and fast, and the price jumped up rapidly. There was an advance of nearly 3 cents, and the market closed at the top figures of the day. The excitement started with the posting of a statement showing the receipts of live stock in Chicago to be 97,000 head, the largest receipts for one day ever known. It brought traders to the realization of the drouth in the corn belt and its consequences, such as they had not previously conceived. The magnitude of the receipts showed that Western stock-growers had become alarmed over the long drouth, and fearing they would be unable to secure feed at paying prices, had resolved to sell out at once. While the brokers have taken cognizance of the drouth, they had not heretofore had it so strongly impressed upon their minds. The showing that 60,000 hogs, 20,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep had been shipped to Chicago in twenty-four hours came with almost the suddenness and force of a knock-out blow.

During all of last week corn was on the jump. The signal service reports of showers in various localities caused prices to drop 2 cents, but when it was reasoned that the rain had benefited only a limited territory prices advanced. Saturday night prices closed pretty well advanced, with the exception of the market being influenced by the weather Monday. When the traders came down to business to-day they consulted the weather map and press dispatches, and saw that in sections of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas showers had been falling, but there had not been sufficient to break the drouth in the big corn belt, which extends from Ohio to the Rocky Mountains. Then came the announcement regarding the live-stock receipts, and it began to be realized that 75 per cent of the best portion of the corn was still affected by the drouth. The "surplus" corn States—Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Indiana—which last year raised 1,000,000,000 bushels out of 1,600,000,000 constituting the entire crop, and shipped much of it because they were unable to use it, had not been materially affected, it was declared, and the brokers were set to thinking. It did not take them long to figure out with considerable unanimity that the Western packers, who had been heavy buyers of corn during the closing days of last week, knew more about the exact situation than they did themselves, and that indications of the serious effect of the drouth had been seen in the West before they were seen here. All these things influenced the market, and the alarm became general. One thing that averted a panic was the pulling against each other of wheat and corn. Every indication was favorable to forcing wheat down and corn up. The excitement continued unabated until the close.

RAISING OF POULTRY

That Industry Now Reduced to a Science.

FLAVOR OF EGGS DEPENDENT

Entirely Too Much of the Various Farm Products Put Upon the Markets Really Unfit for Human Food and Detrimental to Health.

So much has been said and written of late years in regard to the care of poultry that it would seem that the industry might now be reduced to a science. Entirely too much of the various farm products put upon the markets are really unfit for human food, and are detrimental to health, because they have not been produced in harmony with science and the natural law. No other marketable product shows this more than the quality of poultry found in the markets. We quote the following item from the Progressive Farmer:

"The flavor of eggs depends very much on the kind of food given to the poultry. When hens are fed largely or almost exclusively on milk, the yolk is lighter in color, the white has a milky look and the whole egg is watery and less firm in texture than those laid by grain-fed hens. The taste of the egg is also affected, being insipid and unsatisfactory when boiled or poached and less fine for cooking purposes even. There is no use in saying that the idea of the quality of the eggs being influenced by the food of the hens is a mere whim, since it is a well-known fact that the eggs of fowls kept in the neighborhood of the sea and fed almost entirely on fish—taken as they come, embracing the strong and oily as well as the more delicate sorts—have 'an ancient and fish-like' taste, if not 'smell,' and eggs coming from those regions sell for less in the market in some instances than those coming from farther inland. The reasons why hens fed on 'slops' of milk, etc., are able to give no better eggs to their owners is because the 'old, old story' is repeated in their case. You demand the 'tale of brick' of your servants, but you give them no straw to make them with. Curd hardly comes under the head of milk, and there is little danger of having it in large quantities to offer to your fowls. It contains all the best and most nutritious portions of the milk without its objectionable water qualities. But the true feed for laying fowls is one-third or one-quarter Indian corn, ground or otherwise, and oats or wheat, together with milk or whatever scraps from the house are obtainable and as much green vegetable food as they will eat; and with these combined and fed properly your eggs will be of the true gold and silver stamp when the cook's fire has refined and prepared them as a relish for your breakfast table."

FARM POINTERS.

Do not wait till the grass is woody before cutting for hay.

If we rob our fields of their fertility why should we complain if they fail to afford us a support?

Wide tires, with axles of different lengths, on heavy wagons would be a great help to road keeping.

Many fail to secure a good meadow for no other reason than that sufficient seed is not sown at the start.

Peas are good for orchard. They are the king of the leguminous plants which put nitrogen into available form for plant food.

The potato holds its own in the downward rush of prices better than any other farm crop. It is the universal diet of the race.

Burdock is easily destroyed by cutting below the surface, or by mowing when in bloom and burning the tops upon the ground when dry.

Do not settle in a community devoid of public spirit, where there is no attempt at adornment of the homes or improvement of the highways.

A man ought to remember that his children must and will mix with the society which surrounds them and they cannot help being influenced by it.

The United States irrigates about 4,000,000 acres of land; Europe about 5,000,000 and Egypt about 6,000,000; while in India the little canals make fruitful 35,000,000 acres.

Corn has never been found in a very wild state, and must have been cultivated by the Indians for many centuries, and we have good reasons to believe it was greatly improved by them.

The principal objection to sowing timothy with clover is that timothy ripens later, and as a consequence either the timothy must be cut too green or the clover be allowed to get too ripe.

Horses are cheap now, and farm labor is comparatively dear. There is no use in hiring a man to work with horses and then give him a team that will need to rest at every bout with the plow or harrow.

To preserve the fertility of the soil, says the National Stockman and Farmer, three methods are being practiced by our best farmers, viz: Rotation of crops, application of commercial fertilizers and the use of barnyard manure.

Lice the Great Enemy.

Lice are the bottom of three-fourths of the losses sustained by poultry keepers, and this is the time of the year when they multiply exceedingly unless carefully controlled. Cleanliness is the great remedy. Keep the floors of the houses well covered with dry dust, over which should be sprinkled a little plaster every two or three days. Air-slaked lime is a good thing to dust about over the floors and yards. It is claimed to be a preventive of gapes, and we believe may be counted on to help in this direction. A solution of copperas (blue vitriol) in water, spread over the yards and floors, is also good to prevent infection from gapes and other infectious diseases. Powder nests and roosts frequently with tobacco dust. It will keep down the lice. Also spray the roosts and walls with kerosene or kerosene emulsion.—Southern Planter.