

## ARBITRATE DISPUTES

### THE JAPANESE ARE WILLING TO DO THIS.

Officials of the War Department Treat to a Little Surprise by the Japs—War Vessels to Be in Honolulu Pending Settlement of the Disputed Claims.

#### Offers to Arbitrate Accepted.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The state department was officially informed today that the Japanese government had accepted the offer made by Hawaii to arbitrate the disputes between the two countries, including not only the difficulty over the landing of the Japanese immigrants, but also other disagreements, the most important of which is the tax imposed upon sake, a Japanese liquor largely imported and consumed by the Japanese in Hawaii.

The acceptance of the offer of arbitration, a brief synopsis of which has been cabled to the Japanese minister here and given to the state department, states that the Japanese government accepts arbitration in principle and is prepared to enter upon the terms for a settlement of pending disputes. The formal letter of acceptance has been sent to Hawaii and the conditions of arbitration will be contained therein. These conditions are not known here.

When the officials of the state department were informed of the offer and acceptance of arbitration the secretary of the Japanese legation here was informed that until the annexation treaty was concluded the United States would not assume any authority in the matter, and that the present dispute must be considered as between Japan and Hawaii.

The secretary said he was glad to learn that such was the position of the United States, as it would permit Japan sending two or three war ships to Hawaii pending final action upon the arbitration treaty.

This interpretation of the situation rather surprised the state department official, who answered that the United States would consider in a different light an agreement of arbitration and the sending of a war ship and intimated that non-interference by the United States in one case could not be construed as passive acceptance of the latter position. The Japanese secretary was told, however, that in the absence of Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day nothing could be said officially upon the subject, and any conversation must be considered as wholly unofficial.

The sake tax of which the Japanese complain is an increase of the duty on this liquor from 15 cents to \$1 per gallon. The tax was passed by the Hawaiian legislature and vetoed by President Dole upon the ground that it was unconstitutional and in violation of the treaty with Japan, who had rights under the most favored nation clause. The tax was passed over his veto almost unanimously, only one vote being cast to sustain the president. The pressure for taxing sake was from the saloonkeepers and the manufacturers of liquors, as the Japanese use this liquor almost wholly, to the exclusion of other beverages.

#### ENDEAVOR VOWS.

Accident Hall of Clark University on the Christian Order's Pledge.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 31.—President Hall of Clark university, speaking in a lecture at the summer school of the pledge taken by members of the Christian Endeavor society, said: "We find elaborate vows in the Christian Endeavor society. How much shall we rely on them? This is a grave question. The oath should not be taken too early and certainly no oath should be taken that cannot be kept. For a young person to take an oath which extends for years into the future, which is almost sure, it seems to be, to be broken, is a very serious thing and should not be entered upon lightly."

"What shall we do about all this? It is a difficult question and the answer is not easy. Some of these forms of oaths should be preserved. It seems to me proper that the regime of the soul requires that the soul rise sometimes to the very height of affirmation in a great crisis. I believe there should be something by which the soul can express its whole conviction. We need to have standards. It is a grave and serious question, how far we should go in taking vows like that of the Christian Endeavor society. Certainly such vows should not be taken too early in life or be too elaborate."

#### Natives Badly Deceased.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch from Camp Malakand reports another night attack by the tribesmen last night. The natives fought desperately for several hours, but were repulsed at all points. Bonfires had been lighted around the camp and in the glare the tribesmen were easy marksmen for the British riflemen. Many fell and in the light of the flames the natives could be seen removing their dead. It is reported that the Mollah was badly wounded and that several of his principal chiefs were disabled. The British lost one killed and seventeen wounded.

The Government Feels the Gold Crise. WASHINGTON, July 31.—Moran Bros. of Seattle, Wash., who are building the torpedo boat Rowan, have appealed to the navy department for time extension on the ground that many of their workmen have the gold fever and have left, or are about to leave, for the Northwest.

Hail Destroys Minnesota Crops. LITTLEFALL, Minn., July 31.—The crops in a strip five miles wide and thirty miles long in this county were entirely destroyed by hail last night.

## COMPILED STATUTES.

Those for Nebraska Are Not From the Press Ahead of Time.

The compiler and publishers of the Compiled Statutes of the state of Nebraska, says the Omaha Bee, have issued the bulky volume containing all the state laws of a general nature in force July 10, 1897, some time in advance of the session laws enacted by the last legislature, and the book is already in the hands of many of the local attorneys. An examination of the contents shows many important changes, by way of additions, amendments and repeals, of which the following are among the most notable:

**Additions.**—Legislation as to: Manufacture, adulteration and sale of vinegar; leaving wells and ponds without enclosure; quarantine for hog cholera and disposal of carcasses; regulation of stock yards and companies operating the same; prohibiting free service to public officers by steam and street railways, and gas, water, telephone and telegraph companies; insurance by members of fraternal societies and mutual insurance societies covering plate glass, hail and fire risks, and by the owners of village lots, not less than 100 in number; payment of interest on daily balances of state and county funds by depositories, providing that interest shall be covered into the public treasury, and that depositories shall give bond and make quarterly statements; appropriation of \$100,000 in aid of the Interstate Exposition and state representation on the directory of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, and disbursement of state funds by the state board; erection of municipal courts in cities of the metropolitan class; the initiative and referendum; creation of advisory board for state eleemosynary institutions; creation of a state free employment bureau; consolidation of the Institution for the blind with the Deaf and Dumb Institute; prohibition of combinations of warehousemen, grain men and fire insurance companies; erection and maintenance of public weighing scales at the public expense; right to levy execution or attachment on corporate stocks owned by a judgment debtor; game law; penalties for adulteration of foods and provision for testing same, and penalties for removal from place of burial, etc., of dead human bodies.

**Amendments.**—As to: Ballots and elections; law as to state banks and receivers of same; conditions under which municipal bonds may be issued; charters of cities of the first class; election of officers in first class cities (declared unconstitutional by the supreme court June 26, 1897, in case of State against Stewart); regulation of telephone and telegraph companies by the State Board of Transportation; purchase of state supplies by proposals after advertisement; regulation and government of the state penitentiary; and placing the supervision of the public printing in the hands of state officers.

**Repeals.**—The bounty acts; the charter for metropolitan cities; liabilities of defendants primarily and collaterally liable to deficiency judgments in foreclosure of real estate mortgages.

#### State May Contest for Assets.

There is a prospect of a lively legal controversy between the state authorities and the depositors of the Exchange Bank of Atkinson over the possession of what available assets are left from the collapse of the institution. Attorney General Smyth paid a visit to Atkinson and made a personal examination of the books, which has convinced him that the state will have no difficulty in appropriating the Bartley shortage.

Mr. Smyth says that Mr. Bartley holds certificates of deposit from the bank amounting to \$55,000, and there will be no difficulty in proving that at least \$45,000 of this amount was state money. The state filed a claim to the money some time ago and the issue will probably be decided at the September term of court. The stockholders have organized and employed an attorney to contest the claim of the state.

#### Cripple Creek at the Exposition.

The failure of the legislature of Colorado to make an appropriation for a state exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi exposition will not shut the state out entirely. There will be a Cripple Creek at Omaha. Not a miniature or model, but a wideopen town, just as it was in 1892 and 1893, with its stores, hotels, saloons, variety theaters, post express offices, miners' cabins, graveyard, mines and mills in operation, the town peopled by those who have lived and worked in mining camps. There will be stages, mule teams and burros, in fact everything necessary to make up the town as it existed eighteen months after it became the greatest gold camp in the world.

#### Endorse the Exposition.

The congress in session at Salt Lake endorsed the Trans-Mississippi exposition in the following resolution: Resolved, That this congress reiterates its endorsement of the Trans-Mississippi exposition, and recommends most respectfully that the respective states and territories give their substantial support and encouragement to the same by making exhibits of their several interests and resources, creditable to each and commensurate with the magnitude of this great enterprise; and that the several states and territories, whose legislatures meet during the coming winter, make liberal appropriations to further proper exhibits of their respective states and territories.

**Resists Payment of Taxes.** The C. B. & Q. railway company has appealed to the supreme court against the payment of taxes to the school district of Minden. The company claims a 30 mill levy was assessed in the district, being 15 mills more than the law allows, as construed by the company. The school tax was 25 mills and the tax for school bonds was 10 mills. The taxes in dispute amount to \$233.

#### Endorsed by Thurston.

F. J. Sadillek, who visited the White House with Senator Thurston, says a Washington dispatch, has been endorsed by the latter for a consularship in Bohemia or some other place in Austria. Should he obtain the position his appointment would not be considered as the consulate which Nebraska is yet to receive. Senator Thurston expects to get a place as good as Apia or Panama for Nebraska. He has endorsed about twelve applicants for consulates from Nebraska.

Dakota county is suffering from an epidemic of hog cholera.

## DAIRY AND POULTRY.

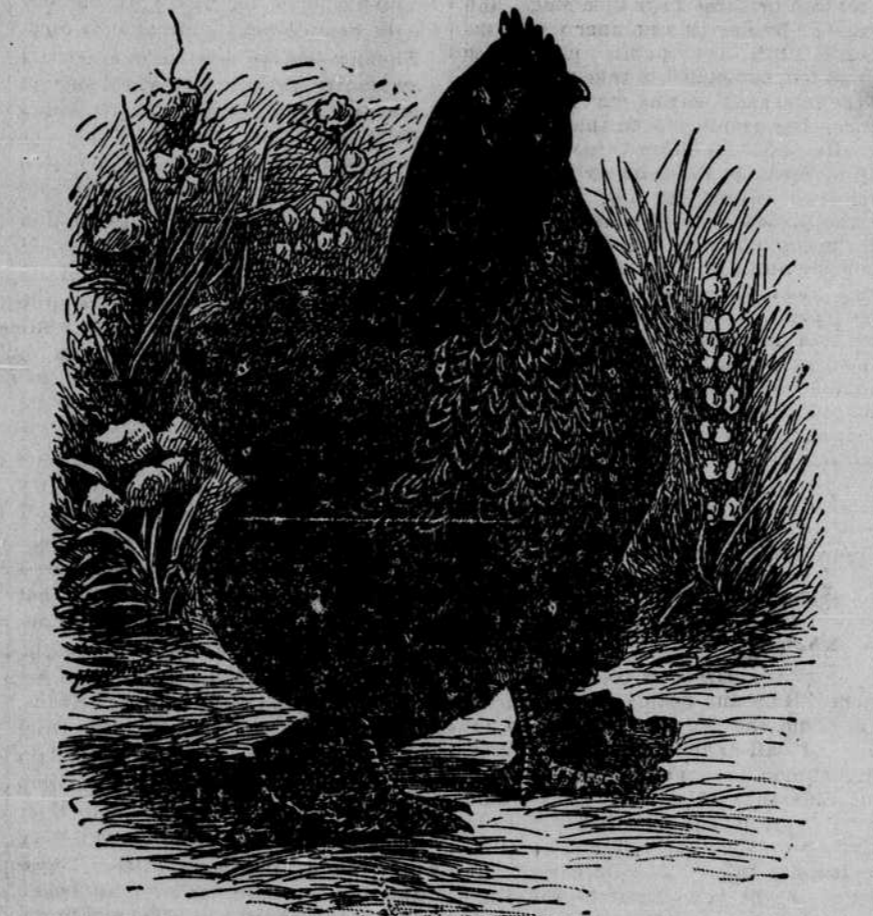
### INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

**I**n a government report E. A. De Schweinitz has the following to say on the danger to be found in the use of butterine due to the fact that the germs are not killed by heat in making the compound.

The writer has made a number of inoculation experiments upon guinea pigs with different samples of oleomargarine. The samples were purchased in open market near the places where they were manufactured. Sample No. 3 proved fatal, causing the death of the animal in the one instance in two months; in the other, in two weeks. An examination showed the lungs congested, the liver soft and pale, one of the kidneys badly congested, and 5 distinct ulcers in the intestines, like typhoid-fever ulcers. The bladder was distended and the urine albuminous. At the present writing the nature of this disease has not been determined, but the fatal effects were produced by the oleomargarine. Another guinea pig inoculated with a sample of oleo oil, taken from a lot used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, died within three weeks, the autopsy showing badly congested lungs, liver dark, blood vessels congested, and the small intestines containing bloody mucus.

Five months after inoculation with another sample of oleomargarine, the pig which had been used for the experiment was chloroformed for examination. The animal was in fair condition, but the left lung showed incipient tuberculosis, and this disease was also apparent in the spleen, and there were several calcareous tubercular nodules adherent to the sternum. A preparation made from this same sample had shown the presence of a germ which could scarcely be anything but the tuberculous bacillus. The result of the inoculation confirmed this diagnosis. The inoculations of all the animals were made by introducing in the side a bit of fat the size of a small pea.



PARTRIDGE COCHIN HEN.

The incision healed rapidly, and at the time of the autopsies there was no evidence of local lesions or any effect which might have been due directly to the mechanical part of the inoculations.

A number of other guinea pigs have been inoculated with different samples of oleomargarine, but at this writing (after eight months) have not contracted disease from the oleomargarine inoculation. Two of the samples which caused disease in the animals were made at a factory where the material used may have been questionable in character.

Our inoculation experiments show conclusively that disease may be communicated by means of oleomargarine. The objection might be raised that disease could also be communicated in the same way by butter. It is, however, a very simple and easy matter to pasteurize the cream before churning. The temperature of pasteurization is unfavorable for oleo-oil manufacture.

The statements of most authorities have been to the effect that oleomargarine is good and digestible and healthful, provided it is made from pure material and the process is properly conducted. The legitimate and safe manufacture of oleomargarine can be secured, therefore, only when there is careful and safe control and inspection at the abattoirs and oleomargarine factories of both the finished product and the constituents which enter into its manufacture. Then, too, all the oleomargarine should be sold as oleomargarine, and should have something distinctive about its appearance—absence of color, as Massachusetts demands, or a specially bright color; and every pound of it should be carefully inspected at the factories before being shipped, to see that the particular distinctive character is present.

In conclusion analyses are given of a number of samples of oleomargarine and of butter. The melting point of the oleomargarine was about 10 degrees C. lower than that of butter and several of the samples contained considerable cotton-seed oil. The presence of an abnormally large amount of albuminoids in a number of samples of the oleomargarine "points to a contamination with animal fiber and indicates that the material used was not pure."

#### Standard Varieties of Chickens.

The Partridge Cochin is a beautiful yet difficult fowl to breed, and in plumage is much after the pattern of the Dark Brahma, the color being red and brown, instead of the steel-gray effect of the latter. The head of male in color is bright red hackle, bright red or orange red, with a distinct black stripe down the center of each feather; saddle feathers same as hackle; breast and body rich deep black; wing bows, red; primaries, black on inside web, with a bay edging on the outside web; secondaries, black on the inside web and rich bay on the outside web, terminating with greenish-black at the end of each feather; wing coverts, greenish-black, forming a well-defined bar of that color across the wing when folded; tail, black; sickles, coverts and lesser coverts glossy greenish-black; the latter may be edged with red; thighs, black; shanks, yellow and well covered with black or brownish feathers, the middle toes being also well feathered. The female is the prettier of the two. Her head is small and of a rich brown plumage, with a stout, well-curved beak, yellow in color. Her eyes are bay and mild in expression. The head is ornamented with a small single comb set perfectly straight upon the head and bright red in color. The wattles are small, well-rounded and fine in texture; the earlobes are well developed and are also fine in texture. The neck is neatly curved, with abundant hackle flowing well over the shoulders. The plumage is bright red or orange red, with a broad black stripe down the middle of each feather. The black stripes in a good feather should run to a point near the end of the feather. This stripe should be free from penciling, but the standard permits a slight penciling of the black. A good back and cushion helps make the bird. Her back should be broad and flat, the broader the better, and the cushion should rise with a gentle convex curve and partially cover the tail.

Trained Butter-Makers Wanted.

## GUARDING THE GOLD

### REVENUE CUTTERS TO ESCORT THE YELLOW STUFF.

Fears of an Attack by Chinese Pirates is the Expectation of Securing Two Millions in Gold Causes Uncle Sam to Take Precautions.

#### Armed For Marauders.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The steamer Portland, which is expected to leave St. Michaels, Alaska, about September 15, will, it is said, bring to Seattle Wash., about \$2,000,000 in gold from the Alaskan fields.

P. B. Weare of Chicago, president of the North American Transportation and trading company, owner of the Portland, has advised the treasury department that he fears an attempt will be made by Chinese pirates to capture this cargo, and has asked that the government detail a revenue cutter to convoy the Portland out of Behring sea.

The request has been granted, though the officers of the revenue cutter service do not share the entertainment. The revenue cutter Bear and possibly one or two others will convoy the Portland. They will be fully armed and equipped to give possible marauders a warm reception.

#### LAND OFFICES FOR ALASKA.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The appointments of register and receiver of the land office at Sitka, Alaska, made by the President yesterday, follow the creation of those offices by a special act passed on the last day of the session of Congress just ended. Far in advance of the establishment of the office applications for appointments came pouring in at the general land office, and a large number of papers relating to them accumulated. Roswell Shelly, named for receiver, is a close friend of Commissioner Hermann of the general land office, and is well known in Oregon. He is a merchant and lives in Portland. John W. Dudley of this city, nominated for register, is a lawyer and civil engineer. He is a young man, a little over 25 years old, and a son of General William W. Dudley, the lawyer-politician and ex-commissioner of pensions.

The act on which these appointments are based also provides for a local land office for the Western district of Alaska. This, however, owing to the lateness of the season and the fact that little could be accomplished there this winter, will not be carried out until some time next spring, when, according to present expectations, a land office will be established at Circle City, 900 miles up the Yukon river, near the gold fields. Subsequent developments, however, may change this location in view of the rapid changes and shifting population. The Sitka office was created at once in view of its coast location.

#### BITTINGER NAMED.

The Appointment to Montreal is Announced—Other Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The President has made the following appointments in the consular service: Church Howe of Nebraska, at Palermo, Sicily; Luther W. Osborne of Nebraska, at Apia and Nukualofa, Tonga; John N. Ruffin of Tennessee, at Ascension, Paraguay; A. H. Byington of Connecticut, at Naples, Italy; Samuel M. Taylor, Ohio, at Glasgow, Scotland; Gustave C. E. Weber of Ohio, at Nuremberg, Bavaria; John L. Bittinger of Missouri, consul general at Montreal, Canada; John Jenkins of Nebraska, at San Salvador; William T. Louville of Ohio, at Belfast, Ireland; William P. Smith of Missouri, at Hull, England; Griffith W. Pries of Wisconsin at Swansea, Wales; Urbain J. Ledos of Maine, at Tree Rivers, Quebec; Wilbur S. Glass of South Dakota, at Kehl, Germany; George H. Jackson of Connecticut, at Cognac, France; Hugh Pitcairn of Pennsylvania, at Hamburg, Germany; Ira B. Meyers of Indiana at St. Johns, New Brunswick.

#### DECIMATED BY FANATICS.

Three Thousand Men Reported Killed in a Battle in Brazil.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, says that authentic information has reached that city that more than 3,000 men were killed in a big battle near the site of Canador. The fanatics, who numbered more than 3,000 men, all well armed, attacked the federal troops. Whole brigades of soldiers were swept down. For miles the ground around Canador is strewn with the dead and dying. The government troops were compelled to leave their dead on the field and flee to save themselves from complete destruction by the fanatics.

#### An Arrested Bigamist Commits Suicide.

MILAN, Mo., July 30.—J. H. Sterling has received a telegram from Prosecutor Irwin, who had gone to Manilla, Iowa, to arrest James Kerr for bigamy and two children here to return to his first wife there, that Kerr had shot himself dead immediately after his apprehension.

#### For the Galbreath Murder.

GALENA, Kan., July 30.—Since the finding of Frank Galbreath's body, two weeks ago, in an abandoned shaft on West Seventh street, Deputy Sheriff Charles Rains and Constables Roe and Radley have been trying to run down the perpetrators of the murder. Yesterday they arrested Ed Staffleback, his mother, Mrs. Wilson, and her husband, Charles Wilson, George and Cora Staffleback, Anna McCombs and K. Carpenter. The people arrested are a tough lot. Excitement is running high and the prisoners were hurried overland to Columbus last night for protection.

## SOUTHERN MURDERS.

Business Stopped in Mobile, Ala., and Lynchings Proposed.

MOBILE, Ala., July 30.—As the result of three murders last night, business is practically suspended and on all sides the opinion is freely expressed that summary justice should be meted out. If the day passes without a lynching it will be a surprise.

At 7 o'clock last night Thomas Jones, 63 years of age, an ex-Confederate veteran, tried to get Isiah Davis, a negro who had already served a term for assault with intent to murder a white man, out of his house, into which he had broken, when the negro, a powerful man about 30 years of age, after choking Jones, picked up a piece of wood which had come off the fence and broke Jones' neck. The crowd which rapidly assembled was about to lynch Davis, when police officers rescued him with difficulty and he was put in the city jail, a building strongly constructed, impossible of capture without great loss of life. All night long a determined crowd of men remained outside the jail, but they knew the futility of an attack and waited until the prisoner should be removed. Before midnight Mayor Bush called out the local troops, but of the 400 men composing the First brigade in this city, only seventy-five responded. With their officers they lay under arms all night expecting a call. This morning Davis was brought before the recorder. The coroner's jury and the lower court sent him up for murder, though he tried to play off insane.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning Willie Knight, known as the "Pensacola Kid," shot and instantly killed another negro named Dantzier, and as he was being chased by officers shot and mortally wounded Policeman Tucker. He was arrested by Hubbard, a section boss, at Hurricane bayou at 7 o'clock, and a special engine with officers brought him to town, but the engine was stopped upon the outskirts and the negro rushed through the suburbs to the county jail.

#### IRISHMEN MAY BE FREED.

Clemency for the Five Remaining Life Political Prisoners Expected.

LONDON, July 30.—As a result of the efforts of John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, it is probable that the government will soon release the five remaining Irish prisoners—Wilson, Burton, Dalton, Flanagan and Featherstone—now undergoing sentences of penal servitude for life in Portland prison.

Sir Matthew White-Ridley, the home secretary, has already promised to treat them as convicted under the dynamite act of 1883, which carries a maximum penalty of twenty years' imprisonment, instead of under the treason-felony act of 1848. Deducing for "good conduct commutation" the term of imprisonment would be fifteen years.

All five have now entered upon the fifteenth year of their imprisonment, and there are strong hopes of relief before the expiration of the year, as the result of special pressure brought to bear upon the government, supported by a large section of the press. It is thought probable that the forthcoming visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland will be signalized by the release of all Irish political prisoners.

#### DAVIS FAVORS CLAIMANTS

The Rules for Pension Adjudications Very Materially Modified.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A thorough revision of the rules governing the adjudication of pension claims under the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, has been made by Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, and sweeping modifications in the present practice are the result. The new code will furnish, it is said, a safe, speedy and uniform system of adjusting this large class of cases.

Assistant Secretary Davis holds that the application of the strictness and technicality of court proceedings is unwise and that it was not Congress' intention to hedge the administration of these laws with the difficulties and pitfalls of any system of special pleading whose technicalities and refinements may tend to a practical defeat of the government's benevolent purposes.

#### Locomotives for Japan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The Baldwin locomotive works has just booked an order for twenty locomotives for Japan. This, with orders already received, makes a total of fifty for that Oriental empire. Thirty have just been shipped. Of these, eighteen were for the government roads, and twelve for a private railroad corporation. The order just received is for the Japanese government.

#### To Sell Another Railroad.

VINITA, I. T., July 30.—A bill has been filed in the United States court here against the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company and the American Loan and Trust company of Boston for the foreclosure of the first mortgage upon the Central division of the road, extending from Seneca, Mo., to Saultpa, I. T., 112 miles.

#### High Premium for Alaska Tickets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 30.—The steamer Excelsior, chartered by the Alaska Commercial company, left Mission street at 2 p. m., sailing direct for St. Michaels. This is the last of the company's fleet which will connect with the Yukon river steamers this season. Three times the original price was asked for tickets. One passenger changed his mind after receiving an offer of \$1,500 for the passage for which he originally paid but \$150. Over 2,000 people gathered upon the wharf to bid farewell to the 110 passengers for the Klondyke.