

NO ROOM FOR THEM.

UNCLE SAM WANTS NO ANARCHISTS.

America is Not to Be Made an Asylum for Them—The Law Shutting Out Dangerous Persons From Foreign Countries to Be Strictly Enforced.

Watching for Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The treasury authorities are keeping a sharp lookout for the Anarchists now being driven from France, Spain and Italy by concerted action, and no pains will be spared to prevent the United States from being made an asylum for these men.

Terrance V. Powderly, the new commissioner of immigration, said last night that he would adopt every remedy under the law to exclude Planas, leader of the Spanish Anarchists, who has been conducted to Havre by French officials and shipped to New York. The immigration authorities will notify their officers at New York and all large seaboard ports to be on the lookout for Anarchists headed this way. It is expected that the United States consul at Havre will give specific information as to the ship on which Planas and his co-Anarchists shall sail.

The law permits the exclusion of "persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crimes or misdemeanors involving moral turpitude" and of "persons likely to become a public charge." These are the only provisions which even indirectly can be applied to anarchists and the bureau will be compelled to resort to them.

After the Barcelona anarchistic agitation the French sent to the state department here a list of anarchists expelled from that country and expected to come to the United States. The list was sent to the immigration officers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other ports with instructions to apply the law against anarchists named on the list. None of them were apprehended, however, as they either did not come or were smuggled in by way of the steamer.

Mr. Powderly was asked if he favored strengthening the law so as to specifically exclude Anarchists, and replied: "I most assuredly would favor a law excluding from the United States every criminal, incendiary and Anarchist. There is no trouble in fixing the status of a man who has been convicted of a crime, but the term 'Anarchist' has not been clearly defined, so that it is extremely difficult to ascertain who the Anarchists are."

Mr. Powderly went on to show the difficulties in the way of defining "anarchistic." The latter claims to be a philosopher seeking an ideal state of society. To this end he advocates the abolition of all law and the substitution of individual effort. It is only when the Anarchist carries his philosophy to the point of becoming an assassin or advocate of assassination or incendiarism that the law can deal with him. It cannot deal with him as an abstract philosopher.

In the case of Planas, the Spanish Anarchist, there seems to be no doubt as to his character. Mr. Powderly has long known Planas. The fact that he is expelled from France would probably bring him within the section of the law excluding those who had been convicted of any offense involving moral-turpitude.

BIG POLITICAL POW-WOW.

President McKinley, Senator Platt and Governor Black to Meet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—An interesting and probably important political pow-wow is scheduled to occur this week at Port Henry. Representative Wallace T. Foote, jr., of the Twenty-third New York district, is having a house party there. His Congressional colleagues are his guests. Governor Black, Senator Platt Speaker Reed and Senator Chandler will be present during the week, and President McKinley accepted an invitation to-day to dine there Saturday, when he will meet the party. One of the most conspicuous features of the meet will be the coming together for the first time in several months of Senator Platt and Governor Black.

It is thought here that the two New Yorkers will reach a more cordial understanding and that some important propositions toward carrying on Greater New York's political campaign will be discussed and something definite decided upon.

Eastern Klondikers.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 14.—One of the largest and best equipped of all the parties that have started for the Klondike from Seattle this season has just arrived in the city from New England. They are organized on a military basis, the captain being Arthur E. Seymour, son of the well-known mind reader. Charles H. Moseley, formerly of the Boston Herald, is secretary, and A. E. Rogers, of Norwich, Conn., is treasurer. Each member of the party originally contributed \$1,000, and each agrees to share and share alike in all the expenditures and profits of the expedition. Apart from these individuals the company has plenty of backing.

School Repairs Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Two thousand five hundred men employed on Chicago's public school buildings struck to-day by order of the Building Trades council, and repairs on thirty-five school houses were stopped. If the strike is not settled soon it is said the buildings will be in such a condition that they cannot be used at the opening of the schools in September. The labor unions demanded that the board of education insert a clause in future contracts that none but union men be employed on the school buildings.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Not Probable that He Will Retire From the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—All reports about the early retirement of the cabinet of John Sherman, secretary of state, which have been scattered broadcast of late are denied by Mr. Sherman and the report that Judge Day, first assistant secretary, was summoned suddenly from Canton where he was spending his vacation, to assume charge of the department, is also denied.

The fact that Judge Day was preparing to leave Canton for Cambridgeboro, Pa., evidently gave rise to the report. He is not expected in Washington before September.

Though the immediate retirement of Mr. Sherman is not expected, it has been the impression among well informed men in Washington for several months that his service as secretary of state would certainly not continue through the administration, and possibly not through its first year. The fact cannot be concealed that he is in feeble health, due to advanced age and long years of political activity, but the statements that he is mentally irresponsible are preposterous, for his conversation is as clear and rational to-day as any man's.

When Mr. Sherman went into the Cabinet it was with the express understanding that he should be relieved of all hard diplomatic labor. He has visited his office daily when in Washington, has met the diplomatic corps at the appointed times and has performed other light duties, but has not attempted to perform any of the heavy labor of the department.

NO KLONDIKE GOLD TAX

Canada Abandons Its Scheme to Exact Placer Royalty.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 13.—Influenced by a strong protest from both the politicians and business men of the northwest portion of the dominion, the government has decided to abandon its scheme to force miners of the placer regions of the Klondike to pay a royalty of 10 or 15 per cent on all gold taken out there. Many business men declared in their representations to the government that such a rule, if put in force, would undoubtedly lead to infinite trouble and might lead to bloodshed. The storekeepers and outfitters of British Columbia are busy now arranging their plans to compel all prospectors to buy their supplies of them by enforcing the payment of duty on all outfits from the United States which are carried into the Upper Yukon valley.

FREE SILVER SCHEME.

The Proposed Purchase of Forty Tons for Enforced Unlimited Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Silver Dollar league of this city has issued a circular asking investors to co-operate in the purchase of forty tons of silver to be offered at the mints for free coinage, and in the event of the superintendent's refusal the courts will be invoked under a clause, which, it is claimed, has not been revoked, of the act of February 28, 1878, which provides that "silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy standard silver shall be coined at the mints of the United States as provided in the act of January 13, 1837." According to the circular, "the profit to those who will help us to start and finish the fight on the above lines" will be \$700,000. For any sum above a dollar investors may become part purchasers of the forty tons.

Eloped With a Tramp.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 13.—A tramp about 35 years old, whose right name is unknown here, but who was known by the simple sobriquet of "Joe," was given employment splitting rails, by John Jordan, who lives on Thomas Chamberlain's farm, fifteen miles north of Sedalia. Some time during Monday night, the stranger, who had become enamored with Jordan's wife, hitched two of his employer's horses to a wagon and drove off with Mrs. Jordan and three of her children. The fugitives were traced to this city, and it is believed they are now traveling through Benton county, on their way to the Ozarks, or Indian territory.

The Tide of Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The tide of immigration is at the lowest point since the general government assumed jurisdiction of the subject in 1862. The number of arrivals from all countries, according to treasury statistics during the last fiscal year, was 330,422, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 112,435. The lightest immigration of any previous year was in 1895, when the number from all countries was 379,943.

Europe's Wheat Needs.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Times, in the course of its financial article to-day, says: "It is estimated by persons in a position to form an opinion that at least 12 per cent more wheat than is usually needed by Europe will be wanted this year. Owing to the short Russian, French and Austro-Hungary crops, the United States will be the only country able to meet this extra demand."

Virginia Democrats.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 13.—The Democratic state convention was held here yesterday with nearly all of the 1,545 members of the body present. Mr. E. W. Sanders was made permanent chairman without opposition. His denunciation of the gold standard elicited applause from the convention. The first considerable outburst of cheering was evoked by the declaration that William J. Bryan will be the president in 1900. J. Hoge Tyler of Putnam was unanimously nominated for governor. The Chicago platform was unanimously reaffirmed.

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.

Doctoring Fowls.

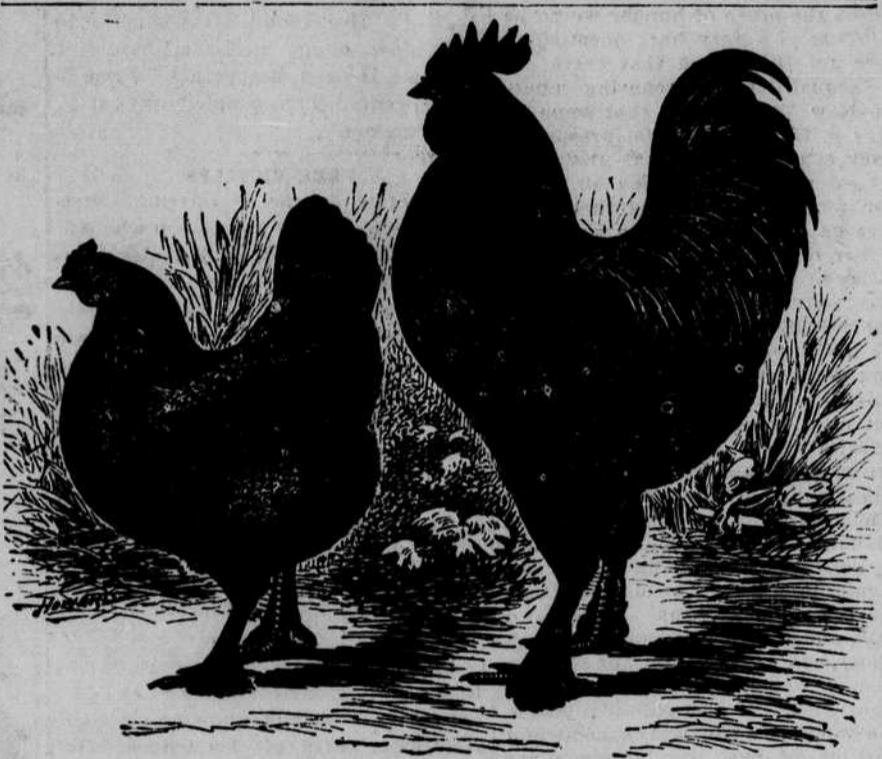
IN THE A B C of poultry culture, J. H. Davis, the author, says: Doctoring fowls is time and money wasted. If I ever cured a fowl of any affliction I do not know it. Of course a few got well, but they might have got well had I left them alone. And I believe that I have killed scores of good birds by doctoring them; by attempting to do something I was entirely ignorant of as far as the cause or the proper remedy to be employed is concerned, if there are any genuine remedies, which I doubt. Beware of drugs and condition powders in the poultry yard. Nature does not demand such things. When you use them you violate nature and practically weaken, debilitate and finally destroy entirely the vitality of your birds. It took me years to learn this. And if others will profit by my experience they will save money, time and much worry. A fowl that has to be pampered with drugs to keep it on its feet is worthless. If a fowl be very sick, drugs will not save it but hasten its demise. If only slightly ailing, the bird will get well without medicine. Decapitate rousy fowls and cremate their bodies. If the fowls have cholera, remove the well ones to a clean location, and thoroughly deodorize and clean up the old house and yards. Remove the sick and ailing bird to distant quarters, feed them on boiled rice and give them scalded milk to drink for a few days, and they may

recover. If they get worse under this treatment, kill them and cremate their bodies. And so treat all the afflictions to which fowls are subject. This is the common sense way of managing them. Finally I have no faith whatever in medicines for sick fowls, and furthermore I believe thousands of fowls are killed every year by drugs. One trouble is that the doctoring of fowls is merely guess work. Such a thing as a correct diagnosis is impossible. But when a fowl is sick we are inclined to doctor it, more especially if the bird be valuable. We think the fowl will die if something is not done for it. And so we take the risk and give it some medicine, hit or miss. If the fowl survives the dose of medicine and the affliction, we give ourselves the credit for the cure, and are thus encouraged to repeat the dosing process whenever opportunity offers. Our experience is that nine sick fowls out of every ten die if they are badly sick. There is only one affliction that I ever have cured, or can cure, or even now try to cure, and that is gapes in chicks. I happen to be very intimate with a man that happens to pose as a fancier, although he has had but a year or two of experience with a few fowls. In a closet at home he had a hundred pounds of Quack's condition powders or egg food (?), "warranted to make hens lay and keep them healthy." On the shelves were bottles of castor oil, Douglas mixture, tincture of iron, sulphur, quinine, calomel, salts, pain killer, several preparations for roup, cholera, gapes, etc. It was a miniature drug store, and all for the fowls. I saw him kill several of his best birds by dosing them with castor oil at night, for they were dead in the morning. Since then he has sold off all his fowls and quit breeding, and declares there is no profit to him in the business.

Standard Varieties of Chickens.

Langshans.—Langshans are the smallest and most active of the Asiatic class. They are a practical fowl in more senses than one, and their prolific laying and excellent qualities make them a profitable fowl for the farmer and market poultryman. They are one of the oldest varieties of poultry and have always been held in popular esteem. The shape of Langshans is distinct from that of the Brahma or Cochins, and should not be confused with either of the last-named varieties. Langshans have white flesh and dark legs, while the others are yellow skinned and yellow-legged. The quality of the flesh of the Langshan is excellent, being fine grained, tender and nicely

flavored. As layers they rank among the best, averaging from twelve to thirteen dozen a year, and as winter layers they are to be recommended. The chicks are hardy and mature early. Langshans are good sitters and mothers, being of gentle disposition; they are easily kept in confinement or on free range. Being excellent foragers, they are ideal fowls for the farm, and will gather during the year a considerable proportion of their food. The Langshan is a stylish, medium-sized bird, not overgrown or gawky in appearance, of active nature and lively disposition. Many confound the Black Langshan with the Black Cochins. This need not be, as the following comparison between the two varieties shows: The Black Cochins is square in shape, with heavy-looking neck and legs, plenty of fluff and leg feathering, cushion rising from middle of back to tail, tall short, small and almost concealed by cushion; neck, breast, cushion and tail all represented by convex lines. Langshan head, small for size of body, comb medium sized, well up in front, and arch shaped; Cochins head larger than that of the Langshan and not so arched over the eye; comb smaller, low in front and almost straight on top of serrations. Langshan back, short and concave; that of the Cochins, medium length, slightly convex, and large convex cushion. Langshan fluff, moderate and close; that of the Cochins extremely full and loose. Langshan wings somewhat large and inclined downward, quite prominent at shoulders; the Cochins wings smaller and almost hidden by the fluffy plumage of cushion and fluff. Langshan breast full, deep, and carried well forward; Cochins breast not so full and deep, but broader. Langshan legs medium in length, small bone, long tapering toes, color of shank, bluish black, showing pink between scales, which are nearly black; Cochins legs shorter, stouter, larger bone, toes shorter and stouter, color of shanks black or yellowish black. There are two varieties of Langshans—the Black and the White. The Black in plumage of neck, back, saddle, sickles, a glossy



PAIR OF BLACK LANGSHANS.

metallic black, with greenish sheen; breast, primaries, secondaries, tail, fluff, shank and toe feathers, black. The undercolor is black or dark slate. The White Langshan is pure white throughout. The standard weight of cocks for both varieties is 10 pounds; hens, 7 pounds; cockerels, 8 pounds; and pullets, 6 pounds.

Cows Milk for Foals.

The Live Stock Journal has the following remarks on the feeding of foals with cow's milk: "When the milk of the dam proves insufficient for the young foal it should be supplemented by cow's milk. Indeed, in any case, if it is desirable to force the growth and condition of foals, cow's milk may be freely given to it, in addition to two or three feeds of oats daily. Many thoroughbred foals are given cow's milk in almost any quantity both before and after weaning, and Mr. William Day, the celebrated breeder and trainer, believes 'without any evil results.' While recommending oats for the young animals in the early stage of existence when following the dam, the same authority strongly discommends the practice of giving them beans, peas, clover, or any kind of condiments or condimental foods. Cow's milk, being considerably poorer in saccharine matter than that of the mare, should be sweetened by the addition of sugar to make it more palatable to the foal as well as more nutritious, by imitating as closely as possible the natural product of the mare. It is well not to supply foals with milk from herds known to contain tuberculous subjects, although the horse is not, like cattle and human beings, very susceptible to tuberculosis. Still, in valuable studs, even the chance of infection should be avoided."

Prices of Butter and Cheese.—The relation existing between the cheese and butter solids of milk is such that the producer receives equivalent values for his milk when the wholesale price of butter is approximately two and one-half times as much as it is for cheese. When the ratio of prices is less than this, milk can be made into cheese with more profit. At the present writing the market quotations of butter are about twice those of cheese, and it should be noted that greater activity is being shown in cheese circles this spring than has heretofore been the case for some years.

Read a good agricultural paper if you want to know how agriculture is progressing.

TALKS OF THE TIMES.

SENATOR STEWART GETS INTO THE SWIM.

Enthusiastic Over Everything but Silver—That He Thinks May Go to 25 Cents and Believes that Wheat Will Reach \$1.00—Jones of Nevada on Silver.

Senator Stewart an Optimist Now.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Times to-day publishes the following: "Senator Stewart is one of the latest converts to commercial optimism. He is a 'bull' on everything except silver. He is engaged in a vigorous campaign in Wall street and said yesterday that he had heard so much about better times that he had determined to 'gather in a part of the prosperity which is not only rampant in the street, but throughout the land.'"

"When asked what brought about the change in his views, he said: 'There is no room for pessimism in this country. No one can be a bear in the face of the wheat famine in Argentina, Russia, Hungary and India. In view of these conditions, abroad, I should not be surprised to see silver sell as low as twenty-five cents and wheat as high as a dollar. There is nothing in talking silver at the present time, and my advice to my friends in the West is to fall in line with the forces of prosperity and progress and receive their due share of the reward. The time has passed for the old issues. We must turn to face new issues and new conditions. I frequently hear it said that this security market is a duplicate of the market of 1873. It is not. It is more of a bull market. All a man has to do is to get into it, go to sleep and get rich.'"

"The wheat situation in the West will make every railway not a dividend earner but a dividend payer. Railroads that have been moribund for years are now taxed to their fullest capacity and are still unable to accommodate their traffic. I am told that there is imminent danger of a car famine on many of the most important lines traversing the country."

"Are the people in the West alive to this new situation?"

"The people in the West," he replied, "are wide awake. They know a good thing when they see it. Most of them are hanging on to their cereals with confidence born of hope and actual knowledge of what is going on around them. With their immense crops they will be able not only to liquidate their indebtedness to the money sharks of the East, but will inaugurate a buying movement that will surprise the people in this part of the country. I think that by the late fall the truth of what I said and reiterated during the campaign will be generally recognized and this is that there can be no general prosperity in this country that is not born and sustained in the West."

"Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, who is spending a vacation in this city, said yesterday that the continued fall in the price of silver ought not to surprise anyone. 'Silver is falling in price,' he said, 'because of the falling of the demand for it as money. Japan has gone into a gold basis and so lessened the demand for silver. Besides this, there has been, because of universal hard times, a great falling off in purchases in the East. The Oriental countries use silver money and our purchases are paid for in that metal. The demand has been cut off by reason of the hard times.'

"Of the increase in gold production in Alaska, Mr. Jones said: 'I am not opposed to prosperity through an increase in gold. The Republicans are very lucky and I congratulate them on the fact that this great discovery falls within their administration. I believe a great deal of gold will be found in Alaska and it is certain to restore prosperity, for which the Republicans will claim and receive credit. I shall welcome its return, whether through gold or silver. Much glorification and congratulation is heard over the fact that our Western wheat is going up to a dollar because of a famine in Argentina, Russia, India and other countries. I do not think that our prosperity is founded upon destitution and starvation in foreign nations. I want to see a flood of money turn the idle mill wheels and irrigate the waste plains of our land. Another result that will follow from an abundance of money, be it silver or gold, will be abeyance of this hatred of the trusts. The people hate trusts, and only prosperity will drive monopoly out of their minds. Plenty of money will crush out the trusts. They flourish only in hard times.'

Is Without a Power Plant.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—The discovery has been made that there is no provision for a heating and power plant in Kansas City's new government building. In the original plans for the building the power plant was placed in the east wing. Later it was found that the appropriation from Congress was insufficient to erect the building complete, and the east wing was cut off, but no provision was made for putting a power plant in the main part of the building.

SENATOR HANNA WRECKED

The Ontario's Steam Yacht on the Rocks of Northern Lake Superior.

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario, Aug. 13.—The steam yacht Comanche, with Senator M. A. Hanna's party on board, is ashore somewhere in the Nipigon straits on the north shore of Lake Superior. The boat seems to be in serious danger, as the telegram asked that two wrecking tugs and a lighter be sent at once. The telegram was sent from Nipigon station, on the Canadian Pacific.

DE LESSEPS AT SUEZ.

A Monument to Him to Guard the Entrance to the Waterway.

Ferdinand De Lesseps is to have a memorial. It will take the form of a statue and will guard the entrance of the Suez canal, the one great project which he originated and pushed to a successful conclusion. So inseparably has De Lesseps' name been connected with the Panama canal scheme that most people have forgotten that he first achieved fame by reason of his connection with the Suez canal. The idea of the De Lesseps statue originated with Prince d'Arenberg, an old friend of the late promoter. He has induced the Suez Canal Company to set aside a liberal sum to defray the expense of the proposed statue and the erection thereof. A very satisfactory model has been produced by M. Fremiet, the sculptor, who has already begun the enlargement of his work. He hopes to complete his task within the course of the coming two years. M. Fremiet makes public the statement that as the banks of the Suez canal at its beginning are the property of Englishmen, who would no doubt be opposed to this glorification of a Frenchman, it has been decided that this monument shall rise from the sea, which is about thirty feet in depth at this spot. There will, therefore, be a firm and solid base of granite, which, as the bed is sandy, must be very broad. This platform of granite, which will be entirely surrounded by water, will be reared to the height of twenty-two feet above its level, and will also be of six square metres at the top. On this will rest the pedestal of the statue. In its turn the pedestal will be twenty-two feet in altitude, and the statue itself within a few inches of the same height, while the pedestal, which will be composed of granite quarried and prepared in Brittany, France, will be conveyed in a sailing vessel to Port Said. The statue will consist of several pieces in bronze, which have been made in France. These on arrival will be all ready to place in position. At the base of the statue will be an immense medallion containing the portraits of the Khedives who encouraged the piercing of the isthmus. Each will be nearly six feet in size, and the medallions will be surrounded by large wreaths of laurel, each leaf of which will be about one and one-half feet in height. M. De Lesseps will be represented in the garments of modern civilization, but the prosaic appearance of these will be relieved by a sort of burnoose with big sleeves thrown over his shoulders, the folds thereof being so disposed as to present an exceedingly picturesque effect. Looking in the direction of the sea, M. De Lesseps will be represented as pointing with one hand to the entrance of the canal and holding a plan thereof with the other.

BURNED IN MIDAIR.

Awful Death of Wolfert, the Distinguished German Aeronaut.

The Herald recently contained a dispatch from Berlin giving in brief the news of the untimely death of Dr. Wolfert, the distinguished aeronaut. At the moment when the doctor seemed about to realize the dream of his life, death overtook him, and in a few seconds he and his prized balloon were burned to cinders. Dr. Wolfert got into the balloon a few minutes after seven o'clock in the evening, being accompanied by Robert Knabe, a young mechanic. The crowd, among which were several army officers, wished them good luck and then silently watched the cigar-shaped ship as it slowly mounted skyward. Excellently it seemed to move, and even those who were not experts saw that the screw was working splendidly and that the craft was heading for the northwest. For five minutes the watchers looked up admiringly, and then their admiration was suddenly changed to horror. Forth from the car of the balloon flashed a tongue of yellow flame; then a second later was heard a crash like a cannon shot, and at the same moment the entire balloon was enveloped in a mass of fire. Down the blazing machine fell with amazing swiftness, reaching at last the Ringbahnstrasse. A horrible sight it was, and, as the hundreds of onlookers rushed toward it, they found it still smoking and practically destroyed. In the ruins lay the bodies of Wolfert and Knabe. They were burned so badly it was impossible to recognize them.

The Fire Flies of the Tropics.

One of the fireflies of the West Indies has two tubercles situated on its thorax or chest, which give forth a light so powerful as to enable the smallest print to be easily read. A few of these flies put under a glass make a good reading lamp, and the inhabitants use the lamps so made for household purposes. The women use them for decoration on festival days. The brilliancy of the spectacle presented by myriads of fireflies, glancing or scintillating through the darkness of a tropical night has but to be once witnessed to create enthusiasm on the subject of "living lights." Once seen it can never be forgotten. Flying about in countless myriads, glistening like stars on a clear winter night, flashing and disappearing, glancing and dancing, whirling and gyrating in mazy evolutions, no words are sufficient to describe the scene and its effect on the mind of the fortunate traveler who witnesses it. It is one of the sights of a lifetime. The inhabitants of the tropical world regard these insects from the practical, and not from the poetical or artistic standpoint. By means of a lighted torch they entice them into their houses, where they devour those intolerable pests, the mosquitoes, of which they seem passionately fond.