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AMERICAN NEWS.

Progress of the Little Southern War—Half a Million for a Volcano.

The Tariff Embroglio—Irrigation in California—Japanese May Not Become Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—An authoritative statement was made by one of the conferees on the tariff bill late last night, that a final conclusion will be reached on the points of difference between the two houses within seventy-two hours. This does not necessarily mean that the conferees will report an agreement. It may mean a disagreement, for representatives of the two houses have reached a point where all their differences will be completely resolved on Wednesday of this week at the latest of the fact will be demonstrated that they cannot agree at all. Yesterday's session of the conferees was the first Sunday they have devoted to their work since the bill was sent to conference. It was significant for that reason, inasmuch as several members of the conference have insisted in the past that they needed one day of the seven to rest, and that under no circumstances would they spend even a part of Sunday on the bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President Cleveland is afraid that harm may come to his wife and children, who are summering at Gray Gables. This is shown by his action in directing Secretary Carlisle to give instructions to the search police bureau to have on duty at Gray Gables during the stay of his family at that place three detectives in the employ of the government. Orders to this effect were issued three weeks ago, and there are now lingering around Gray Gables three men who watch carefully every passer by and who follow the babies and Mrs. Cleveland whenever they leave the family residence. Upon the inauguration of the industrial movement, some months ago, Mr. Cleveland directed Secretary Carlisle to detail three secret service detectives to guard the White House, and he was so pleased with their behavior that he asked that the same men should be ordered to Gray Gables to guard Mrs. Cleveland and little Ruth and Esther. It is understood that the President is apprehensive that some one may attempt to kidnap one of his children, and it is to prevent any such occurrence that the detectives have gone to Gray Gables.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Three thousand members of the Holy Rosary Catholic church have decided to disorganize in the future the commands of the cardinal and to establish an independent Catholic church. They propose to place the management in the hands of a committee and to engage their own pastor. Two of the members were sent to Cleveland to investigate the affairs of the independent church in that city, and they have returned with a glowing report of how it is conducted.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—Salvation Army circles are exercised over the attempt of one of their number, George M. Holmes, carpenter of Cumminsville, to starve his son to death in order to save the father's soul. Four nights ago, Holmes says, the spirit of Abraham appeared and commanded him to starve his son William to death as a sacrifice. Holmes consented the boy, who is not particularly bright, and the lad consented. For forty-eight hours he went without food, and then he begged his father day and night for something to eat, but was refused. On Sunday the mother told her father that she thought he could stand starving better if he were permitted to attend one more meeting of the Army. His father released the boy and escorted him to church, when William, who had obtained the father's revolver during the preparation, poked the weapon in Holmes' face and demanded food. There is much indignation over the matter, and Holmes' neighbors in Cumminsville talk of white-washing him.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—John Craig, the man who murdered his wife and her father and mother, was taken to court to-day and arraigned on the charge of murdering his wife.

The court room was not crowded, because the people did not know the arraignment was to take place, but even the presence of few people in the room ousted Craig uneasiness and he kept close to the deputy sheriff, speaking not a word. The attorney asked for ten days time to prepare his pleadings, and was given till Friday. Craig has already intimated that he will at-

tempt to prove that he shot his wife by accident while acting in self defense against his brother-in-law, Geo. Hunter. Craig has been very nervous and does not like to be left alone even in the day time. Geo. Hunter is well on the road to recovery.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Aug. 7.—President Diaz has named a commission of leading Mexican scientific gentlemen to make a complete survey of the famous volcano of Popocatepetl. The commission will report for the Government the present state of the fire in the crater, the general formation of the volcano and other interesting scientific data.

A company of Philadelphia capitalists has been given an option on the volcano for the sum of \$500,000 by General Sanchez Ochoa, the owner of the sulphur mine in the crater, but the sale is pending awaiting the formal permission of the Mexican Government to the transfer. The Government does not want to lose control of one of the most interesting of Mexico's phenomena, and wants to know just what are the plans of the foreigner who are trying to obtain control of the smoking mountain. The Philadelphia syndicate is to build a railroad, for tourist and freight traffic from Amecameca, on the Interoceanic Railroad, to the crater of the volcano. The sulphur mines in the crater region will also be opened up, a large force of workmen put in, and the sulphur shipped to the United States. The line will also open up the great snow and ice fields lying above the timber line, carrying putting their product into the ice markets of this city.

TRENTON, Mo., Aug. 6.—The citizens of Grundy County, having raised \$700 and purchased the rain-making secret of Jewell, the Kansas rain maker, are preparing to make a flood. A. Chapman, a reliable citizen of Trenton, has been in Kansas with Jewell and learned how to operate the chemicals of \$700. Material for ten days was furnished besides the secret. Some time ago rain-making experiments were begun in South Dakota under the direction of two citizens who had obtained Jewell's chemical formula and received instruction in its use. One ton of chemicals was consumed, and one of the heaviest rains of the summer was produced. It extended over an area twenty miles square in all directions from the experimental station, and in localities as much as 24 inches of water fell. Jewell guaranteed rain in ten days, and he missed it just fifty hours. The rain saves late corn and insured a large crop of hay. The cost was \$500.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Senator Gorman in an interview says the house conferees on the tariff bill have just forty-eight hours to agree. If an agreement is not reached then, he says the Senate will break off further negotiations and put sugar on the free list. He declares that the bounty on sugar which the Louisiana senators want, will not be continued this year. Rather than do this, sugar will be placed on the free list, and this, he adds, will be a loss of twenty millions revenue annually. He declares the President and the Senate conferees want sugar taxed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The town of Bluefields, on the Mosquito Coast, Nicaragua, according to a dispatch received by the Nicaraguan minister, has been captured by the Nicaraguan army. In the preliminary skirmish seven Indians were killed by the Nicaraguan soldiers. A Colombian says Chief Clarence retired from Bluefields on Sunday and General Cabeza, the Nicaraguan commissioner, took possession. Little resistance was offered by the Mosquito Indians, and the town was taken without bloodshed. It is said that he intends to attack Bluefields again. The evacuation was foreseen, and some believe it was part of a pre-arranged plan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The house judiciary committee will report adversely on the bill allowing persons of Japanese descent to become citizens of the United States.

VINELAND, N.J., Aug. 7.—A number of people living in the country near this place, assert that they have been hypnotized and bewitched by a strange man, representing himself as Dr. Miller, of the Wells Eye hospital of Philadelphia. He introduced himself to Daniel Kite, who with his wife made the man welcome. Both say he hypnotized them, and they were so completely under his hands frequently, and when he did so they experienced a sickening sensation, but still were completely under the influence of the stranger. The supposed doctor pretended that he could cure a case of cancer in Kite's eye, and offered to do the work for \$150. He said Mr. Kite what he claimed to be special glasses for \$44. Many others were bewitched, and all agree that they experienced the same sensation when the supposed doctor took their hands.

SEATTLE, Aug. 7.—There is a strong probability that the Japanese government will soon establish a consulate in Seattle. Mr. Odagiri, chairman of the Japanese consulate of Japan at 1514 Pine street, San Francisco, is in the city for a mission for his government which has for its object the location of a consulate on the Sound and at one of the three cities, Seattle, Tacoma or Port Townsend. Mr. Odagiri, however, has no power to make a selection, and can only report to his government. He will go to Port Townsend in a few days and will in the meantime take a look at Seattle. He spent years in both Korea and China, and thinks the present war between China and Japan will last at least six months, but that Japan will win.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 7.—John C. Penny, a well known politician and an old-time editor, died last night at the advanced age of 93. He was connected at one time or another with most of the early newspapers of Oakland. For several years he held the office of wharfinger.

New York, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says: "President Peixoto is adopting every means to maintain himself in the presidency. It is believed that he will even try to arrest President-elect Moraes and that he expects the military to back him. Peixoto openly defies congress. He refuses to promulgate laws and decrees passed by the body, though by law he is compelled to do so within forty-eight hours after their passage. Congress will probably undertake to impeach him. The impending struggle is considered as between the people and the army."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—J. A. Jones, a wealthy capitalist of Bay City, Mich., is in this city to supervise the work in the Ocean-side irrigation district, San Diego county, where \$300,000 will be invested in a system for irrigating 260,000 acres. Jones represents a syndicate of Eastern capitalists who have been investigating the irrigation districts of Southern California for some time. A party of five were here several months ago and carried back a favorable report of the Ocean-side district. The syndicate got Judge Dillon, of New York, to pass upon the validity of the bonds of the district, and his report was favorable. Water will be

brought 20 miles from San Luis Roy river in a 38-inch wooden pipe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—A horrible murder occurred in a lodging house over Campier's restaurant on O'Farrell street, this afternoon. Frank Larabee, an electrician lately employed at the Midwinter Fair, armed with a razor, hacked Ebel Leroy, a woman whom he was living with, and then attempted to end his life with a razor. One of the women lodgers saw Larabee in the act of cutting his mistress's throat. Larabee cut himself severely about the throat. He says the woman took his money and refused to give it back to him. Her name, he says, was Estie King, and they had been living together for eight months. The woman is dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Henry Wolf, wholesale jeweller, was ordered this afternoon to pay his divorced wife, Mrs. Lily Wolf, \$450 before Monday, in default of which he must go to jail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Some idea of the feeling entertained by the Chinese toward foreigners, which has caused anxiety for the safety of Americans, is given in the report of the Canton plague received at the marine hospital bureau to-day. Consul Seymour, writing under date of June 23, says: "Natives are trying to blame foreigners for the plague and are setting up riots in Canton and the surrounding country." The consul reports that the plague does not seem to yield to medical treatment, that the mortality is 50 per cent of the cases, and that a man who has recovered at least 40,000. Cholera has made its appearance in Canton in an epidemic form.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—There was an interesting discussion in the senate over Mr. Chandler's resolution for an inquiry into the history of the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia, and over Mr. Mills' amendment to it, proposing to extend the inquiry to coal and transportation companies in the United States that might be affected by the Canadian competition, as to whether members of congress or officers of the government held any pecuniary interest in these companies. The matter went over until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Board of Naval Officers, of which Commander Sperry is the senior member, has before it a novelty in the way of a rapid-firing gun. The inventor is an American named Robertson. The weapon is ingenious in many respects, and differs from others now undergoing trial in several essential details of mechanism. It has two barrels, each of which is 30 inches long, and is chambered for the 30-calibre cartridges adopted by the army for small arms. The barrels have a spread of one inch at the muzzle, and a diameter of 18 inches at a distance of 200 yards. The mechanism is so arranged that the barrels can be fired together or singly. Using both barrels, the rate of discharge is about 400 to 500 shots a minute. The gun is operated by means of a hand crank, and the barrels move forward slightly, making an opening through which the empty cartridges fall. In this respect the gun is decidedly novel, as the barrels of other weapons are strongly secured together. While working the barrels move forward and backward, springing throwing out the empty cases and putting the place charge about it. It requires only two men to work the gun, which weighs about 25 pounds. The weapon has many other novel features which have attracted the attention of ordnance experts.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A special cable despatch from London to San Francisco, Galicia, says: "It is reported here that fighting has begun in San Domingo."

A PROMISING OUTLOOK.

(From the Empire)

The Vancouver papers of July 18 report the arrival of Sydney, N.S.W., with all the news of the day. It is stated that today's dispatches state that on her outward voyage the captain had to refuse freight, her full capacity having already been engaged, the passengers list also being full. The vessel, however, has been met with its most gratifying and is a sufficient reply to those who deprecated the establishment of the service as a doubtful venture. The trade which the Warriano had brought to Vancouver has been taken away from San Francisco and here hitherto the Australian trade has centred. Not long ago certain San Francisco papers ridiculed the idea of a mail service to the Pacific coast for ocean trade with the California port, but at that time, the San Francisco News-Letter took a different view, holding that the growth of Vancouver presented conditions which would have to be met by increased activity on the part of the mercantile bodies of San Francisco to attract trade and keep it. The News-Letter seems to have viewed the future clearly. Vancouver has become a competitor and a vigorous one. The railway strike and the forced suspension of railway traffic from the coast has done much to discredit the San Francisco route and shippers will be inclined to favor the Canadian route as entirely unimpeded by labor disturbances becoming so common in the States. At first the traffic of the Australian line was slight, but in six months it has grown to such proportions that increased steamship accommodation will have to be provided, showing that the promoters of the line had clear and wise foresight when they advocated its establishment. Full success has vindicated their judgment, and the future promises to prove a most profitable one for the enterprise. The increased trade also means much for Vancouver, a port destined, in our opinion, to become one of the most important on the North Pacific coast.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

New York, Aug. 6.—A Colon, Columbia, special says there has been fighting at the Bluefields Bluffs, it is reported, since yesterday noon, without any advantage having been gained by either side. Chief Clarence is leading the Mosquito Indians, who are aided by a number of Americans. Gen. Cabeza, the Nicaraguan commissioner, expects reinforcements hourly. It is expected that the present struggle will be desperate. The Indian fight with the Mosquito, though it is thought that the Jamaicans may abandon them at a critical time, the Jamaicans are being influenced by the British minister and Captain Stuart, of the British frigate, the "Bulwark." British ships have been ordered to the Mosquito coast from the West Indian station. It is said that American and British marines are still on shore and will remain there to protect foreigners and to prevent the Mosquitoes from leaving yesterday for the coast to aid the Indians. The Mosquito commissioners have bought a quantity of arms which have been stored here nearly a year. The arms have been shipped to the coast on a chartered schooner.

ARCTIC VISITORS.

Some Whaling Captains Are Taking Their Families to the Frozen North.

What Some of the Juveniles and Their Elders May Expect to Experience.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle)

The budget of letters that came from the far North last Sunday brought news of an interesting character from the steam whaling fleet now lying at Cape Navera. If weather and ice permit the carrying out of the schedule as it stood at the time of writing, the whalers will move into the Arctic circle on July 4, and the real work of the cruise will begin. The interesting fact is that there are in the party thus out from the world for months and years a number of women and children, the families of captains. The masters of the steam whalers had to pay well for this privilege, which is a new one in the history of the whaling fleet. A thousand dollars each is the price of their year's occupancy, but it is cheap at that, when one considers that for perhaps eight months out of the year the whalers lie idle. The cruise may be two years and it may be three, and so the long wait is not joyful in the extreme. A man who has wife and babies and a crew of some 200 men down in the world, and so the captains who had wives and babies physically fit to go gladly paid for the privilege.

Captain Green of the Alexander has with him his wife, who is the woman of the party with an Arctic experience. She knows more about whales and whaling than the average woman does about fancy work.

It is necessary to go up to the grounds several months in advance and get through the straits before the cold weather packs the ice. Once passed, in its floating condition, the steamer may bid adieu to a frost that lasts for months. To still further mark the voyage pay, it is necessary to stay through several seasons, as will be done in this case. The fleet started the middle of March with new and enlarged cabins, all warmed against having this shrub near their dwellings, as the month is said to fly from it into the building and lay its eggs on any woolen article which can be found, but a remote dark corner is given the preference. Camphor, pepper and strong alum water are among the preventives recommended for this pest. Another plan, which is said to work very well, is to take strips of red or blue flannel, these colors being particularly attractive to the moths, and scatter them with a strong solution of arsenic, placing them about the edges of the carpets or in other sections infested or likely to be troubled. The strip of flannel will be eaten and the carpet left intact. After making one meal the intruder gives no further trouble of any kind. It does not need to be said that in the use of so dangerous a remedy the greatest care should be exercised. Benzine and naphtha are also destructive to moths and their eggs, but it must be remembered that they are very inflammable and should be employed only in the daytime and by a skillful and careful person.

How to Fry Apples.

Choose large, firm apples, rather tart, wash without paring and slice across, so as to make round slices half an inch thick, with the core in the center. Have a spoonful of butter browned in the pan and lay the slices in to brown. Just as they are ready to turn, if a sweet dish is liked, sprinkle cinnamon and sugar over the uncooked side, so that the flavor will go into the apple while browning. The old-fashioned way was to fry them in the fat of salt pork and serve without sweetening as a tart sauce with the fat. The art of cooking them is to have the slices tender and browned, but unbroken. A deep griddle is best to fry them on.

Hat and Bonnet Pins.

One of the features of headgear is the hatpin, which has grown to be a thing of beauty and expense, quite as much as the jeweled brooch. The latest is a butterfly with dull gold wings and body of some opaque stone, thickly studded with brilliants to make it stand out. Large spiders with golden legs and pearl bodies are a fancy, and these can be detached from the pin and worn on the dress.

Dainty Lingerie.

An important part in the costume of the day is the lingerie thereof, more especially the petticoat. Very attractive are the silk petticoats garnished with flounces of silk lace and chiffon and bows of ribbon. One of rose satin has three narrow ruffles of rose silk pinked like rose petals and sewed one over the other on the edge of the skirt. These

TREATMENT FOR MOTHS.

Methods of Destroying These Pests as Practiced by New England Housekeepers.

There is no certain way of preventing the entrance of moths to a house. They can easily intrude themselves and are hard to detect. As they work only in darkness, where a flood of light can be admitted during the day they are not likely to appear. It is to the obscure nooks, therefore, that attention is to be directed—to the edges and corners of carpets, the contents of drawers, chests and presses. All woolen goods should be brushed and beaten, hung in the sun and air if practicable, then be carefully wrapped in thick, unbroken paper before being laid away. The moth miller cannot get inside the paper to lay her eggs, and the young moths cannot penetrate it after they are hatched.

The fumes of camphor are fatal to moths, and in putting away winter clothes and furs, wrapping with them or placing in the inclosure a small quantity of camphor gum is a pretty certain preventive of moth ravages. Tar is also repugnant to them. Tar paper for lining uses may be advantageously employed. Turpentine, insect powder and finely ground pepper are also fatal to the little pests if they can be brought together, writes a New England housekeeper in Good Housekeeping. She says:

One method of treating carpets, upholsteries and the like, which cannot be readily reached in any other way, may be called the steam bath. The process consists in wetting the goods in water, then laying over them two or three thicknesses of cloth thoroughly wet and going over the whole with a very hot flatiron. If this plan is thoroughly carried out, the destruction of both moths and eggs is certain.

The buffalo moth is even more vexatious than the ordinary kind. He is usually found about the edges of carpets. In addition to woollens, this insect feeds on the pollen of various shrubs and is said to be very fond of spiraea. For this reason people are warned against having this shrub near their dwellings, as the moth is said to fly from it into the building and lay its eggs on any woolen article which can be found, but a remote dark corner is given the preference. Camphor, pepper and strong alum water are among the preventives recommended for this pest. Another plan, which is said to work very well, is to take strips of red or blue flannel, these colors being particularly attractive to the moths, and scatter them with a strong solution of arsenic, placing them about the edges of the carpets or in other sections infested or likely to be troubled. The strip of flannel will be eaten and the carpet left intact. After making one meal the intruder gives no further trouble of any kind. It does not need to be said that in the use of so dangerous a remedy the greatest care should be exercised. Benzine and naphtha are also destructive to moths and their eggs, but it must be remembered that they are very inflammable and should be employed only in the daytime and by a skillful and careful person.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

The Tea and Pie Complexion—What Tea Wrinkles Are.

A complexion specialist was lately praising his preparation. "It will take out tea wrinkles," he said. "What are tea wrinkles, pray?" asked the young lady to whom he said this. "Did you ever notice the lines and corrugations that cross the face up and down and in every direction of women who are great tea drinkers?" he asked in return. "Strong tea has a ruinous effect on the skin, especially the tea that the old soakers take, a decoction which is boiled and allowed to stand hour after hour and be warmed over. The tannin in it oozes out and spreads like a pigment under the skin, tanning it literally like leather. The stringent quality of the tannin also draws the skin into furrows. I know one of these inveterate tea drinking women the moment I set eyes on her. Her forehead is wrinkled. The specialist ought to have asked me, 'What are tea wrinkles, pray?' asked the young lady to whom he said this. 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