

BUFFALOES HAVE FIGHT

Animals in New York Zoological Park Fight to the Death Before Keeper and Crowd.

KING KILLED BY BEAUTY

Combat Lasted Over Twenty Minutes and Keeper Could do Nothing to Prevent It.

New York, June 27.—The King, believed to have been the finest buffalo in captivity, has met death in a duel with Black Beauty, his rival for the leadership of the herd in New York Zoological park. The fighting beasts presented a frightful spectacle and their howlings could be heard a quarter of a mile distant. The battle lasted 20 minutes. While the King, ruler of the herd, was lying on the grass enjoying a siesta, Black Beauty attacked him, embedding his sharp horns in the side.

Ever since the Whitney herd and the buffaloes that had previously been one of the principal attractions of the gardens were thrown together in one corral a month ago ill-feelings had existed between the two. Upon several occasions they met to settle the question of superiority and each time the King, who was much the larger and finer animal, was victorious. The last of these duels was on Memorial day, when the King administered a severe thrashing to the Beauty, and after a time put an end to aspirations of that animal for the leadership.

The King was peacefully dozing, evidently fearing no act of treachery on the part of any enemy. Suddenly Black Beauty fell upon his prostrate form and with a snort of rage sank his sharp horns in the side of the King. Then followed a fight for the mastery that will go down in the history of the park as the most ferocious that was ever witnessed. Staggering to his feet after the first attack the King, with a bellow of fury, closed with his enemy and the fight was on.

Swaying their shaggy heads from side to side, charging and wheeling, the huge animals gored each other with an abandon that struck terror to the hearts of their comrades, who withdrew to view the conflict from a safe distance. All over the range the bisons struggled for the supremacy, their loud bellowing being heard far away. Keepers, armed with poles and pitchforks, hurried to the scene, but were unable to interfere. The King put up a splendid fight, but after 20 minutes, his opponent backed away, rushed at him head down and inflicted a mortal wound through the lungs. The King sank to the sward and was unable to rise. He died in a few minutes and Black Beauty was leader of the herd.

Peculiar Shoes.

The Saxons wore shoes, or scab, with thorns. Bede's account of Cuthbert is curious. He says: "When the saint had washed the feet of those who came to him, they compelled him to take off his own shoes, that his feet might also be made clean; for so little did he attend to his bodily appearance that he often kept his shoes, which were of leather, on his feet for several months together."

In an old Saxon dialogue a shoemaker says that he makes "swyffers, sceos and leather hose."

In the Dialogues of Elfric, composed to instruct the Anglo-Saxon youth in Latin, we find that the shoemaker had a comprehensive trade. "My craft is very useful and necessary to you. I buy hides and skins, and prepare them by my art, and make of them shoes of various kinds, and none of you can winter without my craft." Among the articles he mentions ankle leathers, shoes, leather hose, bridle thongs, trappings, leather bottles, flasks, halters, pouches and wallets.

In 1090, in the reign of William Rufus, the great dandy Robert was called the "horned," because he wore shoes with long points, stuffed, turned up, and twisted like horns. These shoes became fashionable, and the toes continued to increase in extent until in the time of Richard II. in 1390 they had attained such an enormous extent as to be fastened to the garter by a chain of silver or gold. The clergy declaimed vehemently against this extravagance; but the fashion continued for several centuries.

In 1463, the parliament of England passed an act prohibiting shoes with pikes more than two inches in length, under penalties to maker and wearer, and those who would not comply were

excommunicated. Even at a late period shoes were twice the length of the foot, or so long as "to prevent kneeling in God's house."

St. Crispin was a Christian martyr, born of a noble Roman family. About the middle of the third century, under the reign of Diocletian, he with his brother Crispianus fled from Rome into Gaul, where he worked as a shoemaker in the town which is now called Soissons. Here he distinguished himself by his exertions for the spread of Christianity, as well as by his works of charity. The good saint had a tender heart for the poor and needy; and according to one of the legends of him, "his benevolence was so great that he even stole leather to make shoes for the poor." From this legend, charity done at the expense of others has ever since been called "Crispinades." He and his brother suffered a most cruel martyrdom in 287, and the memory of both brothers is now commemorated on October 25.

The universally recognized patron saint of shoemakers is St. Crispin; and he is represented with dramatic effect in the ceremonial processions of the craft. Knights of St. Crispin is a society that was organized in Wisconsin in 1866 to protect the interests of workmen against employers, regulate wages and sustain unemployed and sick members and their families. It has since extended to other parts of the country and comprises a large membership.

The writer once saw a pair of women's shoes on exhibition in New York city that cost one hundred dollars. They were made for a belle, and, except the soles, were of plain black satin. Rhinestones set in solid silver formed the buttons. The same woman wore a pair of stockings which cost \$90. They were made of black silk, and midway between the ankle and knee was a green tree embroidered in silk, and resting upon the branches of the tree were bright-plumaged birds, some in the act of flying. On the bulge, or largest part of the stocking, was a huntsman, clad in red shirt and trousers, taking aim at the birds in a tree. Upon the instep was the monogram of the woman wrought in gold letters. Between the knee and the upper part of the stockings were 18 narrow bands of varying hues.

Railway Relics of Other Days.

Cotanel A. J. Smith, general passenger agent of the Lake Shore, has come upon one of the relics of other days in railroading. Not long ago he was presented with an old copper piece that used to be good for half a cord of wood. The western end of the Lake Shore road used to be known as the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana. That was back in the 50's, and was before the time of the railroad development in any such proportions as it has reached today. Instead of the big handsome engines such as are used at the present time, they had little snorting things which burned wood and ran out of water almost between stations. They used to run these little engines alongside one of the wood piles and throw on board a half cord of wood and make a start for another wood pile. The owner of the wood would be given, by the engineer, a little copper piece about the size of an old copper cent of the United States. On one side of it would be printed "M. S. & N. I. R. R.," which would describe the circle. Inside that would be "E. & N. Div." This would indicate the Elkhart and Northern division of the road. On the opposite side of the piece of metal would be printed "1/2 cord." When the owner of the woodpile got a piece of metal he would take it to the proper official of the company and get his pay at a rate which had been previously agreed upon.

Is a Lobster a Fish?

One difficulty that has caused trouble between the English and French governments for 200 years is the question whether the lobster is a fish. The treaty of Utrecht laid down the law as regards "fishing privileges," but Queen Anne and Louis XIV. forgot to define "fish." The new Anglo-French agreement settles the question by dodging it. France renounces her privileges in Newfoundland without pressing for a definition of a lobster.

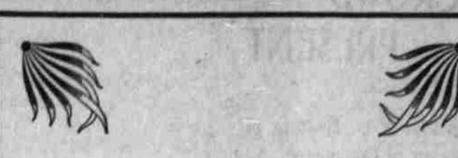
On the Docks in Manila.

A cockpit and a church are the special attractions offered to the laborers on the big government breakwater contract at Manila.

A million "long tons" of rock were to be moved from a quarry 30 miles away and dumped in the harbor, where a safer harbor is being developed.

In the early stages of this work the contractors used American white labor, but this gave place to the negro (American), Chinese and Japanese, until finally native labor was drilled, and it has proved satisfactory.

At its quarry at Sisman the con-



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tracting company has erected a village of nipa houses, in which over a thousand natives live. They do all the work of drilling and handling rock, except that of derrick engineers, blacksmiths, etc. The natives are well housed and fed, they have their church and schoolhouse, a native doctor to look after their physical wants and a native padre to minister the offices of their church.

They have a band, made up among themselves, and a cockpit and dancing for recreation and amusement. To handle the native laborer successfully high-grade white foremen are essential. The average native is mentally a child, and must be taught how to work.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT.

Exact Results of the Recent Election in This State.

The official canvass of the returns of the recent election shows the Republican plurality in Oregon to be more than 24,000. For supreme judge, F. A. Moore received 52,946 votes and Thos. O'Day 28,729, giving the republican candidate a plurality of exactly 24,217. The total vote of Oregon for 1904 was 99,315, as compared with 92,920 for 1902, or an increase of 6395, or about 6 2-3 per cent.

The local option law carried by a vote of 43,316 to 40,198, or a majority of 3118.

The direct primary law carried by a majority of 39,851, the vote being 56,206 for and 16,354 against.

The office of state printer amendment failed to carry, the affirmative receiving 45,324 votes, while 49,658 were necessary to make a required majority of all votes cast at the election.

Representative Herman was re-elected by a plurality of 6813 and Williamson by a plurality of 14,353.

J. W. Bailey was elected dairy and food commissioner over his democratic

opponent by a plurality of 24,253, or 66 more than the plurality for supreme judge.

Nearly every county shows an increase in the total number of votes cast, the only decreases being in Clackamas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Lake, Lincoln, Marion, Tillamook and Umatilla counties.

Though there was a total vote of 99,315, only 92,698 ballots were marked for supreme judge, about 5700 persons not voting for any candidate for that office. Two years ago when there was a total of 92,920 votes cast, only 87,719 marked their ballots for supreme judge.

Out of a total of 99,315 who were entitled to vote for or against local option, 15,801 did not vote either way. There were 26,756 voters who did not express a choice on the direct primary law and a still larger number who did not vote on the state printer amendment. The local option law lacked over 6000 of having a majority of all votes cast at the election, while the direct primary law had over 6000 more than a majority of all votes cast at the election. Only a majority of all votes cast on those subjects was necessary for their enactment.

Kouropatkin's Character.

Doctor Morgenstern, one of the leading Russian specialists in medical psychology, thus sums up the character of General Kouropatkin: "Kouropatkin is a man of extraordinary self-possession. He has no scruples about reversing a particular policy the moment he is convinced it is impracticable. He selects his officers only after mature deliberation, but once he has selected them he places entire confidence in them. His personal bravery is phenomenal; he is ambitious, a man of large ideas, with the brains to execute them. He will give a patient hearing to any suggestion made him, but acts entirely according to his own convictions."

Blood Troubles

Bad blood is the source of numerous aches and pains and the cause of nearly all stubborn, long-continued diseases. When the blood gets out of order, disease germs and poisons of various kinds find their way into the circulation and some serious trouble is the result. Rheumatism, Malaria, Old Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula, Anæmia, and many pustular or scaly skin eruptions, like Eczema, Salt Rheum and Tetter, have their beginning in bad blood, and only a remedy that enters into the circulation and destroys the germs and poisons can have any permanent good effect upon a disease of this character.

You can't check a blood disease by any external treatment; the sores and eruptions that appear upon the surface of the body are only manifestations or symptoms of some internal disorder that cannot be reached from the outside. S. S. S. antidotes the poisons, humors and acids that are the real cause of disease, cleanses and enriches the blood, and builds up at the same time the general health. S. S. S. invigorates all the organs and parts of the system to greater activity, and strong nerves and renewed health is the result. If you have any blood trouble, write us. No charge for medical advice.



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