IS SWEPT BY FIRE

Business Part of Springdale Is Destroyed

HAD NO FIRE APPARATUS

Entire Business Portion of Washington Village Goes Up In Furious Blaze, With a Loss of Over $125,000 and Little Insurance.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 10.—A special despatch to the Spokesman Review from Springdale, Wash, says:

The entire business portion of the town was burned yesterday afternoon with a loss of from $125,000 to $150,000. Less than a fifth of the loss was covered by insurance. When the fire was discovered it had gained great headway and the efforts of the citizens were immediately directed to saving the adjoining buildings. The only fire fighting apparatus was a few hundred feet of hose connected with the local water system, but the fire became so hot that the men working with the hose were driven away. It was then evident that the business district was doomed and the citizens turned their attention to saving their dwellings and personal effects from the blazing business buildings.

TROUBLE ON THE ROGUE RIVER OVER FISH RIGHTS

Gran's Pass Courier: R. D. Hume, the salmon wing, is not the only one that can get into court over Rogue River fishing. What promises to be an interesting fight is now on in this county and if it goes into court will bring out some fine legal points. Opposite the old Ranzau hop ranch on the river is a bar some quarter of a mile in length and it is the only suitable place in that vicinity for the fishermen to land with their nets. T. B. Cornell and W. H. Flannigan bought the hop ranch from Ranzau, but the latter leased the bar for fishing purposes. Just above this bar and just below are some of the best fishing grounds along the river and all the fishermen have been landing their nets on the bar.

Now comes John Ranzau with an injunction against S. S. Clayburn, a fisherman, prohibiting him from landing his nets on the bar in question. If a permanent in junction is secured it will prohibit all other fishermen from landing on the bar and will leave the fishing of that party of the river entirely in the hands of Ranzau.

This case may be the means of bringing out some very fine points in the fishing laws and also in regard to front on waterways. It is necessary for the fishermen when drifting down the river with their nets to land as frequently as possible, and owing to the dense growth of trees and brush along the river good landing places are no more frequent than is necessary and especially at this point, so that the question to be decided is one of great importance to all parties interested. This case will materially decide how far an owner's or lessee's right extends to the water frontage and will attract attention all over the State where fishing is done.

"Drys" Prepare For Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., July 11.—Prohibitionists are beginning to arrive for the national convention to be held Wednesday and Thursday at Memorial hall, and the State convention to be held Monday and Tuesday at the board of trade auditorium. Headquarters for the two gatherings were opened today at the Neil House. It is expected that all of the delegates to the State convention will have arrived before tomorrow morning.

At various hotels headquarters have been reserved for good-sized delegations from Minnesota, Dakota, Michigan, Montana, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Iowa. The delegations from New England and the East are expected to be of large proportions, and the South will be better represented than at any of the previous conventions of the party.

The national convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning by Charles R. Jones, chairman of the national committee. Conspicuous figures in the gathering will be such old-time Prohibition leaders as Dr. Samuel Dickie of Albion College, Rev. S. C. Swallow of Pennsylvania, Oliver W. Stewart of Chicago, A. G. Wolfenbarger of Lincoln, Neb. and Felix T. McWhirter of Indianapolis.

The list of presidential possibilities is being added to daily. Among those whose names are being prominently mentioned ofr the Presidential nomination are Seaborn Wright of Georgia, Frederick Wheeler of California, Joseph P. Tracey of Michigan, Dr. J. B. Cranfill of Texas, Alfred Manierre of New York, and Dr. W. B. Pelmore editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

The selection of Vice-Presidential nominee will depend largely upon what section of the country the Presidential choice comes from. Among the candidates are Judge Samuel A. Artm of Indiana, J. B. Lewis, a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and Professor A. S. Watkins of tthe Ohio Northern University.

The chief business of the convention, aside from the nomination of a ticket, will be the adoption of a platform. It is said that the platform this year will have little to say on any question other than that of the liquor traffic. In the course of the convention proceedings there will be reports and discussion of the present wave of prohibition spreading over the country by leading members of the party.

News Forecast For Coming Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 11:—There promises to be no dearth of big news events the coming week, either in the home or foreign fields. The Olympic games abroad will attract keen attention on this side of the water, while at home there will be a multitude of big conventions and other events to interest public attention.

Tomorrow's presidential election in the Republic of Panama promises to result in the choice of Senor Obaldia, the candidate of the Independent party. A large force of United States marines has been distributed over the little republic to prevent threatened disorder at the polls.

King Edward will formally open the great Olympic stadium in Shepherd's Bush Monday. The games will begin next day, and from then until July 25 the greatest aggregation of athletes the world has ever seen will struggle for the mastery.

During the week the officers and men of the American battleship fleet will be entertained on a magnificent scale at Honolulu.

Commissioners representing the United States and France will meet in Paris to discuss the proposed new commercial arrangement between the two countries.

Canada will be interested in the completion of the preparations for the Quebec Tercentenary celebration and the departure from England of the notables who are coming to take part in the programme of festivities.

The week promises to be one of comparative inactivity for the Presidential candidates of the two leading parties, though conferences will be numerous and the plans for the real work of the campaign will be put in shape.

At Columbia, O., the Prohibitionists will meet in national convention Wednesday to adopt a platform and name candidates for President and Vice-President. A number of names have been suggested for the head of the ticket and the ultimate selection is problematical.

Two big reunions, one North and one South, will attract attention during the week. In St. Paul the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine will hold forth, while at Dallas thousands of members of the order of Elks will gather for their annual national convention. Another gathering of interest, though of smaller proportions, will be the annual session of the Jewish Chautauqua Assembly at Buffalo.

LONE BANDIT SHOT

Attempt to Hold Up Train Frustrated

HE ESCAPES INTO BRUSH

The Conductor Begins Shooting and Manages to Wound the Robber, Who Got Away and Secured Nothing For His Bold Attempt.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 10.—The Great Northern train No. 3 was held up shortly after ten o'clock yesterday, one and one half miles east of Naples Idaho, by a lone bandit, using a section crew as a decoy, but nothing was taken and the bandit escaped into the brush with a broken arm as the result of a lively duel with Conductor A. M. Matthews.

The train was flagged by section men at a point where they were at work on the grade and not till it was at a dead stop did the engineer "Dad" Morrill, know that a holdup game had been worked. During the fusilade that fallowed, Matthews had a narrow escape and the woodwork of the car was badly shattered by bullets, one of which came within four inches of its man. It is thought the bandit was hit only once.

From the first moment it was known that a holdup was in progress panic struck the passengers. They were notified of the fact by two shots from the highwayman's rifle sent down the side of the train as a warning to keep heads inside the windows. The passengers sought stations more to the rear and kept their heads inside. A stick of dynamite was set off beside one of the cars and it broke windows and cracked the wood finishing but no one was hurt. The whole affair took but a few minutes and the train was delayed but a short time.

LIFE SPONTANEOUS.

It Is the Inevitable Outcome of the Cooling of a Globe.

So far as we have evidence, life is an inevitable outcome of the cooling of a globe, provided that globe is sufficiently large, for life did not reach this earth from without. No fanciful meteorite bore it the seeds which have since sprouted and overrun its surface. Meteorites gave it life, indeed, but in the more fundamental way in which all nature's processes are done, by supplying it with matter only from which by evolution life arose. Of this we are absolutely certain from the fact that while meteors were falling upon it in any numbers they were forming its mass, the full heat of which had not yet been evolved by their impact and subsequent condensation. The heat that thence ensued was excessive, many fold greater than sufficed to kill any germs that might have come to it housed in the meteorites themselves. Thus the action due the meteorites after they came must have annihilated any organic possibilities they may have brought with them. Those arriving after the heat had waned enough to make survival possible found life already started, since protoplasm formed the moment cooling permitted of it.

The proof that life was here spontaneously evolved appears at every stage in its history not only in its origin, but at every step of its progress upward where a marked departure occurs from its previous course. It and the environment are observed to have changed together. Two short parallel columns, the one showing the changes that have occurred in the habitat, the other those supervening in the habitat, will make this not simply clear, but striking. As effective as the well known deadly parallel of oratorical utterances, this life giving one reaches the same certainty through the probabilities disclosed.

Occasion of this vital parallelism occurs at the very start. Indeed, we may go back of this and note agreement before the start, for until the conditions were such as could support life no life appeared. This is the first coincidence. Another follows on its heels with the dawn both of conditions fit for some existence and of that existence itself. The waters were its birthplace. No other portion of the surface could then have offered it a home, and nowhere except in the sea is it then found.

The simultaneity of each new birth and each new cradle crops up again when a new field arose by the making of the land. As soon as this was suitable plants appeared to take possession of it and from that time on neglected more and more the sea.

The fourth parallel is found in the significant fact that the edible plants and the plant eaters made their debut on the scene together in miocene times, the world having got along without both before that epoch. This entry hand in hand, so to speak, De Lapparent, the great French geologist, does not hesitate to link logically and to regard the one as the necessary complement of the other. If this were not the case, there is certainly no reason why they should appear at the same instant of time. Food evokes its eater in fact as definitely as in phraseology.

The last of this procession of coincidences, man, came on the globe at the time when the cooling of the globe rendered his own extension possible at the least expense to himself. His brain allowed him to take advantage of conditions less intrinsically favorable than other animals could endure. His mind clothed his body and gave him fire, and with these two products he sallied forth into a world where antagonists were chiefly climatic, with which he was fitted to cope.

Thus all along the line we perceive that life and its domicile arose together. The second is necessary to the first, and the first is always sufficient to the occasion. The coincidence of the possibility and its seizure, of the posse and the esse, seems to be a general principle of evolution. Endless variation is constantly in progress, and this variation takes advantage of any opportunity so soon as it occurs. Life but waits in the wings of existence for its cue to enter the scene the moment the stage is set.—Professor Lowell in Century Magazine.

INK

Ink is a substance used to conceal thought. In color it is often brilliant; in effect, dull. It is extensively used to spread rumors, convey scandals to distant points, and to stain careers. A little of it therefore goes a long way.

Ink comes in all shades and sizes. It may be thick or thin, but, though it is sticky, it never sticks to any one long. Without it there would be no best sellers. It has hurt —real literature more than any other product. It has been said that Truth lies at the bottom of a well—but this was not an ink-well.

There is no cure for ink. It has been locked up in dark closets. It has been sent to jail. It has been confined to hard labor in the works of professional humorists and penned in countless ways. It has served many a Henry James seiteice, and slept in a congressional speech. But in new shapes it always reappears. It cannot be blotted out. It makes its royal way, with unnumbered pages to wait on it, down the column rules of time; and though cast aside and forgotten, it always has plenty of margin to spare.

THE DIVINING ROD.

No Mysterious Virtues Hidden In the Dowser's Wand.

In experiments with a divining rod as used for discovering underground supplies of water one of the geologists of the United States geological survey found that at points it turned downward independently of his will, but more complete tests showed that the down turning resulted from slight and—until watched for—unconscious changes in the inclination of his body, the effects of which were communicated through the arms and wrists to the rod. No movement of the rod from causes outside the body could be detected, and it soon became obvious that the view held by other men of science is correct, that the operation of the "divining rod" is generally due to unconscious movements of the body or of the muscles of the hand. The experiments made show that these movements happen most frequently at places where the operator's experience has led him to believe that water may be found.

The uselessness of the divining rod is indicated by the facts that the rod may be worked at will by the operator that he fails to detect strong currents of water running in tunnels and other channels that afford no surface indications of water and that his locations in limestone regions where water flows in well defined channels are rarely more successful than those dependent on mere guesses. In fact, its operators are successful only in regions in which ground water occurs in a definite sheet in porous material or in more or less clayey deposits, such as the pebbly clay or till, in which, although a few failures occur, wells would get water anywhere.

Ground water occurs under certain definite conditions, and as in humid regions a stream may be predicted wherever a valley is known, so one familiar with rocks and ground water conditions may predict places where ground water can be found. No appliance either electrical or mechanical has yet been successfully used for detecting water in places where plain common sense or mere guessing would not have shown its presence just as well. The only advantage of employing a "water witch," as the operator of the divining rod is sometimes called, is that skilled services are obtained, most men so employed being keener and better observers of the occurrence and movements of ground water than the average person.—Scientific American.

DEATH ON MOUNTAIN

Fatal Accident While Ascending Mount Avalanche

A WOMAN IS THE VICTIM

Miss Helen H. Hatch Attempted to Slide and Lost Her Balance—The First Fatal Accident in History of Canadian Alpine Club.

ROGERS PASS, B. C. July 10.—The first accident in the history of the Alpine Club of Canada occurred Wednesday morning on Mount Avalanche when Miss Helen H. Hatch of Lethbridge lost her life.

A party made up of E. O. Wheeler, son of President Wheeler, P. D. McTavish, Rev. A. M. Gordon, G. E. Howard, representative of the English Alpine Club; A. K. Foard, Miss Parslow and Miss Hatch, all experienced mountaineers, left camp at 6:30 o'clock to make the climb which was not considered a difficult one. At 11:30 o'clock, when the party was about at the timber line and before the guide rope was considered necessary, they reached a small sloping patch of snow which Miss Hatch, despite the warning of the leader of the party, attempted to glissade while standing upright. She lost her balance and pitched forward in a direction different from that taken by those who had gone before so that they were unable to catch her. She fell headlong among the loose boulders at the foot of the snow slope. Then her body plunged forward until stopped by a large rock against which it is thought her head struck, causing instant death.

THE ESKIMO KAYAK.

This Greenland Craft Is a Most Difficult One to Handle.

There is no craft so difficult to handle as the Eskimo kayak. The only boat familiar to us which in any way resembles it is the racing shell, but if a crack oarsman of one of our crack colleges were tied into a kayak and told to shift for himself even in smooth water he would have a hard time of it.

The kayak has been evolved through hundreds of years of necessity. Without it the Greenland Eskimos at least would not be able to provide their daily bread, or, more properly speaking, their daily blubber.

It is singular that all the materials used in the construction of the kayak come from the sea—driftwood for the frame, sealskin for the covering, thongs for the harpoon and dart, ivory and bone for bow, stern and keel and for the various implements. The women prepare the skin covering and stretch it over the frame till it is as tight and firm as the head of a drum. On such occasion there is great excitement in the community. A regular "kayak bee" is held; even refreshments are not lacking, for the owner of the kayak treats to coffee all around when the work is satisfactorily done.

The completed boat is a triumph of ingenuity and skill. It is about eighteen feet long, sharply pointed at each end. Its greatest depth is six inches and its width about eighteen. It is entirely covered save for the little round hole into which the owner slips, pushing his feet underneath the skin deck in front.

This hole is fitted to the person for whom the boat is designed, and his thighs completely fill it up. When he is seated in it and his waterproof jacket is tied securely round the edge he is able to defy the waves which wash over him or the rain which beat upon him. The six thong loops arranged on the deck in front and the three or four behind hold his implements—bird darts, lances, knives and, most important of all, his harpoon. A little stand is arranged directly in front of him, upon which is coiled the harpoon line, and behind him on the kayak is the harpoon bladder, which is attached, inflated ready for use, to the line.

The most expert are apt sometimes to be overturned. It may be by the attack of a walrus or even a seal, by a careless movement or an unexpectedly large wave. If he does not right himself at once, he is inevitably drowned unless a comrade comes to his assistance. The usual method of turning the kayak upright again is by using the paddle as a lever, holding it along the side of the boat, pointing it toward the bow, then sweeping it through the water, but those who are thoroughly proficient are able to do it by means of their throwing stick, their arm or even their hand.

The Earth and the Moon.

As the original earth nebula condensed the lighter materials were distributed quite uniformly over the entire surface, but these are now missing from one hemisphere, the reason seeming to be, as Professor G. H. Darwin demonstrated in 1879, that a portion of the earth's crust has been thrown off by tidal action, forming the moon. The surface density of the present continents is about 2.7, the mean density of the moon appearing to be 3.4, or not far from that of the missing continents to the depth reached. The moon, it is computed, equals a mass having the surface area of the terrestrial oceans and a depth of thirty-six miles, and it is concluded that the crust when thirty-six miles thick must have been torn away over three-fourths of the earth, the remainder breaking apart to form the eastern and western continents, with Australia and other islands. These continental and island fragments floated like great ice floes on liquid materials of a density of 3.7 or more. This great rupture gave the earth's surface its chief irregularities, with a mean difference of three miles between the levels of the continental plateaus and the ocean beds, and as the water condensed in the cooling depressions, with the Pacific where most of the moon had been, the dry land was formed that has made human life possible. We may consider that without this change the earth would be now in the condition of Venus, with water over its whole surface.

The Oldest Forename.

In ancient times people had one name only, as Adam or David, and in order to distinguish persons of the same name it was the custom to affix the description "son of" Isaac or Joseph, as the case might be. Thus we get Solomon ben David among the Hebrews and Evan ap Richard among the Welsh, to quote two examples. Although the argument that those names were not strictly "forenames" is not without weight, yet it is responsible to accept them as such, seeing that the application had to be supplemented by another for the sake of distinction. We are therefore entitled to include them within the scope of the question. Adam and other early Biblical names are regarded as the oldest for obvious reasons; but, excluding these, the choice falls upon Marmaduke, which is the modern rendering of the ancient Chaldean Meridug, also written Maruduk and Merodach, the god who interceded constantly between the angry Ea and the humble Damikna, his father and mother. The Romans used both forenames and family names, and of the former two that date back about 2,500 years are still with us—namely, Marcus and Lucius, represented in modern tongues by Mark and the feminine Lucy. The old form Marcus is still retained in some families.

How It Was.

Jinks (in surprise)—Moving again, just when you were settled?

Binks—Yes. Our Willie whipped the janitor's boy.—Puck.

Wendell Phillips and Blaine.

When Wendell Phillips was last in Washington he was for a few minutes on the floor of the United States senate, surrounded by a group of senators, among whom was Senator James G. Blaine, always a favorite with Mr. Phillips. It so happened that a few weeks before this time Mr. Blaine in presenting to congress the statue of Governor King, first governor of Maine, to be placed in the rotunda of the capitol, had commented severely on the loyalty of Massachusetts and especially the Federalist party during the war with Great Britain in 1812.

Of this party the father of Wendell Phillips, John Phillips, was a conspicuous member. When Blaine's speech was made, Dawes and Hoar were senators from Massachusetts, and they both essayed some sort of an impromptu reply thereto, but did themselves little credit in parrying the thrusts of Blaine's glittering rapier.

So when Wendell Phillips met Blaine on this occasion he said to him laughingly, "I wish I had been a member of this body for about an hour the other day when you made that speech attacking the Massachusetts Federalists."

"Ah," said Mr. Blaine, with that ready wit which never deserted him, "if you had been here I shouldn't have made that speech."—Exchange.

The Home of Edam Cheese.

The northern part of Holland is the seat of the Edam cheese industry. In making the Edam cheese fresh cows' milk is carefully strained and the rennet added. As soon as the milk curdles the whey is drawn off, and the curd, thoroughly kneaded, is pressed into molds. This process is repeated until the whey has all been extracted and the curd is comparatively dry. It is then wrapped in a linen cloth and kept for ten or twelve days until quite solid. Then the cloth is removed and the cheese put into salt lye. Afterward a little more dry salt is sprinkled on the cheese until the maker thinks it is salt enough to insure its keeping. It is next put into a vessel and washed with whey and scraped to remove the white crust. It is next carried into a cool room and laid on shelves, where it is frequently turned. The ripening process lasts from two to three months, the round balls growing the fine yellow or reddish color peculiar to Edam cheese. The cheeses intended to be exported to this country are rendered still more brilliant by dyeing the rind with a vegetable dye.