

SULZER GUILTY; LOSES OFFICE

New York Governor Condemned on Three Counts

Bribery Is Not Sustained—Remain- ing Accusations Will Prob- ably Be Dismissed.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Sulzer was found guilty by the high court of impeachment on three of the articles preferred against him. They were one, two and four. He was declared innocent of the charges contained in article three.

He will be removed from office, but not disqualified from holding office in this state in the future unless there is a substantial change in the informal vote reported to have been taken by the court on these questions in secret session.

For the same reason it was expected that he would be found not guilty on the other four articles still remaining to be voted on when the court adjourned.

Lieutenant Governor Glynn, who has been acting governor since the impeachment of Sulzer, will become chief executive of the state. He is an Albany newspaper owner. Robert F. Wagner, a New York attorney, will become lieutenant governor. He is the majority leader in the senate.

The vote on articles one and two was 39 to 18, a bare two-thirds majority. The former article charges that the governor falsified his statement of campaign contributions, the latter that he committed perjury in so doing. They were the so-called "money charges."

The vote on article three, which charges the governor with bribing witnesses to withhold testimony from the Frawley investigating committee, was unanimously in favor of the governor.

The vote on article 4 was 43 to 14, six members changing their votes on articles 1 and 2 from "not guilty" to "guilty," and two from "guilty" to "not guilty." This article charges that the governor suppressed evidence by means of threats to keep witnesses from testifying before the Frawley committee. Among these was Duncan W. Peck, state superintendent of public works, who testified at the trial that the governor had asked him to commit perjury.

The secret vote to remove the governor was said to be 43 to 14, the same as on article 4, and the vote to disqualify him was said to be unanimous.

PRINCE OF MONACO IN WEST Enjoys Successful Hunting Trip in Wyoming Wilds.

Billings, Mont.—Albert, Prince of Monaco, accompanied by a large party of personal friends, was a guest of the chamber of commerce on his return from a three weeks' hunt in the wilds of Wyoming, between Cody and Sheridan, where the prince was lucky enough to bag a big brown bear, several deer and two mountain sheep.

While the prince was away from civilization, he dropped into cowboy and Western slang to such a degree that when he reached Billings his conversation was natural in a Western way.

"The big brown bear that I shot has been skinned and the hide will adorn one of my rooms at Monte Carlo," said the prince. "It only took one shot, and the rifle that I used belonged to William F. Cody, being borrowed for that purpose. We had a time while in Wyoming, and ate big and small game. I enjoyed every minute of the time spent here."

The Prince of Monaco and his party left for New York and will sail from that city the last of the week for his home, where he will spend considerable time in compiling his investigations, which he conducted quietly while on his trip. He expects to return to this section next year for a longer stay in the mountains of Wyoming and Montana.

Big Bear Mangles Man.

Seward, Alaska.—Otto Bergstrom, a homesteader, was attacked by a huge Alaska brown bear near here Wednesday. Bergstrom met the beast on the trail going home. The bear rushed at him, knocked him down, tore his scalp almost entirely from his head, bit his right ear off and inflicted about 50 other wounds on Bergstrom's body, arms and hands. The lower limbs were untouched. Bergstrom crawled on his hands and knees 500 feet to a neighbor's cabin. There is a chance that he will recover.

Aviator Still Missing.

New York.—Efforts to find some trace of Albert J. Jewell, the aviator who disappeared while making a flight in a monoplane to the Staten Island Aerodrome have so far been fruitless. Those who have endeavored to trace his course believe that he lost his way, flew over the Atlantic Ocean and perished by drowning. An attempt will be made to find some trace of him by sending an aeroplane over his intended course.

VOLTURNO'S CAPTAIN TALKS

Declares Own Crew and All Others Did Their Best.

New York.—Francis Inch, the boyish-looking Briton who commanded the burned steamer Volturmo, came to port Thursday night, bringing with him 87 survivors, passengers and crew of his ill-starred vessel. His story of the disaster, in which 136 lives were lost, had preceded him by wireless, but in a cabin of the Kroonland, which brought him here, Inch told his tale in simply phrased and modestly spoken detail that described more vividly than the wireless could picture, the panorama of the Volturmo's loss and the rescue of more than 500 of those he had on board.

Cowardice there was none on the Volturmo, either among officers or crew, Inch said. There was no rush of seamen which made it necessary for him to warn them back with his revolver. His revolver was in a drawer in his cabin and it burned with the ship. And no one on board drew a revolver. These statements he intended should refute the stories told by steerage passengers who arrived on the Grosser Kurfurst.

The Volturmo's master, besides defending his own officers and men, said he had no criticism to make of the tactics of any of the boats that stood by. "The Carmania did its best, the same as the others," he said. "There is nothing but praise for every one. I did not expect a boat could live in those seas when the Carmania and the other ships came up."

The Carmania did drop a boat, Inch declared, but it could not get near, for the Volturmo drifted faster than the crew could row. Later the Carmania sent off a life raft, but they drifted across the Volturmo's bow and disappeared. More than that the Carmania could not do, said Captain Inch.

Eighteen cabin and two steerage passengers entered the first lifeboat that ventured to leave the Volturmo. Only enough sailors stepped in to man it, said Inch. They did not rush to it and it was not crowded. Entangling itself in its after tackle, it capsized. All in it were drowned except Chief Officer Miller and a steward, who climbed into it after it had righted, and were rescued.

Into the next boat went 30 passengers and 10 sailors. This boat got away all right, but has not been heard from. The third boat took off 40, 10 of them sailors. As she settled into the water 10 more jumped aboard from the Volturmo's deck. A wave swept it under the Volturmo's stern. "She just sat on it and crushed it out of sight," said Inch. "The boat's wrecked and was the only one to escape."

Inch denied reports of rotting tackle and fire hose and of unsafe lifeboats, saying all of these articles were in good condition. He counted only three explosions, the last one wrecking the wheel and compass so that a handgear had to be rigged up.

Inch denied stories of steerage passengers that people were swept overboard and babies trampled on while being rescued by the Grosser Kurfurst's first boat that came in response to Lloyd's errand. Officers urged men and women to jump overboard, for the lifeboat could not get near enough for them to be lowered into it. None dared to jump. "Show them how to jump," Inch told his crew. Two at a time, they leaped over the rail. When passengers saw them reach the lifeboat they followed them into the sea. With boathooks and oars some were rescued. Others went to their deaths. No women were removed in this way.

"Before I climbed down I went over the ship to see if anyone remained," Inch said. "The fire had eaten its way beyond amidships under the decks. I found no one alive, though there were bodies in the forecastle, men who had been cut off and burned to death. I went to the rail with my dog, wrapping it in a blanket. I leaped over and said, 'Here, catch my baby.' I dropped the dog into the arms of a Kroonland officer in the lifeboat. He opened the blanket tenderly. 'Why, it's a dog,' he said. 'I thought it was your kid.'"

Inch's three "kids" and their mother are in London. One of his first acts upon arriving here was to send them a cablegram. Their father went 36 hours without eating or drinking, refusing to leave the work of fire fighting.

"I smoked, smoked about all the time, cigars, pipes, cigarettes, anything I could get," said Inch. A blast of heat blinded his eyes with pain and the skin peeled from his face when he received his first medical attention.

Seamen Demand Bonuses.

Montreal, Quebec.—The steamship Mount Temple, of the Canadian Pacific railway, did not get away for England at her sailing time. Members of the crew demanded bonuses for remaining while the damage sustained in grounding in the St. Lawrence on her trip over was being repaired. It is customary for English seamen signed at British ports for round trips on Atlantic vessels to demand and secure a bonus for returning in them if delayed by grounding. In this case they contend that the vessel was not seaworthy.

Wilson Grants Pardon.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson commuted the sentence of Richard O. Neal, holder of the King's medal and other insignia of bravery of the Transvaal war, who has been serving a life sentence for assisting at robbing a postoffice and railroad station at Clarlington, W. Va., December 22, 1907. Neal, although having lived at Dallas, Tex., and New Orleans, claims to be a British subject and the British embassy was interested in his behalf. He will return to South America.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

Turkeys Beat Hogs.

Washington State College, Pullman.—The feed it takes to produce a hog that will dress two hundred pounds for the market would probably feed and fatten a flock of twenty turkeys, which would average at least twelve pounds dressed at market or holiday time. These usually sell as high as twenty-five cents a pound. The two-hundred pound hog would bring \$26. The twenty turkeys would bring \$60.

It is true that young turkeys require more care the first few weeks than do chickens, but one is abundantly rewarded for the extra work. Although the domestic turkey is, with proper handling, as tame as the chicken, they are yet of a semi-wild nature, and must be allowed, so far as possible, to follow their natural inclinations. Much of the failure in turkey raising is due to not knowing how to handle the little poults. One may sum up the essential things in handling the poults as follows: Proper food and drink; keep them free from lice; keep them out of the rain and wet grass, and out of damp, filthy quarters.

Many poults are killed during the first few weeks by feeding improper food, and by over-feeding. For the first several days they may be fed four or five times a day, but only so much each time as they will eat in a few minutes. Do not leave surplus food in the feeding dish to become sour or moulded. Never feed sloppy food. Keep clean, fresh drinking water and fine grit constantly before the poults. Stale bread moistened with sweet milk, with all the surplus milk pressed out, is an excellent feed at first. Hard boiled egg (boiled at least thirty minutes) chopped fine, including shell, and mixed with finely chopped onion tops or lettuce, is also good for the first feed. After a few days, a little cracked grain may be fed. One can vary the feed some, but must use judgment as to the quantities fed.

Milk curd, commonly called "cottage cheese" and fresh meat, either raw or cooked, chopped fine, can be fed after a few days. The egg, meat, or curd should be fed moderately with other feed; green feed, such as cabbage, kale, onion tops, lettuce, grass, and the like is always relished by turkeys, and should be provided, especially for those that are kept in close quarters. One can plan on having such feed on hand when needed, before that time comes. When several weeks old, the poults are likely to do best if allowed to have free range, and will after that time find much of their feed, such as waste grain, bugs, grasshoppers, and many other dainty morsels to their liking, but they should be fed morning and evening. Keep grit, pure drinking water and charcoal where they may get them conveniently. Charcoal to a great extent is a preventive of disease.

When poults must be closely confined their quarters should be clean, light, airy and free from dampness. As they become older, they will choose outdoor roosts in preference to being housed, and when possible allow them to roost in trees or on outdoor roosts, that is, proper places for them. While poults are small, if necessary to have a floor in their coop or building, keep a good layer of dirt, sod or sand on the floor so that they may scratch in it. The exercise is good for them, and their legs will be stronger than if kept on hard board floors. Whenever weather will permit, allow them out in the yard or field, but little poults must be kept out of hard showers and wet grass. If the ground is reasonably dry, coops without floors are best and can be moved about to fresh, clean places.

Parasites are very destructive to poults, and poults infested with them are quite likely to be short lived. Poults hatched in incubators and reared away from other poultry are not likely to be troubled, but one must make sure that the lice are not present. If chicken hens are used to hatch and rear the poults, see that the hen and nest surroundings are free from lice and mites before the poults hatch. There are different ways of ridding poultry of lice, but persistent effort counts more than all else. Insect powder rubbed thoroughly through the feathers, or washing them well, on a warm, sunny day, in a weak solution of good louse dip will make lice scarce. If latter treatment is given, follow directions as given with the preparation.

Hens should be given such treatment before young birds hatch, as it is not advisable to have the feathers of the hen filled with powder when the poults hatch; nor should her feathers be wet with louse dip when the birds are young. When lice are present on the poults, rub a little melted lard or sweet oil on the head and throat, and

Apple Trees May Be Saved.

If there are any old apple trees on the farm that seem next to worthless, think seriously before cutting them down. If necessary get the opinion of an expert orchardist. Under proper treatment they may be made quite valuable if taken in time.

Only Let It Come.

He—Do you believe in love at first sight?

She (thirty-eight)—I believe in any kind of love.—Boston Evening Transcript.

use insect powder on the rest of the body. Use very little grease on young birds. When the poults are older—after ten weeks of age—they may be treated with the louse dip, but must not be allowed to become chilled. Choose a warm day, and the earlier in the day the better. In dipping young birds, one should have the dip very weak, as their skin is tender.

An important thing for success with the poults is to have eggs from healthy, vigorous stock. Many flocks of turkeys have been abused by failure on the part of breeders to procure necessary new blood from time to time, and have been inbred, and hence, have lost their natural vitality. Such stock will produce weak offspring. If one has but four hens, and needs new blood, if the unrelated male bird should cost \$12, the gain in number of poults hatched and reared, and the quality of the birds, will thrice pay for the new bird. That turkey raising is a very profitable line of poultry production can no longer be doubted.

Washington State College Notes.

The Early Rose is one of the best early potatoes for planting in practically all regions of the Northwest. It is not quite as early as some others, but it is a potato that always is well received on the market.

With two hundred and forty active members, the Pacific Northwest Livestock association last year exhibited 2800 animals at its December shows held at Lewiston, Idaho. Secretary S. B. Nelson reports the present membership of the association as 500; and with the increase in membership and strength of the Livestock association, and the increasing interest in livestock production in mind, believes that at the stock show the coming December, no less than four thousand animals will be exhibited.

In winter, cream is very difficult to churn because of the small and hard fat globules, low temperatures, sweet cream, and possibly thin cream. When cows are far advanced in their lactation period, the globules become harder and when churned do not stick together easily. Cream held at low temperatures previous to churning makes quick churning impossible. I would suggest that if you have a cream separator you separate about a 35 per cent cream. By the use of a starter, ripen this at a temperature of about 75 degrees for six to eight hours. Then cool down between 55 and 60 degrees and churn in the ordinary way. This ought to bring the butter in about 35 to 40 minutes. Feeding a few roots may change the character of the fat to some extent and facilitate churning.

The practice of raising a crop every year has been followed on the experiment station farm at Pullman, Washington, for a number of years. Our rainfall is on the average about 23 inches. With a rainfall of 16 to 18 inches summer fallowing seems to give better results. We do not follow any definite system of rotation. The crops grown on the farm consist of alfalfa for 6 or 8 years, frequently followed by corn. Clover is also grown for three years, when the land is plowed up and corn is planted. We can raise field peas followed by wheat with excellent results. Afterwards corn or oats may be grown on this field. I think a good rotation where it could be followed would consist of red clover three years, corn one year, wheat one year, oats one year. However, our conditions are such that we have not yet been able to follow this rotation regularly.

If you have grown alfalfa on this land for three years, it would ordinarily be a waste of fertilizer to apply any commercial material at the present time.

Milk Problem Solved.

More than 10,000 quarts of milk are handled daily by the Erie county milk association, which began business in December, 1899. The association now owns a three-story brick building that cost \$26,000, and is equipped with \$13,000 worth of apparatus for handling all classes of dairy products. Business has grown from about \$100,000 the first year to \$250,000, says Farm and Home, and the company now distributes about half the milk used in the city. Great economy in distributing milk has been brought about because the city of Erie, Pa., is divided into districts and the one driver serves all the patrons along his route. The producers have taken stock in the company on the basis of \$3 for each quart of milk produced. For the last five years the company paid producers 33 cents per quart for the contract milk and 3 cents for the surplus.

The Daisy in Politics.

She was pensively picking a daisy to pieces. Her lips move murmuringly. He has heard of the process and curiosity draws him near to listen. "Socialist, Democrat, Republican, Progress." "What in Sam Hill are you at?" he cried incredulously. "Oh, she answers, 'I am just seeing which one I am going to be.'—Toronto (Kan.) Republican.

Berlin is planning a building with 50 sound-proof rooms for the sole use of music teachers and students.

AMERICAN BALLOON WINNER

Daring Aeronauts Cross Channel and Land in England.

London.—Safe and happy, Ralph Upson, American aeronaut, and his aide, Preston, stepped from the balloon Goodyear near the little town of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, Tuesday afternoon, after a perilous flight across the English Channel and out over the North Sea. The men are undoubtedly the winners of the James Gordon Bennett cup for which balloonists of all the great nations had been striving the past three days.

Approximately 425 miles in a direct line was accomplished by the aeronauts, a distance far greater than that of any of the other contestants thus far reported. Starting from Paris Sunday afternoon, the balloon drifted first south, then southwest, then northwest, and finally directly north. The aeronauts estimate the actual distance traversed in their flight as about 550 miles in 42 hours.

Sixteen of the 17 other entries in the race have already reported landings in France, the farthest from Paris being the English balloon Honey-moon, which descended at 9 o'clock Monday night at the village of Langcaux, near Saint Brieux, France, on the coast near the western extremity, 270 miles from Paris. The balloonists, seeing that they were about to be swept out to sea, pulled the cord which allowed the gas to escape and made a descent just before reaching the coast.

Not so the American aeronauts. At 6 o'clock p. m. Upson and Preston passed at a low altitude over the village of Granville, France. Before them was the stormy English Channel. The wind was then blowing in a general northwesterly direction and there seemed to be a good chance of landing on the southern point of England. They called to inhabitants of the French village, found out where they were and held a hurried consultation.

"Shall we try it?" Upson asked his aide.

"Sure," was Preston's ready answer. "We'll never win the cup any other way."

So, within sight of other balloons which they saw fluttering down toward the earth on every side, the Americans decided to stake all on the one chance, and, throwing out sandbags, they soon ascended and were swept out over the channel from whence there was no chance of a return.

QUAKE ROCKS SEVEN DEVILS

Oregon-Idaho Border Gets Severe Shaking Up.

Baker, Or.—A severe earthquake shock was felt at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in the Seven Devils country, along the Snake River, that divides Oregon and Idaho.

The towns affected were Homestead, Or., and Ballard's Landing, Landore and Cuprum, Idaho. Telephone lines were put out of commission, and the reports are meager.

It is reported that at Homestead houses were rocked, upsetting chairs and breaking dishes. At Landore the shock was more severe. Windows were broken, stoves rocked and dishes were shaken from the shelves. Some houses there are believed put out of plumb.

At Cuprum the inhabitants ran from their homes badly frightened, and a panic was imminent, as the houses swayed. The earth quivered and a roar like thunder came from the earth.

Ballard's Landing felt the shock distinctly, but it is believed little damage was done there. No fatalities are reported.

The shock was distinct in all places and lasted fully one minute. The people of all towns are badly frightened, and are preparing for a repetition of the quake. All the towns affected are small, the largest being Homestead, with about 300 population. They are 100 miles southeast of here. A similar shock was felt there four years ago, but it was not as severe or as long as this one. Baker had a shock about 20 years ago, but it was very slight.

Masons Dedicate Temple.

San Francisco.—Masons of California, sitting in the 64th annual communication, dedicated the new \$1,000,000 Masonic Temple at the foot of Vanness avenue, near Market street. The services were the impressive ritual of the grand lodge, turning over one of the finest structures of its kind in the world to the cause of Masonry. The program was held in Knights Templars hall, and included formal presentation of the building to the stockholders, the dedication of the temple and making special gifts.

American Indians Meet.

Denver.—The annual convention of the Society of American Indians is now in session here. A number of delegates from all over the country, representing several tribes, are in attendance. The society is made up of Indians who have organized for the betterment of their race. Numerous questions relating to education, language and the policy of the United States government will be discussed at the convention.

Alaska Coal Test Ended.

Seward, Alaska.—The United States government party which has been mining coal in the Matanuska coal field to be tested by a naval ship, with a view to determining its availability for naval use, has completed its task, having dug 900 tons. The coal will be shipped south by a merchant vessel.

BIG ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP BURNS

Blazing Hulk Drops 900 Feet, Killing Entire Crew.

Admiralty Board of Seven Wiped Out—One Guest Lives Few Hours in Agony.

Berlin.—Twenty-eight persons were killed near Johannisthal in the explosion and fall of Count Zeppelin's latest dirigible balloon, the L-II.

The 28 men represented the entire personnel of the admiralty board which was to conduct the final trial of the dirigible looking to its acceptance by the government as a new unit of the German aerial navy, the pilot and crew and invited guests. Every person that went aloft in the big airship is dead.

Twenty-seven of them were killed almost instantly by the explosion of the gas in the balloon or burned to death as the flaming wreck fell to the ground from a height of 900 feet and enveloped them. One man, Lieutenant Baron von Bleul, of the Queen Augusta Grenadier Guards, a guest of the admiralty board, was extricated alive from the mass of twisted wreckage. His eyes were burned out and he suffered other terrible hurts.

Begging his rescuers to kill him and end his sufferings, he was taken to a hospital, where he died in a few hours.

The L-II, had it proved successful, would have been attached to the aerial corps of the navy, which, after this accident, has only two men trained to command airships.

The official report of the accident says the explosion was due to the ignition of gas in or above the forward gondola, but not within the body of the airship.

The navy was not the only sufferer through aviation accidents, for the same day three army officers were killed in aeroplane flights—Captain Haeseler, Lieutenant Koch and Sergeant Mante.

Emperor William, in a telegram to the minister of marine, voices his sympathy by saying:

"The sorrow over what has happened, I am convinced, will only be a spur to renewed exertions to develop an important aerial weapon into a trustworthy implement of war."

The newspapers reflect the emperor's belief that there should be no relaxation in the efforts to supply Germany with an adequate aerial fleet.

PREPARE TO SEND US BEEF

South American Republics Act on New Tariff Law.

Washington, D. C.—Active preparations by Argentina to take immediate advantage of the free beef clause of the new tariff law and send to the United States large shipments of beef are reported by Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, who has just returned from South America. He made the trip for the department of agriculture to study meat packing and inspecting conditions in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

Dr. Melvin was not ready to say whether the Argentine beef could compete with the American product and bring prices which would make it profitable for the Argentine shippers to send it here instead of to Europe. He said it was a significant fact, however, that a big steamship line operating between the United States and the east coast of South America had installed large refrigerating spaces for beef.

Argentina and Uruguay, Dr. Melvin said, have good meat inspection laws. Figures issued by the bureau of domestic and foreign commerce show that whereas the United States exported \$44,000,000 worth of beef and beef cattle in the first eight months of 1904 during the corresponding period this year only \$1,000,000 worth have been shipped abroad.

Winnipeg, Man.—The influx of cattle into the United States under the new tariff law continues and large shipments from Western Canada are reported daily. A special stock train carrying 400 head of steers passed over the boundary Saturday on the way to Chicago. Another stock train of 20 cars crossed the boundary Sunday.

Carnegie Sticks to His "Nip."

New York.—Andrew Carnegie, looking old and not too well, arrived here on the Mauretania Sunday.

"Do you still take your thimbleful of Scotch whiskey every day?" the Laird was asked.

"Of course I do," he replied emphatically, "but I want you to understand that I am strictly temperate."

"The Kaiser and I have been ordered to take half a glass of extra fine Scotch whiskey with our meals. It's the doctor's order, and it does not come under the head of drinking."

Imagination Nearly Kills.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Imagination nearly killed Rex Langbehn, of this place. A druggist arranged to save his life by filling an order for carbolic acid with a harmless fluid. Langbehn wrote a farewell note to his wife, drank the liquid and apparently suffered all the agonies of poisoning. He was rushed to the county hospital, where it was said he would recover from the mental shock.