

## GOLD FROM DAWSON

STEAMER DOLPHIN BRINGS OUT ABOUT \$1,350,000.

Two and One-half Millions More Now on the Way Down the Yukon River to St. Michaels, and Another Million is Coming Up the River to Skagway in the Grips of the Returning Klondikers.

Seattle, June 26.—Gold receipts by the steamer Dolphin from the Klondike this morning are: For the Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$1,000,000; individual dust, \$350,000.

There was shipped from Dawson via St. Michaels, June 12 \$2,500,000, and there is now on the way up the river \$1,000,000.

Alaska's output of gold from the spring clean up has started in a steady flow to the United States. Over three tons of gold, or \$2,500,000, is on its way down the Yukon. It will be brought from St. Michaels probably on the Roanoke. June 20 over \$1,000,000 was on its way up the Yukon from Dawson. It will probably arrive on the next steamer.

The Dolphin left Skagway June 20. The big shipments of gold she brought came up the Yukon on the river steamers Zealandia and Canadian, leaving Dawson June 12. The gold was removed to the assay office early this morning.

According to advices on the Dolphin, the miners on Eldorado creek have about finished their clean up for the season. The miners on the other creeks are also well along with the work of segregating the gold from the earth in which it is dug out during the winter, and an estimate of the total clean up for the district for the season places the amount at between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

The next steamer from Skagway will probably be crowded to the guards with returning Klondikers. Over 150 Klondikers arrived at Skagway the day the Dolphin left. Very few of them, however, came down on her. Between 100 and 150 Dawsonites were en route to Skagway from White Horse, and fully 200 passengers from Dawson were said to be in White Horse. All steamers leaving Dawson had full passenger lists, and two of these boats, well loaded, were on the voyage up the river.

## FELL FROM A WINDOW.

Adelbert S. Hay Accidentally Killed at New Haven—Son of Secretary of State.

New Haven, Conn., June 25.—Adelbert S. Hay, son of Secretary Hay, and ex-consul to Pretoria, was found dead on the sidewalk outside the New Haven house early yesterday morning.

Mr. Hay retired to his room at 1 o'clock, after spending the evening with friends in apparently excellent spirits. About 2:30 o'clock in the morning a few people standing outside the hotel were startled at seeing a large white object come whirling through the air and strike the sidewalk. The night clerk of the hotel was immediately summoned and recognized the body as that of a young man who registered as Adelbert S. Hay.

There was considerable excitement about the hotel, and a large body of students and graduates, who are here for the commencement exercises, soon gathered. A number of his former classmates at Yale positively identified the young man.

Dr. Bartlett, the medical examiner, stated that Mr. Hay came to his death by an accident. The clothes on the bed had been turned, showing his intention to go to bed. His clothes had been folded. On the ledge of the window was found a partly burned cigarette. This discovery leads to the belief that Hay had lighted a cigarette before retiring and had went to the window to smoke it. Whether he was seized with a fit of dizziness or fell asleep on the window ledge cannot be determined. There are no external injuries.

Mr. Hay graduated from Yale in 1898 and had come here to attend his class triennial reunion. He was out driving in the evening with a party of classmates and friends, and on returning to his room left word to be called at 9 o'clock next morning. This was the last seen of him alive.

## Only Great Britain Objects.

London, June 26.—A dispatch from Peking says: All the ministers of the foreign powers at Peking, with the exception of the British minister, have agreed to the Russian proposal to increase the Chinese tariff on imports to 10 per cent in the event of a deficiency in the service of the indemnity. Sir Ernest Satow declares that Great Britain will only agree to such an increase in duty in return for the total abolition of the like tax on international commerce and other concessions.

## Heavy Wind Storm in North Dakota.

Minot, N. D., June 26.—A heavy wind storm at White Earth early today blew two box cars from a sidetrack onto the main track. The Great Northern flyer, west bound, due here at 1 A. M., ran into the cars, and part of the train jumped the track. It is said two tramps were killed and several passengers injured. The wires are down and particulars unobtainable.

## SURRENDER OF CAILLES.

Insurgent Takes the Oath of Allegiance—Arolios, Command Will Give Up.

Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Luzon, June 25.—General Cailles surrendered here yesterday with 650 men and 600 rifles. The oath of allegiance was administered to the insurgent. Colonel Caballes, who fled to the mountains with a portion of his troops, likewise surrendered. Cailles did not sufficiently control the populace to bring in all the insurgents in his district. The proceedings of surrender were orderly.

It is reported that a large number of Cailles' followers have approached him with a proposition that he issue a strongly worded proclamation declaring all Filipino insurgents who refuse to surrender to be considered as bandits, and that this proclamation be published by the insurgent president of every town in Laguna province.

## More Surrenders Expected.

Manila, June 26.—The insurgent general Arolios, together with a considerable portion of the forces of General Malvar, is expected to surrender to the American forces at San Jose, in Batangas province.

With the change from a military to a civil government of the Philippine islands, which occurs July 4, the difficulty between the department of the military secretary and civil service board over the matter of holding examinations in the civil service for certain civilians now employed by the military department will disappear.

In consequence of the surrender of General Cailles, all the insurgent prisoners on Luzon island will be released. Information from native sources confirms previous reports that General Malvar will soon surrender.

## DESTROYING CHINESE FORTS.

Valuables Smuggled Out of the Forbidden City Sold to Foreigners.

Peking, June 26.—There has been no meeting of the ministers of the foreign powers at Peking since the first of last week, but the ministers themselves profess satisfaction at the course of events. The Chinese forts have not yet been destroyed. It has been determined that each nation shall destroy those forts now occupied by its troops, but the ministers find that the respective military commanders object to destroying Chinese forts not occupied by their troops. Consequently the ministers will probably have to employ Chinese labor to effect the destruction of the unoccupied forts at the expense of the different nations.

Many Chinese enuchs have been selling valuables which have come from the Forbidden City. The valuables thus sold were probably passed over the walls of the city to the enuchs' confederates outside. One beautifully carved table, which was seen in the Forbidden City only two weeks ago, has been sold by an enuch for 600 taels. No valuables of any kind have been taken out of the city through the gates. These are guarded by American and Japanese troops. It is estimated that the cost of repairing the palace, independent of the valuable works of art which are missing, will reach 250,000 taels.

Members of the staff of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching say that great anxiety is felt regarding the whereabouts and safety of a large quantity of gold that was buried in the Forbidden City. Certain enuchs who knew the secret of the location of this gold have disappeared.

## A Tien Tsin Anniversary.

Tien Tsin, June 25.—The first anniversary of the relief of Tien Tsin was celebrated yesterday. The Russian and British authorities have publicly thanked the ladies who, June 17, the anniversary of the beginning of the siege of Tien Tsin, decorated the graves of the soldiers of all nationalities. The Chinese insurgent leader, General Ma, is here in consultation with the German commanders concerning the pacification and reconstruction of the country.

## Ran Down a Launch.

Boston, June 25.—While coming into the harbor this morning the steamer City of Bangor, during a dense fog, ran down the naphtha launch Estelle, anchored off Deer Island beacon. Five men on the launch were thrown into the water and two drowned.

## An Appeal for Foreign Help.

Tien Tsin, June 26.—News has been received from Tai Yuen Fu, province of Shan Si, that General Tun Fo Hsiang is marching thither, and the governor of the province has appealed for foreign help in opposing his progress.

## Rioters Stormed a Monastery.

Madrid, June 26.—The anti-clerical rioters, who have been parading the streets shouting "burn the convents," and who hissed the Infanta Isabella, stormed a monastery during the night. They were finally dispersed.

## Without His Signature.

Olympia, Wash., June 26.—Governor Rogers fled with the secretary of state today senate bill No. 4 without his signature. Senate bill No. 4 is the act relative to the issuance of death warrants and was introduced by Senator Rands, of Clark county. It was the measure to cure which the recent special session was called. Governor Rogers was asked why he had failed to sign the bill, but he refused to say anything to say.

## DEATH ENDS FEUD

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE KILLED BY A GAMBLER.

Desperate and Bloody Battle in a Crowded Drug Store in Seattle, in Which the Aggressor Meets His Death—Began Fight With a "Sawed-Off" Shotgun—Men Had Sworn to Kill Each Other at Sight.

Seattle, June 26.—At 5:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon John W. Considine, one of the proprietors of the Standard gambling house and People's theater, in this city, shot and killed ex-Chief of Police W. L. Meredith. The shooting occurred in Guy's drug store, on the corner of Second avenue and Yasler way, in the heart of the city. Considine was also wounded slightly in the hand by a ball from a double-barrelled shotgun in Meredith's hands.

The men had threatened to shoot one another on sight, and were both prepared for trouble. The drug store at the time of the shooting, was crowded with people, and one bystander was shot through the arm by a stray bullet. Meredith was killed while struggling with John Considine and Tom Considine, who had come to his brother's aid. Three bullets from Considine's revolver, fired at short range, pierced Meredith's body, one in the head, another in the chest and another in the abdomen.

No event of recent years has created more excitement here. For hours after the shooting the streets in the neighborhood of the drug store, where the tragedy occurred, were filled with thousands of men, women and children, jostling one another for an opportunity to inspect the premises and excitedly discussing the bloody affray. Although a short time after the shooting some street talk of lynchings was heard, this soon subsided.

It is alleged Meredith was the aggressor, and made a deliberate attempt to kill his personal enemy of years' standing. He is said to have spent the afternoon in walking about the streets armed with a "sawed-off" double-barrelled shotgun loaded with buck shot, in search of his man. In order to avert suspicion, he had wrapped the weapon in a large sheet of butcher's paper and tied it with a cord, so that it bore little resemblance to an instrument of death.

Meredith found Considine in front of the drug store talking with a friend. He discharged the weapon at Considine's face, but the paper wrapping prevented him from taking accurate aim, and the charge went wild. Considine ran into the drug store, and Meredith followed, firing the second barrel just as he entered the door. Then Meredith dropped the gun, and drawing his heavy revolver continued the pursuit.

Considine found himself cornered on a rear bench of the store, and turning, grappled with his enemy. Tom Considine, the gamblers' brother, who had been standing with him in front of the store, had followed Meredith, and he also grappled with him. Tom Considine finally wrenched the revolver from Meredith's grasp and repeatedly beat the latter over the head with it. John Considine then drew his own revolver and fired three shots in quick succession at his antagonist at a distance of eight feet. Meredith reeled and fell dead.

Considine coolly handed his revolver to the sheriff, who had arrived on the scene, and gave himself up.

## BRAZIL WILL TAKE PART.

Accepts Invitation to Participate in Pan-American Exposition.

New York, June 27.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says:

Brazil, one of the countries which it was believed would not participate in the Pan-American congress on account of the restriction imposed upon the principle of arbitration, has formally announced its acceptance of the invitation to participate.

Peru is still of the opinion that it will not be deserted by Bolivia and Argentina. Since the recent exchanges between the various Pan-American governments neither of these governments has given any intimation of the course it intends to pursue. The administration is apparently confident that Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay will follow the course of Brazil, leaving Peru and Bolivia the only two countries declining to take part in the congress.

As the interests of Peru and Bolivia are practically identical, the action of one will bind the other. The authorities are hopeful that future consideration will show Peru its interests are such as to require its participation in the congress rather than to stand subject to Chile's will.

## Pump Plant Burned.

Cairo, Ill., June 26.—Fire today destroyed the plant of the National Pump Co. and the Big Four station at Mound City, Ill. Loss, \$100,000.

## Another Big Gusher.

Denison, Tex., June 27.—What is said to be the largest oil gusher yet struck in the southwestern field was blown in today at Redford, Creek nation, north of Denison, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad extension, by the Pennsylvania Oil Company. The oil spouted 400 feet in the air. It is still gushing and is wasting in great quantities.

## ON THE HONEYMOON.

How a Newly Married Couple Fooled their Friends.

"The young married couple that we get just starting out on their wedding journey," said the railroad brakeman in the Kansas City Journal, "appear to know a thing or two. If they get a lively send-off they take the parting greetings of their friends, including the showers of rice and that sort of thing, in one car, and then, as soon as the train starts move into another.

"I imagine that often they must have this all planned out in advance. If they don't, if they change their quarters after they get on the train, when they see what a mess their friends have made around them, then they have more presence of mind than you would expect of them under the circumstances.

"Coming into town one night a wife ago we got, at a city up the road, a young couple just married and starting out on their wedding journey. Their friends who had come down to see them off were all in evening dress, their start being made at night. The young couple came marching down the aisle of the car with a bunch of young fellows in swallowtail coats trooping after them, the head one of the lot carrying a big sheet of paper, which he held up back of the couple as they walked, trying to pin it on their backs and on which was marked:

"We have just been married."

"When the couple took their seat the likely youngster with the sign pinned that on the back of the seat they occupied. And then the other folks, young men and women, gayly dressed, who had come to see the young couple off, filed past them along the aisle and threw rice over them as they went by.

"When they got outside they lined up on the station platform, a jolly, handsome party, opposite the window the young couple sat at and waited there till the train started. The minute the train did start the young fellow got up and led his bride into the parlor car ahead, where he had reserved seats in advance, leaving the car with the rice-covered floor and the seat with the sign up. 'We have just been married,' to be occupied by whoever might chance to take it.

"They really began their journey in the other car, in quiet among people who had not seen the send-off. Of course, as soon as they had zone we took down the sign from the back of the seat and then there was nothing unusual left in the car but the scrunching of rice under foot; but nobody ever notices that."

## Animals Understand Hygiene.

Enough is now known of the nature of animal materia medica to excite interest and curiosity. There is abundant evidence that many species know and constantly make use of simple remedies for definite disorders, and at the same time observe rules of health to which only the highest civilization or the sanction of religious prescription compels man to conform.

It has been noted that the general condition of animal health, especially in the case of the herbivorous creatures, corresponds not inexactly with that of such tribes as the Somalis, men feeding almost solely on grain, milk, dates and water, living constantly in the open air, moderate in all things, and cleanly, because their religion enjoins constant ablutions. Like them, wild animals have no induced diseases; the greater number do not eat to excess; they take regular exercise in seeking their food, and drink only at fixed hours. Many of them secure change of climate, one of the greatest factors in health, by migration.

This is not confined to birds and beasts, for the salmon enters the soft water partly to get rid of sea parasites, and returns to the sea to recruit after spawning. With change of climate, change of diet, and perfectly healthy habits, their list of disorders is short, though they readily fall victims to contagious disease, just as recently numbers of the Hamran Arabs of the Sudan, as healthy livers and good Muslims as the Somalis themselves, friends and fellow hunters with Sir Samuel Baker, perished of contagious fever on the banks of the Nile tributaries.

## Nature's Make of "Beeswax."

At the mouth of the Nehalem River, on the coast of Oregon, a very queer substance is found. It has the appearance of a mineral at first sight, but on close inspection and under practical tests it appears to be pure beeswax, says the Detroit Free Press. It has all the useful properties of beeswax, and it is sold in Astoria at the regular market price of beeswax. It is washed ashore at high tide in quantities ranging from a lump the size of a walnut to a chunk weighing one hundred and fifty pounds. It is also found on shore, in black soil where trees are growing, at considerable elevations above the water. A piece of this strange substance submitted to expert examination in New York is declared to be what is known as mineral wax. This substance has for years been known to exist in the lignite-beds of the Northwest. The quantities found on the coast of Oregon would seem to indicate the existence of a tertiary lignite-beds in the neighborhood. It belongs to the hydrocarbon series allied to the retinites and ambers—fossil remains of resinous trees of the tertiary age.

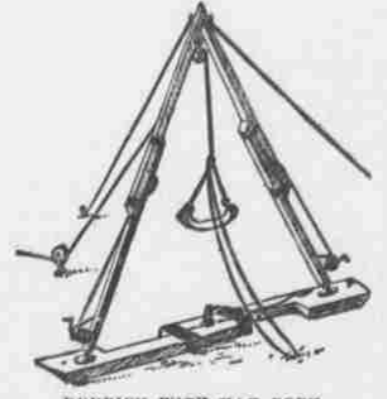
Night Blindness is a peculiar affection of the eye in which the patient sees very well during the day, but becomes blind as night approaches. It is mostly met with in warm climates, and usually gives way to mild treatment.

Sugar in Europe. Gibbon says that sugar was first brought from Asia to Europe A. D. 625.



## Ingenious Hay Stacker.

A patent has recently been issued to a Montana man which provides a hoisting device to be used as a hay stacker, derrick and the like. The device consists of a base constructed in adjustable sections locked together by a key which is inserted in one of three recesses formed in the sections. In sockets at the ends of the base sections side sections having ball ends are received. Thus universal joints are produced. The side sections are composed of sliding members, the upper of which are raised by a ratchet drum and rope. Forked guy ropes support the side sections, corresponding members of the forked portions of the guy ropes being connected at the same side of the side members and adjacent to each other. A pulley is suspended between the up-



DERRICK WITH HAY FORK.

per members of the side sections, and over the pulley a hoist rope is carried. The end of the hoist rope, if it be so desired, may be connected with a sling, a platform or with any device necessary in hoisting material of different kinds. The device is described in the Scientific American, from which the illustration is reproduced.

## Insect Enemies of Growing Wheat.

There are many insects which feed on and injure growing wheat, but the greater proportion of the losses to wheat fields chargeable to insects is due to the attacks of less than half a dozen species. The most destructive of these pests is the chinch bug. The great damage to farm crops by this insect is due to its wide distribution, its prevalence more or less every year, the enormous multiplication in favorable seasons, and to the fact that it attacks all the cereals and most forage plants. The next in importance is the Hessian fly. It is estimated that the damage to the wheat crop by this pest is about ten per cent of the product in the chief wheat-growing sections of this country, which indicates an annual loss of forty million bushels and over. Next in importance are the wheat-straw worms, the wheat-bull worm, army worm, cut-worms and various sawflies.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

## To Aid in Dehorning.

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman describes a tie he uses for holding a cow's head at the station while dehorning. The accompanying cut shows how it is made. When the cow's head is fast in the station, the rope is dropped over the neck, the loop is



TIE FOR DEHORNING.

caught on the under side and the rope, doubled, is put through the loop and placed around the nose far enough up not to shut off her breathing. The rope is then pulled back to a post at the side of the station, and one turn is made around the post. A man holds the end, and by placing his weight on the rope can hold the cow's head quite secure while her horns are being removed. The rope is quickly removed by slipping it off the nose and pulling it up from the loop.

## Whole Corn Silage.

The corn for silaging whole should be one of the small flint varieties, planted at the rate of not over twelve quarts of seed per acre, says Hoard's Dairyman. Put the corn in the silo when the seed is in milk and take extra precautions that it is well and solidly packed, without holes or empty corners. Cover with hay as suggested. If the work is well done, there should result a fair quality of silage, but as it takes more work to handle it and less corn of the flint varieties can be grown per acre than the large ensilage corns whole corn silage costs more per ton than the cut silage. Good ensilage will not injure the milk in any way.

## Butt and Tip Kernels for Seed.

Professor Shamel, instructor in farm crops at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that it is a good plan to shell off and discard both the tips and butts of the corn ears selected for seed. That

was what we were taught to do when young, and we thought it the proper way until we saw the results of a trial made by the late Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, while Director of the New York Experiment Station at Geneva. He planted several rows of corn, placing the kernels in the drills just as they grew in order on the cob, also strips in which one had seed from eight butt kernels in each row, another from eight tip kernels in the rows, and the third eight kernels from each row as near the middle of the ear as possible. We think in every test the kernels from the tip gave earliest ripening corn, and in more than half also produced a larger yield than those nearer the middle of the ear. In every case the yield was at the rate of several bushels less per acre from those kernels near the middle of the ear.—American Cultivator.

## Dairying in Iowa.

The report of Dairy and Food Commissioner Norton, of Iowa, contains a number of statistical facts which are of general interest. The total number of cows in Iowa is 1,295,000, or an average of 23 to the square mile in the less populous portions of the State to 55 in the more populous. The value of these cows is \$38,358,503, or nearly \$39 per cow. The number of cows to each 1,000 population is 576. The average price of butter has decreased over seven years ago, but has increased over last year. The average price in 1893 was 27 cents; in 1894, 24 cents; in 1895, 21 cents; in 1896, 20 cents, and in 1900, 22 cents. During the year ending July 1, 1900, there were but three licenses issued for the sale of oleomargarine in the State. All of these have since expired, and no renewals have been taken out. Of the 936 creameries in the State 842 are operated on the separator plan, 71 on the gathered cream plan and 50 on a combination of the two plans. Five hundred and one creameries are owned by individuals, 349 are operated on the co-operative plan, 116 on the stock company plan. There has been a notable increase in the past year of the number of farm separators in use in the State, in 1900 there being 3,332 as against 1,762 of the previous year and 904 of 1898.

## Red Top Hay and Pasture.

It used to be a custom to sow red top along with clover for meadows or pasture land. It did not reach its best condition until the clover had been cut for two years, and even until timothy had passed its greatest yield, but as it was fit to cut for hay about the same time as the timothy they were often sown together. It would grow on low, moist lands where the clover or timothy were likely to winter kill, it made a strong, smooth turf, and the fine hay, when cut early was relished by all the animals. Seedsmen tell us that the sales of red-top seed are growing less, and we are very sorry if it is so. As a pasture grass a mixture of June grass or Kentucky blue grass (poa pretensis) and red top (agrostis vulgaris), leaves but little to be desired, the first being early and the red top enduring until the late fall. One bushel of each seed per acre gives good results for pasture land, though some of the clovers may be added to improve the field the first year or two.—Exchange.

## Goose Farming in England.

Goose farming and goose fattening have fallen off greatly in England. From old accounts we read that it was not uncommon for a man to keep a flock of one thousand, each of which might be expected to rear on an average seven goslings. The flocks were regularly taken to graze and water the same as sheep, and the man who herded them was called a gooseherd or gozard. The birds were plucked five times in the year, and in the autumn flocks were driven to London or other markets. They traveled at the rate of about a mile an hour, and would get over nearly ten miles a day. When geese are to be traveled a distance in Europe they are driven through warm tar and then through sand, which "boots" them for the journey.

## Horse for the Farmer.

Draft horses of good form sell almost according to weight, except that as weights increase prices rise at a much greater ratio, so that extreme weights bring enormous prices if only the bone is satisfactory. Prices range from \$125 to \$300, with an occasional one higher and with an increase of about 10 per cent when matched in teams. These prices are sometimes exceeded, and dealers insist that prices were never so low that a span of draft horses would not bring \$600 if only they were good enough.

## Farm Brevities.

A simple way of keeping trace of the age of a fowl is to put a ring made of wire on one of her legs for each year of her life.

The output of the 175 canneries in Maine is \$5,000,000 annually. In ordinary years \$350,000 is paid to farmers for sweet corn alone.

The disappearance of the "old-fashioned apple" is a frequent lament. The modern fruit is fair to look upon, but genuine flavor is too often absent.

Raspberry and blackberry plants are benefited by continuous cultivation during the time of fruiting, and to accomplish this they should be tied to wires.

Sugar beet factories are now in successful operation in California, New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Minnesota, Illinois, Washington, Colorado and Michigan.