

THE EMPRESS DEAD

PASSED QUIETLY AWAY AT THE CASTLE AT CRONBERG.

Son, Kaiser William of Germany, King Edward of England and Many Near Relatives, Were Present—Long a Sufferer from Cancer and Dropsy—Interment will be at Potsdam.

Cronberg, Aug. 6.—Empress Frederick died at 6:15 p. m. yesterday. The death was somewhat sudden. At 4 o'clock her physicians reported no change in her condition. Emperor William and her majesty's other children were in the sickroom most of the day. Professors Renvers and Schlegel were also in her room. The flag on the castle was immediately half-masted.

Emperor William arrived at Homberg at 3:15 yesterday morning and drove to the Homberg castle. Thence, accompanied by the empress and Crown Prince Frederick William, he proceeded to Friedrickshoff, which he reached at 5:20 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock this evening, Emperor William conducted the members of the dowager empress' household into the death chamber and led them one by one past the bedside to take a last farewell of their mistress.

Closely following the announcement of the death from the castle, the church bells were tolled and the flags half-masted. Visitors to the castle began inscribing their names in a book placed for the purpose in the hall.

It is said the cause of death was dropsy accompanying cancer. The remarkable vitality of the dowager empress astonished her physicians. She retained consciousness to the end. The castle grounds are now surrounded by soldiers and patrolled by hussars and mounted police.

SCORE WERE KILLED.

Six Philadelphia Buildings Wrecked by Explosion—Fire Added to the Horror.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7.—A terrific explosion in a block of six buildings on Locust street near Tenth wrecked five of the structures and caused the death of probably 20 or more persons. Over two score of others were more or less seriously injured. It is estimated that at least 35 persons were in the five buildings when the explosion occurred and the exact number of dead will probably not be known for 24 hours.

The explosion occurred about 9:30 o'clock. What exploded and how it happened is not known, but it is believed to have been a barrel of gasoline in one of the three grocery stores. With the explosion the front walls of the buildings were blown outward into the street, while the floors and the roofs were blown upward and fell straight to the ground. Almost every building in a radius of two blocks about the scene of the explosion had window panes shattered and was otherwise damaged. Every building on the opposite side of Locust street was more or less wrecked, but none of them fell.

FILIPPINO PROCLAMATION.

Malvar Issues a Warning to Insurgents Who Surrender.

Manila, Aug. 7.—Miguel Malvar, who has been recognized as the successor of Aguinaldo by the Filipino junta at Hong Kong, has issued a proclamation dated July 16, copies of which arrived this morning, giving assurances to the natives of the continuation of an active campaign and expressing hope for its successful issue. The proclamation, of which 50,000 copies have been printed, purports to emanate from Batangas. It is a characteristic insurgent document, charging the Americans with all sorts of atrocities. It recounts the losses of guns and ammunition and the death of four distinguished American officers July 10, all of which, it says, the authorities concealed. The proclamation threatens General Galles with death for treachery, and warns all Filipinos who surrender that they will never be able to live outside the American lines. Malvar claims he has sufficient arms and supplies to continue the fighting indefinitely.

The American authorities believe the proclamation was really written by Agoncillo (the ex-representative of Aguinaldo in Europe) at Hong Kong.

Ex-Congressman Boulton Stricken.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 7.—Ex-Congressman James H. Boulton, who represented this district in congress for 20 years, and who was sent to Hawaii by President Cleveland as commissioner paramount at the time of the revolution in the islands, has suffered a stroke of paralysis and is in a critical condition at his country home here.

Monument to King Alfred.

Britons plan to erect a monument to King Alfred on the thousandth anniversary of his death.

A Burning Coal Mine.

New York, Aug. 7.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company will probably have to abandon its Jersey mine at Plymouth, owing to the fierce fire which has raged in it for months. The loss will be several hundred thousand dollars. Although skillful fire fighters have endeavored to stop the spread of the fire, they have been driven back. They are now compelled to work from the outside, and are doing little good.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

War Tax Receipts Increasing—Sampson-Schley Investigation Will Cost \$25,000.

Instead of falling off \$3,300,000 a month, as was figured would be the result of the reduction of the war taxes, the receipts for the first month of the fiscal year will be a million dollars more than the corresponding month last year.

It is believed by those who have been keeping in close touch with the arrangements for the court of inquiry in the Schley case that a series of sensations will result as the outcome of the investigation. It is understood pretty generally that jealousy is rampant in the navy. There is an undercurrent of opinion that Admiral Schley realizes this, and in view of his speedy retirement from the navy proposes to open up to public gaze all the ins and outs of the naval management in times of peace and war, at home as well as abroad.

Up to date something like \$4,000,000 has been withdrawn from New York and sent West to move crops. The withdrawals have been as follows: To New Orleans, \$2,235,000; to Chicago, \$1,300,000; to Cincinnati, \$100,000; to St. Louis, \$225,000.

It is estimated that the cost of the Sampson-Schley court of inquiry will be about \$25,000. This estimate is based on what navy department officials have now in sight, but making an allowance for an examination of probably a third more witnesses than are now contemplated the expenses would perhaps be \$35,000 or \$40,000.

Secretary Long has issued imperative orders prohibiting naval officers publicly discussing the Sampson-Schley controversy. It is the purpose of the secretary to keep the case out of the newspapers as much as possible until the court of inquiry meets.

With a view to showing the effect of abolishing the army canteen, Secretary Root has called on the officers of the army posts for reports on this subject. It would not be surprising if congress should repeal the anticanteen law.

On account of timber land frauds discovered in Montana and Idaho, Commissioner Hermann of the general land office has suspended all proofs made during the present year under the timber and stone act pending the conclusion of the full investigation and inquiry begun some time ago. This action applies to all stations where government timber land is purchased and involves thousands of cases. Many of the large companies and speculators, who, it is alleged, have had "dummies" as agents, make purchases of these lands from the government, as in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

STARVATION IN ALASKA.

One Miner Is Dead and Two More Are at Death's Door.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 7.—A story of death from starvation at the mouth of the Agiakuk river, in the Agiakuk mining district was brought from Nome today by passengers on the steamer Centennial, and as a result of 43 days of unparalleled hardship one man is dead and his two companions cannot live.

The men had been in the Good Hope country prospecting. June 7 they started for Nome by way of the Agiakuk river. Traveling was hard over the long stretches of tundra and down streams filled with ice. Before they reached Teller City their provisions gave out and, after wandering along, hunger compelled them to eat grass, snails, birds' eggs and anything they could find, but they became so weakened that further progress was impossible. After reaching a deserted igloo at the mouth of the Agiakuk river they decided to remain in the hope that assistance would arrive in the shape of a prospecting party. Summoning courage, they attempted to build a boat, the frame being made of willows, which they attempted to cover with canvas taken from the body of a dead Eskimo. A party of miners, coming down the river heard the cry, "Help, for God's sake; don't leave us." They proceeded to where the cry came from and found the unfortunates, one of whom was already dead, and took them to Teller, where the two are being cared for by the government officials.

Many New Woolen Mills.

New York, Aug. 7.—The Times says: Reports from textile industries show that the number of woolen mills undertaken to be built in the first six months of 1901 was a gain of 250 per cent over the number built in the last six months of 1900. During the first half of 1901 the number of mills constructed or contracted for was 261, a gain of 37 over the 224 reported in all textile manufacturing for 1900. Of the 261 mills 143 are devoted to cotton, 85 to wool, 58 to knit goods, and 25 miscellaneous.

The Venezuelan Revolution.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 7.—The revolutionary movement which has been so long expected has broken out. General Carlos Rangel Gerbrins, formerly president of the senate under the presidency of Dr. Rojas Paul, rose against the government of General Cipriano Castro. He is near San Antonio del Tacira, a town on the boundaries of Colombia, with 4,000 men, of whom the Venezuelan government admits, are well armed.

LOOTED A SMELTER

SELBY PLANT, NEAR SAN FRANCISCO, THE VICTIM.

Secured \$280,000—Absolutely No Claw Left—A Tunnel Was Driven Beneath Vault by Skilled Mechanics and Gold Bricks and Bulion Removed Through Hole Cut in the Steel Floor.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—The Selby Smelting & Lead Company has been robbed of \$280,000 worth of gold bullion. The theft occurred some time last night, and was not discovered until morning. The thieves tunneled from outside the building under the vault at the Selby Works, which are located on the bay shore, about 30 miles from San Francisco. They got away with nearly 1200 pounds of fine gold worth \$20 an ounce without leaving a trace of their identity.

The robbery is the most successful and remarkable ever accomplished on the Pacific coast, and was evidently the work of skilled mechanics. The whole affair was most skillfully planned and as skillfully executed. It is supposed that when the robbers secured their loot they loaded it into a boat that was waiting and disappeared in the fog that had come over San Francisco bay.

In their haste to get away they left two gold bars, worth nearly \$50,000, lying on the bank at the water's edge. The police at all the bay cities were notified of the crime, but all they could discover were a few of the tools that the robbers had used.

The Selby Smelting & Lead Company is the largest concern of its kind on the Pacific coast. Ores are sent from all over the Western country to be smelted and refined, and the gold is then turned over to the mint. A steamer makes special trips between San Francisco and the works, carrying the ores one way and bringing back the refined gold.

This morning when the workmen entered the vault to prepare the gold for loading on the steamer the robbery was discovered. The thieves had taken the precaution of fastening the door of the vault from the inside, so that it would be difficult to open from the outside in case they were interrupted in their work.

Probably preparatory engineering extending over several weeks was done before the robbery could be accomplished. Close to the wall of the building in which the vault is located a shaft was sunk below the foundation. Then a tunnel was run to the vault, and holes were bored in the iron floor until a hole sufficiently large to admit a man was made. It was then easy work to pass down the tunnel into the vault and load it into a boat. The robbers sprinkled red pepper in the tunnel to make things as uncomfortable as possible for anyone who might attempt to pursue them.

There were four fine gold bricks in the vault which the robbers looted. Each was 10 inches long, five inches wide and four inches in height. In addition to this there was stolen from the bullion vault crude gold in all shapes and sizes, and some of it in bars of different lengths.

PROTOCOL NOT SIGNED.

England Delays Settlement of the Chinese Question.

Peking, Aug. 8.—The foreign ministers had arranged to sign the settlement protocol today, but the British minister, Sir Ernest Satow, yesterday evening notified his colleagues that Great Britain was unable to sign. He gave no reasons and the meeting was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Rockhill and Mr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein have telegraphed Chang Chih Tong and Liu Kun Yi, the Hankow and Nankin viceroys, requesting them to use their influence with the government not to raise objections to the protocol. All the ministers of the powers except Sir Ernest Satow are anxious to finish up the business. The British delay is not explained, and causes some uneasiness. General Voyron, the French commander, and his staff, have departed, and the French troops are leaving.

London, Aug. 8.—Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, replying in the house of lords today to a question of Earl Spencer, Liberal, said the Chinese negotiations had recently made rapid and satisfactory progress. The indemnity question was disposed of, with the exception of a few minor points. Great Britain was still in favor of the open door throughout China. The foreign secretary also said that the final strength of the legation guards at Peking will probably be 1,800 men, and that an additional force of 3,000 men will be distributed at important points along the route to the sea.

To Ward Off Subonic Plague.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 7.—On account of the prevalence of bubonic plague in Hong Kong, Dr. Watt, superintendent of Williams Head quarantine station, has received instructions from Ottawa to use every precaution in passing Orient steamers to prevent the introduction of the disease here. All vessels arriving are thoroughly fumigated before they are allowed to come to the docks.

UPHELD MONROE DOCTRINE.

Zelaya Touched a Popular Chord in His Annual Message.

New York, Aug. 8.—General Santos Zelaya, president of Nicaragua, has touched a popular chord in his message to the Nicaraguan congress, just assembled, by advocating the Monroe doctrine and declaring his anxiety for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States, says the Managua, Nicaragua correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser.

"At the head of our continent appears," he said, "the grand republic of the United States, with the Monroe doctrine on its forehead, the grand international principle that forbids European colonization of American soil. With that government the friend and protector of the weak nations of our continent, we maintain, as is natural, close and cordial relations.

"We have, moreover, with the great American republic, the common interest of our respective lands in the opening of the inter-oceanic canal through our territory, which to her means the realization of her dear purpose to occupy among the nations of the earth her proper position as a maritime power of the first class, and to us means the incalculable benefits which we will obtain by our future progress and aggrandizement. If the realization of this is as it promises, Nicaragua and the United States will come closer and travel united in the future, because of this wonderful link that entwines in a positive way their national interests."

TUNG FUH'S REBELLION.

Chinese Court Alarmed by the Rebels' Approach Upon Singan.

Victoria, B. C. Aug. 8.—The steamer Queen Adelaide brings news that the Tien Chuan Lui rising is growing. A report reached the French force in Peking from Cheng Ting Fu to the effect that a large number of defeated soldiers of Tung Fuh Siang, combined with Lian Chwang Hui, have unfurled in the government premises of Shen Chow many banners with the motto, "Sweep China and destroy the aliens."

"On receipt of a report that Tung Fuh Siang has started a rebellion and is marching upon Singan," says a Shanghai paper, "the Chinese court has enlisted braves in order to prevent him, the number of the present imperial bodyguard being inadequate to meet this force. The braves of the two provinces of Shen Si and Ho Nan have now gathered, and their number has reached 15 or 16 battalions, but they are devoid of good weapons. The governors and other officials of the two provinces are therefore ordered by the court to procure arms for them at once."

Great loss of life occurred in Japan because of floods. In one colliery 69 were drowned, and loss of life is also reported from many places, as well as destruction of property.

GENERAL STRIKE ORDER.

All Union Men in the Employ of the Steel Trust Are Called Out.

Pittsburg, Aug. 8.—After weeks of preliminary skirmishing, at last the great battle between the gigantic steel trust and the thousands of men marshalled under the banners of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers is fairly on. The long talked of general strike order has been issued by President Shaffer, to take effect after the last turn of the mills August 10. What the result will be no man can foretell, but, judging by the expressed determination of both parties to the controversy, the battle will be waged to the very last ditch. Much money will be lost, thousands upon thousands of men will be idle, great suffering is looked for, and even bloodshed and death are possible and feared.

The strike includes practically all Amalgamated men in the United States Steel Corporation's employ not now on strike.

FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

French Ambassador at Constantinople Is Said to Have Demanded Recall.

Paris, Aug. 8.—The foreign office here refuses either to confirm or deny the advices from Constantinople saying the French Ambassador there, M. Constans, has handed over the question of the right of a French company, known as the Quays company, to enjoy rights claimed under a convention with his government, at the same time recommending his own recall and that the passports of the Turkish ambassador at Paris, Sahib Bey, be delivered to him. The Temps says there is reason to believe the foreign office is considering the recall of M. Constans and giving the Turkish ambassador his passports. The Francaise thinks that instead of breaking diplomatic relations with Turkey the French foreign office will suspend them by giving Constans an unlimited leave of absence. An immediate decision is impossible, as M. Celasse and other cabinet officers are absent on their holiday vacations.

List is Complete.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The vacancy in the Schley court of inquiry caused by the inability of Rear Admiral Kimberly to serve on account of ill health has been filled by the selection of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, whose appointment was announced by Assistant Secretary Hackett today. At the same time it was announced that this appointment would be agreeable to Admiral Schley.



FARM AND GARDEN

Value of Irrigation.

The universal use of irrigation in the West has practically revolutionized farm values in many regions. These methods of supplying the crops with water are many, but they all show an amount of adaptation to conditions that proves the existence of Yankee genius here yet. There are more varieties of windmills for pumping up water than one could describe in a week. These windmills are not expensive affairs, but in most cases are built of ordinary articles picked up on the farm or in second-hand shops. They perform the work required of them satisfactorily, and that is all one can ask of them.

The construction of a good working windmill on any farm, and a pumping attachment, with irrigation canals and reservoir, adds a hundred or two per cent to the value of a farm in a region where summer droughts are heavy drawbacks to farming. With a little extra work during the winter season it is an easy matter to make such improvements on almost any farm. The system can be enlarged and extended season by season, and the farm gradually enhanced in value.

A farm that has a fair home-made irrigation plant is practically independent of the weather. The farmer is then sure of his crop no matter how hot or dry the season may prove. The great benefit derived from an irrigation plant is so apparent that it seems strange that so few are in existence. It is not always necessary to build a windmill for irrigation, for there are often natural advantages which any farmer can avail himself of. When brooks flow through farms they furnish in the winter and spring seasons an abundance of water, but when summer advances they often dry up and prove of no earthly good. The question of importance is how can such a stream be converted into use for irrigating the plants. It would not be so difficult if a reservoir was dug and built on the farm, so that the water could be stored. Such a reservoir could easily be increased in size each year, and with the water stored in it, what would prevent digging ditches to carry the water to the fields when needed? Some will say that such work represents an immense amount of labor; but if the farmer intends to live permanently on his farm, will it not pay him to do a little toward the improvement each year, even though it may take ten years to complete the job? He can rest assured that he is increasing the value of his farm fully 10 per cent every year, a fact which he will realize when he comes to sell it.—Professor James S. Doty, New York.

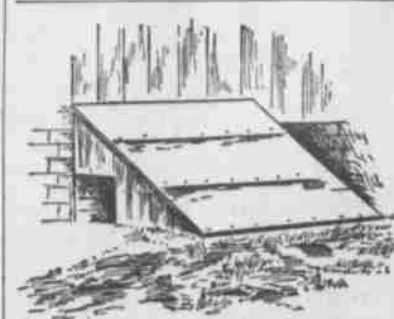
Protect the Farm Well.

Tests made at experiment stations show that water from farm wells is frequently contaminated with some impurity drawn from surrounding stables, pens, etc., and a lack of drainage to carry off surface water. Wash and dishwater, both filled with animal matter, is thrown around the house, year in and out, until the ground is alive with the poison, which eventually finds its way into the well. The fields are tiled to produce healthy and abundant crop life, but seldom is a tile or ditch put down around the house to protect the well.

When the water begins to run low in the well that is not driven below rock, is the time to begin to boil it for drinking purposes. Heat of water or sun destroys the typhoid bacillus. Enough water should be boiled at a time to allow it to stand several hours before drinking. It is the heat driving the air out of it makes it so sickening to taste. In a few hours the air will again get into it and restore the taste. Put it in jugs, and set the jugs upon the cellar floor, or in a cave prepared for this purpose.

Good Poultry House.

sort of a shelter for night use and for use on stormy days. A coop for these chicks may be built for very little money. One side of the coop is formed by the side of a building or a fence, and at the lower end comes within two inches of the ground. The roof of rough boards is covered with tarred or waterproof paper. An opening is cut in one side next to the fence or wall. Inside, roosts are arranged, and in one corner is placed a dust bath. The roosts will have to be put in before the roof is put on, as the house is not designed in any way so that one can even reach the inside except through the small hole provided for the entrance of the chicks.



GOOD POULTRY HOUSE.

Indigestion in Horses.

It is difficult to give causes of indigestion in horses, for it may come from improper water, as from improper foods, although the latter are usually at the bottom of the trouble. A proper variety in the foods will do much to keep the digestive organs in good condition, particularly if in the variety there is considerable green food of a succulent nature, as most root crops are. When indigestion is caused by improper water, it is usually the case that the water is foul in some way, although very hard water often produces indigestion, or, what is worse, stone in the kidney or bladder, the latter being a disease quite common among horses in districts where the water is hard. If the food is of the proper kind and hard water is being used, attention should be given it before a valuable animal is lost. If possible, give rain water, but if this is not convenient, add a small quantity of caustic potash to the hard water, which will materially improve it.

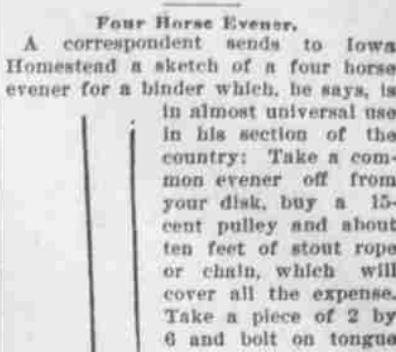
Feed Instead of Breed.

The famous dairy expert, Blackwell, once gave ten rules for the care of dairy cows, and of this number six referred in some manner to the feed given them, showing that, in his mind at least, feed was much more important than anything else in the handling of the dairy. Much complaint is being made by dairymen that some of their cows are not profitable, and while, in many cases, the trouble is due entirely to some poor individuals in the herd which may be discovered by weighing the milk of each cow and keeping a record of it, there is no doubt but that poor feeding is at the bottom of the trouble in many cases. It is frequently found that an animal which is a loss in the hands of Brown is profitable when Jones gets hold of the cow. In such cases it is evident that the method of feeding or the food itself was wrong in the first case. Dairymen who are complaining of their cows and thinking of bringing about improvement by changing the breed will do well to study the question of feed and see if they are not making some mistakes in that direction.

Four Horse Evener.

A correspondent sends to Iowa Homestead a sketch of a four horse evener for a binder which, he says, is in almost universal use in his section of the country: Take a common evener off from your disk, buy a 15-cent pulley and about ten feet of stout rope or chain, which will cover all the expense. Take a piece of 2 by 6 and bolt on tongue

with one bolt where the evener goes to serve as prop for the evener, pass the rope through the pulley and tie on each end of the evener. This gives free play to both sides of the evener. There is no side draft, but put the heaviest team on the outside. This device can be used on either a right or left hand binder and gives perfect satisfaction. The illustration is self explanatory. There should also be a clevis from the center of the evener to fasten the evener to the outer end of the prop.



A FOUR HORSE EVENER.

Tests made at experiment stations show that water from farm wells is frequently contaminated with some impurity drawn from surrounding stables, pens, etc., and a lack of drainage to carry off surface water. Wash and dishwater, both filled with animal matter, is thrown around the house, year in and out, until the ground is alive with the poison, which eventually finds its way into the well. The fields are tiled to produce healthy and abundant crop life, but seldom is a tile or ditch put down around the house to protect the well.

Imperfect Plum Blossoms.

Fruit growers have met with a difficulty in the successful cultivation of the native plum in the fact that some varieties are self-sterile; that is, they do not fertilize themselves. Isolated trees and large orchards of Wild Goose and Miner have proved shy bearers, while when planted intermingled with other varieties blooming at the same time and furnishing an abundance of pollen they have borne many crops. Hence it is important to determine the most suitable list of varieties for an orchard so as to insure the most perfect pollination of all the blossoms. Newman is considered a good pollenizer for Wild Goose, while De Soto, Wolf, and Forest Garden are regarded as good fertilizers for Miner. Isolated trees of the self-sterile varieties may be made fruitful by top grafting some of the limbs with suitable varieties, or by planting trees of these sorts adjacent. Mixed planting of self-fertile and important varieties in hedge-like rows or in alternate rows is now advocated and practiced by our best growers. Some growers prefer to confine their choice of varieties to those that are self-sterile.—Farmer's Review.

Dairy Thermometers.

A good dairy thermometer costs less than \$1, and tons of butter go into the grease vats every year because thousands of farmers' wives do not use a thermometer in churning. A noted dairy instructor once told the writer that he firmly believed that the average price of all the butter sold in the United States could be increased at least 2 cents per pound in two years if the thermometer was used at every churning and the cream churned at the proper temperature.—Laud and a Living.