

## TIMBER IS ABLAZE

Fires are Raging in the Forests of Montana.

### MANY SECTIONS ARE BURNED OVER

Buildings on Outskirts of White Fish Destroyed as Well as Homes of Settlers in Several Parts of the State.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—A Kalispell special to the Miner says: Forest fires are still raging with unabated fury in the timber lands of this county and from all reports received thus far, the damage will run into the thousands of dollars. Small holders of timber lands are losing their timber but their cabins and home buildings as well as their stock of provisions, hay and grain are being rapidly consumed. Their condition in many instances will be deplorable. The fires are not only confined to the forests surrounding this city, but the finest lumber sections in Northern Montana are suffering. The thickly wooded sections about Sterling, Atlanta and Fisher river are burning, as well as the timber west of Libby and between Troy and Bonners Ferry, Idaho. About half a dozen frame buildings on the outskirts of White Fish have been burned. Several buildings belonging to a rancher named Hoffman near by also have been destroyed. The sawmill of Baker Bros., was burned. The people living in the timbered sections are all fighting the fire, but are almost powerless to check its advances. Much hay between White Fish and Columbia Falls has been burned, as well as all meadow land in the section where the fires are raging.

Fire raging in North Fork of Flathead river country are doing much damage to the timber in the Flathead forest reservation, and people returning from that section report that the distance around the fires at that point at present exceeds 15 miles.

A White Fish report says the timber is on fire on both sides of the county wagon road and it was with difficulty a courier was able to urge his horses through, having a narrow escape from the fire. The roads are now said to be utterly impassable.

The fire at Belton was extinguished this week after it had done great damage to the timber, but at Coram and in that vicinity it is still eating its way through the heavy forests.

A forest fire in the Crazy mountains, 20 miles north of Big Timber, has done considerable damage in the last few days. The fire started Sunday and has gradually increased until it has burned over a large stretch of heavily wooded country. Among the timber burned is some of the most valuable in that district.

### MONTANA NEEDS MOISTURE.

Unless Rain Soon Comes, Loss of Stock Will Be Great.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—Advises received from throughout the state the past week depict a serious state of affairs on the big ranges in Eastern and Northern Montana, and unless heavy rain is soon forthcoming considerable loss of stock will ensue. The Northern Montana ranges in many localities resemble a desert, former watering holes and springs being dry and parched. Many of the ranges have had to be abandoned and the stock driven long distances for water. So bad have the conditions become that the state humane officers have interfered and compelled stockmen to drive herds into localities far removed, where some grass and water still remain, though even then the supply is scanty.

Stock shipments have been almost entirely suspended as a result of the strike of the packing house employees, and the thousands of head of cattle roaming the plains which could otherwise have been shipped East make the problem of caring for the animals one of extreme seriousness. While the Eastern Montana ranges still bear considerable grass, those in the Northern section of the state are in many instances almost devoid of feed.

### Montana's Mineral Production.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—The report of Assayer B. H. Tatem, at Helena, shows that the receipts of the United States assay office in Montana for the month of July, 1904, were \$184,453.24 from Montana, as compared with \$180,546.32 for July, last year. The grand total of receipts from all sources was \$221,463.66, against \$216,152.08 for a year ago. The biggest increase in receipts was reported from Fergus county, the receipts from that quarter being \$92,564, showing an increase of \$23,883.

### Hope Incident Is Ended.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—The announcement in the dispatches of the Associated Press from Vladivostok that the steamer Arabia will be released, and that only a portion of her cargo consigned to Japanese ports will be held, will, it is believed, end the Arabia incident, so far as the United States is concerned, as the United States asked nothing more than prompt action for the immediate release of the ship.

### Forest Fires in Montana.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—The Miner advises from Missoula state that information has been received there that two big forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Heron and Vermillion, on Cherry creek, one of the most thickly wooded sections in Missoula county.

### HAWAII NOT A DRAG.

United States Treasury Enriched at Minor Outlay.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 6.—In an interview today, Governor G. C. Carter, of the Hawaiian islands, said to a representative of the Bee:

"The annexation of the islands to the United States has not been a commercial success, so far as the islands are concerned. Since we have been United States territory we have not made great progress. One reason for this is because the laws by which we are governed are not suited to the country. For instance, we have to obey the United States law and cannot rent government land for a period of more than five years at a time. As it takes from two to four years to raise a crop in our climate, we cannot find anybody that will rent land for such a short period as five years. Thus we are deprived of a big income from government land.

"Since we have been annexed congress has never dredged our harbor. It is filling up and thus prevents the landing of the largest vessels. As a result of this our traffic is falling off. We have dredged the harbor at our expense since we have been annexed, but unless it is dredged again we will lose much of our trade.

"Annexation has cut off all of our internal revenue. On the other hand, from Uncle Sam's point of view, annexation has been a decided success. Over \$4,250,000 has been paid into the United States treasury from the islands. The whole cost of annexation was only \$4,000,000."

### FILL ALL ORDERS.

Chicago Packers Say Plants are Doing Well.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—In a statement given out tonight by the packers, the report that negotiations are in progress to bring about another conference between the packers and the labor leaders is declared to be unfounded. The packers assert that there is not the slightest possibility of further conferences with the strikers.

According to this statement, the progress making at the plants is satisfactory to all the packers; more men are employed daily; all contracts and current orders are filled and there is a normal supply of beef, mutton and provisions at all plants in the United States, while sales are made at lower prices than before the strike began.

In a table accompanying the statement it is shown that the total number of men at work tonight at all points is more than 29,000. With this number of men at work the packers say they shipped 831 carloads of fresh meats from all points yesterday.

Beyond trying to enforce the order forbidding the delivery of ice to retailers who have been hauling meat from the stockyards themselves since the teamsters' strike, the strikers did little today. Up to date the ice supply of 100 retail markets has been cut off.

### FOODSTUFFS NOT CONTRABAND.

United States Will Not Recede From Position Once Taken.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The state department is in telegraphic communication with its agencies abroad respecting the Russian seizures and destruction of American goods, but it is not yet ready to define precisely its position as to the whole subject of seizures. These exchanges are not confined to St. Petersburg and Washington, but are intended to develop the purposes of the governments of other nations, and particularly of Great Britain and Germany, whose shipping has suffered more than that of any other. It is said here that the precedents already established in the Spanish and Boer wars, as well as in the operations in China during the black flag uprising, have worked so satisfactorily and have received such universal approval that under no circumstances will America now recede from the doctrine that foodstuffs not directly intended for the use of a belligerent army or navy cannot be regarded as contraband.

### No Second Trial of Ohio.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The battleship Ohio will not be given another trial. Engineer Robert Forsythe, who had charge of the machinery of the Ohio, states that the machinery worked without a hitch, and that the failure to make the required speed was due solely to the tidal conditions. The horsepower developed was over 2,000, more than the contract called for. The stakeboats Fortune, Preble, Paul Jones and Undulla returned today from the south, but the Annapolis will not arrive here until tomorrow.

### Lend Money in New York.

New York, Aug. 6.—The republic of Panama has made another big loan on real estate in this city. A loan of \$900,000 at 4 1/2 per cent was made by the representatives of the republic on a large Broadway building. The sum is part of the \$10,000,000 which the Panama republic received from the United States for the Isthmian canal concession, and its representatives have already loaned out on mortgage nearly \$1,600,000 on real estate in this city.

### Payment on Cuban Loan.

Havana, Aug. 6.—Mannuel Despainne, fiscal agent for the Cuban government, in a cable dispatch from New York today says that Speyer & Co. have paid him \$10,000,000 of the \$35,000,000 Cuban loan.

## TREASON CHARGED

Daughter of Russian Educator Hanged by Government.

### SHE LIVED CLOSE TO THE EMPRESS

Said to Have Confessed to Placing Seditious Pamphlets in a Quantity of Supplies Sent to Soldiers at the Front.

London, Aug. 5.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph the youngest daughter of Professor Mersheyefsky, the well known Russian educator, has just been hanged in the fortress at Schlusselburg for high treason. Every effort has been made by the Russian authorities to keep the matter from the public because of the outburst of indignation which followed the hanging of another young student for an alleged attempt on the life of the czar some months ago.

The correspondent states, however, that it has been learned that the girl, while assisting the empress some weeks ago to pack a quantity of supplies for the troops at the front, chiefly reading matter and delicacies, smuggled into the packages a number of seditious pamphlets which were not discovered until some of them had got into the hands of the soldiers. When accused the young woman is said to have admitted her guilt and to have declared that she gloried in the deed.

She was court martialed, found guilty of treason and promptly hanged. No announcement of the punishment has not been made in the Official Journal, and now none is expected to be.

The young woman was but 18 years old, and the government is condemned for its action, as it is believed that she was but the tool of older conspirators.

### ICE CUT OFF.

Fresh Meat Will Be Scarce in Chicago as a Result.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—The threatened spread of the stockyards strike to outside industries came tonight, when an order was issued by the Teamsters' union forbidding drivers of ice wagons to make any deliveries to retail butchers, who, since the packing house teamsters went on strike, have been handling meat from the packing houses in their own wagons.

As the refrigerators in most markets do not hold enough ice to last longer than 48 hours, the order to cut off the supply of ice, if it can be forced, means that many persons in Chicago will be compelled to forego fresh meat. Officers of the teamsters' union have appointed pickets to watch retail markets all over Chicago with instructions to see that the boycott is carried out.

Outside of the decision of the striking unions to extend the strike to the ice men there was little change from yesterday in the situation at the stockyards. With their new employees and those that have deserted the unions the packers managed to dispose of fully 50 per cent as much work as is carried on under normal conditions.

### SURROUNDED ON THREE SIDES.

Kuropatkin Must Move West or Surrender.

Niu Chwang, Aug. 5.—The report that Haicheng has fallen is premature. The Russian troops have only been driven back to their inner intrenchments, which they now occupy with over 75,000 men. A detachment of 2,000 Japanese, with large supply trains, is leaving here for Haicheng, where the greatest battle of the war is expected to open tomorrow.

General Kuroki, with 100,000 men, is now behind the Russian forces; General Oku, with an army of 50,000 men, is on their front, while flanking them on the left is General Nodzu, with his division of 50,000 men.

If General Kuropatkin is defeated in this battle, he must either move westward or surrender.

The foreign military attaches are with the second army on the way for the front to witness the battle.

The Russian troops at Port Arthur have been driven back to the last line of their defenses. The Japanese attacking force has 350 guns in action.

### Alaska Boundary Survey.

Vancouver, Aug. 5.—For the purpose of inspecting the work of the survey parties engaged in establishing the boundary line between Canada and Alaska, the two boundary commissioners representing Canada and the United States are here en route to the north. O. H. Tittmann, superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, is the American commissioner; Professor W. F. King, chief astronomer of Canada. These two commissioners will remain in the North two months.

### Gunboat Is Blown Up.

London, Aug. 5.—The Daily Mail this morning has the following from Niu Chwang, under date of August 3: The Russian gunboat Sivouch (which has been in the Liao river since the beginning of the war) has been deserted and blown up near Sancha, and the crew, with the vessel's guns, have started for Liao Yang. The Japanese gunboats went on Monday to reconnoiter the position of the Sivouch and were fired on.

### Driven Back by Warships.

Tokio, Aug. 5.—Twelve torpedo destroyers, four torpedo boat destroyers and some gunboats emerged from the harbor at Port Arthur on the night of August 1, but were driven back again by the Japanese warships on guard outside.

### FORTS HOLD OUT.

Charging Japanese Driven Back at Port Arthur.

Chefoo, Aug. 4.—A desperate three days' assault on the inner defenses, on the northern and eastern sides of Port Arthur, has failed, according to advices brought by two junks which arrived here today.

A Russian who escaped from Port Arthur via Pigeon Bay, the night of July 29, states that the earth trembled under the terrific cannonading which began at 4 a. m., July 26, and ended during the night of July 28, when the battle ceased.

A Chinese who has arrived here on a separate junk confirms the Russian's statement that the Russian killed and wounded during the assault numbered between 5,000 and 6,000.

The Japanese in their repeated assaults against the eastern forts on the hills, through barbed wire entanglements and over mines, displayed fanatical bravery. They were mowed down by the hail of shells and bullets and the explosion of mines under their feet. Their losses are estimated at 20,000.

The Russian declares that the Russians held all the eastern forts leading to Golden Hill and that the Japanese, shattered and exhausted, retired to the eastward.

As related by the passengers of the two junks, the Japanese advance, which began from Kwokau before daybreak, July 26, was directed against Kikwan, Kinkuan, Kinkishan and Pehoushan forts, lying near shore. The Russian outposts were driven back. In the meantime Admiral Togo shelled the forts at long range, but the return fire of the forts kept his ships at a safe distance, rendering the co-operation of the fleet ineffective.

On the morning of July 27, the Russian fleet steamed out, keeping under the protection of the Golden Hill guns. The Russian vessels did not fire on the Japanese and soon returned to their anchorage.

The assault on the northern side of the city occurred July 27. The Japanese left at Heikau advanced on the Russians at Shinsai Ying, but were repulsed.

The junks were within hearing distance for three days after leaving, but no more firing was heard.

The Russian hospitals at Port Arthur are said to be swamped. Thousands of wounded are lying in houses and shops of the Chinese, the owners having been evicted, with the exception of one who acts as caretaker of each place. Medical attention is inadequate.

### TALE ONLY HALF TOLD.

No Account Yet of the Battle That Took Place August 2.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—Allowing for the inevitable conflict in names, the Japanese and Russian reports seem to agree on the main points of the military developments up to August 1, but both stop short at their interesting point, namely, regarding what happened on August 2, when it is possible that a decisive struggle was going on east and south of Liao Yang.

The usual crowds were assembled around the bulletin boards outside the office of the general staff until long after midnight awaiting further official details, but nothing was given out beyond General Kuropatkin's two official dispatches. It is evident from these dispatches and the Japanese reports that the Russians abandoned Yangse Pass, falling back on Liandinsin, a strong defensive position in the hills 24 miles southeast of Liao Yang. General Kuropatkin admits that there were heavy losses along the Saintse-Liao Yang road July 31. The official account is somewhat inconclusive, but indicates that although the Russians withdrew from their advanced posts Kuropatkin hoped to be able to hold his main positions even in the face of the superior Japanese force and that he evidently expected heavy fighting along this line, probably about Anping. This battle possibly was proceeding August 2, although the dispatches report that all was quiet up to noon of August 1.

In the meantime a serious enveloping movement of the Japanese divisions was maturing around the Russian left at Haicheng where there was also heavy fighting July 31.

No news has been received from Port Arthur.

### Rumored Successor of Von Plehve.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—The emperor today received in audience General Count Koutaissoff, military governor of Irkutsk, Siberia, which lends support to the rumors that Count Koutaissoff will succeed the late Von Plehve as minister of the interior. General Koutaissoff is of a good family from the Trans-Caucasus district of Russia, about 45 years of age, and has served for several years in the military department of Siberia. He is a man of arbitrary methods.

### Situation Serious at Tangier.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Acting Secretary of State Loomis has received a mail report from Mr. Gummere, the American consul-general at Tangiers, dated July 15, showing a state of great unrest and uneasiness in Morocco following the Perdicaris incident. Mr. Gummere tells of the attempt to kidnap Mr. Harris, the representative of the London Times, which has been described in cable dispatches, and says the situation grows more serious daily.

### Transports for Baltic Squadron.

Copenhagen, Aug. 4.—A Russian agent has arrived here with the object of purchasing large transports to accompany the Baltic squadron to the Far East.

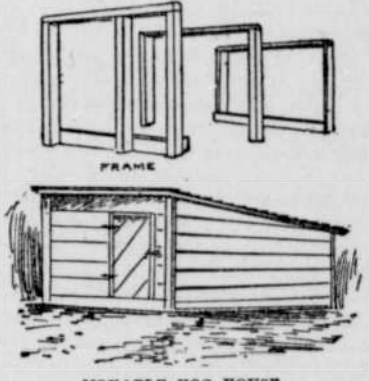


position, and this is doubtless true of the human animal. The cow with a placid eye will get along easily at all times, and will generally be contented with her lot, whatever it may be. She is the kind of an animal that would luxuriate in English meadows or contentedly chew herring on the bleak coast of Iceland. But there is such a thing as having an eye too open, and this indicates too great nervousness, and that the animal is easily frightened. The same is true of the quick, flashing eye. The eye of the cow can be studied with profit.

### Science and Corn Silk.

Corn silk has received considerable attention from our corn scientists. It is a somewhat unusual manifestation of nature, the cavity to be fertilized by the pollen sending out this long, silky messenger to guide the pollen grain to its goal. The growth and development of the silk bears an important relationship to the crop of corn that is to be harvested. The silk at the butt of the ear appears first and is the longest, as it must grow the whole length of the cob to get to the light at all. Yet it does this and is waving in the air catching the pollen before the tip silks have appeared. The butt cavities or ovaries are therefore the first to be fertilized. It is generally believed that the shorter the ear the more likely it is to be covered with kernels, as the longer the ear the later will the tip silks be in getting out to the light where they can be of service. For this reason the tips of long ears are frequently found with no kernels on them. The silks did not get out till after the stalks had ceased shedding pollen. If an ear of corn that is sending out silk be covered with a long paper funnel, the silk will continue to grow in length till it has attained a length of 20 inches or more. At the Iowa station an ear of corn treated in this way seemed to despair of getting pollen and sent out two new ears near its base; and these two new ears developed a good mass of silk. The falling of the pollen on the silk is followed by the grains being conveyed to the ovaries, after the completion of which work the silk dies.

As to mode of construction, mine are built as follows: They are 7 feet long, 6 feet wide, 40 inches high in front, 30 inches high in rear. Weatherboarded with hard pine boards, 10 inches wide; ought to be tongued and grooved, although mine are not. The roof is of 10-inch hard pine boards, 7 feet long. Each pen has a door 30 inches high by 2 feet wide, with hinges and hasp latch; these hinges and hasp latch are 5 inches; use wrought nails to put them



MOVABLE HOG HOUSE.

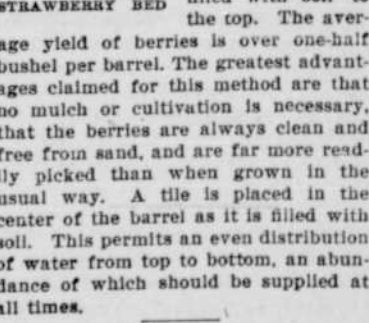
on. The roof of my pen, where there are cracks, is battened with half-round poplar pieces, or it can have the cracks covered with shingles. I can fasten door open or shut, as I desire.

The frame is made of beech 2x4's. First, make three posts for the front 38 inches high, then three for rear, 28 inches high, then 2 for sides, 33 inches high; then four pieces 7 feet long—three of these to support the roof and one to put along the front of the pen at the bottom to strengthen the frame. Now, take boards previously sawed the right length and construct two sides which are opposite to each other, then construct remaining sides, then put on roof; use 8-penny nails for weatherboards, and small spikes to put frame together.

These pens cannot be beaten for cleanliness, healthfulness, saving of bedding, and cheapness. They cost about \$3 each.

### Strawberry Culture.

The method of strawberry culture shown in the illustration has been successful and profitable. Tight iron-bound barrels are used with all but four of the hoops removed. Holes are bored through the staves at proper distances as shown, plants are set in these holes and the barrels filled with soil to the top. The average yield of berries is over one-half bushel per barrel. The greatest advantages claimed for this method are that no mulch or cultivation is necessary, that the berries are always clean and free from sand, and are far more readily picked than when grown in the usual way. A tile is placed in the center of the barrel as it is filled with soil. This permits an even distribution of water from top to bottom, an abundance of which should be supplied at all times.



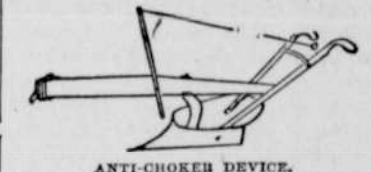
STRAWBERRY BED.

Cows Are Poor Walkers. The cow is naturally a poor walker. Generally she walks only when she must. She never walks or runs for exercise. Sometimes she frolics, but only for a few moments. The dairy cow's business is eating, dozing and chewing her cud. Any cow that is compelled to travel over the parched and short-cropped pasture day and night in search of the straggling, crisp and browned blades of grass cannot be expected to return even a small profit. A few armfuls of succulent, luscious green corn will help amazingly to keep up the milk flow. It makes June conditions in September.—Ex.

### What the Cow's Eye Means.

The eye of the cow, as of the human being, is indicative of much. It shows the character and force of the nervous energy back of it. If the nervous force is strong, the eye will show marked intelligence. It will be wide open, and the sight will appear to be penetrating. It is said that a cow with a placid eye always has a good dis-

An Anti-Choker. The accompanying diagram explains itself and shows a simple method of relieving the plow of any kind of a choke. It can be constructed out of wood or iron and adjusted to any kind of a plow. If a reversible or hillside plow is used you must have one on each side of the beam. One bolt to go through beam is really all that is required, as the rest can be found in any barnyard, or it can be made of poles



ANTI-CHOKER DEVICE.

cut in the woods. In plowing under straw manure or any other kind of humus food, this is the most successful arrangement we have ever seen.—Exchange.

### Two Broods of Pigs a Year.

A good many of our swine raisers produce only one brood of pigs a year. They say that the spring litter is easily taken care of and after weaning goes onto green, succulent pasture. That is true, but it should not be forgotten that there is something to be said on the other side. The man that is well equipped for swine-raising has considerable money invested in hoghouses, pens and the like. If two broods are raised a year the "plant," so called, is kept in use the year around, and can thus be made to earn a good interest on the investment. After all, the question of two broods is largely one of winter feed of a succulent nature, and most of our farmers are intelligent enough to solve that problem in one way and another. But the man that attempts to do this should expect to give his litters more attention in the fall than in the spring. The "let-alone" policy will not prove to be a paying one in that case.

### No False Honeycomb.

There's no such thing as false honeycomb. That is the emphatic and unqualified statement of a committee of the Chicago Beekeepers' Association, made in a report following thorough investigation and a prize offer of \$1,000. Two members of the association have posted \$1,000 and offer to pay it over to any man who will show where honey or substitute for honey is sold in a manufactured comb. The committee states that there is no comb in existence other than that made by the bees, and the sweets that fill the comb is that gathered by the little workers from the flowers and blossoms. The money posted by the beekeepers has been up for months, and has been so published, but up to this time no one has appeared to claim it.

Concerning adulterated honey, the committee says in its report that it is well known that strained honey has been adulterated with glucose, but that the producers of pure honey, aided by the work of the Illinois pure-food officers, have well-nigh broken up the practice.