

STATE ASYLUM FIRE

Electric Light Wire Starts Flame in Oregon Institution.

LITTLE DAMAGE IS DONE

Employees Aid the Force of Employees and Patients Were Cared for Without Excitement.

Salem, Or., July 28.—Fire, which probably originated from an electric light wire, burned the woodwork out of one of the central wards of the state insane asylum yesterday just before the noon hour. The fire was confined to the one ward, and was under control of the fire fighters. The two companies, composed of asylum employees, aided by the Salem fire department and by convicts and guards from the penitentiary, saved the building. The loss is due chiefly to damage to the water seeping through the floors and ceilings. Superintendent Caldwell thinks the damage can be repaired for \$2,500, though it may cost \$5,000.

Due to the fact that the patients in the asylum are given a weekly fire drill, they were quickly marched out of the building and were at no time in any danger. One attendant, G. V. Hayes, fainted from exhaustion after an hour's hard work in the smoke and heat. The fire originated in the attic over the first tier of wards north of the central section of the building. These wards are occupied by new patients and by patients who are convalescing. The patients had been out in the yard exercising, and had just marched in to prepare for the noon meal when the automatic alarm gave warning of a fire in the attic. The patients, numbering about 120 in the three wards in this tier, were quickly marched out, and the fire companies hurriedly stretched hose. Eleven convicts who were excavating in the basement hastened to assist, and rendered service in handling the lines of hose up on the roof, a task both laborious and dangerous, for the men had to work at times on coping in order to drag the hose around corners. In a few minutes after the alarm was sounded six lines of hose under 100 pounds pressure were playing on the fire, and soon the Salem fire department arrived and turned on two streams more.

The patients were entirely calm and showed no excitement whatever. Those patients who were in the wards distant from the part of the building in which the fire originated were not taken out of the building, but were kept in readiness to go out at any time. The asylum has its own water system, receiving its water from wells at a distance of a quarter of a mile distant. The state carries no insurance on the building.

BYERLY MAKES PROFIT.

Express Clerk Sells Canal Bonds and Realizes \$27,024 on Nerve.

New York, July 28.—J. S. Pache & Co., bankers, have purchased the \$5,800,000 of Panama canal bonds which were recently allotted by the Treasury department to Samuel Byerly, an express company clerk in this city. Pache & Co. have in turn disposed of the bonds to Fisk & Robinson, the successful bidders for the greater part of the issue. The price of the bonds already has advanced to \$104.40, which means a profit of \$27,024 for the clerk. In conversation with Secretary Shaw over the long distance telephone, Mr. Byerly asked if he was to receive his allotment of the bonds. He was told that he would if he deposited the \$5,800,000 by August 1. The clerk said he would.

Thanks to Roosevelt and Diaz.

Washington, July 28.—The State department received a dispatch today from the chairman of the American delegation to Rio Janeiro, William I. Buchanan, announcing that on Monday the Pan-American conference, on motion of the Argentine delegation, adopted resolutions expressing thanks to President Roosevelt and President Diaz for their good offices in restoring peace in Central America. The president, through the State department and Mr. Buchanan, responded tonight with an expression of his appreciation.

Battleships Out in Gale.

Rockport, Mass., July 28.—A stiff northeaster gave the battleships of the Atlantic fleet an excellent opportunity for stormy weather maneuvers today, and for six hours the entire fleet was out of sight of land, rolling about in the heavy seas. The officers reported that the conditions 20 miles off shore were worse than nearer the land, and that there was every indication of a heavy gale off the coast. The fleet will not go out again until it sails east.

Meetings of Democrats Forbidden.

Paris, July 28.—The Temps correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the provincial governors have been ordered to prevent all meetings of members of the Constitutional Democratic party and of members of the Group of Toil who belonged to the outlawed parliament, employing the military in case of necessity to disperse such meetings.

TIE-UP IS NOW COMPLETE.

Kruttschnitt Forbids More Freight Cars in San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 31.—The embargo of the Southern Pacific on lumber, lime and hay has been increased, and now includes all articles from the north. Not a pound of freight can be shipped into San Francisco from Portland or adjacent territory until the freight tie-up at San Francisco has been loosened. This is the latest edict of Julius Kruttschnitt, who has been threatening to do this for some time unless the situation speedily cleared. It has been decided by the local authorities to take no further chances but to stop at once all shipments from the north.

For the embargo there is only one remedy—to clear up the congestion in the freight yards. Efforts in this direction are being made by all the freight agents, and the missionary work among the consignees is having a salutary effect. The unloading in the yards is going on at a faster rate, but not fast enough to suit Kruttschnitt, who has taken the precaution to see that no more cars are added to the glut that is already crowding the tracks. The tie-up is working to the detriment of the city, as many merchants throughout the state are sending East for their goods instead of patronizing the wholesalers of San Francisco, believing that they can secure their stocks just as quickly under present conditions.

ARREST CAUSES MUTINY.

Battalion of Russian Troops Attempts to Rescue Prisoners.

Poltava, July 31.—A grave outbreak occurred yesterday in the Seveky regiment owing to the arrest of a private of the First battalion, who was discovered with some other soldiers in a shed where the revolutionists are in the habit of holding meetings. After the arrest the entire First battalion, accompanied by a large crowd, paraded the streets in defiance of the military authorities. The soldiers proceeded to the artillery barracks, where they seized several guns and marched with them to the prison, where the political prisoners are confined. At this stage all the remainder of the Poltava garrison was called out. The loyal troops fired on the mutineers with machine guns as they were engaged in breaking down the gate of the prison. Several men were killed or wounded. The outbreak was not suppressed until 2 o'clock this morning.

ADULTERATION IN GERMANY.

Few Articles of Food That Have Not Been Tamped With.

Washington, July 26.—German food adulteration is the subject of a report received by the bureau of manufactures from Consul General Brittain, of Kehl. Dr. Jackensack, of Berlin, states that there were in Germany in 1888 1,400 prosecutions for adulterating food products; in 1898 the number had increased to 3,000; in 1901 to 3,585, and in 1903 to 6,000. Thirty Berlin butter manufacturers were summoned before the courts for almost incredible adulteration of their wares. Wines, chocolate, cocoa, brandies and medicines have been discovered to contain absolutely injurious and dangerous substances used for adulteration. In fact, according to a Strassburg paper, there seems to have been very few articles of manufactured food and drink products which have not been the subject of adulteration on the part of the German manufacturer.

Patent Office Behind.

Washington, July 31.—Patent attorneys throughout the country are arranging to send a delegation to see President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and request him to either remove Commissioner Allen or cause such change in methods as will place the patent office on a satisfactory basis. The work of the patent office, attorneys declare, has been running behind since the appointment of Mr. Allen, five years ago. There are now 23,000 applications for patents unacted upon, besides numerous, copyrights, trade marks, etc.

Pardo in Favor of Peace.

Lima, Peru, July 31.—The message of President Pardo to congress calls attention to the progress of the republic and to the policy of the nation, which he says is inspired by a desire to settle the international differences on a basis of friendship and equity. The president declares further that a discussion of these principles, which Peru and a majority of the South American states uphold, will take place at the Pan-American congress at Rio de Janeiro.

Confer on Standard Oil Case.

Chicago, July 26.—Five of the men who are expected to be prominent in the government proceedings against the Standard Oil company were in conference here today. The men were: Asst. Attorney General Pugin, Special Assistant Attorney General Fagin, Special Counsel C. B. Morrison, Special Agent T. C. M. Schindler, of the department of Commerce and Labor; District Attorney Sullivan, of Cleveland, O., and Assistant District Attorney Francis Henchett.

Viborg Manifesto Seized.

Kharkov, July 31.—The authorities have seized copies of the Viborg manifesto issued by the outlawed parliament to the weight of 400 pounds which have been surreptitiously shipped into Kharkov.

Big Fire in Leeds, England.

Leeds, England, July 26.—Fire broke out in the heart of this city late last night, and was still burning fiercely early this morning. The damage thus far is estimated at \$500,000.

VERDICT IS GUILTY.

Jury Passes on Case of Two More Land Fraud Operators.

Portland, July 27.—At 12:17 o'clock this morning the jury in the Federal court returned a verdict of guilty against Martin G. Hoge and Charles Nickell, both of Medford. They were recommended to the clemency of the court.

Two men were charged, along with Henry W. Miller and Frank E. Kincart, also of Medford, of with the crime of having conspired to defraud the United States out of portions of already pleaded guilty, and their testimony was used to convict the other two defendants. The indictment against the four men had been returned January 1, 1905.

Miller and Kincart had previously pleaded guilty.

The maximum punishment under the section of the revised statutes applying in their case is two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000, or both fine and imprisonment, while the minimum is 30 days' imprisonment and a fine of \$100, at the discretion of the court.

At 9:30 this morning the case of the United States vs. Hamilton H. Hendricks will be called in the Federal court. It involves an indictment returned February 8, 1905, charging the defendant with a violation of section 3393, revised statutes, in suborning George W. Hawk to commit perjury in giving testimony before the Federal grand jury in connection with said George W. Hawk's homestead entry.

MUST SHOW BOOKS.

Sugar Trust Official Is Hauled Before New York Court.

New York, July 27.—That the New York grand jury is investigating western trunk railroad lines suspected of having granted rebates to the American Sugar Refining company was made known today, when W. E. Foster, general auditor of that company, was taken before Judge Hough, in the United States Circuit court, as a recalcitrant witness before the grand jury. The foreman reported that Mr. Foster had declined to produce before the grand jury certain books and documents demanded of him. Mr. Foster said that he had not refused to produce the data. He said that he had not the physical possession of all the books and papers in question, except as general auditor of the corporation. A portion of them, he said, were in the safe of the company's president. Judge Hough gave Mr. Foster until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to comply with the grand jury's instructions. Unless the papers are forthcoming the judge informed Mr. Foster that he would consider an application to punish him, both as a recalcitrant witness and for contempt of court.

BLAME DAMAGE TO QUAKE.

Six Big Insurance Companies Repudiate San Francisco Losses.

San Francisco, July 27.—The severest blow dealt the policy-holders of San Francisco has come in the form of an announcement from six of the largest underwriting concerns, which practically declare that they will pay no losses incurred by the April fire. The earthquake clause in the policies is put forward and the statement made that all the damage done by the flames is attributable to the shock. In this combination of welters are two American companies and four British companies. The concerns are: Commercial Union Assurance, Ltd., of England; Commercial Union Fire Insurance company, of New York; Palatine Fire Insurance company, Ltd., of England; Alliance Assurance company, Ltd., of England; Norwich Union Fire Assurance society, of England; Indemnity Fire Insurance company, of New York.

Their combined liabilities in the burned area will reach \$15,000,000. Of this amount they pledge themselves to pay "for actual loss suffered in every case in which legal liability is not doubtful." As the companies claim that they cannot be held for losses caused "directly or indirectly by the earthquake," this pretty phrasing, when translated into plain English, means absolute repudiation. Washington, July 27.—Through the State department the Red Cross has sent a dispatch to the Japanese government asking that no further contributions be made by the Japanese to the San Francisco relief fund. This action was taken by the Red Cross officials, because they believe all the funds necessary for the relief of California earthquake sufferers can be raised in this country among persons better able to give than many of the Japanese who contributed to the San Francisco fund. A total of \$145,000 was sent by Japan.

Finding Cause of Cancer.

London, July 27.—As the result of experiments with mice, the superintendent of the imperial cancer research fund laboratory announced today that the prospect of discovering the mystery of the origin of cancer was more hopeful than ever. The superintendent said that the experiments must be carried further before it can be ascertained whether they will have a bearing on the treatment of the disease in mankind.

Says Companies Will Deal Fairly.

Oakland, Cal., July 27.—Representative Mullins, of the Palatine, Commercial Union and Alliance Insurance companies, of London, this afternoon stated the announcement of his companies' plans now being prepared will show an intention to deal absolutely fairly with every policyholder.



AGRICULTURAL

Curious Habits of Sheep.

To compile all the peculiar habits of sheep would require a great deal of space. It is quite generally known that where one sheep of a flock goes the whole flock is sure to follow. One sheep finds a breach in the fence and soon the whole flock is out and some of them may not even wait to find the breach, but will go out in any way possible, even if they are compelled to jump. Sheep do not like to get their feet muddy and they are averse to putting their feet in the water, and they will permit themselves to be subjected to almost any punishment rather than step in water. In defense of lambs ewes will put up a peculiar fight, depending on the use of the fore feet instead of the head as is usual in other instances. In eating they are fastidious and will not eat out of an unclean trough, even though hunger drives them to make the attempt. When in all health they will not hesitate to eat almost anything, such as dirt, pieces of metal and other foreign substances.

Manure Aid to Fruit Trees.

A Pennsylvanian states that he has never used commercial fertilizers in an apple orchard. If the ground is too poor to produce apples, nothing is better than barnyard manure, which answers every purpose, both for a mulch or for enriching the ground. In planting an apple orchard the ground should be farmed every year for about ten years, growing such crops as potatoes, truck, etc., so that the ground will get manure as often as the crops will require it, and that will be sufficient for the growth of the apple trees and fruit. After that time the land may be seeded down and occasionally farmed and manured sufficiently to keep the land in a fertile condition.



Home-Made Milk Cooler. It is not an easy task for those who have but a small quantity of milk to care for to do it with economy. The large cooling tanks or refrigerators which dairymen on a large scale can afford are not for the man with the single can, hence he must resort to some plan on the home-made idea. Take a box, which may be bought at any store for a low price, high enough to contain a barrel of good dimensions. Fill in the bottom of the box several inches deep with sawdust, and on this set a barrel cut down so that when a milk can is set into it it will

GOOD MILK COOLER.

come just below the level of the top of the barrel. Around this barrel, eight inches deep, pack sawdust. Set the can of milk in the barrel and pour in cold water and, if possible, add several large pieces of ice. Arrange a faucet which shall run through the barrel and the box so that the water may be drawn off when it gets warm. The illustration shows the idea plainly. In the small drawings at the bottom "M" represents the box, "L" the barrel and "A" the can of milk, and in the drawing to the left "G" shows how the faucet is placed near the bottom of the box. Any one can readily make this milk cooler at small expense.—Indianapolis News.

Grain and Silage.

The object of an experiment at the Ohio station was to determine whether silage might not be substituted for a considerable portion of the grain usually fed to dairy cows. Two rations were fed carrying practically the same amount of dry matter. In one ration over 50 per cent of this dry matter was derived from silage, and less than 18 per cent was derived from grain. In the other ration over 57 per cent of the dry matter was derived from grain, no silage being fed. The cows fed the silage ration produced 96.7 pounds of milk and 5.68 pounds of butter fat a hundred pounds of dry matter. The cows fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butter fat a hundred pounds of dry matter. The cost of feed a hundred pounds of milk was \$0.687 with the silage ration and \$1.05 with the grain ration. The cost of feed a hundred pounds of butter fat was 13.1 cents with the silage ration and 22.1 cents with the grain ration. The average net profit a cow a month (over cost of labor) was \$5.864 with the silage ration, and \$2.465 with the grain ration.

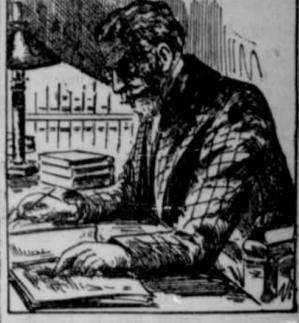
Line and Salt Keep Eggs.

The water-glass method is not the only one of keeping eggs in fairly good condition for quite a long period. Some years ago the Rhode Island Experiment Station tested a number of different methods, and found that salt brine and lime water stood second only to water-glass as a preservative. The eggs were held over a year in the pickle, and all came out good. The station reported as follows: The surface of the liquid was crusty, and considerable silt had settled to the bottom of the jar. The shells of the eggs which were sunken in this silt appeared very fresh. The exteriors of the shells were clean and clear. The air cells were not increased in size. The whites and yolks were normal in appearance. The whites beat up nicely, but had a slightly saline taste. Several used as dropped eggs appeared to be nice, but had a slightly sharp taste. This old-fashioned method of preserving eggs is thus again proved effective.

Winter Wheat for North.

For 1903 to 1905 the best three winter wheats and the best three spring wheats at the Minnesota experiment farm, St. Anthony Park, showed an increase in favor of the winter wheats of 8.3 bushels to the acre. Reports of winter wheat on the valley lands along the Minnesota River during 1904 and 1905 were favorable, and it will be only a few years when varieties will be found that are adapted to the prairie regions of the State. Farmers are advised to be conservative about growing winter wheat and give it a fair test on a small acreage for at least two years before relying upon it as a profitable market crop. Only Minnesota-grown seed should be used.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1644—Battle of Marston.
 - 1685—Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyll, beheaded at Edinburgh.
 - 1720—The "Mississippi bubble" burst.
 - 1745—Capture of Cape Breton by the English.
 - 1776—Battle of Fort Mifflin, Charleston, S. C. ... Battle of Long Island.
 - 1777—Dr. William Todd executed at Tyburn.
 - 1778—Battle of Monmouth. ... Turkish fleet defeated and destroyed.
 - 1797—Richard Parker, head of the naval mutiny at the Nore, hanged.
 - 1800—Act passed for legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland.
 - 1815—U. S. brig Peacock captured British cruiser Nautilus in Straits of Sunda.
 - 1817—Pius VII. condemned Bible societies by bull.
 - 1831—United States treaty with Black Hawk, chief of Sacs and Foxes.
 - 1832—Cholera appeared in New York.
 - 1837—Act of British Parliament to discontinue use of pillory for punishment.
 - 1838—Coronation of Queen Victoria.
 - 1840—Blockade of Canton by the English.
 - 1844—Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, killed by mob at Carthage, Ill.
 - 1846—Repeal of English corn laws.
 - 1848—Archbishop of Paris shot while acting as mediator.
 - 1857—Ship Montreal lost near Quebec; 250 persons perished.
 - 1861—Battle of Falling Waters, Va.
 - 1862—Lee defeated McClellan at battle of Gaines' Mill, Va.
 - 1863—Gen. Meade succeeded Gen. Hooker in command of Army of the Potomac.
 - 1864—Confederates victorious at battle of Kenesaw mountain, Ga. ... President Lincoln signed repeal of fugitive slave law. ... Invasion of Denmark by the Prussians.
 - 1873—First reception of foreign ministers by Emperor of China at Peking.
 - 1874—Henry Ward Beecher requested Plymouth church to appoint a committee to investigate the Tilton charges.
 - 1875—Great flood at Budapest.
 - 1876—Democratic convention nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President.
 - 1879—Great tornado in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.
 - 1881—Assassination of President Garfield.
 - 1882—Charles Guiteau hanged at Washington for murder of President Garfield.
 - 1885—James D. Fish, bank defaulter, sentenced to prison for ten years in New York.
 - 1891—Pike's Peak, Colo., reached by first railroad passenger train. ... Nineteen victims of the Samoan disaster buried at Mare Island.
 - 1893—Gov. Altgeld of Illinois pardoned the Chicago anarchists. ... Peary's vessel Falcon sailed from New York for the Arctic regions.
 - 1894—The Tower Bridge, London, formally opened by Prince of Wales.
 - 1897—Coal miners in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia went on strike.
 - 1898—No newspapers published in Chicago owing to strike of printers.
 - 1900—Great Hoboken dock fire.
 - 1902—Roosevelt signed Isthmian canal bill.
 - 1904—Prohibitionists nominated Dr. S. Las C. Swallow for President. ... Steamer Norge lost off Scottish coast and 646 persons perished.
 - 1905—Mutiny broke out on board Russian battleship Kuznetsov Potemkin. Odessa. ... John D. Rockefeller gave \$1,000,000 to permanent endowment fund of Yale University. ... Warsaw besieged by revolutionists; 200 persons arrested.
- ### Cobalt for Storage Battery.
- Thomas A. Edison, in an Asheville, N. C., interview, said he had found in the section of storage batteries in automobile one-half and the cost of city traffic more than half. He says the vein of cobalt runs from a point east of Nashville, Tenn., in North Carolina, and traverses four counties. He thinks it means a revolution in the electrical world. Most of the cobalt hitherto known to the world has been found in France and Australia. Cobalt is a hard, white metal, with granular structure, which is malleable, at a heat and capable of receiving weak magnetic power when rubbed with a magnet. It is nowhere found native, except some meteorites, but usually exists as oxide, and the ores are known to have been in use in the sixteenth century imparting a blue color to glass.
- ### Religious Novel Prohibited.
- "Il Santo, or the Saint," is the title of a much-discussed novel by Senator Gazzero of Italy, which has just been added to the list of prohibited books "Index Librorum Prohibitorum"—by Vatican authorities. The author is a devout Catholic, but stands for liberal reforms. The theme of the book is the life of a devout and zealous Catholic, who after St. Francis of Assisi, who undertakes reform within the church and encounters the opposition of the hierarchy.