

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

News Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

### PREPARED FOR THE BUSY READER

Less Important but Not Less Interesting Happenings from Points Outside the State.

Rioters in Philadelphia street car strike snatch guns from soldiers.

An earthquake shock, causing dishes and windows to rattle violently, was felt in Watertown, N. Y.

The Ministerial association of Victoria, B. C., has joined the Central Trades and Labor council.

A special committee is investigating charges that the university of Wisconsin is teaching socialism.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad refused the demands of employees for increased wages and a big strike is likely.

"Swiftwater Bill" Gates, a noted Alaska mining man, is broke in London, after failure to sell his mining stocks there.

The pattern storehouse of the Minnesota plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company at Pueblo, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,000,000.

President Taft refuses to intercede for a New York political leader threatened by the investigation of alleged crookedness in state administration.

Owing to a strike of 20,000 sugar cane cutters at Guadeloupe, the entire sugar crop of the island may be lost. Several cane fields have been set on fire.

The British Aero club has sent a challenge to the Aero club of America for a contest for the Gordon Bennett aviation cup and the Gordon Bennett balloon cup.

The Philadelphia coal trust is on trial.

Dr. Cook's wife is ill and he says he will probably return to the United States.

Natives in Manila are badly scared at the war maneuvers, and cannot be convinced that it is only for practice.

The Republican club of New York is making preparations to receive Roosevelt on his return to America.

The English government lacks support to carry legislation, and the prospects are for another general election soon.

A St. Louis streetcar ran wild down a steep incline, striking and demolishing two carriages, killing one man and injuring 17.

Washington's Supreme court has given cities power to condemn all property of private corporations engaged in public service.

In about 50 Supreme court decisions the railroads have lost their cases, and will have to pay whatever state taxes are assessed against them.

Senator Aldrich says he can run the government for \$300,000,000 a year less than it costs now, and wants a reform commission of ten appointed.

Clarence O. Pratt, national organizer of the amalgamated association of Street and Electrical railway employees, was arrested at Philadelphia charged with conspiring to incite riot.

A blast was set off by workmen at Spokane just as a street car was passing. The car was showered with broken rock, smashing nearly every window, tearing a big hole in the roof. Ten women and a number of men were on the car, but no one was seriously injured.

The second car strike of the year is on in Philadelphia.

Roosevelt's visits in European cities will be very brief, owing to lack of time.

Mayor McCarthy, of San Francisco, summarily discharged 18 employees of the Health department.

It is said the rush of homeseekers to the West will be greater the coming season than ever before.

A rat afflicted with bubonic plague has been killed in Seattle, and a general clean-up is now in order.

Negro deputies in Cairo, Ill., fired into a mob who were trying to lynch a negro prisoner, and feeling is at white heat.

The discovery of a new plot against the government in the interest of Castro has caused a sensation in Venezuela.

James Gibbons, said to be the man who sighted the first gun fired by the Union forces at Fort Sumpter in 1861, is dead.

The San Francisco Labor council has adopted a resolution forbidding any union member working in a place where Asiatics are employed.

It has developed that the coal claims in Alaska for which the Morgan-Gugenheim syndicate expects to pay \$500,000, are worth \$25,000,000.

Fire in the basement of a moving picture show in Johnstown, Pa., weakened the floor supports, so that when the audience discovered the fire and made a rush for the doors, the floor gave way, precipitating 500 people into the burning basement. One was trampled to death and scores badly wounded and burned.

War against the packing companies is becoming nation-wide. New Jersey has dug up an old law against storing food to influence prices. Missouri courts issued indictments.

The new American play Elektra had its first production in London before an audience which included the king and queen and Prince Henry, of Prussia. It was a great success.

Francis J. Heney declares he will not be a candidate for governor of California, but will again prosecute Hermans.

## MOB DEFIES BAYONETS.

Disarms "Tin Soldiers"—General Strike May Be Called.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—According to a statement issued today by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, the amount of damage done today and the number of assaults committed by mobs were greater than on any previous day of the strike.

Two hundred and ninety-five cars were wrecked, making 750 cars put out of service since the strike began. Six hundred and sixty-three cars were run up to nightfall, when all cars were returned to the barns.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—Three boys were shot and probably fatally injured and several received less severe wounds today in riots that followed the attempted resumption of service by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company.

The shooting occurred in attacks on cars in the Northeastern section. Market street, the principal business thoroughfare, was the scene of the disturbances all day. Cars were stoned and two policemen were roughly handled by a mob of several thousand persons. A dozen arrests were made and the prisoners were placed in a trolley car. This was stormed by the mob and two prisoners escaped.

Preparations were made by authorities to call upon the entire force of the state militia if the police tomorrow were unable to cope with the situation. President Murphy, of the Central Labor union, still regards a general strike of all unions in the city as inevitable, although Organizer Pratt is said to oppose this move.

Members of the State Fencibles, an independent military organization, 200 strong, were placed on duty today, armed with loaded rifles. They were detailed in the Kensington mill district Northeast, a hotbed of sympathizers.

Fifteen policemen quartered in the barn of the company at Ridge avenue and York street narrowly escaped death tonight when the entire northeast corner of the building was blown away with dynamite. The explosion occurred just as C. O. Pratt was about to address a meeting of carmen at Ridge avenue and Dauphin street.

### CENSUS OF OCCUPATIONS.

Questions Will Apply to Everybody in the United States.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The "occupation" question in the United States census population schedule to be carried by the enumerators during the Thirtieth Decennial census, beginning April 15 next, applies to everybody living in the United States on the date mentioned, which is the "Census Day," and all the population schedule questions relate to it only.

In its printed instructions to enumerators the census bureau holds that the occupation followed by a child or a woman is just as important, for census purposes, as the occupation of a man. Therefore the enumerators are told never to take it for granted without inquiry that a woman or child old enough to work has no gainful occupation.

It is pointed out, however, that only gainful occupation are to be reported. By this is meant any employment, work, profession or vocation by which the person working regularly earns money or its equivalent. The fact that a person has no gainful occupation is to be noted on the schedule. If a person is only temporarily unemployed on account of lack of work or sickness, or other temporary reason, the occupation which that person usually follows is to be reported.

If a person has two occupations, the enumerator must return only the more important one—that is, the one from which the person gets the more money. If that cannot be learned, then he is to return the one at which the person spends the more time. As an illustration, the enumerators are told to return a man as a "farmer" if he gets most of his income from farming, although he may follow the occupation of a clergyman or preacher; but they must return him as a "clergyman" if he gets more of his income from that occupation.

### House of Lords Lacks Support.

London, Feb. 23.—The players in the game of politics threw the cards upon the table in the house of commons today. The government is without the allies necessary to carry legislation and the prospect is that the country will be stirred up by another general election soon. Premier Asquith announced that the financial legislation would be put ahead of the proposals to curb the power of the house of lords. John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, declared flatly that the Nationalists would not support that program.

### Maryland Deemed Unsafe.

Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 23.—The chief engineering officer of the cruiser Maryland has filed a protest with the Navy department against sending that ship to sea for target practice. It is similar to that made by the engineer of the West Virginia in regard to that vessel, reciting that human life would be endangered by taking the ships to sea with their machinery in its present condition. These protests, it is said, have been favorably indorsed by the commanding officers of the two cruisers and forwarded to Washington.

### Da Sagan Further Titled.

Paris, Feb. 23.—Charles William Frederick Boson de Talleyrand Perigord, fourth duke of Talleyrand and father of Prince de Sagan, who married the Countess de Castellane, formerly Anna Gould, died today. The duke suffered a stroke of paralysis as the result of his experience in a charity bazaar fire. With the duke's death Prince de Sagan succeeds to the titles of Duke de Talleyrand and Herzog de Sagan, and becomes a Serene Highness.

### Egypt's Premier Dies of Wound.

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 23.—Boutros Pasha Chali, the Egyptian premier and minister of foreign affairs, who was shot by a student yesterday, died today. The assassin, who is in custody, is a Nationalist, and declares he sought to avenge certain acts of the government which are displeasing to the Nationalists.

## HAPPENINGS FROM AROUND OREGON

### OREGON'S NEW WATER CODE.

Methods of Registering Water Rights Under State Law.

Salem.—The following statement was prepared by State Engineer John H. Lewis to refute some of the charges that the new water law passed by the legislature last year is too intricate and cumbersome:

"The assertion has been made that the Oregon water code is so intricate and restrictive in its operation as to prevent or greatly check the use of streams either for power or for irrigation."

"For the purpose of throwing some light on this subject a summary of the filings made under this law in the state engineer's office between February 24 and December 31, 1909, has been made."

"A total of 464 applications for permits to appropriate water have been filed, the estimated cost of the proposed work, as given by the applicants, amounting to \$30,000,000. The magnitude of these figures can be appreciated when it is remembered that \$2,100,000 represented the total cost of all irrigation works prior to 1902, according to the United States census, it is believed that \$5,000,000 will fully cover all expenditures made since that date, including those of the government."

"The fees paid to the state in connection with these filings amount to \$9,700, a sum which more than covers the cost to the general taxpayer of the state engineer's department. No complaint as to excessive fees or unreasonable regulations or restrictions has been heard. Water right records are necessarily more complicated than land records, and the applicant, or rather those which have appeared at the office, seem to think the cost does not exceed the benefits. Sixty-two of the 464 applications have been canceled from the records and the water is subject to reappropriation."

"The water code makes no annual charge for the use of water for power development, but limits the franchise or right to a period of 40 years, subject to a preference right of renewal under the laws then existing. It should not be confused with a separate law which provides for an annual tax of 25 cents to \$2 upon each horsepower developed. But little complaint as to the excessive amount of these fees has been heard from the small appropriator who intends to apply the power to his own use. It is different, however, with the large appropriator and his retarding influence is reflected in the small number of such filings made under this law. Only a few of the small appropriators have paid the tax in response to notices sent out prior to January 2."

"Forty-nine petitions for the determination of water rights on various streams of the state have been filed with the board of control. This board is composed of the state engineer, the division superintendent of each of the two divisions into which the state is divided. Surveys have been completed and testimony taken on nine of these streams. All irrigated lands, power plants, ditches, etc., along 11 other streams have been located and mapped during the past season by the state engineer. In all, 57,500 acres of irrigated land have been accurately measured and mapped, at a cost of 7 1/2 cents per acre."

"The most important of these streams are the Umatilla river and all its tributaries, Crooked river, Squaw creek and Tumalo creek, in Crook county, Willow creek in Morrow county, and Willow creek in Malheur county, also Little Butte creek in Jackson county. The popularity of the law with respect to the adjudication of old rights has far exceeded the expectations of the legislature, as the appropriation for the state engineer's office is so limited that surveys cannot keep pace with demands."

"No right to the use of water can be acquired except by application to, and the issuance of a permit, by the state engineer. The records as summarized above and the experience of this office during the ten months of 1909 during which the water code has been in effect, lead to the conclusion that this law is entirely satisfactory to the prospective investor and settler. It has already stimulated the development of the state through irrigation. Power filings and doubtless power development has been somewhat retarded by the annual tax provided for in a separate law. Complaints as to this feature should not be directed against the water code."

### Big Baldwin Ranch Sold.

Portland.—One of the largest transactions on record in eastern Oregon ranch lands was consummated last week when the immense Crook county holdings of the Baldwin Sheep and Land company was sold to a syndicate of Portland capitalists for a figure said to be in the neighborhood of \$450,000.

The Baldwin company's holdings comprise 26,000 acres located on Hay creek and Trout creek, and occupying Myrtle Point to Have Water System. Myrtle Point—City officials of Myrtle Point have just received and are signing up the bonds and coupons for the \$22,000 water works bond issue lately voted. When the money is received, immediate work will begin on rebuilding and improving the Myrtle Point water system. The present leaky wooden pipe system will be replaced with steel or iron piping, and other improvements will be made. The city has a gravity water system drawing its supply from mountain springs which are believed to be ample.

### Accommodations for Passengers.

Salem.—The railroad commission has taken up the matter of providing facilities and conveniences at the point near Derry where the West Side division of the Southern Pacific crosses the line of the Salem, Falls City & Western railroad. Waiting rooms will be built and the schedules arranged so that connections both north and south can be made by the passengers en route from Salem and Dallas to Corvallis and Portland.

the best lands in the district south of Shaniko and east of Madras. The purchase includes the improvements on the place, including a large general store and bank, the value of which is conservatively estimated at \$100,000.

A large portion of the Baldwin ranch comprises some of the finest alfalfa land in Eastern Oregon to the extent of several thousand acres. It is the intention of the new owners of the property to develop all of the alfalfa lands by conserving the waters in Hay creek and Trout creek for irrigation purposes. Practically all of the water in both those streams for their entire length is controlled by the Baldwin ranch. The Deschutes line of the Harriman system will run through the Baldwin property and arrangements have already been made for establishing one or more shipping points on the company's land.

### BIG DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Company Applies for Blanket Franchise in Two Counties.

Medford.—It is reported that the American Development company has applied for a blanket franchise for a trolley line over all the roads of Jackson and Josephine counties. A certain degree of mystery surrounds the company in that those whose names appear on the articles of incorporation recently filed, refuse to divulge the identity of their associates who are supposed to be furnishing the financial backing.

As yet the principal work of the corporation, it appears, has been to secure water rights on the Rogue river in the vicinity of Sam's valley, about 15 miles north of Medford, in Jackson county, and to close contracts for 15,000 acres of land to be included in an extensive irrigation project, the water supply for which is to be obtained from Rogue river.

From various sources it has been ascertained that the contracts for lands covering an area of 15,000 acres have been secured quietly during the past several months, and that water rights on the Rogue river have also been obtained to insure a sufficient quantity of water for the irrigation of orchards, it being ostensibly the intention to provide for the irrigation of the land and its promotion on the market in small tracts.

The land in the vicinity of Sam's valley and Eagle Point is a veritable desert, but once irrigated, it is said, it would become most productive, and it is believed that a strong flow of water with a good fall, it is believed by those having observed the contour of the land that irrigation is feasible.

The object of securing franchises to build railways on county roads, is taken to be part of the scheme for placing the land within easy reach, if placed under water and thrown on the market.

### Nyssa Land is Sold.

La Grande.—Purchases involving an expenditure of \$75,000 were consummated at Nyssa, Or., when Ray W. Logan, secretary, and Howard Davis, president of the Malheur Red Apple company, closed a deal taking over 360 acres of irrigated and highly improved orchard and alfalfa land 2 1/2 miles from Nyssa. One hundred and twenty acres of this tract is in 8 year old apple trees and the balance is in alfalfa. The company was attracted to the Nyssa section by the assurance of the success of the Boise-Owyhee Ditch company.

### Strike Pure Water at Well.

Vale.—Newbill & Coleman, who have been sinking a test well one half mile southwest of the town, struck an unlimited flow of pure water. A sample has been sent to Portland for analysis. The well was sunk on the Road company's land, and the contractor has written to that company asking for a donation of the land where the well is situated, and for a plat of land on the Vale hill for a reservoir, and also for a park site to be donated to the city.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices—Bluestem, \$1.13@1.13 1/2; club, \$1.06; red Russian, \$1.04; valley, \$1.05; 40-fold, \$1.10.

Corn—Whole, \$35; cracked, \$36 ton. Oats—No. 1 white, \$31.50 per ton.

Hay—Track prices—Timothy, Willamette valley, \$20@21 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$22@23; alfalfa, \$17@18; California alfalfa, \$16@17; clover, \$15@16; grain hay, \$16@18.

Fresh Fruits—Apples, \$1.25@3 box; pears, \$1.50@1.75; cranberries, \$8@9 per barrel.

Potatoes—Carload buying prices—Oregon, 70@75c per sack; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2@3c per sack.

Vegetables—Cabbage, \$1.50@2 per hundred; turnips, \$1.25 per sack; rutabagas, \$1@1.25; carrots, \$1; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.

Butter—City creamery extras, 37@39c; fancy outside creamery, \$36@39c; store, 20@23c per pound. Butter fat prices average 1 1/2c per pound under regular butter prices.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, 27 1/2@28c per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream twins, 19@20c per pound, young Americans, 20@21c.

Pork—Fancy, 12@12 1/2c per pound. Veal—Fancy, 12@12 1/2c per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 17 1/2@18c; springs, 17 1/2@18c; ducks, 20@22c; geese, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 22 1/2@24c; dressed, 25@26c; squabs, \$3 per dozen.

Hops—1909 crop, prime and choice, 20@22c; 1908, 17@19c; 1907, 11 1/2c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 16@23c per pound; mohair, choice, 25c.

Cascara bark—4 1/2@5c per pound.

Hides—Dry hides, 18@18 1/2c per pound; dry kip, 18@18 1/2c per pound; calf skin, 19@21c; salted hides, 10@10 1/2c; salted calf skin, 15c per pound; green, 1c less.

Cattle—Best steers, \$5.50@6.75; fair to good steers, \$4.50@5.75; strictly good cows, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good cows, \$3.75@4; light calves, \$5.50@6; heavy calves, \$4@5; bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stags, \$3@4.

Hogs—Top, \$9@9.25; fair to good hogs, \$8.50@8.75.

Sheep—Best wethers, \$6@6.25; fair to good wethers, \$5@5.50; good ewes, \$6; lambs, \$6@6.50.

## FINDING THE POLE

BY JULES VERNE.

Jules Verne's thrilling and fascinating romance, "Finding the North Pole," is one of the great literary masterpieces, and should at this time be of particular interest in every home. Verne wrote it more than a generation ago, as a story, a thing of fiction. But it has come true on him. Just as his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" came true in the submarine, and his "Round the World in 80 Days" has been shown easy of accomplishment. But none of this famous and gifted French romancer's creations has been borne out so fully, so much in detail, as his "Finding the North Pole" 35 years after he wrote it. As in the controversy between Commander Peary and Dr. Cook, there is a fight in Verne's story between two rival explorers for the glory of finding the pole. In the end, as in the present case—well you'd better read the story.

The novel describes—vividly, as only Jules Verne can—the hardships and dangers of polar exploration, and makes clear to the readers with what bitterness one explorer, who has overcome all hardships of nature, will regard a rival explorer who threatens to snatch from him the glory of realizing his life desire. There is a surgeon in this story, the efficient aid to the chief of the party, just as Dr. Cook was Peary's brave and efficient aid before their friendship was broken.

In rapidity of action and tenseness of interest, this old story of the great French romancer is not excelled by anything he himself wrote, and by few stories of adventure written by others.

### CHAPTER I.

It was a bold project of Capt. Hatteras to try to push his way to the north pole, and gain for England the glory of its discovery. But he had struggled for nine months against currents and tempests, shattering icebergs and breaking through almost insurmountable barriers.

In an unprecedented winter he had outdistanced all his predecessors and accomplished half his task, when he saw all his hopes blasted. The mutiny of his worst crew had left him and his little band of three men in a terrible situation—helpless in an icy desert, 2,500 miles from their native land—their ship a wreck, blown up by the north-east gale.

However, the courage of Hatteras was still undaunted. The three men which were left him were the best on board his brig, and while they remained he might venture to hope. Of the four men, the brig had had so carefully built, not a vestige remained. Shapeless blackened fragments, twisted bars of iron, cable ends still smoldering, and here and there in

the distance spiral wreaths of smoke—that was all. Books, instruments and precious collections were in ashes. Clawbonny, the surgeon, and Johnson, the boatswain, surveyed the wreck. Bell, the carpenter, lay insensible on the ice. Capt. Hatteras stood apart, arms folded, his faithful dog beside him.

"Poor old brig!" exclaimed the doctor. "I had grown attached to her. I loved her as one loves a house where he has spent a lifetime."

"Ay! It's strange what a hold those planks and beams get on a fellow's heart," said Johnson.

"And the long boat—is that burnt?" asked the doctor.

"The mutineers carried it off."

"And the progue?"

"Shivered into a thousand pieces!"

"Then we have nothing but the Hal-kett boat?"

"Yes, we have that still, thanks to your idea of taking it with you."

"That isn't much," said the doctor.

"And we have a dying one to look after."

"A dying man?"

"Yes, Capt. Altamont, an American navigator, whose ship, the Furieuse, was stranded somewhere to the north. We found him, half starved and frozen on the ice," said the doctor.

Johnson muttered an exclamation of pity. But his mind went back at once to his own desperate situation.

"Then we have no fuel whatever?"

"No."

"And no provisions?"

"No."

"And no ship to make our way back to England?"

It required courage to face these gloomy realities. After a moment's silence, Johnson said again:

"Well, at any rate we know exactly how we stand. The first thing to be done now is to make a hut, for we can't stay long exposed to this temperature."

"Yes, but we must first revive Bell," replied the doctor. "Then go and find the sledge, and get the American."

Bell lay on the ice almost insensible. Johnson had to take vigorous measures to rouse him, but at last, by dint of shaking and rubbing him with snow, he succeeded.

"Come, Bell," he cried, "don't give way like this. Exert yourself, my man; we must have a talk about our situation, and we need a place to put our heads in. Come and help me, Bell. You haven't forgotten how to take a snow hut, have you? There is an iceberg all ready to hand; we've only got to hollow it out. Let's set to work;

better pick them up as fast as possible, for the snow may fall at any moment, and then it would be quite useless to look for anything."

"Don't let us lose a minute, then," replied Johnson. "Fire and wood—these are our chief wants."

"Very well, you search one side and I'll take the other, and we'll take from the center to the circumference."

This task occupied two hours, and all they discovered was a little salt meat, about fifty pounds of pemmican, three sacks of blacuits, a small stock of chocolate, five or six pints of brandy, and about two pounds of coffee, picked up by bean off the ice.

Neither blankets, nor hammocks, nor clothing, were found, and had been consumed in the devouring flame.

This slender store of provisions would hardly last three weeks, and they had wood enough to supply the stove for about the same time.

Capt. Hatteras, with Bell and the doctor, had been away on an exploring expedition when the mutiny occurred. The morning after the little party had built their snow house, he called Johnson to him.

"Tell me all the particulars of the mutiny on the brig," he said.

"Well," began the sailor, "almost immediately after your departure Shandon, supported by the others, took command of the ship. I couldn't resist him. Shandon made no attempt at discipline. He made them believe that their privations and toils were at an end. Economy was entirely disregarded."

"A blazing fire was kept up in the stove, and the men were allowed to eat and drink all they wanted. Not only was tea and coffee at their disposal, but all the liquor. On men who had been so long deprived of strong drink, you may guess the result. They went on in this manner from the 7th to the 15th of January."

"And this was Shandon's doing?" asked Hatteras.

"Yes, captain."

"It was about the 24th or 25th of January that they resolved to abandon the ship. The plan had been to reach the west coast of Baffin bay, and from thence to embark in the boat and follow the track of the whalers, or to get to some of the Greenland settlements on the eastern side. Provisions were abundant, and the men were so excited by the hope of return that they were almost wild."

"They began their preparations for departure by making a sledge which they were to draw themselves, as they had no dogs. This was not ready till the 15th of February, and I was always hoping for your arrival, though I half dreaded it, too, for you could have done nothing with the men, and they would have massacred you rather than remain on board."

"I tried my influence on each one separately, remonstrating and reasoning with them, and pointing out the dangers they would encounter, and also the cowardice of leaving you, but it was a mere waste of words. Not even the best among them would listen to me."

### (To be continued.)

A Woman Who Was Sure.

When the artist came upon the procession of snowy geese, waddling along in a green path of their own selection and sputtering and hissing like damp fireworks, she first admired, then followed them to their home with Mary, the best goosewoman on Dartmoor, with a result which the author of "Furze the Cruel" relates, and which is best quoted in Mary's own words to a neighbor.

"There was a lady down along, a daffy lady what painted, and her come to Peter one day, and her says:

"I want they geosies to paint."

"Well, us wouldnt have it. Us thought her wanted to paint 'em, one of 'em red, 'nother green, 'nother yellow, maybe, and it might



"THE EXPLOSION OF THE FORWARD TOOK THEIR LAST MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE."

ging a hole in the heart of a great block of ice. It was not easy work, owing to the extreme hardness of the material. However, this very hardness guaranteed the solidity of the dwelling, and the further