

# NEW ARMY OFFICERS

## A Large List of First and Second Lieutenants Appointed.

### MANY SAW SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Two Are From Oregon. Two From Washington and One From Idaho—In All 588 New Officers Will Be Appointed.

Washington, April 26.—The secretary of war today made public the names of 588 men selected for first and second lieutenants in the regular army under the army reorganization bill. Many of these men have had service in the regular and volunteer army. They have been ordered for examination and should they pass will be appointed.

All the Oregon, Washington and Idaho men named for commissions in the regular army today saw service in the Philippines in the volunteer regiments and afterwards returned to the service. They now hold commissions in the regiments soon to be mustered out. Oregon and Washington each have two appointees and Idaho one. These men were selected from among the many recommended from each state, because their record for their past service and general efficiency was recognized as superior to that of the other candidates from these states.

## LAST RESTING PLACE.

Remains of Lincoln Placed in the New Monument at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., April 26.—Unostentatiously and without ceremony, the remains of Abraham Lincoln and the other members of his family, which, since March 10, 1900, when the work of rebuilding the Lincoln monument commenced, have been reposing in a temporary stone vault near the monument, were this afternoon replaced in the crypt in the monument which has been rebuilt by the state of Illinois, at a cost of \$100,000. The ceremony of returning the remains to the monument were witnessed by Governor Yates and other state officials, the members of the Lincoln Monument Association, the surviving members of the Lincoln Guard of Honor, Judge Humphrey, of the United States district court, and other federal officers and city officials and citizens who had been advised of the intended removal. No public announcement of the arrangements for the ceremony had been made. The temporary vault was so thoroughly cemented that it was 5 o'clock when the work of removal commenced, when the remains of the president, which were the last to be removed, were finally placed in the marble sarcophagus in the crypt in the monument, where they will probably remain through all time.

## AN INSANE IMPULSE.

Bloody Work of a Telephone Electrician at Portland, Maine.

Portland, Me., April 26.—A bloody tragedy occurred this afternoon on the fourth floor of the building occupied by the New England Telephone Company. George H. Brainard, a foreman electrician who has been employed by the company almost 20 years, while chatting with his fellow workmen, whipped out a .38 caliber revolver and opened fire on the party around him. He was evidently an expert marksman, for in a brief space of time he killed one man outright, fatally wounded another man and probably fatally wounded two others. Then he made an attempt to kill a deputy marshal when that officer tried to place him under arrest. The only motive that can be assigned for the crime is insanity, yet neither before nor after the tragedy did Brainard exhibit any marked evidence of mental derangement. The men in the tragedy were employees of the telephone company. There were 14 men in the crew and Brainard had charge of the workmen.

## HAY AND PAUNCEFOTE.

The Canal Project Discussed at the State Department.

Washington, April 26.—Lord Pauncefoot, the British ambassador, was in conference with Secretary Hay at the state department for an hour today. In view of the approaching absence from Washington of Secretary Hay, the ambassador was desirous of disposing of pending matters of business. But the important subject of discussion was the canal project.

Secretary Hay has been at work ever since congress adjourned taking soundings, with a view of learning just what could be expected from the senate in case he should submit another treaty to that body, but up to this time he has not been able to secure a satisfactory view of the legislative field.

### Moved to Olympia.

Olympia, April 26.—The offices of the state board of control have finally been removed to this city, as ordered by Governor Rogers when the membership of the board was named. The change was not effected without considerable opposition by Tacoma business men. The board has quarters in the Stuart building, where it will remain until after the state shall come into possession of the new capitol. May 25.

## VENEZUELA'S HONOR LOST.

Three powers Will Refuse to Respect the Decisions of Her Courts.

New York, April 26.—Three powers, says a Washington special to the Times, have already signified to Venezuela that they will not respect the decisions of her courts, and that certain decrees issued by her executive are null and void. Two other powers are about to issue the same notice to her, if they have not already issued it, and others are expected. In short, Venezuela is fast assuming the place of a pariah among nations.

The notice referred to has already been issued by the United States, Spain and Germany. Great Britain and Holland are the two nations which are about to issue it. The United States has gone further than the other powers, for in the case of the asphalt dispute she has served notice on Venezuela that she reserves the right to "review" the decisions of that country's courts.

The matter which has aroused the different nations to take this action is totally unrelated to the asphalt dispute, and relates to old grievances. The most striking thing about it is there is absolutely no concert of action; there has not been even a suggestion from one power to another, and yet the five powers named are taking this course spontaneously.

## ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE.

The One Great Wish of the People of the Island of Cuba.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 26.—The Cuban constitutional commission, which arrived here last night, left today for Washington. General Rafael Portuondo, one of the committee, defined Cuba's position as follows:

"Ninety-nine per cent of the Cuban people desire absolute independence. It is their wish that military occupation by the United States come to an end at once. It may be said that a small element of Spaniards, from a purely commercial motive, favor annexation, but the wish for independence is felt by many Cubans and Spaniards alike. Those Spaniards who favor annexation are not impelled by any love for the United States. They hate Americans, but seem to want some sort of guaranty as to their property and business interests. Peace with the Americans without the independence of Cuba is impossible—I mean moral peace. I do not mean to say that in the event independence is not granted war or revolution would follow, but there would be no sympathy, no friendliness between the peoples."

## QUENTIN SALAS SURRENDERS.

Insurrection in the Island of Pannay Has Been Ended.

Manila, April 26.—One hundred and fifteen officers and 2,157 bolomen have surrendered and sworn allegiance to the United States at Narvacan, province of South Ilocos.

Major Noble, adjutant general of the department of the Visayas, has received the surrender of Quentin Salas and three of his officers. All the insurgents under Salas will surrender soon. It is claimed that this will end the insurrection in the island of Panay.

It is estimated that there are 25,000 lepers in the Philippines, and it is planned to isolate them all on one island. Major Ahern, of the Ninth infantry, and Captain Horton, comprising a board of officers appointed to select a suitable place for the purpose, have visited Busanga, Cuillon, Cogayan, DeJolo and other islands, and have made a report, but it has not yet been acted on.

## BRITISH MAKE WAR IN NIGERIA

With Native Soldiers They Defeat Two Great Slave-Raiding Emirs and 5000 Men.

London, April 26.—Brigadier General Sir Frederick Lugard, high commissioner and commander in chief of Northern Nigeria, and Colonel V. G. Kemball, with a force of West African frontier troops, have completed a successful campaign against the powerful slave raiding emirs of Bida and Kontagora, in Northern Nigeria. The British defeated the emir of Kontagora after heavy fighting, 5,000 natives frequently charging the British square. The British captured the capitals of both Bida and Kontagora and released thousands of slaves.

The emirs have been the terror of the country for years, killing thousands of natives during the past year. They are now entirely powerless and this was brought about without the assistance of white troops.

### Tried in Wreck Train.

San Antonio, Tex., April 26.—The south bound International & Great Northern passenger train was wrecked this morning at Davenport, 16 miles north of here, supposedly by robbers, who threw the switch. A posse with bloodhounds is scouring the country to apprehend the miscreants. No one was killed, but a number of the train crew and passengers were seriously injured.

### Favor the Project.

Seattle, April 26.—The board of naval officials recently appointed by the department at Washington to investigate the feasibility of a fresh water basin in this locality spent the entire day in an examination of Lakes Washington and Union and the canal right of way. The results of this investigation will, of course, not be made public save through the department at Washington.

# RIVAL FORCES CLASH

## In a Right of Way Dispute Over Nevada Railroad.

### ARMED WITH PICK AND SHOVEL HANDLES

Employees of Senator Clark Resist the Sheriff and Stop Wagons Loaded with Supplies—Matter Will Be Settled in Court.

Uvada, Utah, April 29.—The first clash between the Oregon Short Line and Senator Clark's forces for possession of the disputed Utah & California grade occurred today when 22 wagons loaded with ties were driven up to the right of way by order of Superintendent Young. The first team was promptly stopped by the Clark forces. Sheriff Johnson then demanded that the teams be allowed to pass over the public road, but the Clark force again refused to allow the teamsters to proceed. The teamsters then attempted to force their horses through, but the Clark men, heavily reinforced and armed with shovels and pick handles, rushed to the horses heads and stopped them. For two hours the argument was kept up, several of the teamsters in the meantime succeeding in breaking through and getting their wagons upon the right of way.

Finally the Clark forces asked for an armistice and an agreement was reached by which the wagons are not to be unloaded and the Clark forces are to retire to their second line of defense at the barbed wire track, two miles down the grade, pending a determination in court of the respective rights of the claimants. This action, it is believed, removes the danger of a further clash between the rival forces.

## BOER FORCE CAPTURED.

Surrounded at Night by Lieutenant Reid and a Small Party of English.

London, April 29.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener: "Pretoria, April 27.—Since yesterday the column reports the Boer losses to be 12 killed, 20 wounded, 47 captured and 42 surrendered. In addition to the foregoing, Lieutenant Reid, with 20 Bushmen, captured southeast of Comisnie drift, Oliphant's river, Commandant Schoeder and 41 Boers together with a Maxim. Reid's men crept up and surrounded them before dawn, and opened fire, the Boers immediately surrendering."

In a latter message forwarding advice from General Kitchener, his brother, the commander in chief says: "General Kitchener reports from Spardes Plat 18 Boers killed, 14 taken prisoners and 3,000 cattle and many wagons captured."

## WON BY AMERICANS.

Pittsburg Firm Will Build Locomotives for India.

New York, April 29.—An American concern has secured the contract for locomotives recently ordered by the Calcutta port commissioners, despite active European competition.

The Indian authorities invited bids in the open market for nine locomotives. The lowest British bid was that of Neilson, Reid & Company, Glasgow. Their price was £1,549, against the Pittsburg Locomotive Company's bid of £1,378 for each engine. The Pittsburg company also offered quick delivery, undertaking to fulfill its contract inside of six months, while the shortest time given by British builders was nine months. The Calcutta officials accepted the tender of the American company.

This is the first contract for locomotives Americans have secured abroad through lower prices. Previous contracts have come to this country because of prompt delivery.

### Anaconda Burglars Stole Safe Bodily.

Anaconda, Mont., April 29.—Two burglars entered the Alaska saloon early today by forcing the Main street door. Bodily picking up a 300 pound safe, they loaded it onto an express wagon. Driving outside the city limits they broke the safe open and secured \$10,000 in gold. Putting the broken safe back into the wagon they started the horse for the city and made good their escape. No clew.

### Robbed The Express.

Macon, Ga., April 29.—An express car of the Central Georgia railroad going from Atlanta to Savannah was robbed this morning by two men who boarded the train at Macon. After the train pulled out of Macon the two men, who had secreted themselves in some way, entered the express car and confronted the express messenger. They seized and bound his hands and feet and threw a sack over his head. They then went through his packages and secured about \$350, but left a \$1,000 package lying on the floor.

### Chinese Came Back.

Pekin, April 29.—The Chinese regulars who retired beyond the Great wall have reappeared at another point within the international area. Strong representations have been made to the Chinese plenipotentiaries in regard to the necessity for their immediate retirement. The French force is in readiness to renew the operations, but has been ordered to await the result of the imperial edicts.

## EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

Nearly Two Hundred Persons Killed or Injured near Frankfort Germany.

Frankfort, Germany, April 27.—One of the most destructive explosions on record occurred this evening at the electro-chemical works, near Greisheim, where smokeless powder is manufactured. Most of the boilers exploded. The noise was so tremendous that it was heard at great distances, including Frankfort and Mayence. The factory became a mass of flames immediately, and a northeast wind carried the sparks to neighboring villages, where several houses were set on fire. Eighteen cylinders, each containing about a hundred weight of smokeless powder, were in the room where the explosion occurred.

The troops were immediately ordered to Greisheim to prevent the fire spreading to the large benzene reservoirs near by. Fire brigades from every place in the neighborhood hurried to the scene, but, owing to the dangerous nature of the fire and the fears of a renewal of the explosions, the greatest difficulty was experienced in stopping the progress of the flames. Only after five hours of strenuous effort was the conflagration to some extent controlled and the danger passed so as to make it possible to begin the work of extracting bodies. It is feared that nearly 200 persons have been killed or injured.

Hospitals have been improvised in the vicinity. The flames spread with frightful speed to the adjacent buildings, and then over the river Main to Schwanheim. When a second explosion took place the fumes and gases of burning chemicals made it impossible to stay in the vicinity.

The last explosion occurred at 7:30 P. M., and when it was ascertained no further danger was anticipated, the inhabitants were allowed to return to their homes. At 8:30 the fire was still burning in the center and the work of extracting the bodies from the debris was being carried on by torchlight, gaslight not being obtainable. All railway traffic with Frankfort was stopped during the fire, except for trains carrying the injured, but it has since been resumed. Four sheds for dressing wounds of the injured have been erected.

The catastrophe, it is now stated, originated in a small fire, which ignited several receptacles of picric acid, causing a terrific explosion. The houses adjoining the factory were partially demolished by the violence of the explosion.

## SWINDLED BY EMPLOYES.

Washington Street Car Men Have Been Arrested for Fraud.

Washington, April 27.—Systematic frauds practised on the lines of the Washington Traction & Electric Company to an extent of probably \$50,000, have been discovered, and eight of the employees, six of whom are conductors and two firemen, are under arrest on a charge of conspiracy.

The operations, it is claimed, have been going on for several months. The punched tickets turned in by the conductors are checked up at the office. The investigation that has been held, it is stated, disclosed that many of the tickets, instead of being destroyed, were saved and sold to conductors at \$1 per 100, and that the conductors who bought them substituted them for good tickets. This was done by turning in the old tickets by the company at the close of each day, the same number of good tickets being retained in the pocket of those who were in the conspiracy. It is also alleged that in many cases the number of fares rung up and the number of passengers on trips have shown a wide divergence.

## A BLOODTHIRSTY REBEL.

Cailles Orders the Execution of Eight American Soldiers.

Manila, April 27.—It is reported that the rebel general Cailles ordered eight American soldiers to be shot April 21, the same day on which he condemned to death Colonel Sanchio, one of his staff officers, and Senor Delarosa, a wealthy native who had refused to contribute to the insurgent funds. Sanchio escaped. The others were tortured and then butchered. Cailles, who is now lurking in the mountains of Tayabas province, Luzon, proclaims himself dictator and successor to Aguinaldo, and announces his intention to continue a war of extermination.

### Backward About Enlisting.

London, April 27.—The annual returns of recruiting for 1900 shows a total enlistment of 98,361, against 42,700 in 1899. The recruiting for the infantry is regarded as unsatisfactory. In spite of the impetus of the war and the reduction of the standard of height, the number of enlistment infantrymen is below that of 1899, the recruits generally having preferred the showier branches of the service.

### To Build Into New Oil District.

San Francisco, April 27.—General Manager Kruttschnitt, of the Southern Pacific company, has announced that the proposed railroad into the Sunset oil districts in Central California will be built in the immediate future. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe have united in support of the undertaking. The road will be 28 miles in length, and will connect with the Southern Pacific at Gossford. It will cost about \$500,000.



## FARMERS' CORNER.

### New Fertilizing Apparatus.

Among all the numerous devices and schemes to induce plants to grow the idea which is illustrated below is probably a novelty, and it is not unlikely that it will serve its purpose to some advantage in the forcing of shrubbery, plants, etc. The inventor is Gardner M. Sherman, of Springfield, Mass., and he claims that the arrangement is not only of great utility and value in accelerating the growth of plants by giving them with the utmost directness the most suitable fertilizing ingredients which they are known to require, but in experimenting, in series modifying or varying the constituents employed, with a view to the observation and comparison of the results. The device is a hollow, porous receptacle, with a vertical tube at the top. The device is buried under the plant is set out, leaving the end of the tube exposed above the surface of the earth. Then the ingredients of the fertilizer are mixed and poured in through the tube, being absorbed through the porous vessel by the roots of the plant. In this manner the roots



PROVIDES FOOD FOR PLANT ROOTS.

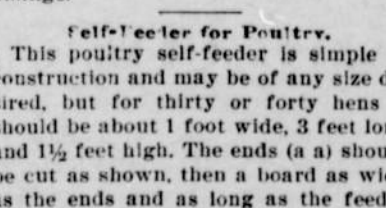
and eventually the whole shrub are stimulated and made to mature rapidly. It would seem that even an application of warm water at intervals would be of advantage, in that it would warm the ground and moisten it at the same time, which could not help but stimulate plant growth.

### Lighter Horses Fetter.

Farmers who have watched the ease with which the large draft horses handle heavy loads on good roads or city pavements have been led to think that a heavy horse must be the better animal in all cases, and we see many farm teams that are far inferior in the amount of work they can do in plowing or in drawing a load upon soft ground than a much lighter team would do easily. Then the heavy horses are driven over our hilly roads often at a rate of speed that causes them to pound the earth so that the legs give out, and they are quickly lame. It certainly requires more food to sustain a 1,600-pound horse than one weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, and when not constantly employed drawing heavy loads the amount of work done by the heavy horses does not compensate for the extra cost of maintaining them. As farmers will have next spring to buy horses or many will we advise them to turn their attention to the smaller horses from Canada if they can be found rather than to the Percherons and Shire horses that have been so popular lately. They will cost less prices, cost less to keep, do about as much work and endure much longer.—Exchange.

### Self-Feeder for Poultry.

This poultry self-feeder is simple in construction and may be of any size desired, but for thirty or forty hens it should be about 1 foot wide, 3 feet long and 1½ feet high. The ends (a) should be cut as shown, then a board as wide as the ends and as long as the feeder



POULTRY SELF-FEEDER.

should be nailed horizontally between the ends as they stand upright and four inches below the shoulders. Cut the sides (b b) and nail in position; next make a V-shaped trough as long as the feeder and invert between the lower edges of b b to keep the food from running out too much at once. Nail on strips (c c), which should be four inches wide, and put on a cover with hinges.

### Value of Roots for Feeding.

According to the tables sent out by Professor Henry in "Foods and Feeding," the artichoke is the most valuable root for feeding, as while it has but twenty pounds of dry matter in one hundred pounds, while the potato has more than twenty-one pounds, it has more than double the amount of protein that the potato has, and its feeding value is reckoned at \$2.44 per ton, while potatoes are but \$1.66, and are not equal to parsnips, which are \$1.82. Next comes the sugar beet at \$1.42, the common beet at \$1.38, rutabagas at \$1.22, flat turnips at \$1.16, mangel-wurtzels at \$1.10, and carrots at the bottom of

the list at \$1.06. Never having grown artichokes we have not known much about their value for feeding. All the others we have used, and our experience would rank them about as in the analysis, unless it were to change places with flat turnips and mangel-wurtzels.—American Cultivator.

### Education in Farming.

Horace Greeley said that he left the farm because there were no books or papers treating on the laws on which the science of agriculture was based, or something to about that effect. We have no doubt that he often thought he would have stayed on the farm if he could have had some of the knowledge about farming that used to have a place in the Tribune in after years, but we are not so sure about it. Even in those days there was more theoretical teaching of farming than of any practical knowledge that would reduce agriculture to an exact science, and we think if he had been on the farm and tried some of the methods advocated in the Tribune his language might have been as emphatic as any that he used in political campaigns. But since that date agricultural colleges and experiment stations have done much to educate the farmers and the farmers' sons, theories have been practically tested, methods have been so well studied that, under certain conditions, the results are almost as certain as mathematical demonstrations, machines have been invented to do much of the hard labor, and plants or the farm animals can be fed as scientifically as the machinery, and is sure to produce certain effect from certain expenditure of power.—Exchange.

### Butter Making.

If the war between milk producers and contractors drives some of those who used to make butter a quarter of a century ago back to trying it again, many of them will find that they cannot make butter of the same quality as they have been buying since they began to sell their milk, or of such flavor as they think they used to make. Their taste has been educated up to a standard that but few could reach then, and most of those only in June and September. But we think this trouble is likely to be the cause of the starting of more co-operative creameries, cheese factories, and perhaps condensing factories the coming season. And we fear there are not enough graduates from our dairy schools to take charge of them all. When they can be found they should be given good wages.—American Cultivator.

### Sugar Beet Pulp for Cows.

At the Watsonville (Cal.) factory sugar beet pulp sells all the way from 25 to 50 cents per ton. As it can be held a long time in the silo and is fed to best advantage when old, it is available the entire year. According to notes collected by R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division at Washington, published in a recent bulletin, the fresh pulp is piled or placed in a silo. This silo is very crude. It also costs very little. The pulp is very soft when first put in and generally settles considerably. Of course the top layers decay, and after a time the entire mass is covered with a protecting layer three to six inches thick. In a few months the individual pieces of beets, originally two or three inches long and quite slender, are broken down, and the material reminds one of cold mush, grayish brown in color. Three tons of the fresh pulp make about one ton when cured.

### Smut in Grain.

The treatment of seed grain by dipping for about ten minutes in a solution of one pint of formalin in twenty-five gallons of water, to prevent smut, has proved so effectual and so cheap that no farmer has an excuse for failing to try it. The above amount should be enough to treat about fifteen bushels of seed, or more if after a bushel has been soaked it is allowed to drip into another barrel or tub while the next lot is being soaked. The formalin is not dangerous or disagreeable to handle, though not safe for animals to drink. The same treatment is advised by potatoes to prevent the scab.

### Corn in Pa-k.

One of the great problems in profitably carrying on the hog industry is to secure the large gains from a bushel of corn that at one time it was thought impossible, but is now being proved almost daily. While ordinary good feeding is eight to ten pounds gain, superior feeding brings fifteen pounds. We find the report recently made by C. G. Neff, of Ohio, that by careful feeding he made an average on a bunch of 500 hogs of fifteen pounds eight ounces gain for a bushel of corn, and after the second period a gain of fifteen and three-quarter pounds per bushel was made.—American Swineherd.

### Preserving Butter.

When husking corn save a number of the soft inner husks. Have your butter thoroughly washed free from all milk, worked and salted to taste. Scald and cool the husks. Make the butter in long rolls the size of a fat ear of corn, inclose with the husks, tie tightly at each end and drop in brine strong enough to bear an egg. The brine will not penetrate the butter, and when taken out, it will be as sweet and well flavored as fresh butter, and cut in half prettily fluted on a plate.

### How to Tether a Horse.

Fasten the rope to ankle of front foot, and horse will never get hind feet caught in rope, or otherwise hurt himself. A wide strap to buckle about ankle is best, as it will not rub or chafe skin. Have broken quite a number of horses to stand tethered that way and never had one get tangled or hurt. After they get used to being picketed out they may be fastened by head or neck.