

# FIRE AT NOME CITY

Total Losses Are Reported to be About \$127,000.

BLOW WILL BE ONLY A TEMPORARY ONE

Fire Department Had a Hard Fight with the Flames, Owing to the Hose Being Filled with Ice.

Port Townsend, June 19.—The steamer Nome City, the first of the Nome fleet, arrived last evening, direct from Cape Nome, having sailed for Puget sound June 8.

Nome was subjected to a most disastrous fire May 25. The blaze started in a building at the corner of Stedman avenue and First street, and soon leaped across to the old Court building. Later other large buildings caught. The fire department experienced great difficulty in fighting the flames, owing to the hose being filled with ice. The crowds aided materially in preventing the spread of the fire to other buildings, the flames being extinguished as the buildings on fire were consumed. Judge T. P. Ryan and his wife barely escaped with their lives, losing all they possessed in the way of furniture and clothing. The total losses are placed at 126,500. Business has been resumed and the effects of the fire are not expected to result in more than a temporary blow to the prosperity of the town.

The Nome City managed to find an open channel in the ice a considerable distance west of the usual course taken by vessels sailing for that place, and succeeded in getting within a few miles of Nome. She discharged her cargo on the ice, and also landed her passengers. Just as everything was safely taken to the mainland the ice broke, and the steamer had a hard time in working her way back to the open sea. Before the ice broke, however, 10 passengers, six women and four men, succeeded in boarding her.

The steam schooner Jeanie was the first vessel to reach Nome this year, as well as last season. She had landed her freight and passengers before the Nome City arrived. Although she started on her return voyage three days ahead of the Nome City, she is still on her way down. The captain of the Nome City says it was a streak of good luck that his vessel and the Jeanie got in when they did, and expresses his opinion that no other vessel will reach Nome before the latter part of this month, as the ice had broken in many places and was rapidly closing in on the open channel. He had a harder time getting out than he had to go in. His vessel bears evidence of this fact, as her sides are scraped and slivered from contact with ice.

Passengers report that Nome during the winter was well provided with provisions. There was little sickness, and the weather was good, with the exception of one or two severe storms.

The Nome City remained here just long enough to pass United States quarantine inspection and then proceeded up Puget sound.

## DEATH OF PINGREE.

Ex-Governor of Michigan Passed Away in London.

London, June 19.—Ex-Governor Hazen S. Pingree, of Michigan, died here last night at 11:35. His son was the only one present at the time. The attending doctors left Mr. Pingree's bedside at about 11:15, promising to return shortly. H. S. Pingree, Jr., who had been watching at his father's side for four days, and who had not removed his clothes during the time, noticed a sudden change in his father's condition. He had hardly reached the patient's bedside when his father died peacefully without warning and without speaking one word.

Young Pingree has wired to his mother and uncle in the United States not to come to London. The body of the late Mr. Pingree will be embalmed and taken to his home.

The diagnosis made by London specialists of the cancerous affection of the intestine, from which Mr. Pingree suffered, left no hope for the patient's recovery. Toward the end of his illness Mr. Pingree suffered great pain, and weakened rapidly. He was unable to retain nourishment. His mind, however, remained fairly clear.

## Boiler Makers' Strike Ended.

Tacoma, June 20.—The boiler makers' strike ended today, and all have gone back to work. They were conceded a nine hour day and recognition of the union. It is thought the machinists will be at work before the close of the week.

## Postoffices to Be Consolidated.

Washington, June 20.—The fourth class postoffices of Fremont, Green Lake, Latona and Ross, within the city limits of Seattle, will be consolidated with the Seattle office July 15. University Station will be made a carrier station.

## Express Clerks Arrested.

New York, June 20.—Robert Pentost, C. M. Brown and Thomas MacCarthy, three clerks employed in a branch of Adams Express Company were arrested today, charged with the theft of \$7,000 worth of jewelry. The theft was discovered by the manager of the branch office, who observed that two seals on packages had been tampered with. Investigation disclosed that 12 packages were missing.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Increase of War Veterans Drawing Pensions—Report of Comptroller of Currency.

In speaking on the work of the pension bureau in the 11 months of the current fiscal year, Commissioner Evans said the other day the number of names added to the pension roll during that period was 43,399.

Uncle Sam is indebted to the state of Illinois to the amount of \$98,797 for equipping volunteers who served during the Spanish war. The total amount of the claim was \$530,745, of which \$431,948 has been paid. The amounts due the states of the middle West are: Indiana, \$123,020, out of a total of \$274,639; Iowa, \$56,055, out of a total of \$147,644; Kansas, \$1,106, out of a total of \$37,787; Michigan, \$122,852, out of a total of \$474,335; Minnesota, \$148,207, out of a total of \$189,399; Nebraska, \$2,828, out of a total of \$35,836; Wisconsin, \$11,511, out of a total of \$127,040.

All the reports called for by the comptroller of currency dealing with the condition of national banks at the close of business April 24 are in, and the showing is held by treasury officials to be a remarkable one, far in excess of anything of the kind in history. There is a total of 4064 banks; at the close of business April 26, 1900, there were 3,631. Total resources are \$5,630,794,367; in 1900, \$4,811,956,918. Total individual deposits \$2,893,665,449; in 1900 they were \$2,449,212,656. Loans and discounts are \$2,911,526,276; in 1900, \$2,566,034,990. Surplus funds and undivided profits amount to \$415,017,134; in 1900 they were \$383,757,200.

Orders have been issued by the war department for the laying up of the army transports now engaged between New York and West Indian ports. The secretary of war reached a decision some time ago to place these vessels out of commission and abolish the transport line between this country, Cuba and Porto Rico. It was the original intention of the department to dispose of these vessels at auction, but General Bird finally prevailed upon the secretary of war not to sell them, but to keep them for use in case of emergency.

The United States, through the state department, has politely declined a request made by Russia and France that this government join with the other powers in guaranteeing a loan of \$337,000,000 for China so that empire may proceed to pay the indemnities settled upon by the several powers without loss of time. The amount due the United States government is approximately \$25,000,000.

An enormous map of the world has been placed in what is known as the war room of the White House. It was prepared by the coast and geodetic survey, and contains all geographical information of a general character. It also shows the location of all the ocean cables in the world, all coaling stations, and all docks where ships may be repaired. Every foot of territory, including even the smallest island, is marked so as to indicate the sovereignty to which it is subject.

With a view to controlling the immigration which has been coming to this country in violation of law Commissioner General Powderly is in favor of designating exclusive ports of entry along the Canadian and Mexican borders for the admission of aliens from over the border.

Vandals in search of relics have dug several holes in the mosaic floor directly in front of the entrance to the supreme court in the capitol building.

President McKinley's coachman and footman have new liveries of a dark green hue. They wear silk hats of the latest pattern, without cockades. The new livery is an improvement over the old one, which was tan colored.

Attorney General Knox has bought the residence of Mrs. George W. Childs on K street. The consideration is not given, although it is understood that Mrs. Childs had previously asked \$150,000 for the property. The house is one of the finest private residences in the city.

## ARE AT WORK AGAIN.

Moran Bros., of Seattle, Hire Non-Union Machinists and Carpenters.

Seattle, June 18.—Under the protection of armed guards, the Moran Bros.' Company, metal workers and shipbuilders, yesterday resumed work in the boiler and machine departments of their plant in this city with non-union mechanics. Twenty non-union boiler makers and machinists were put to work at the old scale, \$3.50 per day for 10 hours work. In addition the company has 60 non-union carpenters at work. As yet there has been no demonstration from the strikers, but the company has secured the services of 20 guards who are ready to patrol the works with rifles at a moments notice.

## Deserting Volunteers Brought Back.

San Francisco, June 20.—Among the 12 military prisoners who arrived from Manila in the transport Pennsylvania are two members of the Fortieth volunteers under sentence of five years at hard labor for desertion. According to soldiers who came back on the Pennsylvania, eight men deserted from the Fortieth regiment while it was stationed in the northern part of Mindanao during the period from August to November last year.

# BAD NEW YORK FIRE

Seventeen Persons Burned In a Tenement House.

STARTED BY EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS

Many Were Stunned and Then Suffocated—Several Firemen Badly Injured by Falling of Burning Debris.

New York, June 24.—Seventeen persons are believed to have been killed and a number injured today as the result of a fire following an explosion among a quantity of fireworks in the store of Abraham M. Rittenberg, at Paterson, N. J. The store was on the ground floor of a tenement building. The cause of the explosion is not known, and the property loss will not exceed \$35,000.

The building in which the fire occurred was a frame tenement four stories high, with stores on the ground floor. The middle store was occupied by Rittenberg. Ten families occupied flats in the building. So great was the force of the explosion that a boy playing in the street half a block away was lifted from his feet and hurled against an iron fence, one of his legs being broken. A trolley car was directly in front of the building when the explosion occurred. The burst of flame out into the street scorched the sides of the car and singed the hair of the passengers.

A number of those who were on the upper floors of the building when the explosion took place were either stunned and then burned to death, or found escape cut off and were suffocated. After the first explosion there was a succession of smaller ones, and then came a second big explosion, which was muffled and deadened, and probably occurred in the cellar.

Every window seemed to be emitting flames within a minute after the first explosion. A woman with her clothing on fire leaped out of one of the windows and fell to the yard below. Her dead body was dragged out of reach of the flames, but the flesh was roasted and dropped from the bones. Some of the occupants of the rooms dropped from the windows and were bruised. Others hung from the windows until the firemen came, and 20 persons were taken down in this way through the fire and smoke by the firemen, while others dropped into life nets.

While the rescues were going on the firemen were fighting the flames. Captain Allen led with a hose line in an effort to keep the fire from the upper floors, where it was said many were penned in. The men had hardly taken their positions and began on the sidewalk to throw water into the upper floors when, without any warning, the whole upper part of the building above them sagged outward and fell. The captain and two of his men were buried under the blazing debris. One of the men is badly hurt. The building in which the explosion occurred was destroyed.

## IRRIGATION DISCUSSED.

Engineers, Senators and Representatives at Cheyenne.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 22.—State engineers and representatives and senators from Western states met in Cheyenne yesterday to discuss irrigation, government aid and the best methods of reclaiming arid lands.

State Engineer Fred Bond, of Wyoming, presided over the engineers' meeting, and Hon. H. E. Burkett, of Lincoln, Neb., was elected chairman of the congressional meeting. George E. Tobey, of Lincoln, acted as secretary. Both meetings were more or less informal, but some energetic discussions were held, principally on irrigation and the position of the federal government towards the same. Resolutions were presented and a plan outlined for action at the next session of congress. It is understood that Western congressmen and senators will work together on this important question as they never have before, with the result that the arid West may come in for its share of government appropriations.

At a joint meeting of engineers and congressmen last night, an exhaustive bill was drafted covering all points involved in the irrigation question in its relation to congress. Owing, however, to the small number of congressmen present, no action was taken on the engineers' bill, but a committee was appointed to call a meeting in Washington just prior to the meeting of congress.

## Windstorm in Kansas.

Independence, Kan., June 24.—A strong wind storm that came up this morning from the south and veered later to the southeast, created considerable havoc at Independence. Trees were uprooted, outbuildings overturned and small houses and barns moved from their foundations. The fronts of several business houses and windows of dwellings were smashed in. The roof of the mill building was partly blown off, a large ice house unroofed and the Santa Fe depot was damaged.

## Aid for Boer Prisoners.

New York, June 24.—An appeal has been issued for money to buy supplies for the women and children of the Transvaal, who have been gathered in camps as part of the effort to end the Boer war. Among the signers of the appeal are some of the prominent clergymen of this city. The appeal says that there are 22,000 men and women in the camps and that 318 children died in May.

## WITHIN TIME FIXED.

All the Philippine Volunteers Will Be Home Some Time This Month.

San Francisco, June 21.—It is expected that all the volunteers, numbering 7,500 men, will arrive from Manila before June 26.

The transport Astee arrived yesterday after a run of 32 days from Manila and 24 days from Nagasaki. She brought company H, of the Forty-second regiment, United States volunteers, about 140 discharged soldiers and civilian employes and five cabin passengers. There are 62 men in Company H, of the Forty-second.

The Thomas, with part of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-ninth regiments, and all of the Forty-seventh, is expected tomorrow. The Ohio, with the Forty-second infantry, should get here with the Forty-first infantry on the 24th inst. The Logan, with part of the Thirty-eighth, Forty-third and Forty-fourth, and the Grant, with the Forty-eighth and part of the Forty-ninth infantry, are all scheduled to arrive on the 25th inst., while the Kirkpatrick, with part of the Thirty-eighth, Forty-third and Forty-fourth, will probably arrive on the next day.

The Pennsylvania, which arrived from Manila a few days ago, was released by the government today. It is understood that she will make a trip to Nome.

## TORPEDES MUST GO.

They Will Not Hereafter Be Carried by United States Cruisers.

Washington, June 21.—The navy department has concluded that torpedoes do not properly belong on cruisers, and should not be carried by those vessels. This decision was reached with regard to a number of cruisers which were recently designed, as well as others which are under course of construction, and changes in the original plans will be made accordingly. It is held that the experience of several cruisers during the Spanish war clearly demonstrated the inadvisability of carrying these instruments of warfare on such large ships.

In some instances the torpedoes were launched through tubes just above the water line, bow and stern; in others the tubes were submerged.

On the new cruisers referred to these tubes will be omitted, except on those of the Maine class. The determination to do away with torpedoes on the cruisers will, of course, leave more room aboard ship, which can be put to some other use. It will also leave free a certain number of officers and men assigned to torpedo duty, who can be used to better advantage in some other way.

Perhaps one of the most material advantages gained, however, is this extra space. Time and again contractors who have undertaken to build cruisers have complained of the lack of space for the engines which must be erected in the ships. It is believed that if the space vacated by the torpedoes can be turned over to the engine rooms, this source of annoyance will be obviated. That, at least, is the opinion of several large contractors who are now building cruisers for the navy.

## OKLAHOMA LAND OPENING.

One Hundred Thousand Prospective Settlers Are Waiting to Get In.

Washington, June 21.—Ex-Governor Richards, assistant commissioner of the general land office, today conferred with Secretary Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Ryan and Assistant Attorney General Vandewater, regarding conditions at Kiowa, Comanche and Apache and the Wichita reservations, in Oklahoma. Mr. Richards has just returned from that country, where he superintended the marking of a county seat and township lines. Mr. Richards reports that there is no evidence of minerals in that country. The water supply, he says, is good. He says everything will be ready for the opening August 6. Governor Jennings, of Oklahoma, who also is here, estimated today that 100,000 people will seek the lands, although there can be only 13,500 entries.

## Treaties With Southern Republics.

Washington, June 20.—The time allowed by the protocols for the exchange of ratifications of the reciprocity treaty with Nicaragua expires on the 20th by limitation. Indications are that this treaty will not be extended by a supplementary article. The reciprocity treaty with Ecuador is now before the congress of that country.

## Order for Smokeless Powder.

Washington, June 21.—The ordinance bureau of the war department is to contract soon for 373,000 pounds of smokeless powder for the seacoast guns. Especial attention will be given to the selection of this powder, owing to trouble that has occurred recently at San Francisco with smokeless powder of the navy.

## Railroad Extension Stopped.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 21.—Several corps of surveyors in the employ of the Burlington railroad who have been working on the line of the proposed extension of the Guernsey branch of the road to Salt Lake have been called in, and all work has been stopped. It is the impression that the company has decided not to construct the extension.



## Water Before Feeding.

We have often seen the advice in some of the agricultural columns to feed the horse before watering him, but we never had good success in convincing one when he came in from a drive or a day's work that he should wait for a drink until after he had eaten. We never tried very hard because we thought he knew better than the writers of such paragraphs whether he was more thirsty than hungry or not, and we know that while a glass of water tasted good before a meal we did not care for it after we were through eating unless the food was too salt. Now we have a report of an English experiment in which one horse was given four quarts of oats, and then allowed to drink. Soon after he was killed, and scarcely one quart of the oats was found floating in the water in the stomach, while three quarts had been washed into the intestines, entirely undigested. Another horse was watered before giving him the oats, and killed after the same lapse of time. All the oats were found in the stomach, and the work of digestion was already setting in. This may in part account for the fact we have long known, and sometimes alluded to, that the grain for a working or fattening animal seems to do much more good when the larger part of it is given at the night feeding. When we fed grain to our milk cows in summer we gave it only at night, and we thought it better, because they digested it better while at rest; but it may have been so for no other reason than that we watered before feeding at night and after feeding in the morning. When the hay or cut corn fodder was wet a little and the ground grain mixed with it, as in winter, probably it made less difference.—American Cultivator.

## Lumpy Jaw.

The malady commonly known as lumpy jaw is caused by a fungous germ, writes a stockman. It makes its growth on weeds and grass of low land, taking the form of mildew, which grows up in spores filled with numberless seeds. These are taken into the animal's mouth with grass and food and there commence their deadly work. Animals are most readily infected with these germs when cutting their teeth, the fungi getting into the inflamed tissue and thence into the blood. They start an abscess, not necessarily in the jaw, but generally there. Pus forms and discharges, drops on the grass or food eaten by others of the herd and, being full of germs, spreads the disease from one to another. After the pasture has been affected with these germs it should be plowed and cropped for two or three years. These germs can be killed in the animal's body by a careful treatment of 14 drams of iodide of potash for a 1,000 pound animal, once a day for four days and then once a day for four days. Rest one week, and then repeat treatment. Keep the animal in the barn all the time, and give iodide of potash in the drinking water. The above remedy will exterminate the disease, but if the jawbone has become honeycombed and the teeth loose in the jaw it will not take away the lump. All cattle having the disease should be kept apart from the rest of the herd, and the milk from such cows should not be used.

## Handy Husking Horse.

In talking about a husking horse, why not make one right? Take the wheels off the corn plow and have an axle of gas pipe the length desired; then take two pieces 10 feet long, 1x3, for sides, made like a wheelbarrow. Then put uprights 4 feet high in a slant over the wheels. You can husk on one end and pile the fodder on the



A HUSKING HORSE.

other end. I use it for carting fodder from one shock to the other. I have hauled five shocks at once on it. It is very handy in winter when feeding when the ground is frozen to wheel fodder or straw on.—G. D. Work, in Ohio Farmer.

## Cost of Meat and Butter.

The same feed which is required for producing one pound of butter will make two pounds of gain on the steer. The Minnesota Experiment Station found that 100 pounds of grain mixture with an equal amount of hay and roots fed to four steers produced 24.19 pounds of gain, and an equal amount of same food fed to four cows produced 12.04 pounds of butter. The type is not of so much significance with the steer as with the dairy cow, for the reason that a steer not of good type may be a large feeder and a good digester and convert all the food taken over his own maintenance into gain, while a cow not of the dairy type has the alternative of converting food either into milk or gain, and she may choose the latter when the owner wants only the former.

## Don't Clip the Wings.

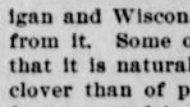
The clipping of wings is, to say the least, a cruel practice and often results in the loss or injury of our most valuable fowls is the sensible conclusion of a poultry writer in Home and Farm.

The temptation to go to the highest portion of the roost is too strongly inbred in the fowls to resist and they will invariably manage to get to the top. Then, in their haste to get down they fall, head over heels, having no means of protection. I have seen fowls attempt to fly from a perch fully ten feet from the ground, invariably with the same results.

The fence can always be built high enough to keep them in the yard and, aside from all injury the clipping does, their beauty is so marred that one should refrain from such unnecessary mutilation. A fence four feet high will keep the Leghorns at home. The cost of wire is so moderate that every one may easily provide a good fence for the yards without resorting to any cutting of wings.

## The Pea Louse.

The new pest, the destructive pea aphid, has in the last two years inflicted enormous losses in various regions where peas are grown for canneries, as Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. Michigan and Wisconsin also have suffered from it. Some of the scientists claim that it is naturally more an enemy of clover than of peas. An encouraging feature noted in Canada is that wherever the aphid occurred it was attacked by parasitic enemies, the most vigorous of these being the small orange larvae of a species of diptera—minute maggot—which suck the juice out of the body of the aphid. The "brush and cultivator" method of fighting the pea louse is accepted as the most generally effective. For this it is necessary that the peas be planted in rows, and when the insects are noticed the vines are brushed backward and forward with a good pine switch in front of a cultivator drawn by a single horse. In this manner the plant lice are covered up as soon as they fall to the ground, and a large proportion of them are destroyed. Peas sown late or on poor ground sustain most damage. The pea aphid is shown in the sketch many times enlarged.



THE PEA LOUSE.

## Molasses from Melons.

D. Hanz, a farmer of Georgia, has discovered a new source of molasses in the Georgia melon patch. According to his experiments and calculations, 270 melons will make thirty gallons of syrup worth \$15. The melons for market would be worth \$5 or \$6. This is important, if true, and it may be true. The value of melon molasses must depend on its quality. It may be practically worthless. If the sweet of the melon can be granulated to produce sugar, melon sugar may be worth attention, but the sweet of melon juice is so diluted that it is not likely to compete with the sugar beet. The sources of sugar are many. In the North the sugar maple is an unfailing source, although greatly neglected. If the waste lands on every farm were planted with sugar maples, or even seeded, and kept free from cattle, in due time the owner would have good timber trees and a never-failing source of revenue in maple sugar. The price of that article is high enough to warrant farmers in setting maple groves.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

## The Weeder.

A writer in the Practical Farmer says that one of the best farmers in Minnesota recently declared at his home institute that the weeder had been worth \$1,000 to him during the last ten years. It had enabled him to take better care of his crops, at less expense for labor. He told how he and the hired man would run the cultivators in corn and potatoes after a rain had packed the ground, and after three or four hours one of the boys would follow after with a weeder and his pony, and at night it made the father almost ashamed—the boy had done so much more good than he had. All who have used weeders have only good to say of them. They will do the best work on mellow, clean land. Rubbish on the surface and stones would interfere with their use. Do not be in a hurry to get into the field when it is wet with dew or rain. Wait until the ground is dry, and then you can cultivate and hoe fifteen or twenty acres per day. All weeds can be kept in check by beginning early and going over the ground every four or five days.

## A Perfect Pedigree.

If we were to buy an animal for breeding purposes we should insist upon a perfect pedigree or should refuse to pay any fancy price. But what constitutes a perfect pedigree? It is not a long line of descent from some famous animal, nor yet one in which we can trace several crosses of his blood, but we think it is one in which we can find no ancestor of a grade lower than what we are seeking to establish or perpetuate. Each and every one should be as good or better than its predecessor, and the stock should show indications of improving in each generation. With such a pedigree the increase would never go back if the proper care was given, but would produce better results all of the time.—New England Farmer.

## The Apple Crop.

That the apple crop is actually worth more in cash annually than the wheat crop is a fact. The entire apple crop for 1900 was 215,000,000 barrels. These, at \$2 per barrel, would mean \$430,000,000. The wheat crop does not average in value much over \$300,000,000. The meaning of this is that we have got the world's market for our fruit and are exporting nearly 4,000,000 barrels per year. These bring in the European markets nearer \$4 a barrel than \$2. And still the export trade is increasing every year. American fruit has a known worth from St. Petersburg to Liverpool.