

## SHOT BY A GAMBLER

Ex-Chief of Police of Seattle Is Killed in a Fight.

ARMED WITH A "SAWED-OFF" SHOTGUN

He Made a Deliberate Attempt to Murder, and Was Finally Shot to Death by His Intended Victim.

Seattle, June 26.—At 5:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon John W. Considine, one of the proprietors of the Standard gambling house and People's theater, in this city, shot and killed ex-Chief of Police W. L. Meredith.

The shooting occurred in Guy's drug store, on the corner of Second avenue and Yester way, in the heart of the city. Considine was also wounded slightly in the hand by a ball from a double barreled shotgun in Meredith's hands.

The men had threatened to shoot one another on sight, and were both prepared for trouble. The drug store was crowded with people, and one bystander was shot through the arm by a stray bullet. Meredith was killed while struggling with John Considine and Tom Considine, who had come to his brother's aid. Three bullets from Considine's revolver, fired at short range, pierced Meredith's body, one in the head, another in the chest and another in the abdomen.

No event of recent years has created more excitement here. For hours after the shooting the streets in the neighborhood of the drug store, where the tragedy occurred, were filled with thousands of men, women and children, jostling one another for an opportunity to inspect the premises and excitedly discussing the bloody affair. Although a short time after the shooting some street talk of lynching was heard, this soon subsided.

It is alleged Meredith was the aggressor, and made a deliberate attempt to kill his personal enemy of years' standing. He is said to have spent the afternoon in walking about the streets armed with a "sawed-off" double barreled shotgun loaded with buck shot, in search of his man. In order to avert suspicion, he had wrapped the weapon in a large sheet of butcher's paper and tied it with a cord, so that it bore little resemblance to an instrument of death.

Meredith found Considine in front of the drug store talking with a friend. He discharged the weapon at Considine's face, but the paper wrapping prevented him from taking accurate aim, and the charge went wild. Considine ran into the drug store, and Meredith followed, firing the second barrel just as he entered the door. Then Meredith dropped the gun, and drawing his heavy revolver continued the pursuit.

Considine found himself cornered on reaching the rear of the store, and turning, grappled with his enemy, Tom Considine, the gamblers' brother, who had been standing with him in front of the store, and he followed Meredith, and he also grappled with him. Tom Considine finally wrenched the revolver from Meredith's grasp and repeatedly beat the latter over the head with it. John Considine then drew his own revolver and fired three shots in quick succession at his antagonist at a distance of eight feet. Meredith reeled and fell dead.

Considine coolly handed his revolver to the sheriff, who had arrived on the scene, and gave himself up.

## BRAZIL WILL TAKE PART.

Accepts Invitation to Participate in Pan-American Exposition.

New York, June 27.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says:

Brazil, one of the countries which it was believed would not participate in the Pan-American congress on account of the restriction imposed upon the principle of arbitration, has formally announced its acceptance of the invitation to participate.

Peru is still of the opinion that it will not be deserted by Bolivia and Argentina. Since the recent exchanges between the various Pan-American governments neither of these governments has given any intimation of the course it intends to pursue. The administration is apparently confident that Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay will follow the course of Brazil, leaving Peru and Bolivia the only two countries declining to take part in the congress.

As the interests of Peru and Bolivia are practically identical, the action of one will bind the other. The authorities are hopeful that future consideration will show Peru its interests are such as to require its participation in the congress rather than to stand subject to Chile's will.

## Pump Plant Burned.

Cairo, Ill., June 26.—Fire today destroyed the plant of the National Pump Co. and the Big Four station at Mound City, Ill. Loss, \$100,000.

## Another Big Gusher.

Denison, Tex., June 27.—What is said to be the largest oil gusher yet struck in the southwestern field was blown in today at Redford, Creek nation, north of Denison, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad extension, by the Pennsylvania Oil Company. The oil spouted 400 feet in the air. It is still gushing and is wasting in great quantities.

## FIRED ON BY STRIKERS.

Deputy United States Marshals Had to Flee—Attempted to Serve Injunction.

Huntington, W. Va., June 27.—Yesterday a posse of deputy United States marshals were fired on by the strikers, and forced to flee from the coal fields at Mateawan. On their journey to Bluefields the officers were forced to travel 25 miles on foot, owing to the destruction of the railroad by floods. Immediately upon their reaching Mateawan they began serving notices of the injunction, which had been issued by Judge Jackson, of the Federal court. A mob of strikers followed, armed to the teeth with firearms. On all sides could be heard the cry: "down with government by injunction." Women called the vengeance of heaven upon the marshals, and children hurled stones at them. When nightfall came, notice had been served on the strikers of all the coal companies but one, and they were to be served at Thacker. Fearing an ambush, the officers waited until morning, and early yesterday set out for Thacker. Some time before noon they attempted to serve an injunction. A mob followed, enraged to desperation at the sweeping character of the injunction. One reckless fellow fired the first shot, and almost instantly the mountain sides echoed the reports of 20 or 30 rifles. The deputies fled, barely escaping with their lives.

The strike situation is assuming a most serious stage. Sheriff Hatfield has withdrawn all his deputies, because, it is said, he does not believe in that policy being used to put down the strike. The United States marshals have been alone, and after being chased out of the field yesterday it is believed they will be strengthened and return to the fight when they appear to enforce the injunction.

A band of strikers, almost 1,000 strong, have crossed over into Kentucky and are occupying the mountain passes. Here they are out of reach of the deputy marshals, and command the entrances to the collieries. It is said that at a mass meeting at Thacker the miners decided to ignore the injunction.

## THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Passenger Train on Wabash Railroad Wrecked—Many Reported Killed.

Indianapolis, June 27.—A special from Peru this morning says:

West bound passenger train No. 3, on the Wabash Railroad, ran into a washout at Cass, 15 miles west of here, wrecking the engine and five cars. It is rumored that 15 persons were killed.

The train is due at Peru at 10:55, but left here one hour late. The train was running at a high speed to make up lost time, and when near Cass, five miles east of Logansport, plunged through a trestle that had been swept away by a washout.

The engine was totally demolished and the three passenger coaches and two baggage cars were derailed and overturned. Every surgeon in Peru was summoned, and the relief party left for the scene.

Details are meager, but it is rumored that the engineer and fireman and at least a dozen passengers were killed and many more injured.

## TO EXPLORE ALASKA.

Government Party Will Traverse Wide Unknown Area.

Seattle, June 27.—A United States exploration party arrived in Dawson early in June on the way to Northern Alaska to explore one of the widest unknown areas in the vast territory. The party was to leave Dawson about June 10, going down the Yukon to Fort Hamlin by steamer, thence overland by the Dahl river trail to the middle fork of the Koyukuk to Bergman, where supplies were shipped to the party last year.

Thence they will go up one of the southward flowing tributaries of the Koyukuk, probably the Alashuk, thence over the divide to the Kowak and down the Kowak to Kotzebue sound, opening into the Arctic ocean a short distance north of Behring strait. This is the first government party ever detailed to this field, which has been visited by few white men. They will gather geological information and make maps of the country traversed.

## Messages of Condolence.

Washington, June 26.—Telegrams of condolence from all parts of the world are coming to the state department today addressed to Secretary Hay. Cards are also being received at the Hay home expressing regret.

## Protection From Moths.

White clothes are said to be as effectual in banishing moths as either camphor, cedar or tobacco.

## The Pope Growing Weaker.

Rome, June 27.—Owing to his increasing feebleness the pope's physician has forbidden him to follow his usual custom of passing the hot weather in a pavilion in the Vatican garden. Notwithstanding this fact, no alarm concerning the pope is felt. It is reported that at the recent audience between the pope and Cardinal Gibbons, the pope bid the latter a touching farewell, saying he would probably never see him again.

## UNION JACK IS DOWN

Not Allowed to Wave Above the Stars and Stripes.

AN OREGON MAN REMOVED THE COLORS

Then Handed His Card to the Canadian Customs Officer, Who Had Raised the Flag Under Instructions.

Vancouver, B. C., July 1.—The steamer Islander, from Skagway today, brings news of an exciting flag episode at Skagway. E. S. Busby, Canadian customs agent there, acting on instructions from Ottawa, hoisted the British flag on a pole above his office. Several incendiary remarks followed the hoisting of the ensign, and on the following morning a tall, athletic-looking man glanced up at the flag, and stopping at the foot of the staff, took out his pocket knife, and cutting the halyards, pulled down the flag and ran the halyards through the block, rolled up the colors and tossed them into a recess of the building. It did not take Customs Agent Busby long to come to the defense of the flag of his country. When he reached the flag-furler the latter calmly pulled a card from his pocket, and after handing it to the astonished Canadian official, turned on his heel and walked away. On the card was: "George Miller, attorney-at-law, Eugene, Oregon." Miller is a brother of Joaquin Miller, the California poet, and is visiting friends in Skagway.

## GUAM TERRORIZED.

United States Forces Brought Into Disrepute—Commander Schroeder's Orders.

Washington, July 1.—The attention of the navy department has been formally called to what appears to be an unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Guam. The incoming mails brought a copy of an order issued by the naval commander of the island, Commander Seaton Schroeder, denouncing "hoedlumism and lawlessness," which he says are rampant at the station. The order refers to terrorism at the fort, gambling and drunkenness, which have brought the United States' force into disrepute.

The order closes with the imposition of restrictions on the liberty of the marines.

It is believed the navy department will be obliged to look into the denunciation of the marines. General Heywood, commandant of marines, already has been called upon to furnish such information as he has, and it may be that a court of inquiry will be appointed.

## STORM IN THE NORTHWEST.

Damage Done in the Twin Cities—Several Persons Killed.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 1.—A terrible storm swept over Minneapolis, St. Paul and vicinity this afternoon. The storm broke out about 4 o'clock, being preceded by almost total darkness. Many people went into the street, and when the storm of wind and rain broke, there were many injured. Several persons were killed. The wind also blew down several buildings.

Heavy storms are reported all over this section, and the property loss will run into the thousands, and many head of livestock killed. The worst storm was that which passed through the district south of New Richmond, Wis. It was a tornado and did much damage to farm property, although no lives were lost. A rainfall of nearly four inches is reported there.

## Coronation of King Edward.

London, July 1.—The royal proclamation announcing that the coronation of King Edward is to take place in June next, the exact date not yet being determined upon, was read this morning at St. James's palace, Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange, with all the quaint, medieval scenes which marked the occasion of the proclamation of the accession of the king. Today's ceremonial was unheralded, but crowds quickly gathered.

## \$15,000 Fire at Rosalia.

Rosalia, Wash., July 1.—Fire which started at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in a hardware store destroyed the building. Loss on the building, \$2,000; on the stock, \$13,000; insurance, \$8,500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## The Oregonian's Mishap.

New York, July 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Montevideo, says: The American steamer Oregonian, bound for San Francisco with coal for the Pacific squadron has arrived off Buco, a short distance from this port, and anchored there. The American authorities sent a tug to inquire why the steamer's captain has chosen such a peculiar anchorage. The captain of the Oregonian declared that the vessel was damaged. He said that he did not wish the steamer towed into the harbor.

## Sheepmen and Cattle-Raisers Mix.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 1.—A report of a clash between sheepmen and cattle raisers in the Sweet Water country has reached here, but nothing definite can be ascertained. The Sweet Water country is where a dead line was reported established by cattle men a few weeks ago. The ranges there are greatly overstocked with sheep, and the flocks have been threatening to invade territory heretofore held exclusively for cattle.

## POLITENESS AS A SCIENCE.

How Courtesy is Taught the Chinese Youngsters in Their Native Land.

When a Chinaman takes his little boy to school to introduce him to his teacher, it is done as follows, according to one missionary writer in the Epworth Herald. When the Chinaman arrives at the school he is escorted to the reception room, and both he and the teacher shake their own hands and bow profoundly. Then the teacher asks: "What is your honorable name?" "My mean, insignificant name is Wong."

Tea and pipe are sent for, and the teacher says: "Please use tea." The Chinaman slips and puffs for a quarter of an hour before he says to the teacher: "What is your honorable name?" "My mean, insignificant name is Pott."

"What is your honorable kingdom?" "The small, petty district from which I come is the United States of America." This comes hard but etiquette requires the teacher to say it.

"Is the honorable and great man of the household living?" He is asking after the teacher's father.

"The old man is well." "How many precious little ones have you?" "I have two little dogs." These are the teacher's own children.

"How many children have you in your illustrious institution?" "I have a hundred little brothers." Then the Chinaman comes to business.

"Venerable master," he says, "I have brought my little dog here, and worshipfully intrust him to your charge." The little fellow who has been standing in the corner of the room, comes forward at this, kneels before the teacher, puts his hands on the floor and knocks his head against it. The teacher raises him up and sends him off to school, while arrangements are being made for his sleeping room and so forth.

At last the Chinese gentleman rises to take his leave, saying: "I have tormented you exceedingly to-day." To which the teacher responds: "O, no; I have dishonored you." As he goes to close the door he keeps saying: "I am gone; I am gone." Etiquette requires the teacher to repeat as long as he is in hearing: "Go slowly; go slowly."

## RECENT INVENTIONS.

Stumps can be burned out of the ground by a new machine, which has an adjustable burning glass to throw rays of sunlight on the stump at a focus, causing the stump to take fire even in a strong wind or if the wood is wet.

A Canadian woman has secured a patent on a keyboard for pianos and organs, having the scale printed on the face of the keys, together with the staff and sharps and flats, to show the note corresponding to each key on the instrument.

Vessels can be easily removed from sandbars by a new apparatus consisting of an endless chain of buckets to be attached to the sides of the vessel and driven by engines to excavate the sand from around the hull until the ship floats free.

A light which will enable the driver to see the roadway ahead of his team is a new device which seems to fill all the requirements for the purpose. The intention is to utilize an ordinary lantern, and provision is made to clamp it firmly in the spring base. The sides of the holder serve as a reflector to throw the light rays ahead, and a shield to prevent the lamp shining in the eyes of the driver, as in the latter case he would be blind to the road ahead of his team. The support is well braced by means of the rods projecting at the rear, and when the device is not in use it can be slipped from the wagon tongue and suspended from the dash board or other convenient place.

The need of a convenient heater for warming the water for the bath is apparent in houses where the tub is not piped with hot water, and even where the connections are made it is sometimes convenient to use an auxiliary heater in case the water is not of the proper temperature. A Boston man has invented an apparatus for heating the bath water, and for it he claims economy in the amount of gas consumed and rapidity in bringing the water to the required temperature. The heater is of very small size and can be suspended from the faucet. The interior construction comprises a flat-bottomed tank, into which the water flows, with a perforated pipe underneath to supply the flame by connection with the gas jet. Where a supply of gas is not at hand for this purpose the inventor provides a naphtha vapor heater, which accomplishes the same results. By igniting the gas a short time previous to taking the bath and regulating the flow of the water to allow it to remain a moment or two in the heater before it passes to the tub the temperature can be raised to the proper degree, the heater continuing its work just as long as the water and gas are allowed to flow.

## Four Hundred Thousand Cats.

There are said to be 400,000 cats in London, of which half are "unattached," and live largely on refuse. In one district near a very large and famous brewery in London, the sporting cats go regularly as soon as the brewery gates are open to hunt rats in the brewery "stores."

We are frequently told that man in the early ages lived a life of simplicity and innocence—yet the first man born in the world killed the second.

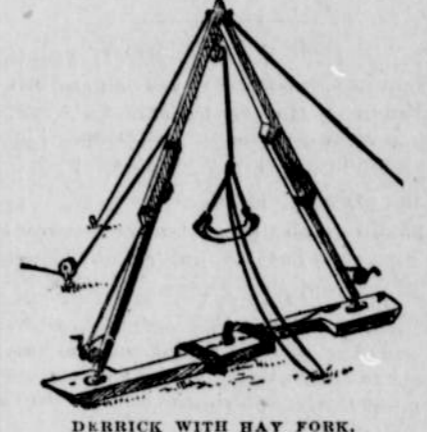
Many a man who knows his own mind has a somewhat limited acquaintance.

## FARMS AND FARMERS

was what we were taught to do when young, and we thought it the proper way until we saw the results of a trial made by the late Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, while Director of the New York Experiment Station at Geneva. He planted several rows of corn, placing the kernels in the drills just as they grew in order on the cob, also strips in which one had seed from eight butt kernels in each row, another from eight tip kernels in the rows, and the third eight kernels from each row as near the middle of the ear as possible. We think in every test the kernels from the tip gave earliest ripening corn, and in more than half also produced a larger yield than those nearer the middle of the ear. In every case the yield was at the rate of several bushels less per acre from those kernels near the middle of the ear.—American Cultivator.

## Ingenuous Hay Stacker.

A patent has recently been issued to a Montana man which provides a hoisting device to be used as a hay stacker, derrick and the like. The device consists of a base constructed in adjustable sections locked together by a key which is inserted in one of three recesses formed in the sections. In sockets at the ends of the base sections side sections having ball ends are received. Thus universal joints are produced. The side sections are composed of sliding members, the upper of which are raised by a ratchet drum and rope. Forked guy ropes support the side sections, corresponding members of the forked portions of the guy ropes being connected at the same side of the side members and adjacent to each other. A pulley is suspended between the up-



DERRICK WITH HAY FORK.

per members of the side sections, and over the pulley a hoist rope is carried. The end of the hoist rope, if it be so desired, may be connected with a sling, a platform or with any device necessary in hoisting material of different kinds. The device is described in the Scientific American, from which the illustration is reproduced.

## Insect Enemies of Growing Wheat.

There are many insects which feed on and injure growing wheat, but the greater proportion of the losses to wheat fields chargeable to insects is due to the attacks of less than half a dozen species. The most destructive of these pests is the chinch bug. The great damage to farm crops by this insect is due to its wide distribution, its prevalence more or less every year, the enormous multiplication in favorable seasons, and to the fact that it attacks all the cereals and most forage plants. The next in importance is the Hessian fly. It is estimated that the damage to the wheat crop by this pest is about ten per cent of the product in the chief wheat-growing sections of this country, which indicates an annual loss of forty million bushels and over. Next in importance are the wheat midge and grain plant lice. Insects of second-rate importance are the wheat-straw worms, the wheat-bull worm, army worm, cutworms and various sawflies.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

## To Aid in Dehorning.

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairymen describes a tie he uses for holding a cow's head at the stanchion while dehorning. The accompanying cut shows how it is made. When the cow's head is fast in the stanchion, the rope is dropped over the neck, the loop is



TIE FOR DEHORNING.

caught on the under side and the rope, doubled, is put through the loop and placed around the nose far enough up not to shut off her breathing. The rope is then pulled back to a post at the side of the stanchion, and one turn is made around the post. A man holds the end, and by placing his weight on the rope can hold the cow's head quite secure while her horns are being removed. The rope is quickly removed by slipping it off the nose and pulling it out from the loop.

## Whole Corn Silage.

The corn for silage whole should be one of the small flint varieties, planted at the rate of not over twelve quarts of seed per acre, says Hoard's Dairyman. Put the corn in the silo when the seed is in milk and take extra precautions that it is well and solidly packed, without holes or empty corners. Cover with hay as suggested. If the work is well done, there should result a fair quality of silage, but as it takes more work to handle it and less corn of the flint varieties can be grown per acre than the large ensilage corns whole corn silage costs more per ton than the cut silage. Good ensilage will not injure the milk in any way.

## Butt and Tip Kernels for Seed.

Professor Samuel, instructor in farm crops at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that it is a good plan to shell off and discard both the tips and butts of the corn ears selected for seed. That

## Dairying in Iowa.

The report of Dairy and Food Commissioner Norton, of Iowa, contains a number of statistical facts which are of general interest. The total number of cows in Iowa is 1,295,930, or an average of 23 to the square mile in the less populous portions of the State to 55 in the more populous. The value of these cows is \$38,358,503, or nearly \$30 per cow. The number of cows to each 1,000 population is 576. The average price of butter has decreased over seven years ago, but has increased over last year. The average price in 1893 was 27 cents; in 1894, 24 cents; in 1895, 21 cents; in 1896, 20 cents, and in 1900, 22 cents. During the year ending July 1, 1900, there were but three licenses issued for the sale of oleomargarine in the State. All of these have since expired, and no renewals have been taken out. Of the 936 creameries in the State \$42 are operated on the separator plan, 71 on the gathered cream plan and 50 on a combination of the two plans. Five hundred and one creameries are owned by individuals, 349 are operated on the co-operative plan, 116 on the stock company plan. There has been a notable increase in the past year of the number of farm separators in use in the State, in 1900 there being 3,332 as against 1,762 of the previous year and 904 of 1898.

## Red Top Hay and Pasture.

It used to be a custom to sow red top along with clover for meadows or pasture land. It did not reach its best condition until the clover had been cut for two years, and even until timothy had passed its greatest yield, but as it was fit to cut for hay about the same time as the timothy they were often sown together. It would grow on low, moist lands where the clover or timothy were likely to winter kill, it made a strong, smooth turf, and the fine hay, when cut early was relished by all the animals. Seedsmen tell us that the sales of red-top seed are growing less, and we are very sorry if it is so. As a pasture grass a mixture of June grass or Kentucky blue grass (poa pratensis) and red top (agrostis vulgaris), leaves but little to be desired, the first being early and the red top enduring until the late fall. One bushel of each seed per acre gives good results for pasture land, though some of the clovers may be added to improve the field the first year or two.—Exchange.

## Goose Farming in England.

Goose farming and goose fattening have fallen off greatly in England. From old accounts we read that it was not uncommon for a man to keep a flock of one thousand, each of which might be expected to rear on an average seven goslings. The flocks were regularly taken to graze and water the same as sheep, and the man who herded them was called a gooseherd or gozard. The birds were plucked five times in the year, and in the autumn flocks were driven to London or other markets. They traveled at the rate of about a mile an hour, and would get over nearly ten miles a day. When geese are to be traveled a distance in Europe they are driven through warm tar and then through sand, which "boots" them for the journey.

## Horses for the Farmer.

Draft horses of good form sell almost according to weight, except that as weights increase prices rise at a much greater ratio, so that extreme weights bring enormous prices if only the bone is satisfactory. Prices range from \$125 to \$300, with an occasional one 10 per cent when matched in teams. These prices are sometimes exceeded, and dealers insist that prices were never so low that a span of draft horses would not bring \$900 if only they were good enough.

## Farm Brevities.

A simple way of keeping trace of the age of a fowl is to put a ring made of wire on one of her legs for each year of her life.

The output of the 175 canneries in Maine is \$5,000,000 annually. In ordinary years \$250,000 is paid to farmers for sweet corn alone.

The disappearance of the "old-fashioned apple" is a frequent lament. The modern fruit is fair to look upon, but genuine flavor is too often absent.

Raspberry and blackberry plants are benefited by continuous cultivation during the time of fruiting, and to accomplish this they should be tied to wires.

Sugar beet factories are now in successful operation in California, New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Minnesota, Illinois, Washington, Colorado and Michigan.