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HERS LIMITED, TORONTO

SAN FRANCISCO'S HORROR

Gayest City on the North American Continent Reduced to Veritable Hell in a Few Minutes.

AN EYE-WITNESS DESCRIBES THE AWFUL SCENES

[illegible] Francisco says: [illegible] the transformed the most gayest, the most [illegible] place [illegible] hard to write. [illegible] to find words [illegible] to find them[illegible] the door. In such [illegible] it is human nature [illegible] doors, away from [illegible] crumbled across [illegible] houses to [illegible] earth open [illegible] was [illegible] and falling, so that [illegible] and dread rents [illegible] three minutes were an eternity [illegible] of at least [illegible] pure fright, in which there seemed [illegible] Heaven. There [illegible] great burst of thunder came the crash [illegible] at last, [illegible] and quivering would run for [illegible] shock, which [illegible] seemed [illegible] under their feet, [illegible] downward [illegible] agony of [illegible]

[illegible] VOLUNTEERS.

[illegible] or three minutes [illegible] was over before [illegible] There follow[illegible] of women, beside[illegible] and the cries [illegible] promise to elongate [illegible] as possible from [illegible] Sunday became [illegible] night [illegible] and moaned at [illegible] which followed every [illegible] day's was just break[illegible] no other light, as [illegible] electric mains were gone, [illegible] lamps were all out. But [illegible] was white there came [illegible] east, the burning wave [illegible] The brave men, with [illegible] watch over, struck out [illegible] were in the early morn[illegible] to see the business, di[illegible] burning before them. [illegible] to stay the fire en[illegible] the outlying district [illegible] long in by the as[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] N FRIGHT.

[illegible] up the hill [illegible] is dotted, and [illegible] the crazy little [illegible] cottage edge. [illegible] Square [illegible] by the po[illegible] elsewhere, [illegible] of them under[illegible] and jumbled [illegible] such gouges [illegible] monuments as [illegible] They were met [illegible] by the refugees of the [illegible]

[illegible] business. A[illegible] were taken to the [illegible] wounds, given [illegible] rooms, than the [illegible] Thousands [illegible] the quarter, and [illegible] of Italians, Spani[illegible] on the other side. [illegible] every one of these, [illegible] half of the Barbary [illegible] one block of open [illegible] Streams met in [illegible] and piled upon [illegible] way, fought all the [illegible] people restored or[illegible]

[illegible] GROVE GOLD.

[illegible] broke and the [illegible] be shovelling with [illegible] buildings, there [illegible] Chinese, hackmen, [illegible] wagons and trucks, [illegible] began carting [illegible] the valuables [illegible] which saw their doom in [illegible] breaking out every[illegible] the spurts of the gas mains. [illegible] began to take out their [illegible] securities, and, under guard [illegible] clerks, sent them to the [illegible] came to-day the salvation [illegible] Francisco. One old nighthawk [illegible] driven by a Sheehan road with ter[illegible] more than $1,000,000 in cash [illegible] and securities.

[illegible] pulling carcases or broken pots [illegible] from fallen buildings stopped [illegible] these processions as they passed [illegible] and again a line of wagons and [illegible] would run on to an immense [illegible] of debris, where some building had fallen into the street, and would [illegible] till the guards cleared a way through the streets.

SHOT DOWN THIEVES.

[illegible] when the vandals formed and [illegible] work. Routed out from the [illegible] along the wharves, the rats of San Francisco water front, the [illegible] who have reached the back[illegible] of modern civilization, crawled [illegible] began to plunder. Early in [illegible] a policeman caught one of these [illegible] through the window of [illegible] Bank on Montgomery street, [illegible] him dead. But the police were [illegible] fire lines, beating back over[illegible] escapers from the fallen houses [illegible] the burning blocks, and for a time [illegible] men plundered at will. News of [illegible] development was carried early to Mayor Schmitz, and it was this as [illegible] anything which determined him [illegible] Funston came over from the [illegible] on the double quick with the [illegible] garrison of United States troops [illegible] the city under martial law. Or[illegible] were issued to the troops to shoot [illegible] caught in the act of looting, and [illegible] orders were issued to the [illegible] Regiment, National Guard of California, when they were mustered and [illegible] out later in the day. And all this [illegible] and clear up until noon, the earth was shaking with little tremors, many of which brought down walls and chimneys. At each of these the reckless, even the firemen, would stop for a moment, paralyzed. The 8 o'clock, the heaviest after the big one, drove even those who had determined to stay by the stricken city to look for means of escape by water.

A SAFETY COMMITTEE.

There was an open park opposite the City Hall. Here, in default of a building, the Board of Supervisors met and formed, together with 50 substantial citizens whom they had gathered, a committee of safety. They also set themselves to the problem of providing quarters for the dying and dead. Mechanics' Pavilion, across from the City Hall, had escaped, and it was pressed into service at once. The police and the troops, working admirably together, passed the word that the dead and injured should be brought there, since the hospitals and morgues had become choked, and toward that point, in the early forenoon, the drays, express wagons, and hacks, impressed as temporary ambulances, took their course. There were perhaps 400 injured people, many of them terribly mangled, had cut on the floor before noon.

DEAD AND INJURED.

Every physician in the city volunteered, and they got together enough trained nurses to do the work. There were fewer corpses, too busy were the forces of order in stopping the conflagration and caring for the living to care for the dead. The first wagons brought a whole family—father, mother and three children—all dead except the baby, who had a terrible cut across the forehead and a broken arm. These had been dragged out from the ruins of their house, on the water front. As the day wore on, and the wind changed, the fire along the water front turned itself out, and ran on further down South Market street. Except for the fire the city is in darkness. Refugees coming over late report that the parks are filled with people sleeping out of doors, under guard of the troops.

SAN FRANCISCO IS GONE.

Unless all information is greatly exaggerated there remains nothing left of the city except outlying suburbs, a few blocks on the water front and a narrow district of middle-class residences lying along Golden Gate Park. No American city was ever so nearly destroyed as this, and outside of the earthquake the fire is probably the greatest in American history. The city has a population of more than 400,000 people. Not more than one-fourth of these can have escaped to Oakland or the peninsula, and at least 300,000 people must be homeless in the parks or the Presidio military reservation. All the hospitals except the free City Hospital have been destroyed, and they have been dragging the injured, sick and dying from place to place of safety all day Thursday. A late report by a Western Union wire direct from San Francisco contains the despatch which Gen. Funston sent to the War Department early on Thursday evening. He said then that the flames had crossed Van Ness Avenue, the dividing line between the better residence district and the rest of the city, and that the town was doomed. As a matter of fact, everything worth mentioning except this residence district was burned over or on fire by the afternoon. The flames finished with the district down-town, ran south through what remained of the tenement district, extended out through the mission, a region of cheap residences, and leaped to Nob Hill, where stand the great mansions of the early-day California millionaires. Before that time the water supply had been wholly exhausted. Even the sewers were sucked dry. At two o'clock the firmen fought to the volunteer helpers the news that there was no more dynamite. It passed from mouth to mouth.

"NO MORE DYNAMITE!"

This cry was the doom of San Francisco.

As a last resort, Gen. Funston emptied the artillery magazines of the Presidio, and the troops and firemen tried to make a last stand at Van Ness Avenue, west of which lie the homes of the rich and well-to-do. Funston's despatch at 8 o'clock on Thursday night showed that they had failed, and the late news over the direct wire confirmed this.

Many must have died in the fire. At least four men were shot during the day for looting. The unburied dead, many of them half burned in the ruins, are becoming a problem. It may become necessary to sink many bodies in the bay or ocean. Owing to the fire, which caught many students before the dead could be taken out of them, the real mortality will never be known.

It is hard to estimate the loss of money. It may be said that practically all improvements on real estate and a great part of the personal property are gone. The loss will certainly be more than $200,000,000. The last assessment roll gives the value of land and improvements in San Francisco at $162,000,000. The insurance held in San Francisco is estimated in New Yory at from $350,000,000 to $390,000,000. This estimate is based on the payment of premiums. The housing of the homeless people who are sleeping in the parks and the military reservation is going to be a great problem. So, indeed, is their feeding. No supplies can come into the town at present. The people have been living on the supplies taken from grocery stores and handed out by the soldiers, but the wholesale houses are gone with their stores of provisions and starvation is imminent.

There is plenty of money in sight for relief. The Government has appropriated a million dollars and at least half a million is awaiting order in New York. The problem, however, is not so much of money as of ways and means of getting supplies through quickly.

This is absolutely the greatest disaster that ever overcame an American city, and one of the great fires of history. Beside it the Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore fires are almost unimportant.

THE FIRE IS CHECKED.

San Francisco, April 21.—The fire is probably checked. A turn of the wind, which came late Friday night, blew it back from the residence district, after it had leaped the gap which the soldiers had made with dynamite to save that part of the town. The steady western trade wind has set in. Telegraph Hill and the territory about it, a region of poor dwellings, had been passed by the main fire. This shaft of the wind blew the flames in that direction, and Telegraph Hill burned all day Friday. Russian Hill is also burned over, except for the small area on the sea slope; but if the trade wind continues strong, as it probably will, the fire will be turned back entirely on the area already burned over. There is every hope that the ruins will be cooling in a day or two.

Reports about the actual area of damage are conflicting. It is probable, however, that about three-quarters of the improvements on real estate is destroyed. The fringes of the city, scattered suburban residences, stand. Outside of that no considerable area is saved, except the better residence district of the Western addition and Pacific Heights. Except for a few mansions of the rich, some churches, and probably some suburban hospitals, every building in San Francisco is gone.

More than 200,000 people slept last night in the concentration camps of the Presidio, Golden Gate Park and Fort Mason. There was a shortage of water, food was scarce and poorly distributed and many went hungry and thirsty. The city authorities have been able to get at the water mains, and hope to have drinking water by this morning. The troops are preparing another concentration camp in the hills of the Potrero, south of the city, where there is access to a natural water supply. It is now possible to reach the ferry building by a route running around the edge of the bay. Over this route there was a general exodus to the ferries yesterday. The refugees went to Oakland, where there was at least a water supply. But in Oakland, too, there appears to be a shortage of provisions. While some supplies must have reached the city yesterday, and the United States Government is doing everything to rush them in, Gen. Funston has told the War Department that there is imminent danger of famine. This stands to reason, for San Francisco has never held more than three days ahead with its provision supply, and much of that must have been destroyed in the fire.

Oakland is choked with refugees, who are sleeping in the parks or public buildings, or being accommodated by private citizens.

Admiral Goodrich landed all his available forces yesterday, and they will help all the exhausted troops. The University of California, which is temporarily closed, has sent over its cadet battalion. The Committee of Safety has taken up the work of supplying food stations. Mayor Schmitz has repeated his proclamation, ordering citizens not to build fires in houses, and cooking is still done in the public squares. Chimneys are so unsafe that house fires would certainly make trouble.

The troops, tired and irritated, have had many conflicts with looters. There is an unconfirmed report that several men were killed while trying to rob the vaults of the Mint, which hold $200,000,000 in treasure. There were several other instances of shooting for robbery.

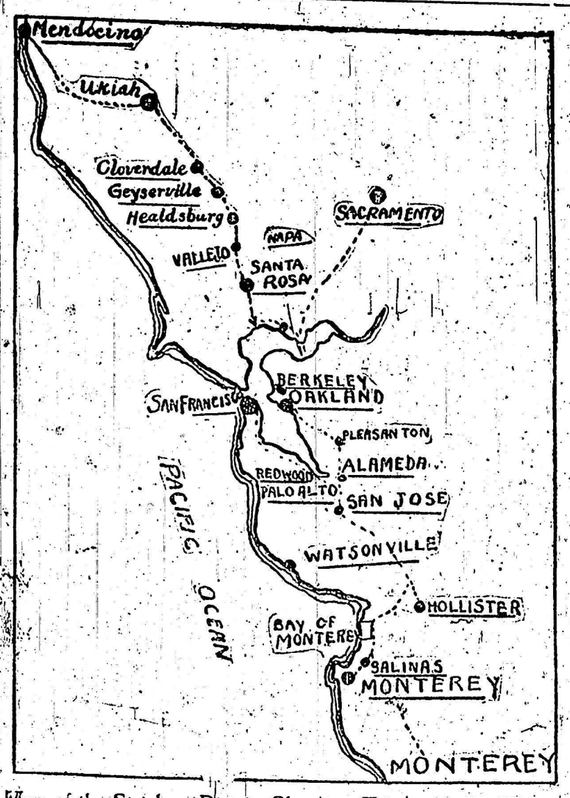
Mayor Schmitz, Gen. Funston and the operators of the telegraph companies all agree in saying that the fire, while still burning, will probably spread no farther, but will burn itself out.

COMMONS VOTES $100,000.

Ottawa, April 20. — A vote of $100,000 was passed in the Commons to-day for the relief of the sufferers in San Francisco. Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in announcing the Government's intention, said: "I have a matter of urgency to bring up, with reference to the disaster which has come upon one of the great cities of the neighboring Republic. I think the information which has now reached us through the press is sufficient to give assurance that the disaster is of a very widespread character, and there will be need of generous assistance from the liberal-minded people of the United States and other parts of the world. At all events, I am sure that this Parliament, representing the people who inhabit the northern half of the continent, will be glad to share in the opportunity of ministering to the assistance of our fellow-men in San Francisco. I propose, therefore to present a message from his Excellency recommending a grant of $100,000 as a contribution from the people of Canada to the afflicted people of San Francisco." (Applause.)

Mr. Borden, on behalf of the Opposition, said: "I do not think there are any members of the House who will not cordially support the Government in this proposal. The disaster to the City of San Francisco is one which almost staggers our belief—one which we are hardly able to understand. We have had substantial proofs in the past of the sympathy of the people of the United States in times of disaster to Canadian citizens. I wish merely to add that, in the presence of an appalling disaster such as this, and for the purpose of rendering aid on such occasions as this, the two nations are one." (Applause.)

The message was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.



Map of the Stricken District Showing Towns Badly Wrecked by the Earthquake.

LAKE UNDER LARGE CITY.

Charleston, W. Va., in a State of Great Excitement.

A despatch from Charleston, West Virginia, says: The city of Charleston was thrown into excitement on Tuesday by the discovery of a gigantic cave directly beneath the town. The cave contains a large lake. Men blasting rock made the discovery of the lake, and cavern when the discharge caused the earth to crumble and fall in, leaving a great hole. Workmen ventured into the cavern, exploring it for a considerable distance. They discovered the lake, and, returning to the surface, procured a small boat, in which they rowed about for several hundred yards. There are limestone formations in the cavern similar to those in the noted Luray caves. The water in the lake is remarkably pure and is cold and sweet to the the taste. A systematic exploration of the cavern will be begun to-day.

TRAGEDY IN NORTH VICTORIA.

Man Found Dead in the Bush with Head Split Open.

A despatch from Lindsay says: Word was received on Thursday from Kirkfield giving the particulars of a terrible occurrence in the neighborhood of that village. Two men, named Miller and Dillon, had been in the employ of a farmer named McNulty, living about four miles north. Wednesday morning at an early hour they were given a job of chopping wood in a bush on the farm. Their employer, after issuing necessary directions, returned to the barn to feed his cattle. About ten o'clock McNulty returned to find Miller lying dead beside a log, he had been cutting, the ground deluged with blood that had flowed from a wound in the head. Dillon was nowhere to be seen. It is supposed the two men had quarrelled. Dillon has been placed under arrest.

HEALTH GOOD AT COBALT.

Resident Inspector Scott Forwards a Few Facts—Measles Only.

A despatch from Toronto says: Sanitary Inspector Samuel Scott has presented to Dr. Hodgetts his first report as resident inspector of the Cobalt district. In all, he has covered thirty-six prospectors and mining camps, and in these seven hundred men are at work. Cobalt is estimated by Mr. Scott to have 5,000, and about 700 houses. The drinking of water that has not been boiled is prohibited. One case of measles is the only instance known of a contagious disease in the town, and that has been isolated. Dr. Hodgetts and inspector Bell will likely visit Cobalt in the near future to push the health campaign.

DEL MONTE HOTEL AT MONTEREY.

Where three chimneys fell through the roof, killing a bridal couple and a hotel servant, and injuring several other persons.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE OTTAWA HOUSE.

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Mr. Barker was informed by Mr. Emmerson that the New Brunswick Petroleum Company had been incorporated in 1890 with an authorized capital of $1,000,000 in 100,000 shares of $10 each, and non-assessable. Mr. Emmerson had not been a shareholder or in any way interested at the time of the formation of the company, nor until June, 1901, when he purchased 10,910 shares, and he had no other interests than these in the company. The subscribed capital at the time of incorporation was 32,000 shares, and at present it was 76,869. Mr. Emmerson had not disposed of any of his stock in the company.

BORING FOR OIL.

Mr. McCarthy (Calgary) was told by Mr. Oliver that $3,000 had been appropriated by the Government to assist in boring for oil, etc., near Edmonton. The North-West Gas and Oil Company, of Edmonton, had applied to the Government for an advance for this purpose, and the Government had advanced them $1,000 for the same purpose. Mr. McCarthy was also told by Hon. Mr. Hyman that the money voted during the last two sessions for a land titles office at Calgary had not been expended.

GOVERNMENT LAND.

Mr. McCarthy learned from Mr. Oliver that an application had been received for the sale to a syndicate of a large tract of Government land in Alberta between Calgary and Edmonton, in the vicinity of Lacombe. No price was proposed for the land, and the Government had taken no action in the way of having a valuation made.

WIRE FENCING.

Mr. Clements was told by Mr. Oliver that the Government was neither building nor proposing to build any wire fencing on boundary lines between the United States and Canada this year.

COMMONS INVITES KING.

Both sides of the Commons joined enthusiastically in support of a resolution inviting his Majesty King Edward to visit Canada. The motion was introduced by Mr. Belcourt and seconded by Mr. Northrup. They made eloquent speeches in favor of the resolution, and were followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Borden, Col. Hughes, Messrs. Miller, Bourassa and Chisholm. On Sir Wilfrid's suggestion the address was amended so as to leave it an open question with the King, should the invitation be accepted, to visit the Dominion at a time most convenient to their Majesties, instead of on the occasion of the opening of the Quebec Bridge, as suggested by Mr. Belcourt.

STANDARDIZING MILK CANS.

The Agriculture Committee redrafted and reported Mr. Archie Campbell's bill regulating the size of milk cans. The committee ordered that one thousand of the bills be distributed among farmers for their approval, or otherwise, before the bill is dealt with in the House. The bill provides that all vessels of one gallon or over, used for the purpose of buying or selling milk by measure, shall contain one Dominion standard gallon, as defined in the Weights and Measures Act. Vessels containing eight gallons shall be known as a standard, four gallons a half-standard, and two gallons a quarter-standard.

All vessels of one gallon and over now in uses which have not been verified by an inspector must, within three months of the passing of the Act, be presented for verification. Such vessels when found to contain other than one gallon, or a multiple thereof, shall be stamped with their capacity. Persons who do not use the authorized vessels shall for the first offence incur a penalty of not more than $50 and not less than $5, and for each subsequent offence $50, and the vessels shall be forfeited.

STABBED, BUT NO MALICE.

A Man Was Discharged for Stabbing at Buffalo.

A despatch from Buffalo says: Rudolph Schilling, 19 years old, who fatally stabbed Fred J. Oremus during a trivial quarrel at the plant of Pratt & Letchworth Co., Buffalo, about ten days ago, was discharged by Judge Murphy on Wednesday. Oremus formerly lived in Brantford, Ont. Judge Murphy conducted an inquest Tuesday. He believed the stabbing was done without malice or forethought.

ZULU REVOLT SPREADING.

Disquieting News from Natal—Imperial Troops are Ready.

A London despatch says: Disquieting news continues to arrive from Natal, where the Zulus are either befriending the rebel chief, Bambaata, or are refraining from assisting in the efforts that are being made to capture him. The loyal tribes are mobilizing, and the Government is enrolling special volunteer forces. The Imperial troops at Maritzburg are held in readiness.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE AT TORONTO IS DOING.

NEW PROVINCIAL LOAN.

Hon. Mr. Matheson formally introduced a motion for the issue of $3,000,000 inscribed stock or bonds for the Temiskaming Railway. Out of the consolidated funds on hand $1,900,000 has been already advanced, and this will be replaced, from the new loan, which is to be the Canadian one. The loan will not be floated until July, when tenders will be called for by the Government. Hon. Mr. Matheson believes that should a subsidy be received from the Dominion the loan will be sufficient to finish the second contract on the road, after which about fifty miles remain to reach the G. T. P. Railway.

GAMEY MONEY.

A bill was introduced to enable the money in the hands of the Court of Judicature in connection with the Gamey charges to be paid to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who may dispose of it for benevolent purposes.

PHARMACY BILL AMENDED.

Mr. Downey's bill to amend the Pharmacy Act met with considerable opposition in the committee stage, but finally went through with only one amendment, and that a not very important one.

LOCAL TELEPHONES.

Hon. Mr. Beck's measure was reported with only one amendment submitted by Mr. Beck, by which existing lines may be vested in the municipality with the consent of their owners.

NO SUNDAY TRAVELING.

Hon. Mr. Hendrie's Railway Bill was advanced another stage in committee and reported to the House with certain amendments to be considered. In objecting to the Sunday clauses Mr. Bowyer noted that many roads running out of Hamilton had the privilege of running on Sunday, as did also those operating under Dominion charters. This would be denied to provincial lines. To this the Premier replied that he believed the people favored the prohibitory clauses, and the Government intended to stand by these sections.

REGISTRATION STANDS A YEAR.

Premier Whitney announced the withdrawal of his bill to abolish manhood suffrage registration in Ontario. The Premier said that there would be a general revision of the election law next year. In the meantime there would be no election, and no harm could be done by postponing the reform.

FRANCHISE TO WOMEN.

The House divided on Mr. Smith's (Peel) bill to give the provincial franchise to women who vote in municipal elections, but this radical proposal found only eight supporters besides the mover. The members generally were inclined to treat the bill as a joke.

REFORMS IN JAPAN.

An Interview With Count Aoki at Victoria, B.C.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says: On the Empress of China which arrived off Wednesday was Count Aoki, the new Japanese Minister to Washington. The Count declares that the crops this year in his country will be good, and that by September all danger of famine will be over. The biggest problem, he says, now before the Government of Japan is the nationalization of the railways, and already they have decided on taking over seventeen lines. Reduction in the term of military service is also receiving consideration. The soreness over the terms of peace, he says, is now subsiding, allowing the Government to devote attention to domestic problems. Although there has been considerable consumption of flour from this country, Count Aoki says the Jap is not likely to abandon his usual diet of rice, nor does he look for a big market for the ores of British Columbia in his country, which, he says, is also very rich in minerals.

Also on board the Empress was a band of Sikhs, belonging to a Hong Kong regiment, recently disbanded by Imperial authority, who will seek work in the mills of British Columbia.

ARREST C. P. R. EMPLOYES.

Systematic Stealing Has Been Going on, and Many Arrests Follow.

A Winnipeg despatch says: A wholesale arrest of C.P.R. employes, including yardmen, switchmen, brakemen, conductors and engineers, on the charge of stealing merchandise from cars, followed some good detective work. Robberies from cars have been systematically carried on for years. A short time ago the C.P.R. supplied a professional "fence" from Chicago and he has been purchasing the stolen goods and returning them to the company. Gradually he detected the men involved and the arrests followed. Fifteen warrants have been issued and the majority of the accused men are under arrest. It is probable that other warrants will be issued.

PHILLIPS GRANTED BAIL.

The York Loan President Committed for Trial.

A Toronto despatch says: Joseph Phillips, president of the York County Loan and Savings Company, was on Thursday commited for trial by Police Magistrate Denison.

There was a long conference between Col. Denison and the Crown Attorney, and subsequently Phillips signed over to the shareholders of the York Loan all the property in dispute, including about $7,000 in cash.

Phillips was admitted to bail in two securities of $2,500 each.

PRAIRIE FIRE LOSSES.

Farmers in Bagot District, Manitoba, Suffer Severely.

A Portage la Prairie, Man., despatch says: Word comes from Bagot district, fifteen miles west, of serious loss to farmers as a result of bush and prairie fires. On Sunday the outbuildings of George J. Jones were destroyed. They caught from a bush fire, and in a very short time the buildings were in flames. Two horses, two cows, two calves and three pigs were in the building, and were burned.

Three hundred Russian political prisoners have just been deported to Siberia by way of Moscow and Borissoglebsk.

Three men were killed at gunnery practice on the French warship Courbonne on Friday.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From all Parts of the Globe.

CANADA.

Winnipeg will spend a million and a half in local improvements.

J. B. Brooks, lately of Owen Sound, was run over at Saskatoon and killed.

The 7th Regiment (Fusiliers), London, will go to Montreal on Dominion Day.

Five thousand dollars has been subscribed in Moose Jaw for a local Y.M.C.A.

The Winnipeg Fair directors will offer $200 for the best 25 bushels of red Fife wheat.

Valuable discoveries of silver have been reported around the upper waters of Lake Winnipeg.

Mrs. M. Murphy, a half-breed, was sentenced at Lethbridge to nine months for giving an Indian liquor.

Sir Henry Pellatt and others of Toronto are applying for a charter for a railway from Victoria, B.C., to Hudson's Bay.

The Quebec Board of Trade will tender a banquet to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and other C.P.R. officials on or about May 12.

Benj. Jenkins, an electric railway conductor, was squeezed between a car and the barn door at Preston, and received fatal injuries on Saturday.

The house famine in Galt has caused an alderman to move for a by-law to exempt from taxation for ten years all houses worth up to $700.

Mr. Frank W. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, announces that 200 miles of the G.T.P. west of Edmonton is under contract.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Post advocates the sale of liquor licenses by public tender.

British insurance companies will lose $100,000,000 by the San Francisco fire.

British insurance companies will pay every dollar of liability incurred by the San Francisco conflagration.

UNITED STATES.

By tapping pipe lines in Texas companies were robbed of 200,000 barrels of oil.

An international Salvation Army congress will be held in New York May 11 to 16.

All records for immigration volume have been broken at New York, by the arrival last week of 6,000, the aggregate being 30,566 in 1903.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, says the leaders of the night riders at Springfield will be punished. He says a few hangings would help some.

In the course of an address to the Democratic Club, Mayor McClellan, of New York, said, amid a storm of laughter and hopelessness, masking under the cloak of socialism, threatened the capitalists.

Benjamin F. Bonshoof, of Lancaster, Pa., aged sixty years, a civil war veteran, has just ended a forty days fast made with the design of curing stomach troubles. A part of what daily food he had that passed his lips. From 167 pounds his weight dropped to 107 pounds, and he is weak as a child, but he says he feels himself cured.

GENERAL.

The new Russian loan will amount to 2,500,000,000 francs.

The Sultan of Turkey is dead, according to a London despatch.

Prof. Curie, discoverer of radium, was killed by a tram car over in Paris.

TREATING OATS FOR SMUT.

Many reports from farmers speak favorably of formalin as a preventative of oat smut. Following the directions of the various experiment stations, purchase 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde from druggists at about 50 cents a pound and add it to water at the rate of one pound to 45 gallons which is sufficient, where there is no smut, for treating 15 bushels.

The method of application usually advised is to spread the oats on a floor 2 or 3 inches deep, upon a tight floor, preferably of cement, to prevent leakage, sprinkle them with a mixture of the wet thoroughly, then to place another layer of oats upon the wet ones, sprinkle again, and so on, treating each layer, the whole amount is wet or sprinkled, the pile is as large as can be conveniently handled. The mass is then frequently turned by shoveling.

After a couple of hours the oats are spread out as thinly as possible to dry, a fan or strong current of air being helpful in drying them. The first requirement is that the conditions under which the grain is kept should make impossible the germination of other fungi.

We seldom hear of "sorrel" horses nowadays, but the term was much used by the old folks, the type of which describes it as "a russet-brown or cinnamon color." Several gradations of sorrel were recognized. "The bright sorrel resembling the common color of a crow; the common sorrel, which is a medium between brown and bay; the bay-sorrel, inclinging to red or russet; the dark and a deep red, which is very deep and bloomy." In some horses of these colors, the mane and tail are white, and in others black. The common sorrel used formerly to be held in so high an estimate that the Spaniards were wont to say proverbially, "A sorrel horse is better than a tired."

A ton of coal can be consumed in the firebox of a boiler and the indicator not register a pound of steam. The coal was not judiciously used and the power was generated. The same is true with wintering stock; inefficient rations are fed, and the animals fail to make visible gains. Stock are living machines, and require rations in excess of mere maintenance to insure profitable thriftiness. The young stock affords a medium to convert into cash the grain and roughage produced on the farm.

Aluminum cooking utensils can be kept bright as new by rubbing with a polish made by dissolving twenty grams of borax in water to which one-third the quantity of ammonia is added. Shake the bottle of mixture before using.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

[illegible] are healthy cows. Keep the [illegible] cooling the milk immediately [illegible] words, having it clean and cool. [illegible] fore, the first requirement is that the conditions under which the [illegible] kept should make impossible the pollution of other milk.

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